

GIVR: Russian Revolution

Communism

- Karl Marx wrote *Communist Manifesto*
- Stated the working class would overthrow the upper classes and businesses would be run collectively by the people
- Wanted a classless society
- Claimed industrialization created a gap between rich and poor

The Russian Revolution and Lenin

- 1917 Russian Czar Nicholas II would not pull Russia out of WWI
- Vladimir Lenin: communist leader of the Bolsheviks led a revolution
- Lenin removed the czar and took Russia out of WWI
- Promised the people: Peace, Land and Bread
- created the USSR: United States of Socialist Republics
- Lenin's NEP: The New Economic Policy
- Blended capitalist and communist ideas.
- people and gov't could both own business for profit

Stalin and Totalitarianism

- totalitarian dictator and communist leader
- Totalitarian: gov't controls every aspect of a citizen's life
- Contains: secret police, propaganda, censorship, one political party
- Killed political opponents
- Five-Year Plan to rapidly industrialize the Soviet Union
- Collectivization: condensed private farms into large state owned farms
- This caused widespread famine and killed millions
- The plan turned the Soviet Union into an industrial powerhouse that could compete with Germany and the U.S

Sample Questions

1. Lenin's promise of "Peace, Land, Bread" during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was made to

- (1) end France's occupation of Russia
- (2) gain popular support to overthrow the government
- (3) restore Czar Nicholas II to power
- (4) resolve conflicts between farmers of diverse ethnic backgrounds

2. Under Joseph Stalin, peasants in the Soviet Union were forced to

- (1) become members of the ruling party
- (2) support the Russian Orthodox Church
- (3) join collective farms
- (4) move to large cities

3. Which type of economic system was used by both Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong to accelerate the economic growth of their respective nations?

- (1) mixed
- (2) market
- (3) command
- (4) traditional

4. Joseph Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union was characterized by the

- (1) introduction of democratic political institutions
- (2) encouragement of religious beliefs
- (3) development of a market economy
- (4) establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship

5. Which statement best describes a relationship between World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution?

- (1) World War I created conditions in Russia that helped trigger a revolution.
- (2) World War I postponed the revolution in Russia by restoring confidence in the Czar.
- (3) Opposing Russian forces cooperated to fight the foreign invaders.
- (4) World War I gave the Czar's army the needed experience to suppress the revolution

6. Which leader based his rule on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?

- (1) Neville Chamberlain
- (2) Vladimir Lenin
- (3) Adolf Hitler
- (4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)

7. The Bolshevik Party in 1917 gained the support of the peasant class because they promised them

- (1) "Peace, Land, and Bread"
- (2) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
- (3) abolition of the secret police
- (4) democratic reforms in all levels of government

8. The famine in Ukraine during the 1930s resulted from the Soviet government's attempt to

- (1) end a civil war
- (2) implement free-market practices
- (3) collectivize agriculture
- (4) introduce crop rotation