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POST-REVOLUTIONARY ART IN RUSSIA: FROM LENIN TO STALIN

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Abstract: The period after the Bolshevik Revolution in Soviet Russia, from 1917 to 1932, is marked by significant diversity and freedom of artistic expression. Although best known for the creative accomplishments of the protagonists of the avant-garde movement, such as Malevich and Tatlin, the years after the Revolution also fostered other artistic styles that included different versions of Realism, as well as Symbolism, Neo-Cubism and Futurism. Avant-garde artists co-existed and shared creative space with Realists and Social Realists, such as Georgy Alekseev, Boris Kustodiev and Isaak Brodsky. Contrary to a popular belief in the oppressive nature of the Communist regime, the art of the early Soviet period exhibits pluralistic tendencies and reflects an extraordinary creative and exuberant moment in the cultural, social, and artistic climate of the time.