

Revolution and Civil War in Russia 1917-1939 Chapter 26 Sec 5



Two Revolutions in Russia



The March Revolution Ends Tsarism

■ Russia

- Slow to industrialize
- Social classes: landowning nobles, priests, peasants, weak tsar
- Poverty (endured by who?)

■ Unrest Deepens

- Nicholas II -
- Moderates pushed for social change – what happened?
- ***Proletariat*** – what was this, and how does it fit into the unrest?

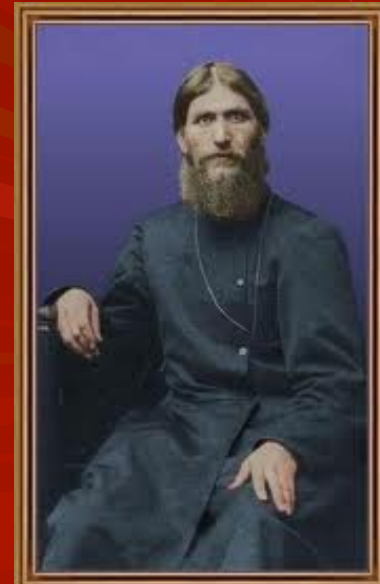


■ Impact of World War One (pg 654)

- Strain on resources
- Nicholas II took charge of military
 - Result: left tsarina Alexandra in charge (pg 654))
- Gregory Rasputin – influenced the tsarina
 - Killed in 1916 - why?

■ The Tsar Steps Down (pg 654)

- Strike – why?
 - Disasters on battlefield; fuel and food shortages
- Czar abdicated
- Troops deserted
- Liberal constitution
- **Soviets - ?**
 - Bolsheviks -



Lenin and the Bolsheviks

(pg 655)

- Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov-
 - Adopted the name Lenin
 - Brother killed for plotting to kill the tsar
- A Brilliant Revolutionary
 - Influenced by Karl Marx
 - Student demonstrations
 - Exiled (where?)



Lenin and the Bolsheviks

(pg 655)

- Lenin's View of Marx
 - Marxism-
 - Adapted Marxist ideas to Russian conditions
 - Russia did not have large urban proletariat
 - Bolsheviks -
 - Rejected gradual reform
 - Mensheviks – favored -
 - Germany helped Lenin return To Russia from exile. Why?



The November Revolution

- The Bolshevik Takeover
 - Red Guards v. White Guards
 - The Bolsheviks in Charge
 - Moscow-
 - End private ownership
 - Redistribution of land
 - Communists - (pg 656)



Russian Plunges Into Civil War

- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk – March 1918

- Opposing Forces

- United States sent troops – why? (pg 657)

- Execute former czar and family

- Why?



■ War Under Communism

– Cheka –

■ “war communism; - Took over: banks, mines, factories and railroads; draft of peasant laborers

– Redistribution of land

– Quotas

– A Costly Triumph

– By 1921, the Communists won Russia

– Famine and disease



Building the Communist Soviet Union

- New Government, Same Problems
 - Constitution in 1922
 - Supreme Soviet (elected legislature)
 - Suffrage – gave 18 year old citizens the right to vote
 - Political power and resources
 - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R)
 - Reality -



■ Lenin's New Economic Policy

- Retreated from 'war communism' – why?
- Some capitalistic ventures
- Stopped squeezing peasants
- Temporary
 - “pure communism”

■ Stalin Gains Power

- Joined Bolshevik party
- Secretary
- “too rude”
- Focused on socialism at home first, as opposed to worldwide revolution



The Soviet Union Under Stalin

-Ch 28-4



Five Year Plans

■ A Totalitarian State

– Joseph Stalin rose to power and eliminated Leon Trotsky and all contenders.

– Goal: -

– Stalin's Five Year Plans

■ October 1928

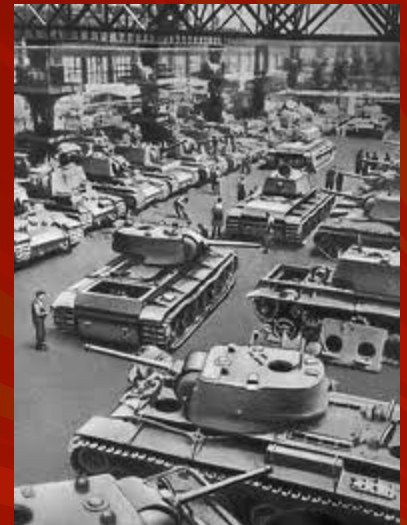
– Centralized state control over the economy (why?)

■ Rapid -



Collectivization of Agriculture

- At the hands of peasants
 - Collectives
 - Organize peasants
 - Violent suppression of the kulaks
 - Starvation 1932
 - Consumer goods
 - Heavy industries and armaments



The Great Purge

- 1934 Stalin launched the “Great Purge”
 - Targets:
 - “show trials” in Moscow
 - Estimated 4 to 30 million
 - Military officers
 - Pogroms -

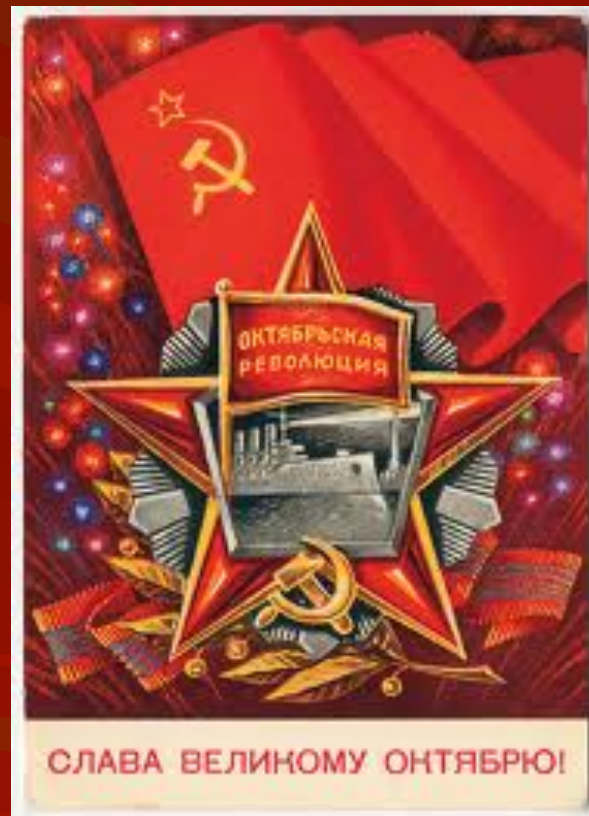


Soviet Foreign Policy

- Was generally unsuccessful
- Comintern or Communist International
 - Goal:
 - Joined League of Nations
- “Red Scare” in U.S. 1920s
 - Mistrust from capitalist countries



Life in a Totalitarian State 28-3



Life in a Totalitarian State

– Totalitarian state-

■ Terror

– Open letters

– Bugs

– Press

■ Propaganda

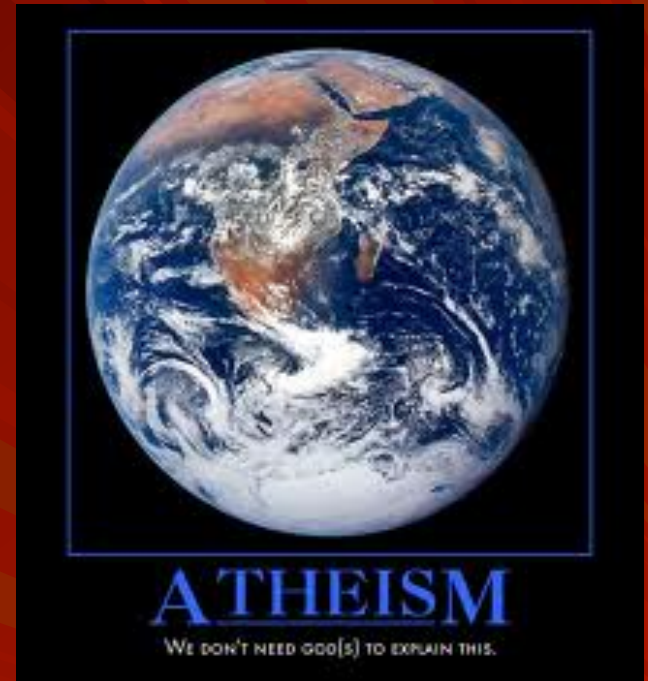
– Misery of capitalism

– Encouraged quotas

– Glorified heroes



- War on Religion
 - Atheism
 - Target Orthodox Church
 - Priests
 - Churches and synagogues converted
 - Hebrew banned
 - Tolerance for Islam
 - Why?
 - Lenin, Marx, and Stalin shrines



Changes in Soviet Society

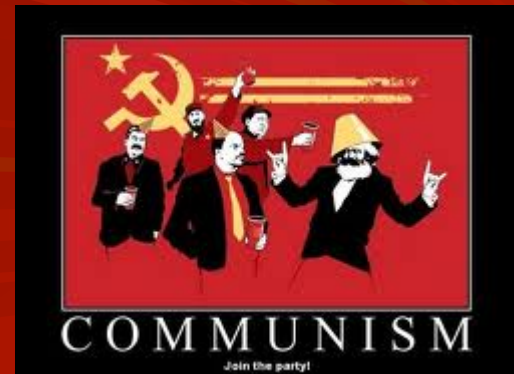
- Not equal; few elite emerged as a new ruling class.

■ The New Elite

- Communist party, also included:
- Best apartments, exclusive shops

■ Social Benefits and Drawbacks

- Benefits:
- Drawbacks:



■ Education

- Mandatory
- Taught: atheism, glory of collective farming, and love of Stalin

■ Women

- Equals
- Education
- Wide range of jobs
- Their wages were needed in family. Why?



The Arts and the State

- Socialist Realism
- Censorship
 - Writers, artists, and composers faced government persecution

