THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

I. Causes of the Russian Revolution

A. Modernization under Peter the Great
1. In the 1700s, Czar Peter the Great expanded & modernized Russia
2. Peter introduced Russia western style navy, fashions & city-planning

B. But in the 1800s, Russia failed to keep pace with the rapid changes taking place in Western Europe
1. Government: Western Europe vs. Russia
   a. Europe: The Enlightenment led to new democratic reforms throughout Europe
   b. In Russia, the Romanov czars continued to rule as absolute monarchs
      c. Czars like Alexander III used ___________________________ to monitor citizens, ___________________________ the media, & sent political prisoners to ___________________________ in Siberia
      d. Czars organized ___________________________ (violent attacks) against ethnic minorities like _________ & Poles in Russia
2. Industry: Western Europe vs. Russia
   a. Europe: The ___________________________ made European militaries & economies the strongest in the world
   b. Russian industry ___________________________ behind Europe, had few railroads, & most citizens were poor ___________________________
   c. Russia committed to industrialization but it led to poor ___________, long hours, & ___________________________ among the Russia people
   d. Russia used its ___________________________ built a respectable navy but had problems ___________________________

C. In 1894, Czar ____________ came to power but ___________________________ to address major problems from 1904 to 1917
1. When Russian liberals called for _________________ reforms, Nicholas II ordered his _________________ to persecute those calling for reform
2. In 1904, Russia & _________________ went to war over Manchuria & Korea
   a. Russia’s ___________________________ to Japan exposed weaknesses in the nation’s military & government
   b. Losing the Russo-Japanese War set of a series of _________ among commons who were unhappy with Nicholas’ government

3. Bloody Sunday, 1905
   a. In 1905, Russian commoners met outside the czar’s Winter Palace to demand better _________________ conditions, right to form ___________________________, & a ___________________________ constitution
   b. The protest became known as “Bloody Sunday” when the czar’s guards _________ into the crowd; Riots broke out across Russia

4. In 1905, Nicholas II agreed to new constitution that created a ____________ (parliament) & ___________________________ monarchy; But Nicholas _________________ the Duma

II. Vladimir Lenin and the Russian Revolution, 1917

A. The czar’s _________________ & failure of the government to respond to problems increased calls for _________________
1. Socialism & Communism
   a. Socialists demanded that the ___________________________ control all means of production to create an ___________________________ society
   b. Karl Marx developed a radical form of socialism in called ___________________________ in which the working class led a ___________________________, seized property, & shared all wealth without a govt

2. Radical workers, peasants, & soldiers began to form ___________________________ called _________________ that held meetings & assumed control over local gov’ts

3. The Bolsheviks
   a. In 1903, a radical socialist named ___________________________ formed the Bolsheviks, a group that supported a ___________________________ revolutionary ___________________________ of the Russian govt.
   b. But, Lenin fled Russia to avoid arrest by the czar’s secret police & _________ for an opportunity to return & lead his revolution

B. Russia’s involvement in ___________________________ proved to be the fatal blow to Czar Nicholas’ support in Russia
1. The Russian military was no match for the ___________________________ army
   a. Russia had difficulty producing ___________________________ for soldiers on the front, shortages were common for troops & civilians, the lack of ___________________________ slowed supplies & communication
   b. Russia drafted _________ million soldiers & nearly _________ million were killed or wounded; _________ million civilians died

2. Czar Nicholas _________________ to pull Russia out of the war & went to the Eastern Front to personally take command of the army
   a. Nicholas left his wife, Alexandra in charge of the day-to-day operations of the Russian government
   b. To help cure her hemophiliac son Alexi, she relied on a mystic named RASPUTIN.
   c. Many people feared that Rasputin was controlling the royal family & conspired to murder him.

3. By early 1917, citizens were rioting across Russia demanding an end the _________________ & to _________________
C. In March, Czar Nicholas II _______ the throne & the Duma created a provisional (__________) government.
1. Lenin’s message of “__________” helped him gain popularity among the Russian people.
2. Bolshevik _______ seized control of the provisional government & declared themselves the new gov’t leaders of Russia.
3. The Bolsheviks arrested & _______ the Romanovs which ended 300 years of rule by _______ in Russia.

D. Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia & led the _______ in the Russian Revolution in November 1917.
1. Lenin ordered all _______ to be distributed among the peasants.
2. Lenin gave control of the _______ to the workers.
3. Lenin signed a _______ with Germany & gave up huge _______ in order to get Russia out of the war.

IV. The Soviet Union
A. After the success of the Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin announced major _______ for Russia.
1. Lenin transformed Russia into the _______ (the world’s first _______ to rule the nation).
2. In 1922, Lenin suffered a stroke & _______ in 1924; Lenin’s death led to a struggle for _______ in the USSR.

B. The Russian Civil War, 1918-1920
1. The Russian Revolution led to a _______ between the Bolshevik Red Army & the _______.
2. Britain, France, & _______ supported the White Army to get Russia back into WWI.
3. After 3 years of fighting, the _______ won & _______ became the unquestioned leader of Russia.

C. In 1922, Lenin renamed Russia the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (_______).

D. Lenin created the _______ which ruled the Soviet Union as a dictatorship.

IV. The Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin
A. In 1917, Vladimir Lenin led the _______ in an overthrow of the Russian government.
1. Lenin transformed Russia into the _______, the world’s first _______ gov’t & created the Communist Party to rule the nation.
2. In 1922, Lenin suffered a stroke & _______ in 1924; Lenin’s death led to a struggle for _______ in the USSR.

B. By 1927, _______ out maneuvered his rivals & gained control of the Soviet Union.

C. Stalin quickly created a _______ state in which he had _______ control of the gov’t & peoples’ lives.

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<tr>
<th>OFFICIAL INFO ABOUT LIFE IN USSR</th>
<th>SECRET REALITY OF LIFE IN USSR</th>
<th>NOTES FROM CLASS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNIST PARTY</strong></td>
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<td>• Stalin was a totalitarian dictator who transformed the USSR into a <strong>POLICE STATE</strong></td>
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<td>• Stalin led the _______ to eliminate potential _______ in the Communist Party (He executed _______ million).</td>
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<td>• Stalin used _______ &amp; censorship to control information &amp; began _______ programs to teach communist ideals &amp; loyalty to Russian children.</td>
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<td><strong>FIVE YEAR PLANS</strong></td>
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<td>• Stalin created a series of _______ to overhaul the Soviet economy.</td>
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<td>• Stalin seized control of the economy &amp; set high production quotas on _______ coal, oil, _______.</td>
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<td>• Stalin’s Five Year Plans dramatically improved Soviet industry &amp; helped modernize the _______.</td>
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<td><strong>COLLECTIVE FARMS</strong></td>
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<td>• Stalin seized 25 million acres of _______ &amp; combined them into large _______ -controlled collective farms.</td>
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<td>• 90% of all peasants lived &amp; worked on _______ farms.</td>
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<td>• Agricultural production _______ in the USSR, but farming was _______ &amp; peasants resented having their land taken from them.</td>
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<td><strong>INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS</strong></td>
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<td>• Stalin declared men &amp; women _______ in the USSR; Women’s rights increased as women could _______ &amp; join the Communist Party.</td>
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<td>• Women were expected to _______ in factories and on collective farms like men.</td>
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<td>• Stalin attacked all _______ &amp; created a nation of _______ (no emphasis on religion); Stalin ordered destruction of Orthodox churches &amp; Jewish synagogues.</td>
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