

Fyodor Dostoyevsky

The shorter works of one of the world's greatest writers, including The Gambler and Notes from Underground The short works of Dostoevsky exist in the very large shadow of his astonishing longer novels, but they too are among literature's most revered works. The Gambler chronicles Dostoevsky's own addiction, which he eventually overcame. Many have argued that Notes from Underground contains several keys to understanding the themes of the longer novels, such as Crime and Punishment and The Idiot. Great Short Works of Fyodor Dostoevsky includes: Notes from Underground The Gambler A Disgraceful Affair The Eternal Husband The Double White Nights A Gentle Creature The Dream of a Ridiculous Man Crime and Punishment tells the story of Rodion Raskolnikov, an ex-student who plans to murder a pawnbroker to test his theory of personality. Having accomplished the deed, Raskolnikov struggles with mental anguish while trying to both avoid the consequences and hide his guilt from his friends and family. Dostoevsky's original idea for the novel centered on the Marmeladov family and the impact of alcoholism in Russia, but inspired by a double murder in France he decided to rework it around the new character of Raskolnikov. The novel was first serialized in The Russian Messenger over the course of 1866, where it was an instant success. It was published in a single volume in 1867. Presented here is Constance Garnett's 1914 translation. This book is part of the Standard Ebooks project, which produces free public domain ebooks.

Excellent anthology contains novellas *Notes from the Underground, The Double, and Poor Folk*; short stories include "Another Man's Wife" and "White Nights"; plus an excerpt from *Crime and Punishment*.

Prince Myshkin, a good yet simple man, is out of place in the corrupt world created by Russia's ruling class.

The Complete Works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Collected Works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky

The Gambler

White Nights and Other Stories

The Brothers Karamazov

A man must endure relentless physical and metal punishments as retribution for his act of murder

Demons is an anti-nihilistic novel by Fyodor Dostoevsky. It is the third of the four great novels written by Dostoyevsky after his return from Siberian exile, the others being Crime and Punishment, The Idiot and The Brothers Karamazov. Demons is a social and political satire, a psychological drama, and large scale tragedy.

Based on a St Petersburg news report, Dostoevsky's searing tale of a man who drives his wife to suicide.

This unique collection of Fyodor Dostoevsky's complete works has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. His literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia. Many of his works contain a strong emphasis on Christianity, and its message of absolute love, forgiveness and charity, ex within the realm of the individual, confronted with all of life's hardships and beauty. His major works include Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, Demons and The Brothers Karamazov. Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature. His novella Notes from Underground is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. NOVELS: Netochka Nezvanova The Village of Stepanchikovo The Insulted and Humiliated The House of the Dead Crime and Punish The Idiot The Possessed (Demons) The Raw Youth (The Adolescent) The Brothers Karamazov NOVELLAS: Poor Folk The Double The Landlady Uncle's Dream Notes from Underground The Gambler The Permanent Husband SHORT STORIES: The Grand Inquisitor (Chapter from The Brothers Karamazov) Mr. Proharchin A Novel in Nine Letters Another Man's Wife or, The Husband under the Bed A Faint Heart Polzunkov The Honest Thief The Christmas Tree and The Wedding White Nights A Little Hero An Unpleasant Predicament (A Nasty Story) The Crocodile Bobok The Heavenly Christmas Tree A Gentle Spirit The Peasant Marey The Dream of a Ridiculous Man LETTERS: Letters of Fyodor Michailovitch Dostoyevsky to his Family and Friends BIOGRAPHY: Fyodor Dostoyevsky, A Study by Aimée Dostoyevsky

The Double

The Meek One

And Other Stories

THE COMPLETE NOVELLAS & SHORT STORIES OF FYODOR DOSTOYEVSKY

Dostoevsky and the Gentleman Murderer Who Inspired a Masterpiece

Nineteen-year-old Arkady Dolgonov has difficulty establishing his personal identity amid the political and social upheavals of nineteenth-century Russia.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky (1821 - 1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. Dostoyevsky's literary works explore human psychology in the context of the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia. He began writing in his 20s, and his first novel, Poor Folk, was published in 1846 when he was 25. His major works include Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov (1880). His output consists of eleven novels, three novellas, seventeen short novels and numerous other works. Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature. In this book: The Gambler Poor Folk White Nights and Other Stories Uncle's dream; And The Permanent Husband Translator: C. J. Hogarth Translator: C. J. Hogarth Translator: Constance Garnett Translator Fred. Whishaw

Dostoevsky

The Sinner and the Saint

Notes from Underground

Selected Works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky

From the Great Russian Novelist, Journalist and Philosopher, Author of Crime and Punishment, The Brothers Karamazov, Demons, The Idiot, The House of the Dead, The Grand Inquisitor

Poor and Starving are the leaders of a Russian revolutionary cell. Their aim is to overthrow the Tsar, destroy society and seize power for themselves. Together they train terrorists who are willing to go to any lengths to achieve their goals – even if the mission means suicide. But when it seems the group is about to be discovered, will their recruits be willing to kill one of their own circle in order to cover their tracks? Partly based on the real-life case of a student murdered by his fellow revolutionaries, Dostoyevsky’s sprawling novel is a powerful and prophetic, yet lively and often comic depiction of nineteenth-century Russia, and a savage indictment of the madness and self-destruction of those who use violence to serve their beliefs.

*Dostoevsky: Letters and Reminiscences**The Brothers Karamazov**First Avenue Editions*

Darkly fascinating short novel depicts the struggles of a doubting, supremely alienated protagonist in a world of relative values. Seminal work introduced moral, religious, political and social themes that dominated Dostoyevsky’s later masterworks. Constance Garnet’s authoritative translation is reprinted here, with a new introduction.

In a timeless story of justice, morality, and redemption, an impoverished Russian student murders a miserly landlady, a crime that has severe repercussions on his life and his family as he battles his conscience.

The Complete Works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky: Notes from Underground, Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, Demons, The Brothers Karamazov

Selected Letters of Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Memoirs, Letters, Autobiographical Novels, diary and biography of one of the greatest Russian novelist, author of Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov

A Novel in Six Parts With Epilogue

Crime and Punishment - Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Written in 1864, this classic novel recounts the apology and confession of a minor nineteenth-century official, an almost comical account of the man's separation from society and his descent "underground"

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky (1821 – 1881), sometimes transliterated Dostoevsky, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, and essayist. Dostoyevsky's literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social and spiritual context of 19th-century Russia. This translation by Constance Garnett from the original Russian is widely regarded as a reference. Garnett translated seventy volumes of Russian prose for publication, including all of Dostoyevsky's novels. Dostoyevsky's works of fiction include 17 short stories, in this edition we present 7 stories, including two of his 2 most famous works "White Nights" and "Notes from the Underground": WHITE NIGHTS, NOTES FROM UNDERGROUND, A FAINT HEART, A CHRISTMAS TREE AND A WEDDING, POLZUNKOV, A LITTLE HERO and MR. PROHARCHIN.

Brothers Mikhail and Fyodor Dostoyevsky dreamt about writing when they were young, but their father believed that writer's work wouldn't be able to provide material well-being for his sons, so he brought them to Petersburg in order to prepare them for entering the Main Engineer School. In Writer's Diary Dostoevsky looks back to the journey to Petersburg "I was constantly composing the novel about Venice life". Fyodor Dostoyevsky was admitted to be the classic of Russian literature and one of the best novelists of the world significance only after his death. His works influenced a lot the world literature, and the most famous novels of the writer were included to the best 100 books of the Norwegian book club. Contents: - The Idiot - Crime and Punishment - The Brothers Karamazov - The Insulted and the Injured - Notes from the Underground - The Grand Inquisitor - The Possessed - The Gambler - POOR FOLK - Uncle's Dream - THE PERMANENT HUSBAND - AN HONEST THIEF

A New York Times Book Review Editors' Choice** * **One of The East Hampton Star's 10 Best Books of the Year From the New York Times bestselling author of The Most Dangerous Book, the true story behind the creation of another masterpiece of world literature, Fyodor Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment. The Sinner and the Saint is the deeply researched and immersive tale of how Dostoevsky came to write this great murder story—and why it changed the world. As a young man, Dostoevsky was a celebrated writer, but his involvement with the radical politics of his day condemned him to a long Siberian exile. There, he spent years studying the criminals that were his companions. Upon his return to St. Petersburg in the 1860s, he fought his way through gambling addiction, debilitating debt, epilepsy, the deaths of those closest to him, and literary banishment to craft an enduring classic. The germ of Crime and Punishment came from the sensational story of Pierre François Lacenaire, a notorious murderer who charmed and outraged Paris in the 1830s. Lacenaire was a glamorous egoist who embodied the instincts that lie beneath nihilism, a western-influenced philosophy inspiring a new generation of Russian revolutionaries. Dostoevsky began creating a Russian incarnation of Lacenaire, a character who could demonstrate the errors of radical politics and ideas. His name would be Raskolnikov. Lacenaire shaped Raskolnikov in profound ways, but the deeper insight, as Birmingham shows, is that Raskolnikov began to merge with Dostoevsky. Dostoevsky was determined to tell a murder story from the murderer's perspective, but his character couldn't be a monster. No. The murderer would be chilling because he wants so desperately to be good. The writing consumed Dostoevsky. As his debts and the predatory terms of his contract caught up with him, he hired a stenographer to dictate the final chapters in time. Anna Grigorievna became Dostoevsky's first reader and chief critic and changed the way he wrote forever. By the time Dostoevsky finished his great novel, he had fallen in love. Dostoevsky's great subject was self-consciousness. Crime and Punishment advanced a revolution in artistic thinking and began the greatest phase of Dostoevsky's career. The Sinner and the Saint now gives us the thrilling and definitive story of that triumph.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF FYODOR DOSTOYEVSKY

Easyread Large Edition

The Life and Times of Fyodor Dostoyevsky

The Works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Dostoevsky: Letters and Reminiscences

Traces the dramatic life of the Russian novelist, attempts to depict his complex personality, and assesses the influence of his life on his work

That sense of the meaninglessness of existence that runs through much of twentieth-century writing - from Conrad and Kafka, to Beckett and beyond - starts in Dostoyevsky's work' Malcolm Bradbury Alienated from society and paralysed by a sense of his own insignificance, the anonymous narrator of Dostoyevsky's Notes from Underground tells the story of his tortured life. With bitter irony, he describes his refusal to become a worker in the 'anthill' and his gradual withdrawal from society. The seemingly ordinary world of St Petersburg takes on a nightmarish quality in The Double when a government clerk encounters a man who looks exactly like him - his double perhaps, or possibly the darker side of his own personality. Like Notes from Underground, this is a masterly tragi-comic study of human consciousness. Translated by Ronald Wilks with an Introduction by Robert Louis Jackson

Fyodor Dostoyevsky spent his life exploring the troubled political, social and spiritual context of Russia; learn in this short book what inspired his own life.

After an uncomfortable and embarrassing evening at a party, the unsociable Golyadkin meets his double and soon discovers that this more charming and successful version of himself intends to take over his life and drive him to the edge of sanity.

Novels, Short Stories, Memoirs and Letters (Including Biography of the Author, Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, Notes from the Underground)

Notes from the Underground

Fyodor Dostoyevsky The Dover Reader

Crime and Punishment

Novels, Short Stories & Autobiographical Writings (Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, Notes from Underground, The Brothers Karamazov...)

'Here was the house of the living dead, a life like none other upon earth' In January 1850 Dostoyevsky was sent to a remote Siberian prison camp for his part in a political conspiracy. The four years he spent there, startlingly re-created in The House of the Dead, were the most agonizing of his life. In this fictionalized account he recounts his soul-destroying incarceration through the cool, detached tones of his narrator, Aleksandr Petrovich Goryanchikov: the daily battle for survival, the wooden plank beds, the cabbage soup swimming with cockroaches, his strange 'family' of boastful, ugly, cruel convicts. Yet The House of the Dead is far more than a work of documentary realism: it is also a powerful novel of redemption, describing one man's spiritual and moral death and the miracle of his gradual reawakening. This edition includes notes and an introduction discussing the circumstances of Dostoevsky's imprisonment, the origins of the novel in his prison writings, and the character of Aleksandr Petrovich.

Notes from Underground, also translated as Notes from the Underground or Letters from the Underworld, is a 1864 novella by Fyodor Dostoyevsky. Notes is considered by many to be the first existentialist novel. It presents itself as an excerpt from the rambling memoirs of a bitter, isolated, unnamed narrator (generally referred to by critics as the Underground Man) who is a retired civil servant living in St. Petersburg. The first part of the story is told in monologue form, or the underground man's diary, and attacks emerging Western philosophy, especially Nikolay Chernyshevsky's What Is to Be Done? The second part of the book is called "À propos of the Wet Snow," and describes certain events that, it seems, are destroying and sometimes renewing the underground man, who acts as a first person, unreliable narrator.

"My God! A whole minute of bliss! Is that really so little for the whole of a man's life?" A poignant tale of love and loneliness from Russia's foremost writer. One of 46 new books in the bestselling Little Black Classics series, to celebrate the first ever Penguin Classic in 1946. Each book gives readers a taste of the Classics' huge range and diversity, with works from around the world and across the centuries - including fables, decadence, heartbreak, tall tales, satire, ghosts, battles and elephants.

This collection, unique to the Modern Library, gathers seven of Dostoevsky's key works and shows him to be equally adept at the short story as with the novel. Exploring many of the same themes as in his longer works, these small masterpieces move from the tender and romantic White Nights, an archetypal nineteenth-century morality tale of pathos and loss, to the famous Notes from the Underground, a story of guilt, ineffectiveness, and uncompromising cynicism, and the first major work of existential literature. Among Dostoevsky's prototypical characters is Yemelian in The Honest Thief, whose tragedy turns on an inability to resist crime. Presented in chronological order, in David Magarshack's celebrated translation, this is the definitive edition of Dostoevsky's best stories.

Notes from Underground and the Double

A Writer in His Time

The House of the Dead

Demons

Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Masterpieces II

Four brothers reunite in their hometown in Russia. The murder of their father forces the brothers to question their beliefs about each other, religion, and morality.

Musaicum Books presents to you this carefully created collection of Fyodor Dostoyevsky's complete works. This ebook has been designed and formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821–1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. His literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia. Many of his works contain a strong emphasis on Christianity, and its message of absolute love, forgiveness and charity, explored within the realm of the individual, confronted with all of life's hardships and beauty. His major works include Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, Demons and The Brothers Karamazov. Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature. His novella Notes from Underground is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. NOVELS: Netochka Nezvanova, The Village of Stepanchikovo, The Insulted and Humiliated, The House of the Dead, Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, The Possessed (Demons), The Raw Youth (The Adolescent), The Brothers Karamazov, Poor Folk, The Double, The Landlady, Uncle's Dream Notes from Underground, The Gambler, The Permanent Husband; SHORT STORIES: The Grand Inquisitor (Chapter from The Brothers Karamazov), Mr. Proharchin, A Novel in Nine Letters, Another Man's Wife or The Husband under the Bed, A Faint Heart, Polzunkov, The Honest Thief, The Christmas Tree and The Wedding, White Nights, A Little Hero, An Unpleasant Predicament (A Nasty Story), The Crocodile Bobok, The Heavenly Christmas Tree, A Gentle Spirit, The Peasant Marey, The Dream of a Ridiculous Man; LETTERS AND MEMOIRS: Letters of Fyodor Michailovitch Dostoyevsky to his Family and Friends, Pages from the Journal of an Author, Fyodor Dostoevsky; BIOGRAPHY: Fyodor Dostoyevsky, A Study by Aimée Dostoyevsky

Joseph Frank's award-winning, five-volume Dostoevsky is widely recognized as the best biography of the writer in any language—and one of the greatest literary biographies of the past half-century. Now Frank's monumental, 2500-page work has been skillfully abridged and condensed in this single, highly readable volume with a new preface by the author. Carefully preserving the original work's acclaimed narrative style and combination of biography, intellectual history, and literary criticism, Dostoevsky: A Writer in His Time illuminates the writer's works—from his first novel Poor Folk to Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov—by setting them in their personal, historical, and above all ideological context. More than a biography in the usual sense, this is a cultural history of nineteenth-century Russia, providing both a rich picture of the world in which Dostoevsky lived and a major reinterpretation of his life and work.

This carefully edited collection has been designed and formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821–1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. His literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia. Many of his works contain a strong emphasis on Christianity, and its message of absolute love, forgiveness and charity, explored within the realm of the individual, confronted with all of life's hardships and beauty. His major works include Crime and Punishment (1866), The Idiot (1869), Demons (1872) and The Brothers Karamazov (1880). Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature. His novella Notes from Underground is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. Table of Contents: BIOGRAPHY: Fyodor Dostoyevsky, A Study by Aimée Dostoyevsky; LETTERS AND MEMOIRS: Letters of Fyodor Michailovitch Dostoyevsky to His Family and Friends, Pages from the Journal of an Author, Fyodor Dostoevsky; AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVELS: The House of the Dead, The Gambler

White Nights

The Best Short Stories of Fyodor Dostoevsky

The Adolescent

The Autobiographical Works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Musaicum Books presents to you this carefully created collection of Fyodor Dostoyevsky's complete short stories and novellas. This ebook has been designed and formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. His literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia. Many of his works contain a strong emphasis on Christianity, and its message of absolute love, forgiveness and charity, explored within the realm of the individual, confronted with all of life's hardships and beauty. His major works include Crime and Punishment (1866), The Idiot (1869), Demons (1872) and The Brothers Karamazov (1880). Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature. His novella Notes from Underground is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. Table of Contents: SHORT STORIES: The Grand Inquisitor (The Brothers Karamazov) Mr. Proharchin A Novel in Nine Letters Another Man's Wife or, The Husband under the Bed A Faint Heart Polzunkov The Honest Thief The Christmas Tree and The Wedding White Nights A Little Hero An Unpleasant Predicament (A Nasty Story) The Crocodile Bobok The Heavenly Christmas Tree A Gentle Spirit The Peasant Marey The Dream of a Ridiculous Man Poor Folk The Double The Landlady Uncle's Dream Notes from Underground The Gambler The Permanent Husband ESSAYS ON DOSTOYEVSKY: A SURVEY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE by Isabel Florence Haggood DOSTOYEVSKY AND HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD by Znaïda Vengerova ON RUSSIAN NOVELISTS by William Lyon Phelps Extract from 'AN OUTLINE OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE' by Maurice Baring BIOGRAPHY Fyodor Dostoyevsky, A Study by Aimée Dostoyevsky

But reading all these professions de foi is a bore, I think, and so I'll tell you a story; actually, it's not even a story, but only a reminiscence of something that happened long ago and that, for some reason, I would very much like to recount here and now, as a conclusion to our treatise on the People. At the time I was only nine years old.... But no, I'd best begin with the time I was twenty-nine. It was the second day of Easter Week. The air was warm, the sky was blue, the sun was high, warm, and bright, but there was only gloom in my heart. I was wandering behind the prison bar-racks, examining and counting off the pales in the sturdy prison stockade, but I had lost even the desire to count, although such was my habit. It was the second day of "marking the holiday" within the prison compound; the prisoners were not taken out to work; many were drunk; there were shouts of abuse, and quarrels were constantly breaking out in all corners. Disgraceful, hideous songs; card games in little nooks under the bunks; a few convicts, already beaten half to death by sentence of their comrades for their particular rowdiness, lay on bunks covered with sheepskin coats until such time as they might come to their senses; knives had already been drawn a few times—all this, in two days of holiday, had worn me out to the point of illness. Indeed, I never could endure the drunken carousals of peasants without being disgusted, and here, in this place, particularly. During these days even the prison staff did not look in; they made no searches, nor did they check for alcohol, for they realised that once a year they had to allow even these outcasts to have a spree; otherwise it might be even worse. At last, anger welled up in my heart. I ran across the Pole M-cki, a political prisoner; he gave me a gloomy look, his eyes glittering and his lips trembling: "Je suis ces brigands?" he muttered, gritting his teeth, and passed me by. I returned to the barrack despite the fact that a quarter-hour before I had fled half-demented when six healthy peasants had thrown themselves as one man, on the drunken Tatar Gazin and had begun beating him to make him settle down; they beat him senselessly with such blows as might have killed a camel; but they knew that it was not easy to kill this Hercules and so they didn't hold back.

Fyodor Dostoyevsky's "Notes from Underground" is considered by many to be the first existentialist novel. It presents itself as an excerpt from the rambling memoirs of a bitter, isolated, unnamed narrator (generally referred to by critics as the Underground Man) who is a retired civil servant living in St. Petersburg. The first part of the story is told in monologue form, or the underground man's diary, and attacks emerging Western philosophy, especially Nikolay Chernyshevsky's "What Is to Be Done?" The second part of the book is called "À propos of the Wet Snow," and describes certain events that, it seems, are destroying and sometimes renewing the underground man, who acts as a first person, unreliable narrator.

Originally written in Russian language, The Idiot is a unique masterpiece. Dostoevsky has depicted a good man, Prince Myshkin, who is trapped in the cruel and wild Petersburg society that is obsessed with avarice, power and manipulation. It is a story of conflicting emotions of love and hatred, friendship and hostility etc. Appealing ...

The Idiot

Great Short Works of Fyodor Dostoevsky

Dostoevsky's Collections

Fyodor Dostoyevsky, a Writer's Life

Crime and Punishment (pre-reform Russian; post-reform Russian: is a novel by the Russian author Fyodor Dostoevsky. It was first published in the literary journal The Russian Messenger in twelve monthly installments during 1866. It was later published in a single volume. It is the second of Dostoevsky's full-length novels following his return from ten years of exile in Siberia. Crime and Punishment is considered the first great novel of his "mature" period of writing. The novel is often cited as one of the supreme achievements in literature.Crime and Punishment focuses on the mental anguish and moral dilemmas of Rodion Raskolnikov, an impoverished ex-student in Saint Petersburg who formulates a plan to kill an unscrupulous pawnbroker for her money. Before the killing, Raskolnikov believes that with the money he could liberate himself from poverty and go on to perform great deeds. However, once it is done he finds himself racked with confusion, paranoia, and disgust for his actions. His justifications disintegrate completely as he struggles with guilt and horror and confronts the real-world consequences of his deed.