

Russian Revolution Guided Lecture Notes

Russian Revolution: Background

- Russian _____
 - Agricultural up to 19th century
 - _____ and serfdom still existed
 - Very few industrial workers
- Russian population in _____ and _____ doubled between 1890 and 1910
 - Poor living conditions
 - Overcrowding
 - Starting at the _____ (1854-1856) Russia will struggle with growing enough food due to harsh growing seasons, and a series of wars.
 - Food shortages for many years

Russian Revolution: Background

- Czar _____
 - Concerned about his son's Hemophilia
 - _____: Crazy Monk
 - Claims to be able to talk to Mary and heal the sick
 - Becomes close to the Czar's wife
 - Public problems: known drinker and womanizer
 - Political opponents constantly use _____ to attack the Czar's weaknesses

Russian Revolution: Background

- Failed _____ War (1904-1905): Proves the Czar is weak
- Bloody Sunday _____ of 1905
 - Troops killed unarmed protesters (protesting the monarchy)
 - After the protest, Czar Nicholas II promises a Duma (new government) where reforms can take place.

Russian Revolution: Background

- _____: reforms do not come quick enough
 - Did NOT take Russia out of the war (the people want peace)
- Lack of industrial _____ means that Russia lost many battles during WWI.

Russian Revolution: *Ultimate Reasons for Radical Reforms*

- Massive peasant _____
- Lack of industrial _____
- Inequitable distribution of _____
- _____ shortages
- Massive war _____

Radical Revolution: October, 1917

- Led by Communist _____ Party
 - Leader: Vladimir Lenin
 - Seized power in violent coup
 - Takes Russia out of WWI
- _____: until 1920
 - Bolsheviks (reds) VS tsarist and republican forces (whites)
 - Reds emerge victorious in 1920

1920: Lenin in Power

- Begins converting the state to _____
- One party dictatorship
- Creates: _____ (The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) as a state
- Trouble with communism: large _____ population, not an industrialized state (as discussed with Karl Marx)
 - Created the NEP (New Economic Policy) to gradually move the soviet state to a centralized communist party control

Lenin to Stalin

- Lenin passes way, 1924
 - Starts a power struggle between _____ and Leon Trotsky.
- 1928: Stalin solidifies control and exiles Trotsky
- Stalin in charge:
 - NEP was not efficient
 - “ _____ ”

Stalin's First Five Year Plan

- Objective: construct massive _____ infrastructure and transportation networks
- How to pay for it:
 - _____ agriculture
 - Take away private property (farms)
 - Farm products seen as “collective goods”
 - Create state owned “collective farms”
 - Sell grain to foreign countries to generate income
- Consequence
 - _____ in USSR
 - Ukraine: more than 4 million dead from the “Great Famine” (1932-1933).

Stalin's policies

- Create a “cult” like personality that celebrates _____ (even while his people suffered).
- _____
 - Arrest political opponents, dissenters, and counter-revolutionaries
 - Create “quotas” to “report” enemies of the state
 - People would “turn in” their own neighbors in order not to be reported themselves.
 - Orders the execution of about 20 million people
 - Orders the exile of millions to Siberia
- Creates a _____ Communist State.
- USSR is a world industrial superpower.

Soviet Flag

- Hammer and Sickle represent the workers of _____ and _____.
- Becomes the symbol for _____.