

Ch. 30 sec. 1

Revolutions in Russia: Major Events

1894: Nicholas II becomes czar





Meet the Romanovs

FREE MAN-PEDIA

The Romanovs have ruled Russia since 1613. Tsar Nicholas II goes down in history as Russia's Last Tsar. Below are some of the more interesting Romanovs that have ruled Russia.

(Pre-Romanov-1533-1584) Ivan IV



- Blinded the architect of St. Basil's Cathedral so that he could never design anything as beautiful ever again
- Killed 60,000 people of the wealthy city of Novgorod, the great city never regained its former glory
- Beat his pregnant daughter-in-law for wearing immodest clothing leading to her miscarriage.
- Upon hearing this, his son confronted Ivan. Ivan ended up killing his son by striking him with a pointed staff.
- Killed by mercury poisoning during a game of chess with the man who poisoned him! (Checkmate)

1682-1725 Peter I Catherine 1762-1796



Peter I.

(See ABSOLUTISM unit)



- German Princess
- Married into the Romanov family
- Friend of Rousseau & Voltaire
- Overthrew her husband, Tsar Peter III in a coup 6 months after he came to power (he then died in "an accident")
- 4 "Fake Peters" arose claiming to be the dead Tsar
- "Golden Age" of Russia

Catherine

1881-1894 Alexander III

Just try and follow this story...



a. b. c. d.

Alexander II (not pictured) was considered to be a liberal, enlightened Tsar. However, he was assassinated. So his son, Alexander III (b) became the Tsar. He vowed to rule as an Absolute ruler. A rebel named Alexander Ulyanov (a) tried to kill Tsar Alexander III (b). He failed and was executed. Upon the death of Alexander III (b), his son Nicholas II (c) took over. Tsar Nicholas II (c) was later killed by Alexander Ulyanov (a)'s brother Vladimir Lenin (d)...

Alexander III



The Last Tsar

- Tsar Nicholas II ruled from 1894-1918
 - His wife was a German Princess, Alexandra
- Nicholas had four daughters before having a male heir
 - Alexei Romanov
- Nicholas was repressive and despotic like his father
- Overthrown at the end of WWI
- Executed along with his entire family in 1918 by the Communists

Nicholas II



1904-1905: The Russo-Japanese War

- Russian losses sparks unrest and revolt among the people.



January 1905: Bloody Sunday

- 200,000 workers petitioning for more rights are fired upon by the czar's soldiers.
- Results in the creation of the Duma (elected assembly) in October



1914: World War I

- **Russia enters war unable to handle the military and economic costs.**



March 1917: March Revolution

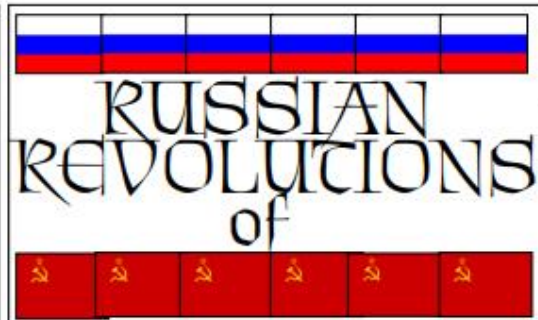
- Czar Nicholas II abdicates his throne after an uprising of workers riot over shortages of bread and fuel.



November 1917: Bolshevik Revolution

- Bolshevik Red Guards overthrow the provisional government





1917

Romanovs
(1613-1917)

Provisional Gov't
(Mar. 1917-Nov. 1917)

Bolshevik Revolution
(Oct. 1917-1991)



PEOPLE to KNOW



Tsar Nicholas II



Grigori Rasputin



Vladimir Lenin



Joseph Stalin

- Defeat in Russo-Japanese War in 1905
 - *Duma*
- Landless Peasantry
 - Strikes
 - *Bloody Sunday*
- Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II
 - Romanovs
 - Rasputin
 - Abdication
- Military Defeats & High Casualties of WWI

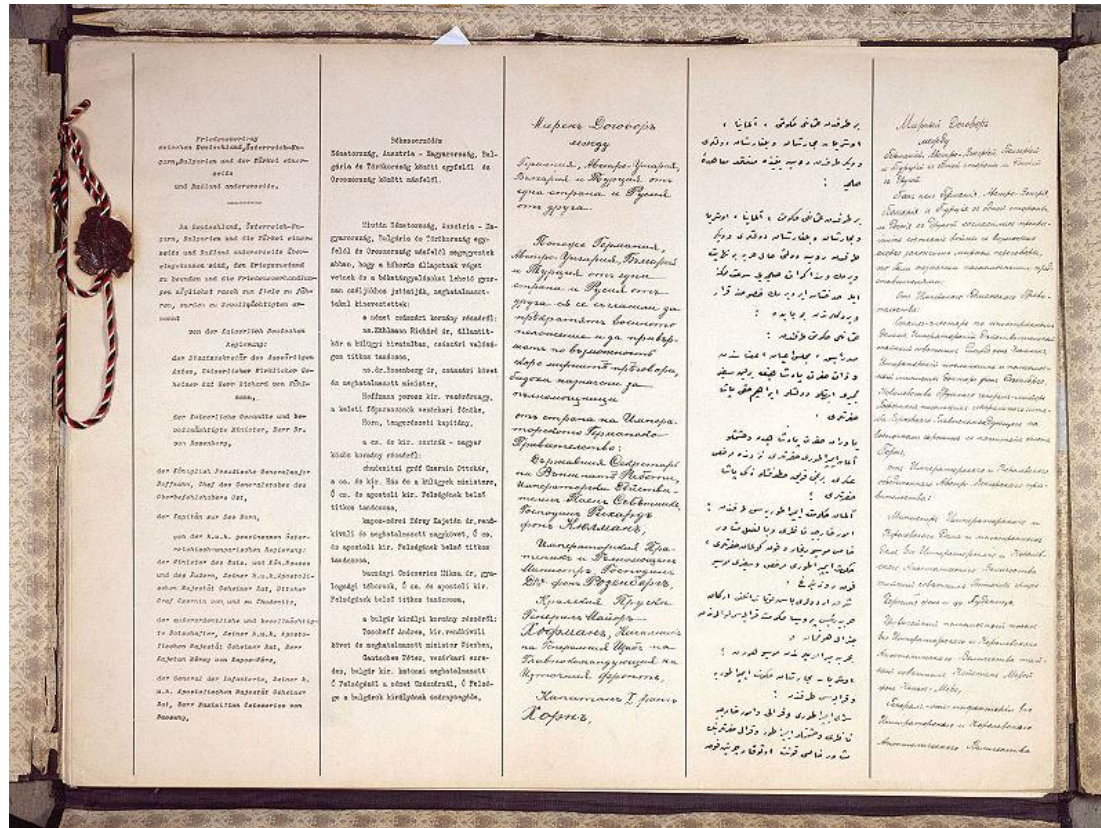
- Interim Government
- Lasts 8 Months
- Ruled after the abdication of the Tsar
- Did **NOT** fix Russia's problems
 - War
 - Land Distribution
 - Food Shortages
- People formed Soviets

- Bolshevik Revolution
- Civil War
- Vladimir Lenin
- **NEP** (New Economic Policy)
- Communism
- Lenin's Successor:
Joseph Stalin



March 1918: Russia out of WW I

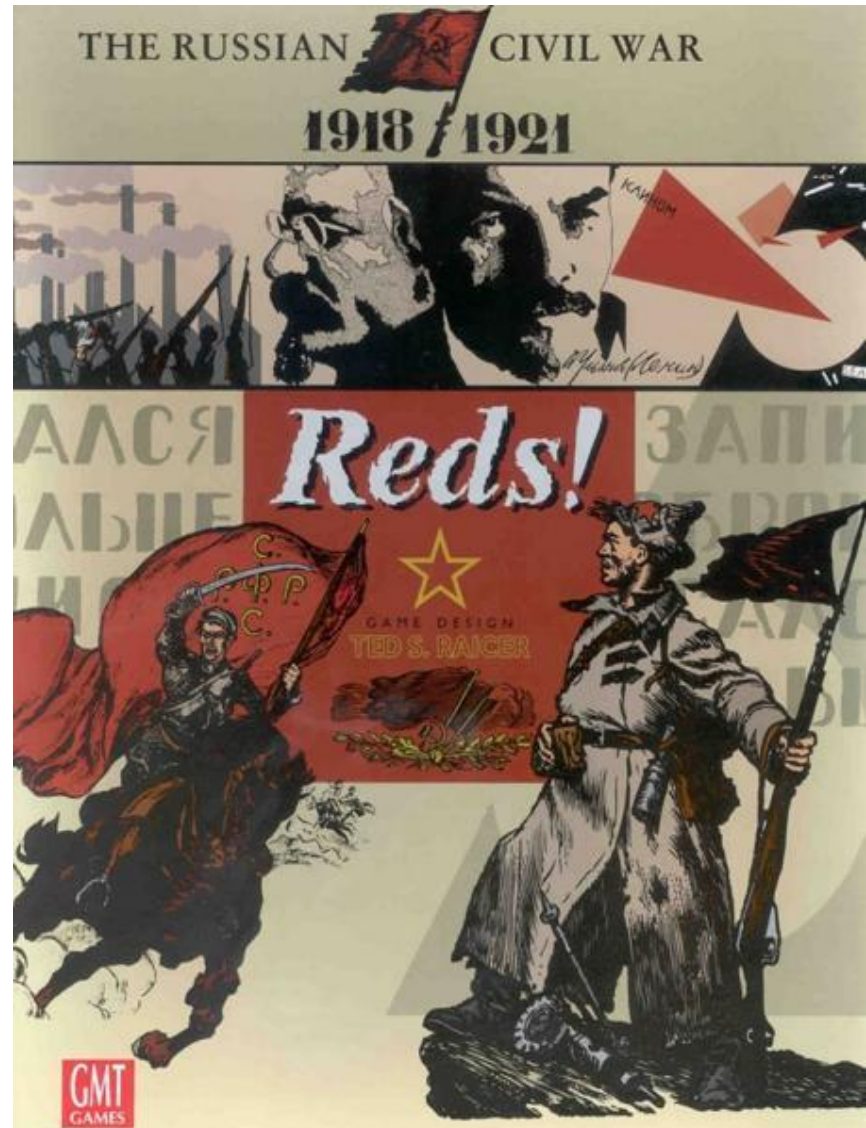
- Sign Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, surrendering a large territory to Germany and its allies.



1918 – 1920: Civil War

- *Reds vs. Whites*

BONUS



BONUS

1922: Creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



BONUS

January 21, 1924

- Lenin died



1924: Communists create a constitution based on socialist and democratic values.



BONUS

- **Joseph Stalin** (Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili)



**1928: Joseph Stalin is in
total command of the
Communist Party (and Russia).**



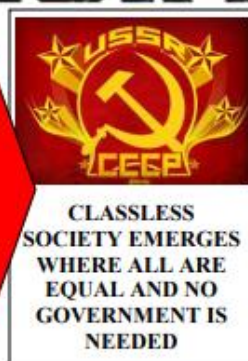
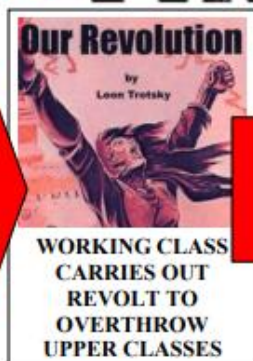


COMMUNISM REVISITED

FREE-MAN-PEDIA

We have discussed Communism before as a response to the Industrial Revolution. But, it never truly takes on the role of a major economic system until the Russian Revolution. Russia becomes the laboratory of Marx's Communist ideals. Russia will be a Communist state (known as the *Soviet Union*) from 1917 until 1991.

MARKIST THEORY SYMBOLISM



Red Star

The five pointed red star is used to represent the worker's five fingers as well as the five major continents. One point for each socialist group: **Worker, Farmer, Intellectual, Soldier, Youth**

Hammer & Sickle

The HAMMER represents the Industrial Working Class. The SICKLE represents the Agricultural Workers. Together, this represents the unity of these two groups.

Red Flag

Dating back to the French Revolution (this was the Jacobin flag), the Red flag has come to symbolize left-leaning political groups.



AEROFLOT

The Soviet National Airline (and largest Russian airline today) still uses the Hammer and Sickle in their logo.



North Korean Communist statue



LIFE UNDER COMMUNISM

- ★ ALL INDUSTRIES ARE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT
- ★ PLANNED ECONOMY WHERE PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS IS CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT
- ★ FREEDOM OF SPEECH/PRESS/RELIGION ARE NON-EXISTANT
- ★ COLLECTIVE FARMS ESTABLISHED TO FEED THE PEOPLE (BUT UNDERPRODUCED LEADING TO FAMINE)
- ★ PEOPLE WHO OPPOSED (*Wealthy Farmers/Businessmen*) WERE "PURGED" AND SENT TO FORCED LABOR CAMPS
- ★ SECRET POLICE (KGB) PROTECTED THE GOVERNMENT FROM POSSIBLE "THREATS"
- ★ PEOPLE LIVE UNDER A DICTATORSHIP
- ★ GOVERNMENT EMPHASIS ON SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AIDED IN THE 20th CENTURY SPACE RACE



Vladimir Lenin was one of the century's most important leaders. Unhappy and disillusioned with the Russian monarchy, he led a group called the Bolsheviks in a revolution that gave him control of the largest nation in the world.

Born in 1870, Lenin was raised by two educated parents in a happy family. He showed intelligence and skill with classical languages. While in his teens, two shocks jolted his world. First, his father was threatened with losing his job by the government. Second, Lenin's older brother was hanged for conspiring against the czar. Within two years, Lenin had read the work of Karl Marx and believed that Russia needed a Communist revolution.

Lenin then began to write and to recruit new followers. He was arrested and served 15 months in prison followed by three years of exile in Siberia. When that ended in 1900, he traveled abroad, where he spent much of the next 17 years. During this time, he sharpened his ideas about Marxism.

Marxism said that industrial workers, called the proletariat, were in a struggle against capitalists, the people that owned businesses. Eventually, Marx said, the workers would overthrow the capitalists and form a new society called communism. However, Russia consisted mainly of peasants and only had a small number of industrial workers. Marxists wondered how a workers' revolution could occur.

Lenin saw the role of the party as essential, and his group became known as the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks, he said, would lead the people to the revolution they needed. However, many Marxists found it difficult to accept Lenin's iron rule. In 1912, he forced those who disagreed with him out of the party.

World War I brought another crisis. Communists all over Europe ignored class loyalty and chose to fight for their country instead. They joined their nations' armies to fight each other—not the capitalists. Lenin said that the war would help capitalists profit while workers suffered. He urged that Communists "transform the imperialist war into a civil war."

As the war continued, the Russian people suffered terribly. In March 1917, hungry, angry workers and soldiers overthrew the czar. Lenin and his supporters won permission from Germany to travel through German lands back to Russia.

Lenin accepted the new temporary government but said that it was not revolutionary enough. He urged that power go to the soviets, which were councils of workers set up in many cities. His position grew dangerous. He was branded a German agent and was forced to live in hiding in Finland. From that base, he issued a stream of writings urging immediate Russian withdrawal from the war and for the government to give land and bread to the people. These cries gained popularity. In late October, he returned to Russia, disguised for his safety. He persuaded the party's leaders that it was time to overthrow the provisional government but watched with alarm as no steps were taken. Finally, on November 7, 1917, the Bolsheviks overthrew the temporary government. The soviets chose the 47-year-old Lenin as their leader.

Lenin quickly made peace with Germany, giving up large chunks of Russian territory. A civil war, though, still raged in Russia between the Bolsheviks and their opponents. However, Lenin's leadership ensured that the new government would survive.

With peace came the question of how to rule the new state. The country was named the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Bolsheviks renamed themselves the Communist Party. In Lenin's last years, he struggled to prevent Stalin from gaining power. Lenin became ill and died in 1924.

Questions

1. **Drawing Conclusions** What is the danger of Lenin's idea of party leadership?
2. **Making Inferences** Why did the Germans allow Lenin and his associates to return to Russia?
3. **Determining Main Ideas** What obstacles did Lenin have to overcome to achieve his revolution?

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION



Your next test will be on
The RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.
This will be your next major grade
of the year. Use this sheet as a
guide to help you study. The
information on this sheet will be on
the test. *However*, not everything
that is on the test is on this sheet.
Therefore, look back over the
information in your notes/ textbook.



1905

BAD YEAR FOR THE TSAR

- RUSSO JAPANESE WAR
- BLOODY SUNDAY
- DUMA

THE ROMANOV NICHOLAS II-THE LAST TSAR



- TSAR NICHOLAS II
- ALEXEI (HEIR)
 - HEMOPHELIA
- TSARINA ALEXANDRA
- GREGORI RASPUTIN

MARCH REVOLUTION

- PROBLEMS WITH THE TSAR
 - WWI, 1905, RASPUTIN
- PETROGRAD STRIKES
- TSAR NICHOLAS II's ABDICATION

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

- PROVISIONAL=TEMPORARY
- MARCH→OCTOBER
- ALEXANDER KERENSKY
- OVERTHROWN BY LENIN

BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

- PEACE, LAND, & BREAD
- ALL POWER TO THE SOVIETS
- VLADIMIR LENIN
- STORMING THE WINTER PALACE

UNION of SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

- CIVIL WAR: Red v. White
- NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP)
- JOSEPH STALIN...

“УЧИТЬСЯ!”

FREEMAN-PEDIA

(STUDY)

