

## Russian Revolution Guided Lecture Notes

### Russian Revolution: Background

- Russian \_\_\_\_\_
  - Agricultural up to 19<sup>th</sup> 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 \_\_\_\_\_.