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Chapter 1 : Anton Chekhov Plays | List of Works by Anton Chekhov

A chronological list of the principal works of Anton Chekhov. Anton Chekhov - A biography of the Russian dramatist. Anton Chekhov - A biography of Russia's most important dramatist; includes a list of related links.

Biography of Anton Chekhov Anton Chekhov , Russian physician, renowned short story author and playwright wrote Uncle Vanya ; We must live our lives. Yes, we shall live, Uncle Vanya. We shall live through the long procession of days before us, and through the long evenings; we shall patiently bear the trials that fate imposes on us; we shall work for others without rest, both now and when we are old; and when our last hour comes we shall meet it humbly, and there, beyond the grave, we shall say that we have suffered and wept, that our life was bitter, and God will have pity on us. Ah, then dear, dear Uncle, we shall see that bright and beautiful life; we shall rejoice and look back upon our sorrow here; a tender smile--and--we shall rest. I have faith, Uncle, fervent, passionate faith. We shall hear the angels. We shall see heaven shining like a jewel. We shall see all evil and all our pain sink away in the great compassion that shall enfold the world. Our life will be as peaceful and tender and sweet as a caress. I have faith; I have faith. He spurned the more traditional story as moral lesson found in the style of Fyodor Dostoevsky. He wanted his works to ask the reader questions, not to provide answers. While he started out with more comedic sketches and doggerel published under pseudonyms such as Antosha Chekhonte, Chekov went on to write dozens of stories, many critically acclaimed as fine exemplars of the craft and still studied today. His autobiographical journey as seen through the eyes of a child "The Steppe" earned him the Pushkin Prize in Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was born on 29 January in the port town of Taganrog at the northern tip of the Black Sea between Ukraine and Russia in Rostov Oblast, Southern Russia, the third of six children born to Yevgenia Yakovlevna Morozov, daughter of a well-traveled cloth merchant and Pavel Yegorovitch , a grocer. Their home is now a museum. A great lover of nature, young Anton was robust with activity and intelligence, always making jokes, affectionate and playful with his siblings. He studied music and was a voracious reader, spending afternoons at the Taganrog town library now named after him. For many years until his death he sent books to be added to its collections. A French governess taught the children languages. He was a very strict, religious man but they were a close-knit family, sharing evenings after school singing, playing musical instruments, and singing in the church choir and attending Mass on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings. Taganrog was a bustling port and trading town until the railway was built. By the year Pavel had hit financial ruin. He closed the shop, their home and contents were auctioned off and the family moved to Moscow to start over. Anton stayed in Taganrog to continue his studies at the high school, paying his way by tutoring. In he joined his family in Moscow and entered the University of Moscow to study medicine. He graduated in and practiced medicine for the rest of his life. His family were then living in the town of Voskresensk, outside of Moscow. Anton joined them but soon moved to a town close by called Zvenigorod where he met fellow doctor Upensky and practiced medicine. When I get tired of one I spend the night with the other. These years of living in the country again became fruitful for Chekhov: He wrote many stories during this time and his first drama Ivanov which he wrote in two weeks. Chekhov always delighted in being in the country with family and friends, spending time outdoors canoeing, fishing, gardening and talking about literature. It served his imagination well and also helped him focus on his writing. But despite his cheerful and outgoing demeanour he was suffering from onset of tuberculosis. His report on his journey across Siberia and extensive three month research and census of the peoples of the island "enough for three dissertations" letter to Alexei Suvorin, 27 September was published as The Island of Sakhalin in His story "In Exile" was also inspired by this experience. Chekhov also traveled frequently to Moscow and St. Petersburg visiting friends and overseeing the production of his plays. He also worked arduously as a doctor to help those far and wide against the cholera epidemic. His home was always full of visitors and the sick were welcomed while Chekhov himself continued to downplay his own illness. On 25 May Chekhov married Olga Knipper an actress who starred in many of his plays. With increasing health

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problems, Chekhov continued to travel, seeking healthier climates. But after such a short life of giving so selflessly to others, at the age of forty-four Chekhov died while staying at a spa in the Black Forest. He died in Badenweiler, Germany on 2 July, Among the many monuments dedicated to Chekhov worldwide stands an impressive bronze statue in Chekhov Square in Taganrog.

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Chapter 2 : Chronological List of Works - Tchaikovsky Research

The Bet Anton Chekhov "The Bet" is a short story by Anton Pavlovich Chekov, written in It centers on a bet that is made one night between a banker and a young lawyer at a party of intellectuals.

When Tolstoy abandoned the prosaic ethos, Chekhov, one of the greatest short story writers in world literature, remained loyal to it. He compelled his son to serve in his shop, also conscripting him into a church choir, which he himself conducted. Despite the kindness of his mother, childhood remained a painful memory to Chekhov, although it later proved to be a vivid and absorbing experience that he often invoked in his works. After briefly attending a local school for Greek boys, Chekhov entered the town gimnaziya high school , where he remained for 10 years. There he received the best standard education then available—thorough but unimaginative and based on the Greek and Latin classics. During his last three years at school Chekhov lived alone and supported himself by coaching younger boys; his father, having gone bankrupt, had moved with the rest of his family to Moscow to make a fresh start. In the autumn of Chekhov joined his family in Moscow, which was to be his main base until By that time he was already the economic mainstay of his family, for his father could obtain only poorly paid employment. As unofficial head of the family Anton showed great reserves of responsibility and energy, cheerfully supporting his mother and the younger children through his freelance earnings as a journalist and writer of comic sketches—work that he combined with arduous medical studies and a busy social life. Chekhov began his writing career as the author of anecdotes for humorous journals, signing his early work pseudonymously. And he had, in the process, turned the short comic sketch of about 1, words into a minor art form. He had also experimented in serious writing, providing studies of human misery and despair strangely at variance with the frenzied facetiousness of his comic work. Gradually that serious vein absorbed him and soon predominated over the comic. Petersburg , each successive vehicle being more serious and respected than its predecessor. Although the year first saw Chekhov concentrating almost exclusively on short stories that were serious in conception , humour—now underlying—nearly always remained an important ingredient. There was also a concentration on quality at the expense of quantity, the number of publications dropping suddenly from over a hundred items a year in the peak years and to only 10 short stories in The ingenuity and insight displayed in that tour de force was especially remarkable, coming from an author so young. They explore the experiences of the mentally or physically ill in a spirit that reminds one that the author was himself a qualified—and remained a sporadically practicing—doctor. By the late many critics had begun to reprimand Chekhov, now that he was sufficiently well known to attract their attention, for holding no firm political and social views and for failing to endow his works with a sense of direction. Such expectations irked Chekhov, who was unpolitical and philosophically uncommitted. In early he suddenly sought relief from the irritations of urban intellectual life by undertaking a one-man sociological expedition to a remote island, Sakhalin. Situated nearly 6, miles 9, km east of Moscow, on the other side of Siberia , it was notorious as an imperial Russian penal settlement. After arriving unscathed, studying local conditions, and conducting a census of the islanders, he returned to publish his findings as a research thesis, which attained an honoured place in the annals of Russian penology: The Island of Sakhalin — Chekhov paid his first visit to western Europe in the company of A. Eventually Chekhov broke with Suvorin over the attitude taken by the paper toward the notorious Alfred Dreyfus affair in France, with Chekhov championing Dreyfus. During the years just before and after his Sakhalin expedition, Chekhov had continued his experiments as a dramatist. His *Wood Demon* —'89 is a long-winded and ineptly facetious four-act play, which somehow, by a miracle of art, became converted—largely by cutting—into *Dyadya Vanya* Uncle Vanya , one of his greatest stage masterpieces. The conversion—to a superb study of aimlessness in a rural manor house—took place some time between and ; the play was published in Other dramatic efforts of the period include several of the uproarious one-act farces known as vaudevilles: That was his main residence for about six years, providing a home for his aging parents, as also for his sister Mariya, who acted as his

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housekeeper and remained unmarried in order to look after her brother. Himself once in the late s a tentative disciple of the Tolstoyan simple life, and also of nonresistance to evil as advocated by Tolstoy, Chekhov had now rejected those doctrines. He illustrated his new view in one particularly outstanding story: Here an elderly doctor shows himself nonresistant to evil by refraining from remedying the appalling conditions in the mental ward of which he has charge—only to be incarcerated as a patient himself through the intrigues of a subordinate. First performed in St. Petersburg on October 17, Old Style , the four-act drama, misnamed a comedy, was badly received; indeed, it was almost hissed off the stage. Chekhov was greatly distressed and left the auditorium during the second act, having suffered one of the most traumatic experiences of his life and vowing never to write for the stage again. Two years later, however, the play was revived by the newly created Moscow Art Theatre , enjoying considerable success and helping to reestablish Chekhov as a dramatist. Now forced to acknowledge himself a semi-invalid, Chekhov sold his Melikhovo estate and built a villa in Yalta , the Crimean coastal resort. From then on he spent most of his winters there or on the French Riviera, cut off from the intellectual life of Moscow and St. That was all the more galling since his plays were beginning to attract serious attention. Moreover, Chekhov had become attracted by a young actress, Olga Knipper, who was appearing in his plays, and whom he eventually married in ; the marriage probably marked the only profound love affair of his life. But since Knipper continued to pursue her acting career, husband and wife lived apart during most of the winter months, and there were no children of the marriage. Never a successful financial manager, Chekhov attempted to regularize his literary affairs in by selling the copyright of all his existing works, excluding plays, to the publisher A. Marx for 75, rubles, an unduly low sum. Even so, that publication, reprinted in with supplementary material, was unsatisfactory in many ways. Repeatedly insisting that his mature drama was comedy rather than tragedy, Chekhov grew distressed when producers insisted on a heavy treatment, overemphasizing the—admittedly frequent—occasions on which the characters inveigh against the boredom and futility of their lives. Yet oversolemnity can be the ruin of *Three Sisters*, for example—the play in which Chekhov so sensitively portrays the longings of a trio of provincial young women. The play was first performed in Moscow on January 17, Old Style , and less than six months later Chekhov died of tuberculosis. Though already celebrated by the Russian literary public at the time of his death, Chekhov did not become internationally famous until the years after World War I , by which time the translations of Constance Garnett into English and of others had helped to publicize his work. Yet his elusive , superficially guileless style of writing—in which what is left unsaid often seems so much more important than what is said—has defied effective analysis by literary critics, as well as effective imitation by creative writers. It was not until 40 years after his death, with the issue of the volume *Polnoye sobraniye sochineny i pisem A.* Eight volumes of that edition contain his correspondence, amounting to several thousand letters. Although Chekhov is chiefly known for his plays, his stories—and particularly those that were written after —represent, according to some critics, an even more significant and creative literary achievement.

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Chapter 3 : Anton Chekhov Biography - Childhood, Life Achievements & Timeline

The following is a list of all the works of the Russian author Anton Chekhov. They are all listed by the year that they were published. This is taken from K.A. Lantz's book Anton Chekhov a Reference Guide to Literature.

Share via Email In his full, unfettered pomp Chekhov, photographed by his brother in And we can date the photo with some precision. In Chekhov was 32 and entering the years of his mature fame and success. What makes the image memorable is that, because of the relaxed nature of the shot, we gain a glimpse of the private Chekhov. Chekhov was tall for the late 19th-century, six foot one, a big man. The more you learn about Chekhov, as you read biographies, memoirs, the letters – the more clear it becomes that he led a love-life of astonishing activity and complexity. The scrupulously made list that emerged is based solely on documented evidence. We can now claim to have as full a sense of his amorous life as can be realistically quantified. It starts in , when the teenage Chekhov visited a brothel in his home town of Taganrog and continues until when his relationship with the actress Olga Knipper began. What is one to make of this information, and to what extent is it only part of the story? Does it mean that we see Chekhov as a kind of literary Don Juan – or is it, more interestingly, a reflection of the relaxed sexual mores that prevailed in middle-class intellectual circles in the last decades of the 19th century in Russia? Kolia, like Chekhov, is someone women find very attractive and again, like Chekhov, Kolia finds it emotionally impossible to commit to marriage or even an enduring relationship. Tactically, he feels that evasion is better than any kind of heartfelt vow or undertaking any kind of serious sentimental responsibility. Mizinova was 19 when Chekhov met her in he was 10 years older. She was a friend of his sister and a young schoolteacher who had dreams of becoming an opera singer. She was ash-blond, a chain-smoker, buxom and sexy and she and Chekhov had a rollercoaster on-off affair that endured almost 10 years before the Chekhovian chill became intolerable and the possibility of marriage retreated over the horizon. One recalls Suvorin again: A photograph of Mizinova and Chekhov at the end of their protracted dalliance in shows that she has put on weight. She looks and leans towards him but Chekhov is almost visibly recoiling, his body-language eloquent – canted away from her, his eyes elsewhere, legs crossed, hands clasped tightly over his knee, his face almost pinched in its hardness, its refusal to yield. Many members of his family and friends had died of tuberculosis, so there could be little uncertainty about the fate that awaited him also. Under such circumstances, knowing that his life would be short, perhaps Chekhov felt it was more honest not to encourage ideas of a lasting union. And yet, he did get married at the end of his life – to Olga Knipper. It was not a particularly happy marriage – they spent huge tracts of time apart: But by then he was chronically ill and any self-reflecting ruefulness he might have indulged in about his late matrimonial urge would have been pointless. Olga stuck with him and was present at his death. She did commit, in her own way.

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Chapter 4 : The Best Short Stories of Anton Chekhov by Anton Chekhov

List of Anton Chekhov plays with descriptions, including any musicals by Anton Chekhov, playwright. This Anton Chekhov plays list includes promotional photos when available, as well as information about co-writers and Anton Chekhov characters.

Antosha Chekhonte Mini Bio 1 Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was born in , the third of six children to a family of a grocer, in Taganrog, Russia, a southern seaport and resort on the Azov Sea. At age 15, he was abandoned by his bankrupt father and lived alone for 3 years while finishing the Classical Gymnazium in Taganrog. Chekhov obtained a scholarship at the Moscow University Medical School in , from which he graduated in as a Medical Doctor. He practiced general medicine for about ten years. While a student, Chekhov published numerous short stories and humorous sketches under a pseudonym. He reserved his real name for serious medical publications, saying "medicine is my wife; literature - a mistress. Chekhov created his own style based on objectivity, brevity, originality, and compassion. He described his original style as an "objective manner of writing. In , Chekhov made a lengthy journey to Siberia and to the remote prison-island of Sakhalin. There, he surveyed thousands of convicts and conducted research for a dissertation about the life of prisoners. His research grew bigger than a dissertation, and in , he published a detailed social-analytical essay on the Russian penitentiary system in Siberia and the Far East, titled "Island of Sakhalin. He emerged as a mature playwright who influenced the modern theater. In the plays "Uncle Vanya," "Three Sisters," "Seagull," and "Cherry Orchard," he mastered the use of understatement, anticlimax, and implied emotion. Love, friendship, respect, do not unite people as much as a common hatred of something. The personal life of every individual is based on secrecy, and perhaps it is partly for that reason that civilized man is so nervously anxious that personal privacy should be respected. If a lot of cures are suggested for a disease, it means the disease is incurable. Medicine is my lawful wife and literature is my mistress. When I get fed up with one, I spend the night with the other. Though it is irregular it is not monotonous, and besides, neither of them loses anything through my infidelity. It is necessary that on the stage everything should be as complex and as simple as in life.

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He was the third of six children. His father was a grocer, painter and religious fanatic with a mercurial temperament who "thrashed" his children and was likely emotionally abusive to his wife. Chekhov, like Dickens, was no stranger to financial hardship and in his father took the family and fled to Moscow to escape creditors. Chekhov stayed behind for three more years to finish school. He paid for his tuition by catching and selling goldfinches and dispensing private tutoring lessons, and selling short sketches to the newspaper. He sent any money he could spare to his family in Moscow. Chekhov is considered an exemplar author in the genre of Realism. In Chekhov was admitted to medical school and he joined his family in Moscow. He assumed financial responsibility for the family and while attending classes at Moscow State University, he wrote and sold a large number of humorous stories and vignettes of contemporary Russian life. He published more than four hundred short stories, sketches and vignettes by the age of twenty-six. Some popular starting points for short story readers include: A Dreary Story is also an excellent work. Anton Chekhov himself was personally fond of his short story, The Student. In Chekhov was diagnosed with tuberculosis. He moved into the villa in with his mother and sister. This was a very prolific period for the great writer and he produced some of his most famous work during this period. Amongst those works is a trilogy featuring Ivan Ivanovitch, a veterinary surgeon and his schoolmaster friend, Burkin. The two are on a small trekking and shooting holiday. Chekhov overlays three stories that are amongst his most famous short stories in a trilogy sometimes referred to as "The Little Trilogy". The three short stories, in order, are:

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Chapter 6 : Anton Chekhov Biography - www.nxgvision.com

a chronological list of all Tchekovs www.nxgvision.com 1, Many of Chekhovs short stories are considered the apotheosis of the form while his www.nxgvision.comt Gutenbergs Plays by Chekhov, Second Series, by Anton Chekhov This eBook is for the use of anyone.

Although Chekhov had a significant impact on the creation of modern drama with his four major plays, his most important influence has been on the development of the modern short story. With his numerous lyrical stories, Chekhov liberated the short story in particular from its adherence to the parable form and fiction in general from the tedium of the realistic novel. His grandfather was a former slave who bought his own freedom. When Chekhov was sixteen, however, his father had to declare bankruptcy and escape his creditors by going to Moscow. After living in poverty and fending for himself for three years, Chekhov was graduated from high school in Taganrog and went to Moscow to enter medical school at Moscow University. At first Chekhov had little success with his writing efforts, but in March, , his first story was published in the humor journal *Strekoza* dragonfly. Chekhov later called this the beginning of his literary career. Petersburg magazine, *Oskolki* fragments , edited by Nikolai A. He submitted a large number of short pieces to the journal, many under various pseudonyms. By , he had published more than two hundred short pieces, but when his first collection, *Skazki Melpomeny ; Tales of Melpomene* , was published, he included only twenty of them. Also in , Chekhov finished his degree and began practicing medicine. By the following year, when he went to St. Petersburg, he found, much to his surprise because he did not consider his work significant , that he was quite well known as a writer there. Thus, when Aleksey S. Suvorin, the owner of the influential newspaper *Novoye vremya* new times , asked Chekhov to contribute more substantial stories to his newspaper, Chekhov was pleased to comply. During and , Chekhov wrote a large number of stories and short pieces for Suvorin, including some of his best-known stories. His second collection, *Pystrye rasskazy* motley stories , was published in , and a third, *V sumerkakh in the twilight* , was published in . Still, Chekhov was not personally satisfied with his work, believing it to be ephemeral. Moreover, in , he began to suspect that he had tuberculosis, although he refused to have another doctor give him an examination. In this spirit of anxiety about his health and dissatisfaction with his work, Chekhov left on a trip to his hometown in the Crimea to visit friends and relatives. This trip seemed to rejuvenate him, for several important stories of the provincial life of the people he encountered resulted from it. Even Chekhov himself could no longer doubt that his work had more than ephemeral value. Also in , Chekhov turned to writing plays, beginning with *Leshy ; The Wood Demon* , which was so poorly received that he quit writing serious drama until . This failure, along with a general sense of malaise, what Chekhov called a stagnation in his soul, was the cause of his decision to take a most treacherous journey to the penal colony on Sakhalin Island in the Northern Pacific to learn about the living conditions of the prison inmates. Taking extraordinary means to study the geography and history of the island, he embarked on April 21, , and arrived on July . On his return to Moscow, Chekhov once again had the urge to travel, this time to Europe. He found Vienna, Venice, Rome, and Florence overwhelming in the beauty of their art and landscapes. In , Chekhov began writing plays again, working on *Chayka* The Seagull , , which was first staged at St. Petersburg in October, , but, partly because of the nature of the production, was an abysmal failure. Once again, Chekhov swore never to write plays. Shortly thereafter, his health worsened and he began to hemorrhage from the lungs. After entering a clinic, he was officially diagnosed as having tuberculosis and was advised to spend the winter months in a warm climate; he soon left for Nice, France. Although Chekhov first refused, he later agreed and went to Moscow to meet the cast. Among them was Olga Knipper, whom Chekhov would marry a few years later. On December 17, , *The Seagull* opened and was a tremendous success. The following year, when the troupe began a tour of the Crimea with both *The Seagull* and *Uncle Vanya* among their repertoire, Chekhov was at last able to see his two plays on the stage. He was also able to spend more time with Olga Knipper. Soon after, Chekhov finished his third play, *Tri sestry ; Three*

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Sisters, He and Olga Knipper were married on May 25, It was scheduled to premier on January 29, , on his forty-fourth birthday; it was also presented in celebration of his twenty-five years as a writer. When Chekhov arrived at the theater after the third act, much to his embarrassment, he was honored with speeches and applause. Chekhov went back to Yalta for the rest of the winter; on his return trip to Moscow in the spring, his health became worse. On June 4, he and his wife went to Berlin to see a specialist; from there, they went to Badenweiler, a spa in Germany. Chekhov died early in the morning on July 15, His body was shipped back to Moscow, where he was buried by his father. Summary Anton Chekhov was one of the most influential literary artists at the close of the nineteenth century to usher in the era of modernism in narrative fiction, particularly in short fiction. When his stories were first made widely available in English in the famous Constance Garnett translations between and , they were termed sketches or slices of life, lacking in all the elements that constituted the short-story form. The final result of these innovations has been the modernist and postmodernist view of reality as a fictional construct. With Chekhov, the short story took on a new respectability and began to be understood as the most appropriate narrative form to reflect the modern temperament. Bibliography Clyman, Toby, ed. A Study of Major Stories and Plays. Cambridge University Press, Hahn focuses on The Cherry Orchard as the principal Chekhov play with which to introduce his dramatic technique, although she does discuss the earlier plays as well. A Biographical and Critical Study. Unwin Books, , rev. A New Life of Anton Chekhov. Although most of the book focuses on discussions of the stories, one final chapter analyzes the plays. A detailed discussion of the four Chekhov plays in the light of several premises Pitcher establishes about their basic nature: A Spirit Set Free. This study by a master of the short story is neither straight biography nor literary criticism but rather a leisurely mixture of the two, with an emphasis on the latter. Chekhov and His Prose. Holt, Rinehart and Winston,

Chapter 7 : Anton Chekhov bibliography - Wikipedia

Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was born on 29 January in the port town of Taganrog (at the northern tip of the Black Sea between Ukraine and Russia) in Rostov Oblast, Southern Russia, the third of six children born to Yevgenia Yakovlevna Morozov, daughter of a well-traveled cloth merchant and Pavel Yegorovitch (), a grocer.

Chapter 8 : Chronological List of the Principal Works of Anton Chekhov

anton chekhov complete works pdf stories by Anton Chekhov, notes by James Rusk. To obtain the necessary information for a chronological list of all Tchehovs.

Chapter 9 : Chekhov World: Bibliography of all Anton Chekhov's Works

Anton Chekhov was the third of the six children born to Pavel Yegorovich and Yevgeniya Chekhov in Taganrog in southern Russia. His father was a devout orthodox Christian and director of the parish choir.