

Aim: How did the Russian Revolution change the course of history?

I. The Effects of World War I on Russia

- The Russian Revolution occurred due to the following:
- Major losses
- poor leadership and poorly trained soldiers
- No ammunition
- No food, shortage of bread
- The Duma, the Russian Parliament (1906-1917), was created to help but had no real authority

II. RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP

- Czar Nicholas II:
- Last czar of the Romanov's
- Refused to pull Russia out of war despite the suffering
- People rioted and demanded change
- He abdicated (stepped down) from the throne in February 1917

III. Provisional Government

- Alexander Kerensky set up provisional government
- Tried to be democratic, but kept Russia in WWI (not a popular decision)
- Tried to suppress Lenin and the Bolshevik party
- Soviets: formed local councils that represented peasants, workers, soldier
- The provisional government lasted from Feb 1917-Oct 1917

IV. HERE COMES LENIN!

- Follower of Karl Marx
- 1917 Lenin, leader of the Bolsheviks, led the October Revolution and removed the provisional gov't
- This was a successful coup d'etat
- He mobilized the support of soldiers, workers, and peasants to revolt

V. Communism

- Communism was created by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and was published in the Communist Manifesto
- Communism is a society in which there is no private ownership, all property is shared by the community for the common benefit of all members

The Differences between Communism and Capitalism

Communism	Capitalism
History is a series of class struggles Workers are exploited by employers	Individuals should follow self interest Competition is the key to success
There should be a classless society Gov't controls everything No private ownerships All share wealth	Allows for profit Classes develop Government should not interfere
Also known as a command economy	Also known as a market economy

VI. LENIN'S PROMISE

- Promised LAND, PEACE AND BREAD!!
- Land seized from nobility would go to the peasants
- Peace: to get out of WWI
- Bread: end of food shortages

VII. Bolshevik Takeover

- Began to nationalize the industries and assets of Russia
- 1918 signed Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germans
- Russia lost the Ukraine, its Polish and Baltic territories, and Finland
- Russia was officially out of WWI

VIII. LENIN'S RULE

- a. dictator
- b. Set up a totalitarian gov't
- c. Destroyed churches and synagogues
- d. Created the Cheka : secret police
- e. Created the RED army led by Leon Trotsky
- f. **The Execution of Tsar Nicholas II 1918**
 - The Red Army ordered the execution on the entire Romanov family
 - July 17 The Romanov family was executed.
 - Russia plunged into civil war
 - The White Army was anti-Bolshevik and aided by the Allies
 - 1917-1921 RED army put down revolts
 - Allies withdrew support, and the Reds were victorious
 - Lenin renames Russia : The Soviet Union in 1921

IX. Lenin's NEP

- **1920's: rebuild Russia he used his New Economic Policy**
- **The NEP placed major industries in gov't hands, but allowed for private businesses to form**
- *Combined communism with some capitalism*
- *Ex: allowed farmers to sell grain for profit*

X. The Death of Lenin

- This plan slowly helped Russia
- Lenin has a series of strokes from 1922-1924, and dies in 1924
- He did not choose a successor

XI. Trotsky vs. Stalin

Trotsky: War Commissar under Lenin, and a war hero

Stalin: General Secretary of the Central Committee

1. Lenin did not trust Stalin, would have chosen Trotsky to lead
2. 1927 forced Trotsky to step down as war commissar
3. 1929 Trotsky was banished from Communist Party and exiled
4. Stalin now had sole power over Russia
5. Trotsky was murdered in Mexico by an ice pick in 1940
6. Stalin become totalitarian dictator

XII. Five Year Plans

- Stalin ends NEP in 1928
- Creates command economy
- Creates the Five Year Plan
- A plan of rapid industrialization and production
- Stalin set demanding goals for factories and production
- Used collectivization, Gov't took over farms
- Kulaks or peasants were kicked off
- They rebel: burn livestock, farms,
- Cause a Great Famine
- Anyone that disagreed were sent to labor camps, known as Gulags or executed.
- Stalin believed this policy would lead to increased production.
- In 1939, two countries in the world produced more than Russia, the United States and Germany

XIII. Stalin and Totalitarianism

- single-party dictatorship that controls every aspect of the lives of its citizens
- There are no individual rights
- Citizens must obey the gov't without question
- This gov't uses propaganda, censorship, and terror
- Ex: Great Purge where Stalin eliminated threats in the Communist party in the 1930's
- Secret police spied on citizens

In the end, his plans helped the Soviet Union become a major world power, at the cost of millions of lives