

MAX KLIM

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# The Epoch of Stalin

JOSEPH STALIN. THE WAY TO POWER



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**The Epoch of Stalin. Joseph  
Stalin. The way to power**

«Издательские решения»

**Klim M.**

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Joseph Stalin is an outstanding revolutionary politician in the history of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, whose activities are marked by mass repressions, which today are considered a crime against humanity. The personality and activity of Stalin in modern society are still loudly discussed — some consider him a great ruler, leading the country to victory in the Great Patriotic War, while others accuse him of genocide of the people and of famine, terror and violence against people.

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# **The Epoch of Stalin**

## **Joseph Stalin. The way to power**

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## Josef Stalin: biography

*Name:* Joseph Stalin (Joseph Dzhugashvili)

*Date of birth:* December 21, 1879

*Sign of the Zodiac:* Sagittarius

*Age:* 73 years old

*Date of death:* March 5, 1953.

*Place of birth:* Gori, Tiflis Gubernia, Russian Empire

*Height:* 173

*Activity:* revolutionary, head of the government of the USSR, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union

*Marital Status:* Widower



Born Joseph Stalin Vissarionovich (real name Djugashvili) December 21, 1879 in the Georgian town of Gori in a family belonging to the lowest estate. He was the third, but the only surviving child in the family – his older brother and sister died in infancy. Soso, as the mother of the future ruler of the USSR called, was born not an entirely healthy child, he had birth defects of limbs (he had two fingers on his left leg), and also had damaged skin of the face and back. At the age of seven, an accident happened to Stalin – he was hit by a phaeton, as a result of which his left hand was broken.

In addition to congenital and acquired injuries, the future revolutionary was repeatedly beaten by his father Vissarion, which once led to a serious head injury and over the years affected the psycho-emotional state of Stalin. The mother of Joseph Vissarionovich, Ekaterina Georgievna, surrounded her son with immense care and care, wishing to compensate the boy for the missing love of his father. Being exhausted by the hard work, with the aim of earning as much money as possible to raise her son, the woman did her best to raise a worthy person who, in her opinion, was to become a priest. But her hopes were not crowned with success – Stalin grew up as a street darling and spent more time not in the church, but in the company of local hooligans.

At the same time in 1888, Joseph Vissarionovich became a student of the Gori Orthodox School, and at the end he entered the Tiflis Theological Seminary. It was within the walls of the seminary that he became acquainted with Marxism and joined the ranks of underground revolutionaries. In the seminary, the future ruler of the Soviet Union proved to be a gifted and

talented student, as he was easily given all subjects without exception. Then he became the head of the illegal circle of Marxists, in which he was actively engaged in propaganda activities.

Stalin did not succeed in graduating from the seminary, since he was expelled from the school just before the exams for absenteeism. After that, Vissarionovich was given a certificate, which allows him to become a teacher of primary schools. At first he earned his living by tutoring, and after that he settled in the Tiflis Physical Observatory as observer-observer.





## **The way to power**

Stalin's revolutionary activity began in the early 1900s – the future ruler of the USSR then engaged in active propaganda, thus strengthening his position in society. Then he gets acquainted with the head of the Soviet government, Vladimir Lenin and other famous revolutionaries. The path to power of Joseph Vissarionovich was saturated with numerous references and imprisonments, from where he always managed to escape. In 1912, he finally decided to change his name Dzhugashvili to the pseudonym “Stalin”.

In the same period he became the editor-in-chief of the Bolshevik newspaper Pravda, where his colleague was Vladimir Lenin, who saw Stalin as his assistant in resolving Bolshevik and revolutionary questions, as a result of which Joseph Vissarionovich became his right-hand man.

## **Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.**

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