



Fyodor Dostoevsky

Divjot Arora, Sydney Goins, Payton
Mickens



Two Truths and a Lie - Payton

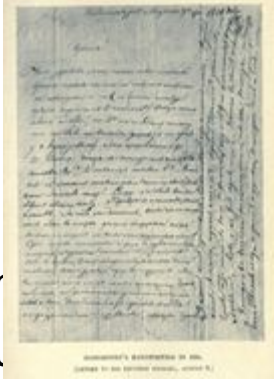
- Dostoevsky would, on occasion, chaotically wave a red banner in the public square when he became excited
- Dostoevsky often slept outside of his local bar in anticipation of drinking alcohol the next morning
- He became an overnight success from his first works, then immediately following this, fell to disappointing the public with each of his subsequent published works

Early Life - Divjot



- Born on November 11, 1821
- Tense relationships with his mother and father - contradiction to his wife's claims about his childhood
 - Authoritarian father
 - Forced to attend School of Engineering
- Epilepsy in childhood - depressed due to father's violent death
 - Specifically because of guilt
 - Labeled as a moral trauma
 - He transformed from being playful and lighthearted to contemplative and unsociable
 - "The problem of fathers and children, of crime and punishment, of guilt and responsibility met Dostoevsky at the very threshold of his conscious life" (Mochulsky 7).
- Was always pulled towards writing from his early life
 - As he prepared for the entrance examinations for the school of Engineering, he would be more interested in writing

Early Life - Divjot



- Palace of Engineering, the school that he attended for engineering, the traditions of discipline, military valor, and to service were carefully preserved
 - He was also described by his professors as being reserved and always occupied in his writings rather than his social life
- “In the letters to his brother, no mention was ever made of his life at school, the activities, or the teachers. The dreamer took no notice of dreary reality; he lived in a world of literature, poetry - and he inhabited it with passionate enthusiasm.” (Mochulsky 14-15)
- Later found his calling in solving the mystery of man (at the age of 18)
 - Retired from his job in engineering and made writing his profession
 - Struggled to earn money after retirement

Pivotal Moment - Divjot

- Dostoevsky met a courier who was beating a young peasant who was driving a carriage
 - This brutal picture always lingered in his memory
- He came to form a biased viewpoint that Russian people are shameful and cruel
 - This awakened the author from the world of dreams
 - Dostoevsky had this incident in mind when he created Mikolka in Raskolnikov's dream

Political Involvement/Legal Consequences- Divjot

- In 1848, Dostoevsky joined the Petrashevsky Circle
- Dostoevsky was arrested with the 20 other members of the Petrashevsky circle in 1849
 - The sentence was commuted after he was led out before the firing squad
- Dostoevsky was exiled to Siberia
 - He was given only the New Testament to read
 - Profound religious and philosophical conversion
- Released from hard labor in 1854 but was forced to serve in a garrison for five more years
- He returned to St. Petersburg in 1859
 - His journalism reflected his new, reactionary politics
 - Radicals embraced him as a martyr to their cause

Literary Influences (Movement & Authors) - Payton

- ❖ Petrashevsky Circle: a literary discussion group
 - Some group members being Sergei Durov, Nikolai Speshnev, and Alexander Ivanovich Palm.
- ❖ Honoré de Balzac: May 20, 1799
 - Movement: Realism
- ❖ William Shakespeare: April 23, 1564
 - Movement: English Renaissance
- ❖ Victor Hugo: January 30, 1876
 - Movement: Romanticism

❖ Honoré de Balzac: May 20, 1799



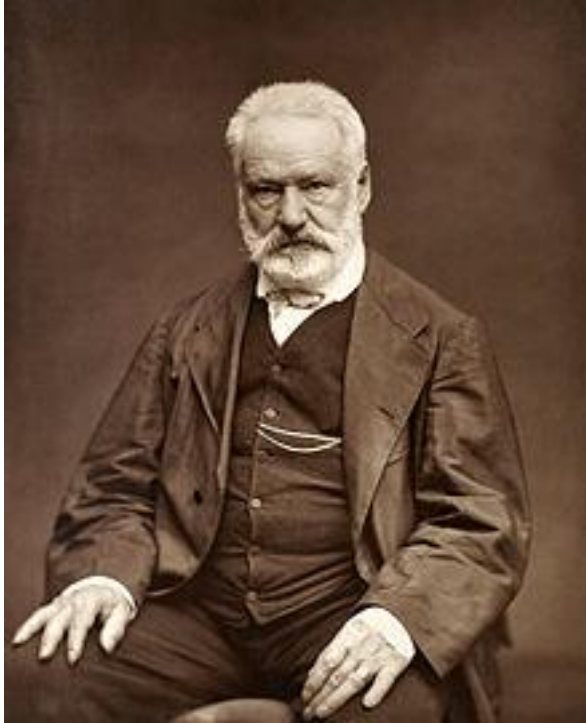
- French Author
- Famous Works:
 - *Le Médecin de campagne* (1833; *The Country Doctor*)
 - *Eugénie Grandet* (1833)
 - *L'Illustre Gaudissart* (1833; *The Illustrious Gaudissart*)
 - *Le Père Goriot* (1835)

❖ Shakespeare: April 23, 1564



- English Poet
- Famous Works
 - Hamlet (1603)
 - Othello (1623)
 - Macbeth (1623)
 - The Tempest (1623)

❖ Victor Hugo: January 30, 1876



- French Writer (dramatist)
- Famous Works:
 - Notre-Dame de Paris (1831)
 - *Le Dernier Jour d'un condamné* (1829; *The Last Days of a Condemned*)
 - *Dicté après juillet 1830*

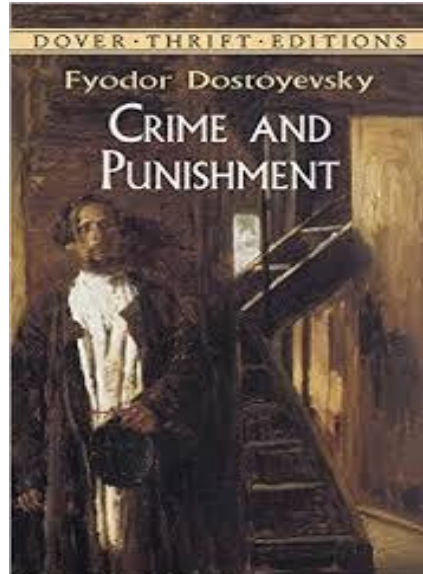
Early Literary Works- Sydney



- Poor Folk (1844)
 - Dostoyevsky became a star overnight after he received praise from an influential critic, Vissarian Belinsky.
- House of the Dead(1862)
 - The novel demonstrated Dostoyevsky's comprehension of Russian lower classes and the criminal mind.
- Notes from the Underground (1864)
 - He criticizes liberal social and political views. The narrator's progressive beliefs lead to inaction and sterility

Crime and Punishment- Sydney

- Critics praised Dostoyevsky for his novel; however, he did not receive any compensation.
- The protagonist, Raskolnikov, has a name that means schism or “split”. He faces an internal conflict of morality and philosophical beliefs



Part 1 Connections- Sydney & Payton

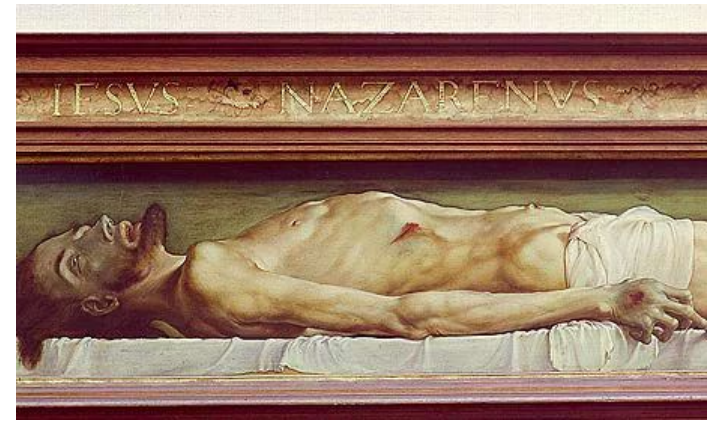
- Alienation

- Dostoevsky and his main character isolate themselves from a brutal community; even though, they aren't respectable.
- Dostoevsky considered himself above the prisoners in Siberia.

- Morality

- Marmeladov and Katerina have an unhappy marriage.
- "The children used to tremble before their father, fearing his angry outbursts. For that's Katerina Ivanovna's character, and when children cry, even from hunger, she falls to beating them at once" (Dostoyevsky 14).
- Dostoevsky's parents had a tense relationship.

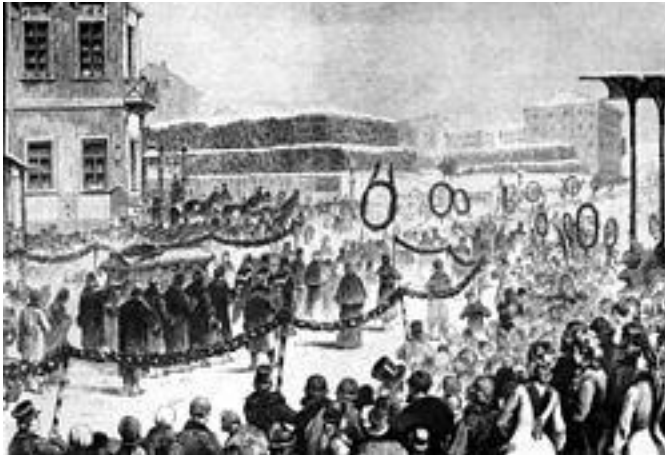
Later Literary Works- Sydney



- The Idiot (1869)
 - Dostoyevsky had an opposition to the growing atheist sentiment of the Russian people. The Christ-like protagonist loses his innocence and commits sins against God.
- The Possessed(1871- 1872)
 - Dostoyevsky's most political novel was a result of his own conservatism and outlash against revolutionary socialism.
- The Brothers Karamazov (1880)
 - Dostoyevsky wrote an infamous family tragedy. He intended it to be a part of series; however, he died a few months after its publication.

Death - Payton

- Dostoyevsky died February 9th, 1881
- After several epileptic seizures and pulmonary hemorrhages, he finally succumbed to his long-term health decline
 - This decline took the better part of nearly 15 years



Conclusion- Sydney

- Early Life
- Political Involvement
- Literary Influences
- Important Literary Works
- Death



Works Cited(Sources)

Dostoyevsky, Fyodor. *Crime and Punishment*. Trans. Constance Garnett. Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, 2001. Print.

Mochul'skii, K. Dostoevsky: His Life and Work. Princeton, NJ: Princeton UP, 1967. Web. 17 Jan. 2017.

Teuber, Andreas. "Fyodor Dostoevsky Biography." Fyodor Dostoevsky Biography. Brandeis University, 2009. Web. 22 Jan. 2017.

Morson, Gary Saul. "Fyodor Dostoyevsky." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 21 Sept. 2016. Web. 22 Jan. 2017.

Jones, Jonathan. "Holbein's Dead Christ Delivers a Shock | Jonathan Jones." Jonathan Jones on Art. Guardian News and Media, 18 June 2009. Web. 22 Jan. 2017.

Works Cited (Photos)

Perov, Vasily. Fyodor Dostoyevsky. Digital image. Wikipedia. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

Crime and Punishment Cover Image. Digital image. Owl Eyes. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

Mikhail Andreevich Dostoevsky and Maria Fyodorovna Dostoevskaya. Digital image. St. Olaf Pages. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

Military Engineering College. Digital image. Awesome Stories. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

Dostoevsky's desk in St. Petersburg. Digital image. Russia Pix. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.

Dostoevsky's Handwriting in 1838. Digital image. Pinterest. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Jan. 2017.