

■ Essential Question:

- How did Vladimir Lenin & the Bolsheviks transform Russia during the Russian Revolution in 1917?

■ CPWH Agenda for Unit 11.4:

- Clicker Review Questions
- “Russian Revolution” notes
- Today’s HW: 29.4
- CPWH Midterm: Tuesday, March 22

In the 1700s, Czar Peter the Great expanded & modernized Russia

Peter introduced into Russia Western style navy, fashions, & city-planning



But in the 1800s, Russia failed to keep pace with the rapid changes taking place in

The Enlightenment led to new democratic reforms throughout

In Russia, the Romanov czars continued to rule as

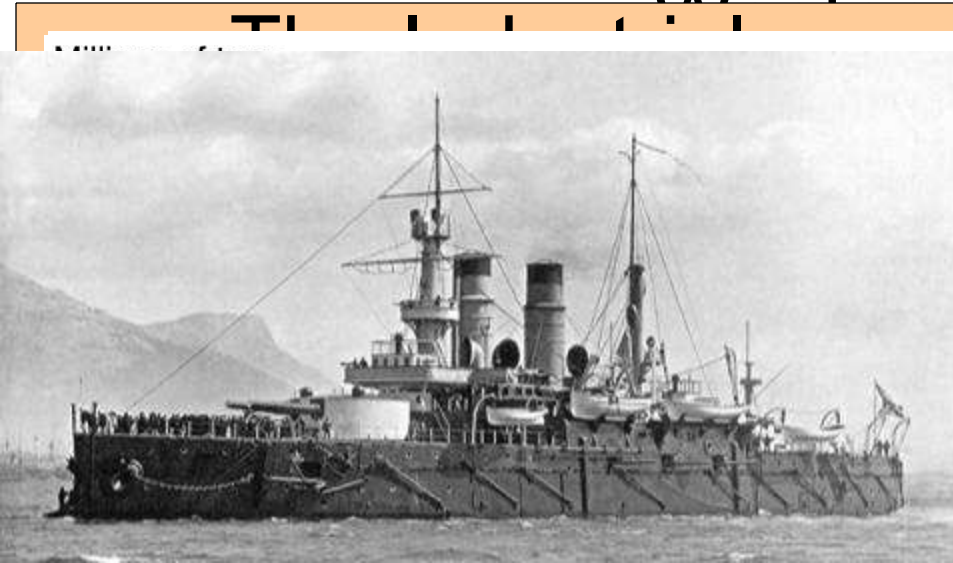
Czars like Alexander III used secret police to monitor citizens, censored the media, & sent political prisoners to labor camps in

Czars organized pogroms (violent attacks) against ethnic minorities like Jews & Poles in Russia

Kishinev Pogrom 1903



But in the 1800s, Russia failed to keep pace with the rapid changes taking place in



20



Russian industry lagged behind Europe, had few railroads, & most citizens were

Russia committed to industrialization but it led to poor wages, long hours, &

Russia used its industry built a respectable navy but had problems mass-producing weapons



calling for reform
In 1904, Russia & Japan went to war over Manchuria & Korea

Russia's humiliating loss to Japan exposed weaknesses in the nation's military &

government
Losing the Russo-Japanese War set off a series of riots among commoners who were unhappy with Nicholas' government



In 1894, Czar
failed to address



The protest became known as
“Bloody Sunday” when the
czar’s guards fired into the
crowd ;

In 1905, Nicholas II agreed to
new constitution that created a
Duma (parliament) & limited
monarchy; But Nicholas
ignored the Duma



The czar's unpopularity & failure of the government to respond to problems increased

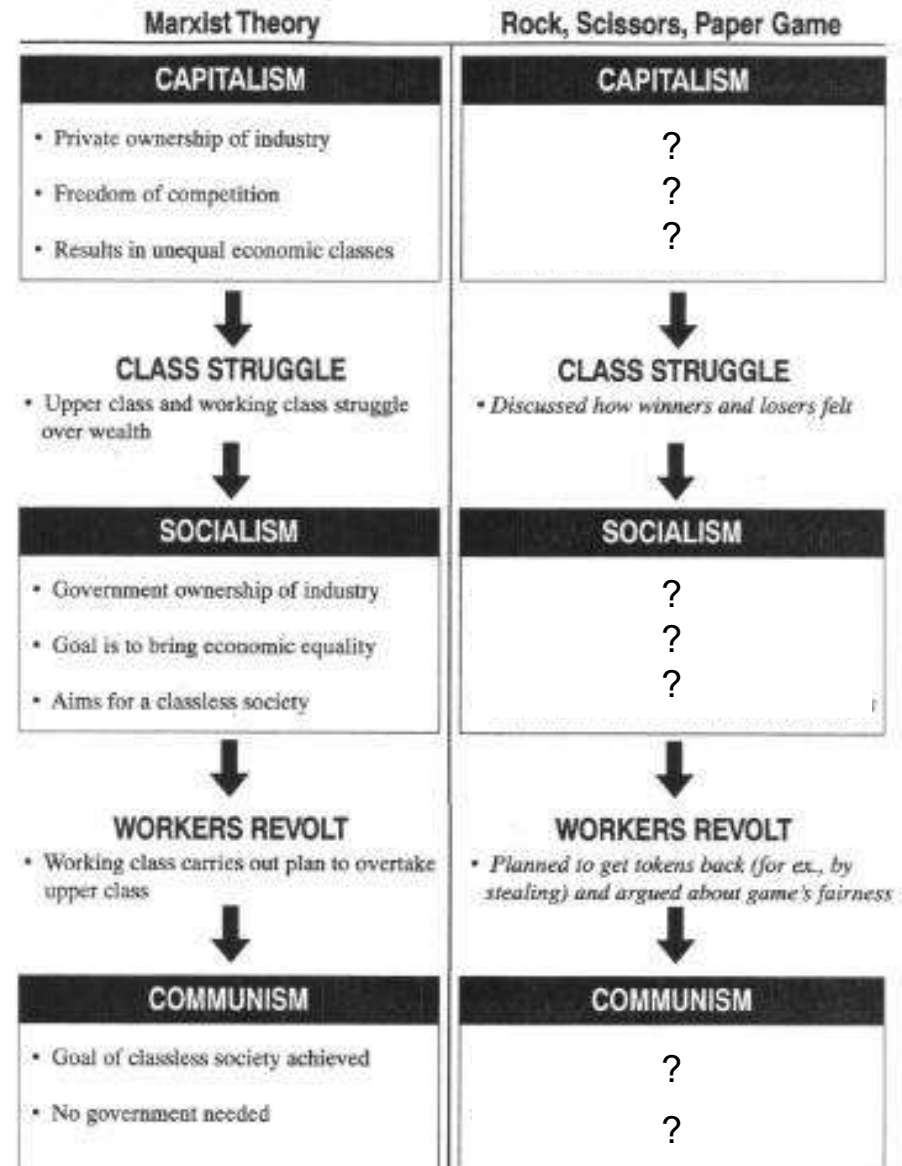
calls for socialism

Class Activity:

Play rock-paper-scissors to better understand capitalism & socialism

1. Each student gets one money token (except 3 students who get 10)
2. Play game with other students until you are out of money
3. The game winner earns bonus points
4. Discuss the results

Communist Theory of Karl Marx



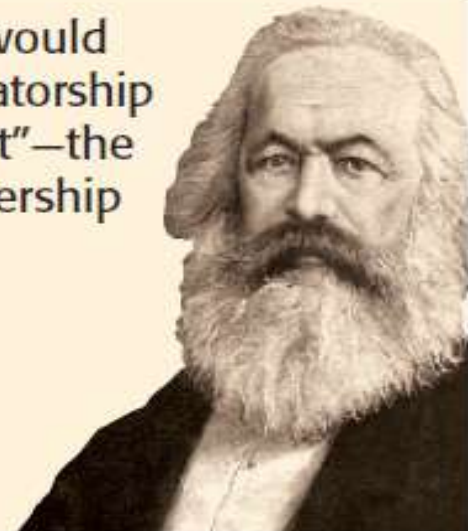
The czar's unpopularity & failure of the government to respond to problems increased calls for s

Socialists demanded that the government control all means of production to create an equal society

Karl Marx developed a radical form of socialism in called communism in which the working class led a revolution, seized property, & shared all wealth without a gov't

Marx

- History was the story of class struggle.
- The struggle Marx saw was between capitalists and the proletariat, or the workers.
- The proletariat's numbers would become so great and their condition so poor that a spontaneous revolution would occur.
- The revolution would end with a "dictatorship of the proletariat"—the communal ownership of wealth.



The czar's unpopularity & failure of the government to respond to problems increased

Radical workers, peasants, & soldiers began to form councils called soviets that held meetings & assumed control over local gov'ts

Economic Systems

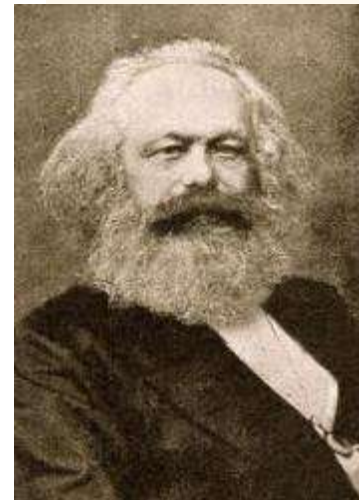
More
government
control

communism

socialism

capitalism

anarchism



Less
government
control



Image of one of Russia's first soviet

The czar's unpopularity & failure of the government to respond to problems increased calls for socialism

In 1903, a radical socialist named Vladimir Lenin formed the Bolsheviks, a group that supported a revolutionary overthrow of the Russian

Lenin

But, Lenin fled Russia to avoid arrest by the czar's secret police & waited for an opportunity to return & lead his revolution

not capable of leading a revolution and needed the guidance of professional revolutionaries.



Russia's involvement in World War I proved to be the fatal blow to Czar Nicholas' support in Russia.

The Russian military was no match for the German

army.

Russia had difficulty producing weapons for soldiers on the front, food shortages were common for troops & civilians, the lack of trains slowed supplies & communication.

Russia drafted 15 million soldiers & nearly 7 million were killed or wounded;

1.5 million civilians died



Russian soldiers running from German army, 1918



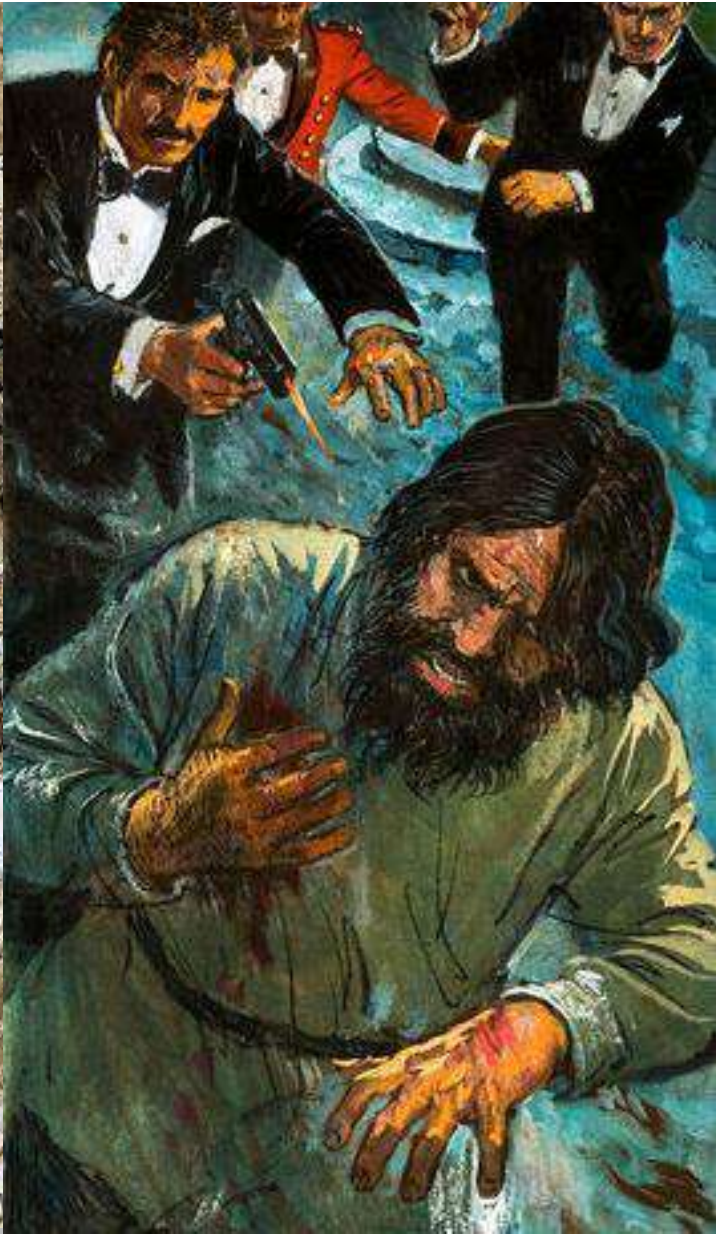
Russia's involvement in World War I proved to be the fatal blow to Czar Nicholas' support in

Czar Nicholas refused to pull Russia out of the war & went to the Eastern Front to personally take command of

Nicholas left his wife, Alexandra, in charge of the day-to-day operations of the Russian government

To help cure her hemophiliac son Alexi, she relied on a mystic named Rasputin

Many people feared that Rasputin was controlling the royal family & murdered him



By early 1917, citizens were rioting across Russia demanding an end the monarchy & to World War I

In March, Czar Nicholas II abdicated the throne & the Duma created a provisional (temporary)



Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia & led the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution in

November 1917



Lenin's message of "*peace, land, & bread*" helped him gain popularity among the Russian people

Bolshevik Red Guards seized control of the provisional government & declared themselves the new gov't leaders of Russia

The Bolsheviks arrested & executed the Romanovs which ended 300 years of rule by czars in Russia

After the success of the Bolshevik Revolution,



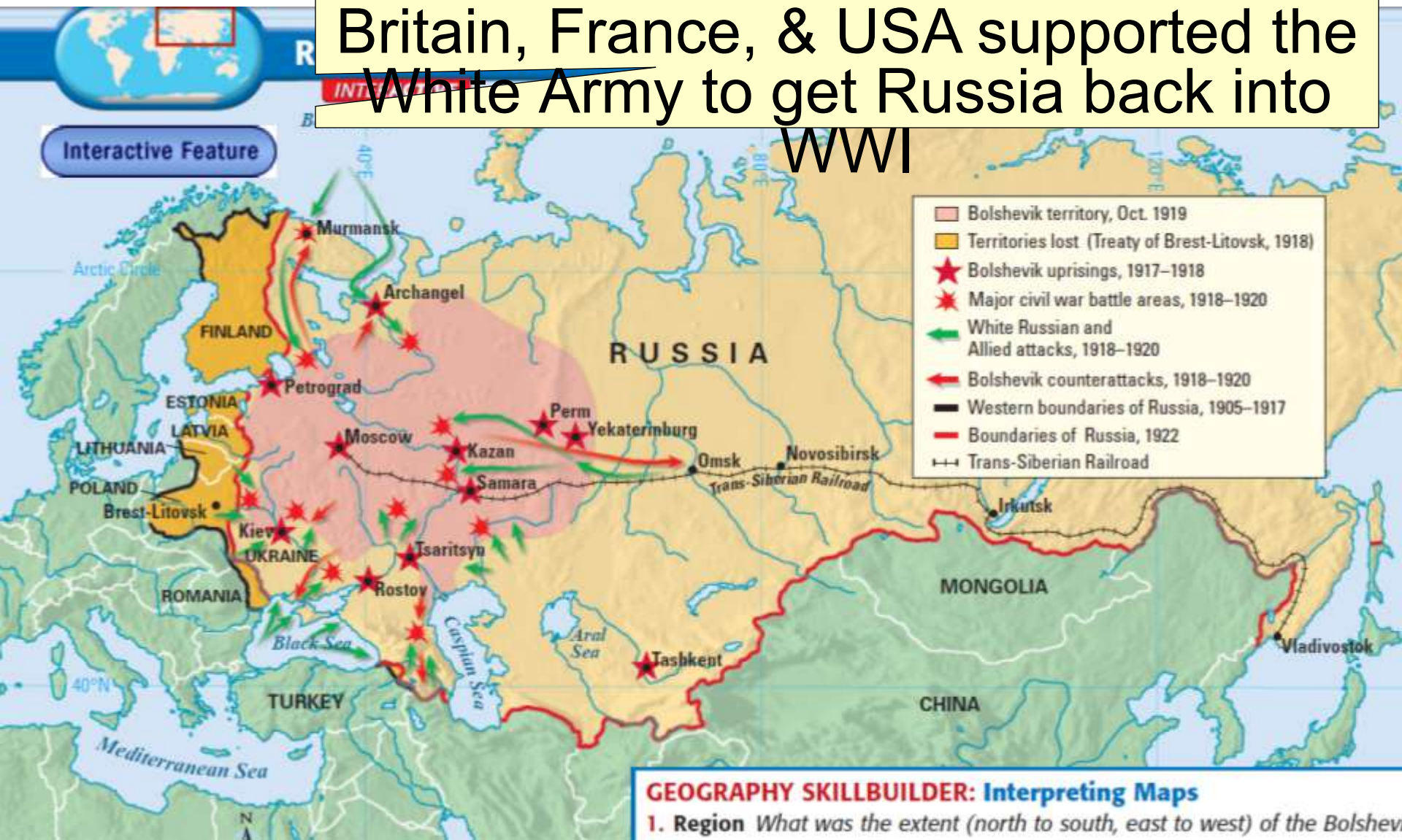
Lenin ordered all farmland to be distributed among the peasants

Lenin gave control of the factories to the workers

Lenin signed a truce with Germany & gave up huge territories in order to get Russia out of the

The Russian Revolution led to a civil war between the Bolshevik Red Army & the White Army (people who wanted a new czar,

Britain, France, & USA supported the White Army to get Russia back into WWI



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. Region What was the extent (north to south, east to west) of the Bolshevik

After 3 years of fighting, the Red Army won & Lenin became the unquestioned leader of

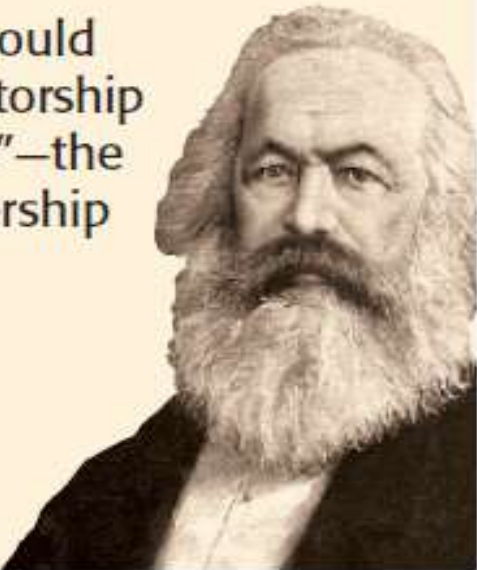
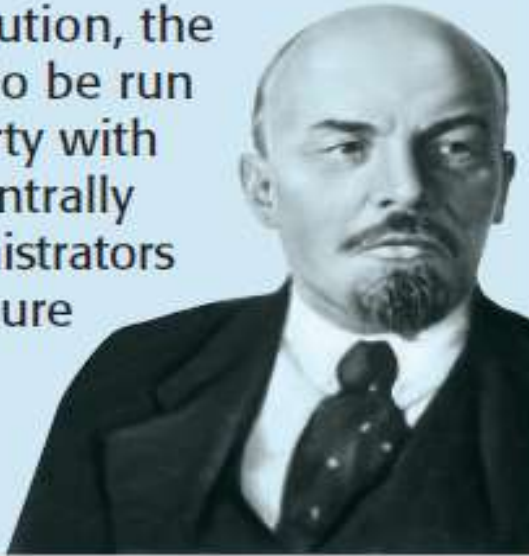
In 1922, Lenin renamed Russia the Union of Soviet Socialist



Lenin created the Communist Party which ruled the Soviet Union as a dictatorship



Evolution of Communist Thought

Marx	Lenin
<ul style="list-style-type: none">History was the story of class struggle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">History was the story of class struggle.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The struggle Marx saw was between capitalists and the proletariat, or the workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The struggle Lenin saw was capitalists against the proletariat and the peasants.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The proletariat's numbers would become so great and their condition so poor that a spontaneous revolution would occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The proletariat and the peasants were not capable of leading a revolution and needed the guidance of professional revolutionaries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The revolution would end with a "dictatorship of the proletariat"—the communal ownership of wealth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">After the revolution, the state needed to be run by a single party with disciplined, centrally directed administrators in order to ensure its goals. 

■ Essential Question:

- What were the positive & negative aspects of Joseph Stalin's rule over the Soviet Union?

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In 1917, Vladimir Lenin led the Bolsheviks in an overthrow of the Russian government

Causes and Effects of Two Russian Revolutions, 1917

Causes: Czarist Russia

- Czar's leadership was weak.
- Revolutionary agitation challenges the government.
- Widespread discontent found among all classes.

Effects/Causes: March Revolution

- Czar abdicates.
- Provisional government takes over.
- Lenin and soviets gain power.
- Russia stays in World War I.

Effects: Bolshevik Revolution

- Provisional government is overthrown.
- Bolsheviks take over.
- Bolsheviks sign peace treaty with Germany and leave World War I.
- Civil war begins in Russia.

Lenin transformed Russia into the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist gov't & created the



In 1922, Lenin suffered a stroke & died in 1924;
Lenin's death led to a struggle for power in the



By 1927, Joseph Stalin
out maneuvered his
rivals

& gained control of

Stalin quickly created a
totalitarian state in which
he had total control of
the gov't & peoples' lives

Class Activity:

What was life like in
Stalin's Soviet Union?

Examine the front &
back of the 4 placards &
take notes in your chart

Communist Party



Stalin was a totalitarian dictator who transformed the USSR into a police state

Stalin led the Great Purge to eliminate potential rivals in the Communist Party

(He executed 8-12 million)

Stalin used propaganda & censorship to control information & began education programs to teach communist ideals & loyalty to Russia children



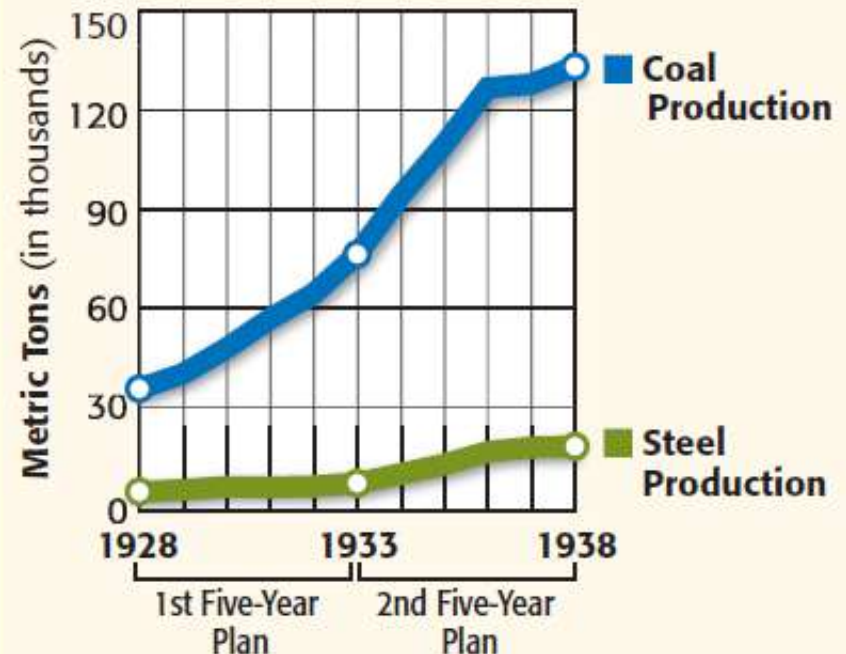
Five Year Plans

Stalin created a series of Five Year Plans to overhaul the Soviet

Stalin seized control of the economy & set high production quotas on steel, coal, oil, electricity



Stalin's Five Year Plans dramatically improved Soviet industry & helped



The Five Year Plans

seen on www.englishrussia.com



ТЕ ЖЕ ГОДЫ, ДА РАЗНЫЕ „ПОГОДЫ“



Ukrainian Kulaks

The kulaks in Ukraine (shown above) fiercely resisted collectivization. They murdered officials, torched the property of the collectives, and burned their own crops and grain in protest.

Recognizing the threat kulaks posed to his policies, Stalin declared that they should "liquidate kulaks as a class." The state took control of kulak land and equipment, and confiscated stores of food and grain. More than 3 million Ukrainians were shot, exiled, or imprisoned. Some 6 million people died in the government-engineered famine that resulted from the destruction of crops and animals. By 1935, the kulaks had been eliminated.

collectivization

Stalin seized 25 million acres of private farms & combined them into large government-controlled collective

90% of all peasants lived & worked on collective



Agricultural production improved in the USSR, but farming was inefficient & peasants resented having their land taken from them

Individual Rights



СОВЕТСКИЕ ЖЕНЩИНЫ!
БУДЬТЕ В ПЕРВЫХ РЯДАХ
ОБЩЕНАРОДНОЙ БОРЬБЫ
ЗА УСПЕШНОЕ
ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ
ПЛАНОВ
ЧЕТВЕРТОГО
ГОДА
ПЯТИЛЕТКИ!

Stalin declared men & women equal in the USSR; Women's rights increased as women could vote & join the Communist

Women were expected to work in factories and on collective farms like men

Stalin attacked all religion & created a nation of atheists (no emphasis on religion); Stalin ordered destruction of Orthodox churches & Jewish synagogues

Insert Placards
Here

The Communist Party



In 1936, the Communist Party declared that it was the leader of "the working people in their struggle to build a communist society and the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both government and non-government." The working class of Russia had created a classless society in the Soviet Union.

No one group, including the party leaders enjoyed special privileges in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, all citizens had the same rights under the Constitution of 1936, making sure that Soviet citizens were entirely equal, sharing equally in work and the products of the nation's labor.

Secret Information about the Communist Party

Never more than 15 percent of the Soviet population was in the Communist party during the lifetime of Josef Stalin. From 1935-1937 Stalin executed, imprisoned or exiled one quarter of the Communist party - around 600,000 people. The Communist party, the "party of the working class" never had more than 52 percent of its membership from the working classes.

Communist leaders lived in luxury and privilege. During the famines, they continued to eat well, using their influence to find better food and to gain other privileges.

Five Year Plans



During the era of Russian czars, Russia remained behind western Europe in industrialization. Russia's technology, factories, communication & transportation needed great improvement.

Joseph Stalin announced that "We are fifty to one hundred years behind the advanced [industrialized] countries. We must make good the distance [make up the difference] in ten years or be crushed." Stalin's plan to industrialize and catch up with the West was drawn up in a series of five-year plans. These plans set quotas for all areas of Soviet industry. By 1940, production of steel, coal, oil and electricity had more than tripled since 1928.



Secret Information about the Five Year Plans

Some members of Soviet society attempted to undermine the success of the five-year plans. Others were government officials who worked from the inside to derail Stalin's plans. These traitors confessed their crimes and were punished. Factories had to meet production quotas often cut corners or simplified products to meet quotas. A shirt factory for example, might leave off cuffs or even buttons to speed up production. Many Soviets chose to shop early in the month, hoping to find higher quality items, before factories were pressed to meet their quotas.

Collective Farms



Before the Revolution, most Russian land was divided among kulaks, wealthy landowners who controlled much of Russia's land. Stalin's policies in the late 1920s redistributed this land, creating communities in which peasants farmed together, sharing all profits. The state helped this process by providing these communities with machinery, repairs, seeds and training in new farming techniques.

By 1937 the state controlled almost all land in the Soviet Union. Russian collectivization made farming more efficient and productive. Grain production increased from 73.3 million tons in 1928 to 95.6 million tons in 1940, allowing the Soviet Union to sell wheat on the international market.

Secret Information about the Collective Farms

Severe penalties awaited those who opposed the policy of collectivization. 12.5 million Russians were murdered as a part of collectivization and more were sent to work as slaves in labor camps. Collectivization was initially unproductive as well, leading to the famine of 1932, where five million people had died. The government refused to admit the famine had existed.

Individual Rights



The new communist constitution guaranteed the rights of all Russian citizens - the right to free speech, assembly, freedom of religion. Communist leaders saw the Orthodox Church as tricking Russian peasants into accepting a lower role in society.

The Communist party also recognized that women had essential roles in creating a socialist society, as both workers and mothers. Socialist women were full citizens, voting, working, attending school and earned important jobs in the government.

Many minority groups were also given the right to complete freedom to exercise their language and culture without interference.

Secret Information about the Individual Rights

In 1932, Stalin wiped out religion in the USSR. Stalin closed ten thousand churches and only 1,312 mosques remained open in Russia. Divorces were harder to gain and women were encouraged to "strengthen the family" by staying at home and have children. Women's participation in government declined due to their heavy amount of household work. Ethnic minorities in the USSR were deported, physically attacked, or moved to labor camps in Siberia. Russian communists received getting better pay, houses and jobs.