

Russian Revolution



- **Tsar Taken Hostage!**
- **Bolsheviks Take Power!**
- **Civil War Begins!**

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- ❖ **Tsar Nicholas II**
 - ❖ **Romanov Royal Family**
 - ❖ **Last Tsar of Russia**

- ❖ **Tsar Nicholas Joins the fight in WWI**
- ❖ **Poverty is widespread in Russia**
- ❖ **Royal family lives a very priveleged life style**
- ❖ **Discontent grows among the population**

Russian Soldiers On The Eastern Front



- ❖ WWI – Tsar Nicholas II of Russia Joins the fighting - 1914

- ❖ Troops begin to desert
- ❖ Hatred of Tsar grows

- ❖ Lice
- ❖ Rats
- ❖ Starvation
- ❖ Disease
- ❖ Death

WWI and Rasputin

- ❖ The Tsar leaves his wife Alexandra home to run the Empire while he attends to military matters at the front
- ❖ The royal family has turned to a mysterious “Healer” named *Rasputin* to help their young son Alexi, who is a hemophiliac
- ❖ Rasputin begins to influence Alexandra in her handling of political matters. This leads to disaster at home, while thousands of Russians die at the front
- ❖ Revolution is in the air. Russians are fed up with the Royal family and the war

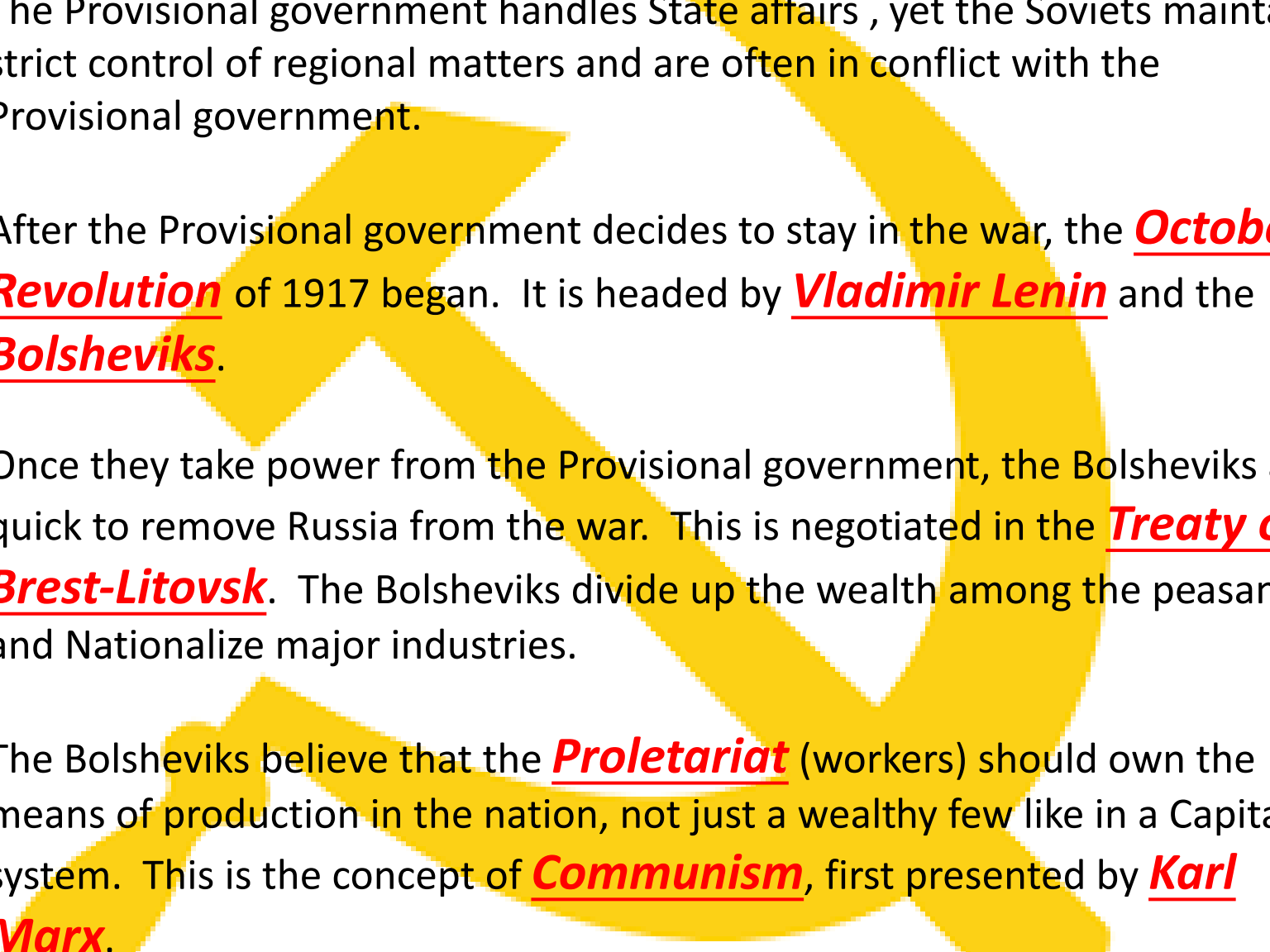


Above: Rasputin – Man of Mystery



*Above: Tsar Nicholas II
of the Romanov Family*

- ❖ In February 1917 (**February Revolution**), workers in Petrograd (today St. Petersburg) begin striking. They are fed up with the Tsarist regime headed by **Tsar Nicholas II**.
- ❖ The **Duma** (Russian Parliament) takes temporary control of the government to restore order. They become the “**Provisional**” government.
- ❖ Local workers set up councils (**Soviets**) to represent them.
- ❖ The **Tsar abdicates** (leaves power) on March 15, 1917 after his army officers refuse to suppress the uprising.

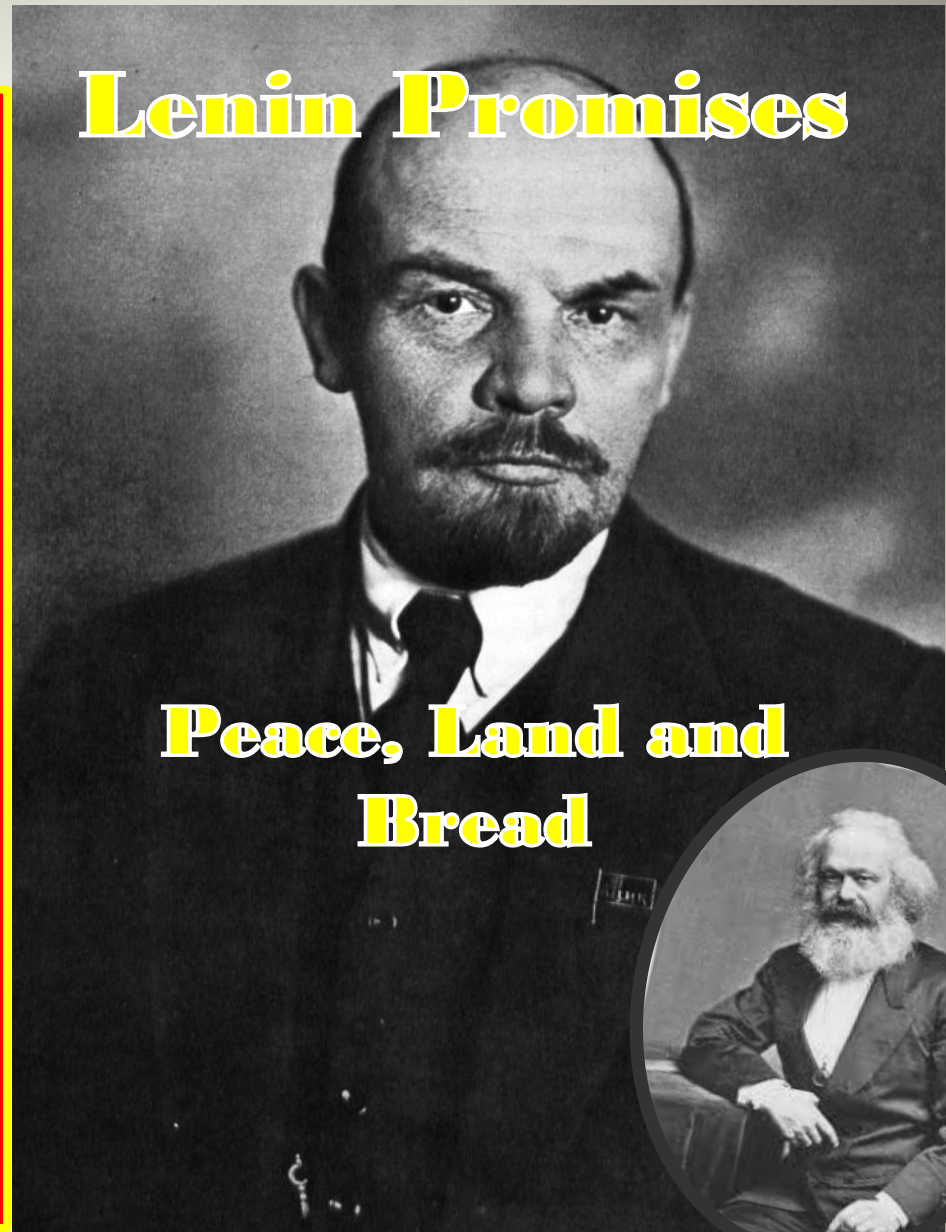
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- ❖ The Provisional government handles State affairs , yet the Soviets maintain strict control of regional matters and are often in conflict with the Provisional government.
 - ❖ After the Provisional government decides to stay in the war, the **October Revolution** of 1917 began. It is headed by **Vladimir Lenin** and the **Bolsheviks**.
 - ❖ Once they take power from the Provisional government, the Bolsheviks are quick to remove Russia from the war. This is negotiated in the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**. The Bolsheviks divide up the wealth among the peasantry and Nationalize major industries.
 - ❖ The Bolsheviks believe that the **Proletariat** (workers) should own the means of production in the nation, not just a wealthy few like in a Capitalist system. This is the concept of **Communism**, first presented by **Karl Marx**.

Vladimir Lenin

- ❖ Vladimir Lenin is the leader of the Bolsheviks that stage the October Revolution
- ❖ The Bolsheviks change their names to the Communists in 1918. They promise an end to the war, enough land to farm and enough to eat – “Peace, Land and Bread”
- ❖ The ideas of Karl Marx (father of Communism) and Vladimir Lenin are strongly linked in the 20th century.



Lenin Promises



**Peace, Land and
Bread**



Inset: Karl Marx

Royal family murdered

- ❖ On July 17th, 1918 the Romanov family was murdered by the Bolsheviks
- ❖ The Bolsheviks made sure no Royals were left to threaten their hold on power



Romanov royal family: Maria, Tatiana, Olga, Nicholas II, Anastasia, Alexi, Tsarina Alexandra

Russian Civil War

1917 -1922

Below: Forces of anti-Bolshevik brigade 1919



- ❖ As the Bolsheviks attempted to strengthen their hold on Russia, forces loyal to the Tsar began to oppose them
- ❖ The Bolsheviks (Reds) fought the Whites (traditional color of royalty) for 3 years in a civil war.
- ❖ The Reds finally won out. Lenin executed thousands whom he considered a threat to the new communist regime

Soviet Union

- ❖ In December, 1922 a formal meeting of several different regions of Russia was held.
- ❖ The **Soviet Union** was formally created
- ❖ Lenin's legacy of murder and violence would leave a lasting impact on Russia and would be made worse by the coming of Josef Stalin.



Right: Josef Stalin



Russian Revolution – Key Terms And Concepts

Name_____

Date_____

Directions: In **your own words**, explain/describe the importance of the following terms as they relate to the Russian Revolution.

Tsar Nicholas II	Provisional Government
World War I	Soviets
Rasputin	Tsar Abdicates
February Revolution	October Revolution
Duma	Vladimir Lenin



Name_____

Date_____

Bolsheviks	Civil War
Brest-Litovsk	“Reds”
Proletariat	“Whites”
Communism	Soviet Union
Karl Marx	Josef Stalin
Peace, Land and Bread	Legacy of Lenin

Russian Revolution Quiz



Name_____

Date_____

1. Brest-Litovsk___ 2. Josef Stalin___ 3. October Revolution___ 4. Tsar___
5. Proletariat___ 6. Vladimir Lenin___ 7. Communism___ 8. Whites___
9. Duma___ 10. Soviet Union___ 11. February Revolution___ 12. Reds___
13. Abdication___ 14. Civil War___ 15. Soviets___ 16. Peace, land, bread___
17. Rasputin___ 18. Provisional govt.___ 19. Karl Marx___ 20. WWI___

A. Workers in Petrograd strike **B.** Created in 1922 **C.** Slogan used by Lenin **D.** Communist forces in Civil war **E.** Councils for workers **F.** Father of Communism **G.** Main cause of Revolution **H.** Period of internal conflict after Bolsheviks take power **I.** Treaty that removes Russia from WWI **J.** When the Bolsheviks take power **K.** Leader of the Bolsheviks **L.** Working class **M.** Becomes the Communist leader after Lenin **N.** Pro-Tsarist forces during Civil war **O.** Govt. that first takes power from the Tsar **P.** National representative body of the people **Q.** “Healer” that aids the royal family **R.** Autocratic ruler of Russia **S.** Govt. controls means of production **T.** A main cause of the Revolution

Russian Revolution – Key Terms And Concepts

Name KEY

Date _____

Directions: In your own words, explain/describe the importance of the following terms as they relate to the Russian Revolution.

Tsar Nicholas II – Last Tsar of Russia Head of Romanov Royal family Very unpopular with Russian people	Provisional Government – Government takes power from Tsar after February revolution
World War I – The last straw for the Russian people. Thousands die at Eastern Front	Soviets– Councils set up to represent workers all over Russia
Rasputin – “Mystical healer” helps young son Alexi Romanov – begins influencing politics of royal family	Tsar Abdicates – Tsar Nicholas II is forced to leave power by what becomes the Provisional govt.
February Revolution – Workers strike in Petrograd – 1st step in takeover of power from the Tsar	October Revolution – The Provisional govt. overthrown by Bolsheviks because the decide to stay in the War
Duma – Russian parliament - forms basis of the Provisional govt.	Vladimir Lenin – Leader of the Bolsheviks – Exiled by the Tsar – Comes back leads October Revolution

Name_____

Date_____

Bolsheviks – Communist Anti-Tsarist group – Lead October revolution	Civil War – After the October revolution, Pro-Tsarist forces oppose the Bolsheviks and fight for control
Brest-Litovsk – Treaty between Germany and Russia ending Russian involvement in WWI	“Reds” – Bolshevik forces in the Russian civil war – Red is the color of revolution
Proletariat – Term for the industrial working class during the revolution	“Whites” – Pro-Tsarist forces during the Russian Civil war.
Communism – Political ideology that calls for govt. control of all of the “Means of Production”	Soviet Union – All of the Soviets unite into a communist nation in 1922
Karl Marx – German Philosopher and the Father of Communism	Josef Stalin – Communist leader of the Soviet Union after Lenin’s death
Peace, Land and Bread – Slogan used by Lenin outlining his promises to the people	Legacy of Lenin – Lenin’s rule set the stage for a violent govt. that would deny civil liberties to the people

Russian Revolution Quiz



Name KEY

Date _____

1. Brest-Litovsk I 2. Josef Stalin M 3. October Revolution J 4. Tsar R
5. Proletariat L 6. Vladimir Lenin K 7. Communism S 8. Whites N
9. Duma P 10. Soviet Union B 11. February Revolution A 12. Reds D
13. Abdication G 14. Civil War H 15. Soviets E 16. Peace, land, bread C
17. Rasputin Q 18. Provisional govt. O 19. Karl Marx F 20. WWI T

A. Workers in Petrograd strike **B.** Created in 1922 **C.** Slogan used by Lenin **D.** Communist forces in Civil war **E.** Councils for workers **F.** Father of Communism **G.** Tsar steps down **H.** Period of internal conflict after Bolsheviks take power **I.** Treaty that removes Russia from WWI **J.** Bolsheviks take power from Provisional govt. **K.** Leader of the Bolsheviks **L.** Working class **M.** Becomes the Communist leader after Lenin **N.** Pro-Tsarist forces during Civil war **O.** Govt. that first takes power from the Tsar **P.** Russian Parliament **Q.** "Healer" that aids the royal family **R.** Autocratic ruler of Russia **S.** Govt. controls means of production **T.** A main cause of the Revolution