

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

I. Causes of the Russian Revolution

A. Modernization under Peter the Great

1. In the 1700s, Czar _____ expanded & modernized Russia
2. Peter introduced into Russia _____ navy, _____, & 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 _____ throughout Europe
 - b. In Russia, the Romanov czars continued to rule as _____
 - 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 _____ weapons

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 off a series of _____ among commoners 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 gov't

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 government
- 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, _____, in charge of the day-to-day operations of the Russian government
 - b. To help cure her _____ son Alexi, she relied on a mystic named _____
 - c. Many people _____ that Rasputin was controlling the royal family & _____ 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
- D. Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia & led the _____ in the Russian Revolution in November 1917
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

III. The Soviet Union

- A. After the success of the Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin announced major _____ for Russia
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
- B. The Russian Civil War, 1918-1920
1. The Russian Revolution led to a _____ between the Bolshevik Red Army & the _____ (people who wanted a new czar, democracy, or land back)
 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



| | OFFICIAL INFO ABOUT LIFE IN USSR | SECRET REALITY OF LIFE IN USSR | NOTES FROM CLASS |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| COMMUNIST PARTY | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin was a totalitarian dictator who transformed the USSR into a _____ • Stalin led the _____ to eliminate potential _____ in the Communist Party (He executed _____ million) • Stalin used _____ & censorship to control information & began _____ programs to teach communist ideals & loyalty to Russia children |
| FIVE YEAR PLANS | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin created a series of _____ Plans to overhaul the Soviet economy • Stalin seized control of the economy & set high production quotas on _____, coal, oil, _____ • Stalin's Five Year Plans dramatically improved Soviet industry & helped modernize the _____ |
| COLLECTIVE FARMS | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin seized 25 million acres of _____ farms & combined them into large _____-controlled collective farms • 90% of all peasants lived & worked on _____ farms • Agricultural production _____ in the USSR, but farming was _____ & peasants resented having their land taken from them |
| INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin declared men & women _____ in the USSR; Women's rights increased as women could _____ & join the Communist Party • Women were expected to _____ in factories and on collective farms like men • Stalin attacked all _____ & created a nation of _____ (no emphasis on religion); Stalin ordered destruction of Orthodox churches & Jewish synagogues |