

### Chapter 1 : Poor Folk - Wikipedia

*The Gambler is a substantial contrast, more in line with better-known works; fans and scholars will have a proverbial field day comparing it to Poor, but like the latter, it is above all an excellent tale.*

Makar Alexievitch finally believes what everyone has been telling him--he is stupid. Their problem is that they are also poor. If rich, they could dissipate a fortune and still feel well off. But they are not, so these two lead each other on a downward spiral that nearly destroys them both. We have met him before, in Pere Goriot, who sacrifices everything he has for his daughters, taking him from wealth to penury and death. They have not the resources to live for themselves, but rely precariously on the meagre livelihood that comes to them as copy clerk and seamstress. The little life they have is mortgaged to the government office and the dress shop. Makar himself speaks to this ethic in his story about the shoemaker: I remember hearing of a social experiment, where a caricature artist would, unasked, draw a portrait of passersby and hand it to the subject; the poor insisted on paying, the rich considered it a gift owed to them. Valjean lived for others too, but had the advantage of being very strong, and, may I say, not stupid. I cannot imagine reading "Poor Folk", it sounds like early Dostoevsky at his worst. This is a Dostoevsky book that I like. It was all the time he had left after the time he spent on "Crime and Punishment". You win big, then lose it all. There are a few interests I read a different edition with only "The Gambler" and some bonus materials. There are a few interesting side characters, but also a few who are underdeveloped and difficult to keep sorted out. His first love was his first wife who was a mean, horrible woman and flaunted her affairs to him. Polina was not much better, although she did have a searching and intellectual mind. The diaries are an interesting account of Russian salons in Paris, and are probably the only redeeming view of her. Her sister was one of the first female physicians, quite renowned, which is tough to compete with. Suslova look even worse. She writes the female character with such grandiosity and such hollow dramatic gestures, while she makes the Dostoyevsky character so repellent and pathetic. The edition I read also included a few letters from Dostoyevsky to others, describing her as someone who is intensely critical of others but who will never be pleased. It also includes the letter he wrote to Polina telling her of his second marriage to the woman, Anna, whom he dictated "The Gambler" and some of "Crime and Punishment" to. I guess the third love is the charm.

**Chapter 2 : Fyodor Dostoyevsky (Dostoyevsky, Fyodor, ) | The Online Books Page**

*Dostoevsky's "The Gambler" is a profound look at gambling as an addiction. The characterization is extremely good, and the topic is very timely, considering the.*

Varvara Dobroselova Makar Devushkin Varvara Dobroselova and Makar Devushkin are second cousins twice-removed and live across from each other on the same street in terrible apartments. Devushkin and Dobroselova exchange letters attesting to their terrible living conditions and the former frequently squanders his money on gifts for her. The reader progressively learns their history. Dobroselova originally lived in the country, but moved to St. Petersburg which she hates when her father lost his job. Her father becomes very violent and her mother severely depressed. Her father dies and they move in with Anna Fyodorovna, a landlady who was previously cruel to them but at least pretends to feel sympathy for their situation. Dobroselova is tutored by a poor student named Pokrovsky, whose drunken father occasionally visits. She eventually falls in love with Pokrovsky. She struggles to save a measly amount of money to purchase the complete works of Pushkin at the market for his birthday present, then allows his father to give the books to him instead, claiming that just knowing he received the books will be enough for her happiness. Pokrovsky falls ill soon after, and his dying wish is to see the sun and the world outside. Dobroselova obliges by opening the blinds to reveal grey clouds and dirty rain. In response Pokrovsky only shakes his head and then passes away. Devushkin works as a lowly copyist, frequently belittled and picked on by his colleagues. He considers himself a rat in society. He and Dobroselova exchange letters and occasional visits that are never detailed, and eventually they also begin to exchange books. Devushkin becomes offended when she sends him a copy of "The Overcoat", because he finds the main character is living a life similar to his own. Dobroselova considers moving to another part of the city where she can work as a governess. Just as he is out of money and risks being evicted, Devushkin has a stroke of luck: Devushkin pays off his debts and sends some to Dobroselova. She sends him 25 rubles back because she does not need it. The future looks bright for both of them because he can now start to save money and it may be possible for them to move in together. The writer Ratazyayev, who jokes about using Devushkin as a character in one of his stories offends him, but genuinely seems to like him. With the generous settlement they seem to be destined to be perfectly happy, but the father dies, leaving his family in a shambles despite the money. Soon after this, Dobroselova announces that a rich man, Mr. She decides to leave with him, and the last few letters attest to her slowly becoming accustomed to her new money. She asks Devushkin to find linen for her and begins to talk about various luxuries, but leaves him alone in the end despite his improving fortunes. In the last correspondence in the story, on September 29, Devushkin begs Dobroselova to write to him. Dobroselova responds saying that "all is over" and to not forget her. The last letter is from Devushkin saying that he loves her and that he will die when he leaves her. Main characters[ edit ] Makar Alekseyevich Devushkin – the protagonist of Poor Folk is a shy, poor and lonely forty-seven-year-old clerk and copyist. He exhibits typical sentimental characteristics; according to Robert Payne, Dostoyevsky "writes on the edge of sentimentality, but he is a completely credible and rounded figure". Her decision to live with the unscrupulous Mr. Bykov – an old, rich, brutal widower. Successfully proposes to Dobroselova at the end. His name derives from byk, meaning bull, symbolizing sexual power and lust. Gothic tales, such as by Ann Radcliffe, was the first genre Dostoyevsky was introduced to. Other formative influences were the works by the poets Alexander Pushkin and Vasily Zhukovsky, heroic epics usually by Homer and chivalric novels by Cervantes and Walter Scott. Founded by a Czech immigrant, who moved to Russia after the Napoleonic Wars, it put strong emphasis on literature. As the school required rubles per year, his father had to do additional work and ask his aristocratic relatives, the Kumanins, for money. He was sent to the Military Engineering-Technical University, he had problems adjusting to life there, but nevertheless managed to graduate on 12 August as a military engineer. After his graduation, he lived a quite liberal lifestyle, attending many plays and the ballets of composers Ole Bull and Franz Liszt, and renting an expensive apartment, the Prianishnikov House, for 1, rubles, even though he was only earning 5, rubles per year. His gambling and betting on billiard games were a huge drain on his funds because of his frequent

losses. As a consequence, Dostoyevsky was often forced to ask his relatives for money, but he felt uncomfortable doing so and decided to write a novel to raise money. He first mentioned the upcoming work in a letter to Mikhail on 30 September. I am seriously satisfied with my novel. It is a serious and elegant work. Dostoyevsky took the manuscript to Nekrasov and returned home. Shortly afterwards the doorbell of his house rang, and he opened the door to the excited Nekrasov and Grigorovich, both of whom congratulated him on his debut novel, of which they had only read 10 pages. Dostoyevsky himself did not believe his book would receive a positive review from Belinsky, but when Nekrasov visited Belinsky in the evening, the latter wanted to meet Dostoyevsky to congratulate him on his debut. Petersburg Collection on January 15. Later critics stated that the sentimental-humanitarian *Poor Folk* contained a great deal of parody and satire of Gogol books; however, there are some dissenters. Karin Jeanette Harmon guesses in "Double Parody Equals Anti-Parody" that Dostoyevsky mixes the parody of the sentimental epistolary novel with the parody of the naturalistic sketch of the clerk. Dostoyevsky took a different path by highlighting its tragic aspect. Dostoyevsky may have chosen the epistolary genre to include his personal critical observations, similar to real-life letters between writer and addressee. According to Yakubovich, Dostoyevsky uses *Poor Folk* as his diary. These effects confuse the reader and hide the narrator. Dostoyevsky observed that "the whole of Russia is talking about my *Poor Folk*". The newspaper *The Northern Bee* recorded: Dostoyevsky, is circulating across St. We do not know whether it is his real name or a pen-name. The reading audience is praising his new novel, *Poor People*. I have read this novel and said: Dostoyevsky is a man of some talent and, if he finds his way in literature, he will be able to write something decent. He also praised him for illustrating human nature and taking out "souls in the centre of the depth which are caged after protesting for identity against the exterior, violent pressure, and presents it to our verdict. He became so deeply immersed in the life of civil servants that the dull and uninteresting everyday life became for him a nightmare close to madness. The former is known as the representative of the contemporary society or contemporary circle, for the latter the society itself becomes interesting through its influence on other people.

### Chapter 3 : Full text of "Poor folk ; The gambler"

*Poor Folk*, written in epistolary form is his first novel. From the Introduction: These two examples of Dostoyevsky's art are sketches set in widely differing frames. The one concerns a gambler who frequents the fashionable spas and c

### Chapter 4 : The Double: And, The Gambler - Fyodor Dostoyevsky - Google Books

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*Poor Folk* (Russian: *Бѣдныя люди*, *Bednye lyudi*), sometimes translated as *Poor People*, is the first novel by Fyodor Dostoyevsky, written over the span of nine months between and

### Chapter 6 : - Poor Folk by Fyodor Dostoyevsky

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### Chapter 7 : Poor Folk and the Gambler : Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky :

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*"Poor folk" is the story of the friendship of two poor and isolated young people. The second is the story of a gambler who is in love with a girl above him in rank.*

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Chapter 9 : The Poor Folk and the Gambler by Fyodor Dostoyevsky

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