



# History Revision Booklet

## AC Russia, 1894–1945: Tsardom and Communism

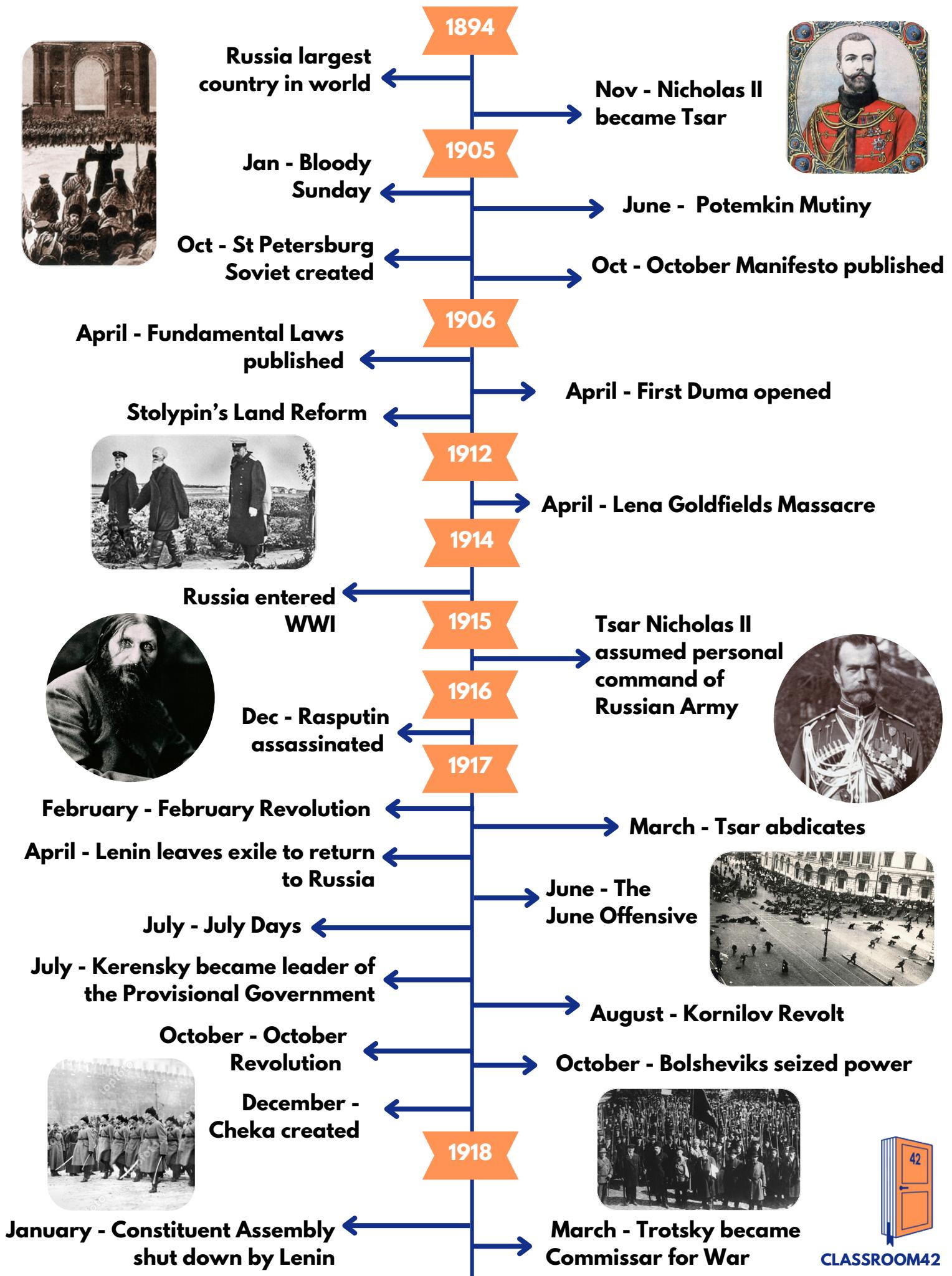
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_



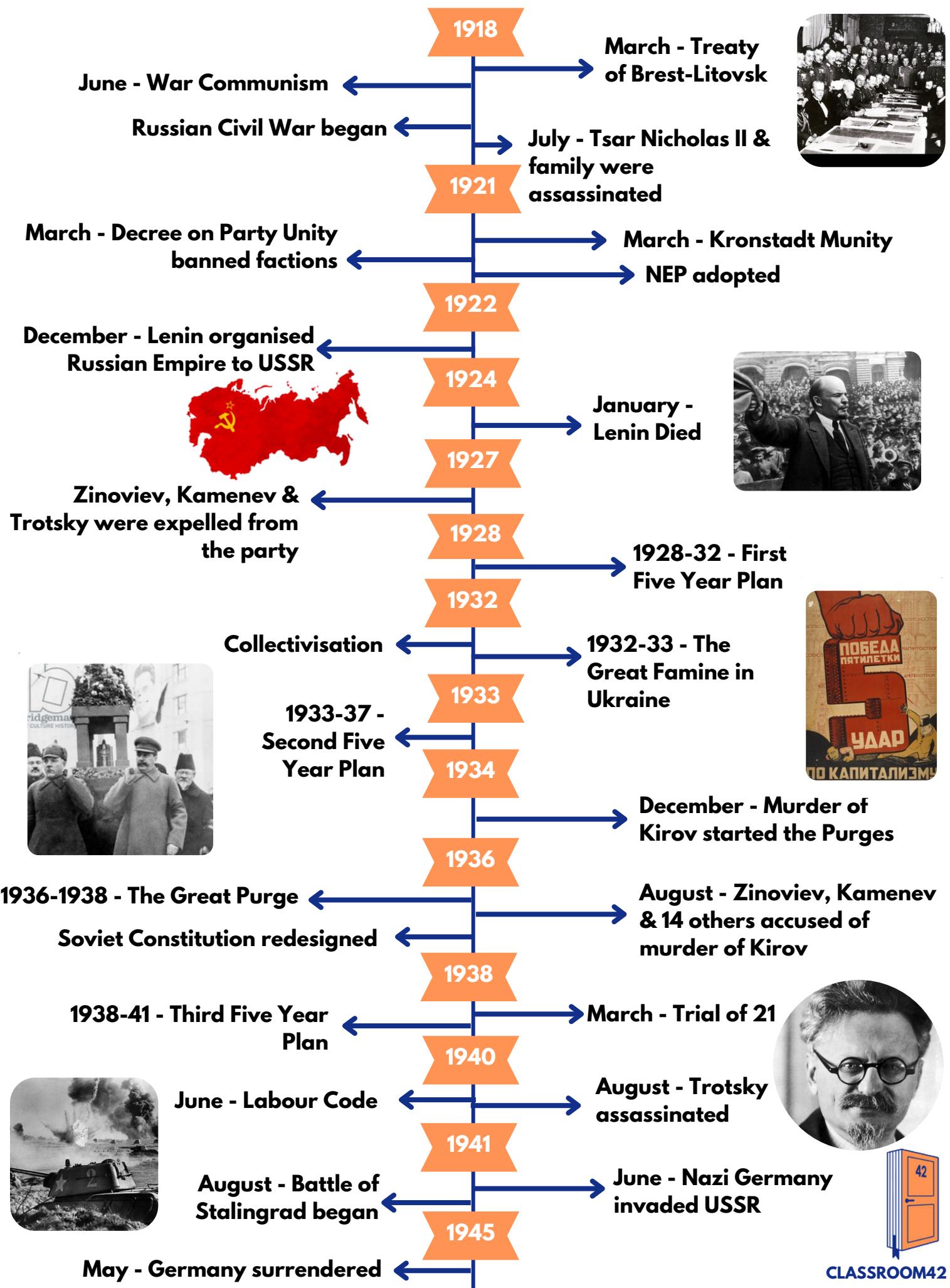
# RUSSIA, 1894–1945: TSARDOM AND COMMUNISM

## TIMELINE (1)



# RUSSIA, 1894–1945: TSARDOM AND COMMUNISM

## TIMELINE (2)



By 1914 Russia was 4th largest producer of coal, pig iron and \_\_\_\_\_ in world



Extreme poverty and little demand for goods

### Russia's Economy

Industrialisation was uneven across the Empire



Tsar Nicholas II



### Pillars of Nicholas II's Autocracy

- ▶ Autocratic Government
- ▶ The Nobility
- ▶ The \_\_\_\_\_ Legal System
- ▶ The Okhrana
- ▶ The \_\_\_\_\_ Church
- ▶ The Army

### Tsar's Abdication

Nicholas II was forced to abdicate in March 1917, allowing power to pass to the \_\_\_\_\_ Government

### Rasputin

- Gained favour with Tsar \_\_\_\_\_ and Tsaritsa Alexandra in early 1900s
- Rumours of Rasputin's licentious behaviour undermined royal family
- Seen as symbolic of the moral corruption



Rasputin

### WWI

Nicholas II took command of the army in 1915 and was blamed for the failed organisation and shortages of supplies. Labour shortages led to food shortages and Russia's output decreased by around 20% from 1913-1917

Banking system was backwards

Living Conditions in Cities

Living Conditions in Villages

- People moved here to seek work as industry developed
- Food supplies were scarce
- Trade \_\_\_\_\_ were illegal so could not fight poor working conditions
- Living conditions were poor

- Bad harvests meant famine & disease were common
- Limited access to modern farming techniques and education
- Peasants made up \_\_\_\_\_ % of Russia's population

### Political Opposition to the Tsar

- Many groups wanted social, economic and political reform in Russia
- The Social Democratic Party was set up in 1898 and believed in the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ and communism
- In 1903 this party split into the Mensheviks and the more revolutionary \_\_\_\_\_

## 1. THE END OF TSARDOM

### January 1905 - Bloody Sunday

Father Gapon led unarmed civilians in a demonstration, they were met by violence from the Imperial Guard resulting in \_\_\_\_\_ dead demonstrators



Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War

Discontent among peasants

Discontent among industrial workers

### Causes of 1905 Revolution

Sunday

### Oct 1905 - October Manifesto

Introduced allowing Russia to have elected parliament - Duma, loosened \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ speech

### Attempts to reform Russia

- ◆ Conservatives saw reforms too radical, reformers wanted them to go further
- ◆ Reform fuelled radicalisation
- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_ had little power and quickly dissolved

### Stolypin's Policies

- Improvements to agricultural infrastructure
- Financial incentives
- Mirs could no longer prevent individuals from buying \_\_\_\_\_
- Resettlement programmes
- Used police and army to crush revolutionaries
- Election reform
- Court Martials



# The End of Tsardom

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Name the one opposition to the Tsar:

2. How many people were killed during Bloody Sunday?

3. Which controversial individual became associated with the royal family?

4. Give one pillar of Nicholas II's Autocracy:

5. When did the Tsar abdicate?

6. Which manifesto allowed Russia to have an elected parliament?

7. What percentage of the population was made up of peasants?

8. Whose theories did the Social Democratic Party follow?

9. Give one reason for the downfall of the Tsar:

10. Whose policies included agricultural improvements, election reforms and court martials?

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## Provisional Government

- 12 members of the Duma, not elected
- Other members were mix of Octobrists and Cadets
- Faced many problems:
  - Crisis in economy
  - WWI
  - Leadership
  - Dual Power



**Cheka** - secret police, main techniques

- Mass arrests
- Forced confessions
- Informant networks
- Arrest quotas

### Army

Established in Jan 1918, filled with peasants, workers and former Imperial Russian Army officers

Important tool for Bolsheviks to unify country and enforce communism



### Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

Signed on 3rd March 1918, ending Russia's involvement in WWI

Russia lost Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia, Ukraine and some of Poland & lost \_\_\_\_\_ % of population

Russia had to pay 300 million roubles in reparations

It was nullified by the Armistice on 11th November

\_\_\_\_\_ when Germany surrendered to Allies.



## Continued war with \_\_\_\_\_ and several military failures

## Failures of Provisional Government

Failed to deal with food shortages

Refused to introduce land reform for peasants

Failed to deal with opponents

## April Thesis

- Lenin called for \_\_\_\_\_ of banks and for the Soviet control of state power and industry
- 'Peace, Bread, \_\_\_\_\_'

## Kornilov Revolt

## WWI

## Reasons for Growth in Bolshevik Support

Economic Hardship

Disillusionment with the Provisional Government

Lenin's leadership & April Theses

## 2. LENIN'S NEW SOCIETY (1)

Social Revolutionaries received most votes in election, but Lenin used Red Guards to close down Constituent \_\_\_\_\_



How did Bolsheviks consolidate power?

Political opposition parties were banned

All non-Bolshevik \_\_\_\_\_ were closed down



Tsar Nicholas II and his family were \_\_\_\_\_ in July 1918



The Decree on \_\_\_\_\_ abolished private ownership and land was given to peasants



The Decree on \_\_\_\_\_ called for peace to be negotiated between all countries at war



The Decree on \_\_\_\_\_ Rights improved working conditions



### Civil War 1918

- Broke out between the Bolsheviks and the Whites, Greens and foreign powers
- \_\_\_\_\_ million people died
- Food was rationed and supplies were distributed over railways
- The Bolsheviks started to centralise power
- The \_\_\_\_\_ were uncoordinated so the Reds were able to defeat their armies one by one

The Whites struggled to build support as they were not clearly fighting in the interests of Russian people, whereas the Bolsheviks wanted to give power to all Soviets



### Grain taken from peasants



### Propaganda

- ▶ Leaflets, posters, cinema and speeches were used by the Bolsheviks to portray them as the party who would defend Russia
- ▶ Also used to spread fear that foreign countries would take control of Russia

### Kronstadt Mutiny 28th Feb 1921

- Reaction to \_\_\_\_\_ communism
- The crew of the Petropavlovsk ship mutinied & demanded equal rations and free trade in grain
- 50,000 troops from Red Army attacked naval base and crushed mutiny by 17th March
- \_\_\_\_\_ sailors were shot immediately and further 2,000 were executed
- 10,000 Red Army soldiers were killed



## 2. LENIN'S NEW SOCIETY (2)

monuments were removed  
1919 Decree on \_\_\_\_\_ made learning to read and write compulsory



### Social and Cultural Changes

Schools were \_\_\_\_\_

Church and state were legally separated

Russian calendar was replaced by Western calendar

### Achievements of Lenin & Trotsky

#### Lenin

- Issued decrees
- Established institutions
- Withdraw Russia from WWI
- Nationalised key industries
- Founded USSR
- NEP

#### Trotsky



- Negotiated peace with Germany
- Established Red Army
- Encouraged rapid industrialisation
- Reconquered Ukraine
- Promoted socialism abroad

1922 - Lenin organised the Russian empire into a united state named \_\_\_\_\_



# Lenin's New Society

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Give one decree that the Bolsheviks introduced:

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2. When was the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed?

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3. Who established the Red Army?

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4. When was the Kronstadt Mutiny?

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5. How many Red Army soldiers were killed during the Kronstadt Mutiny?

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6. Give one feature of war communism:

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7. What were the secret police called?

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8. How many members were in the Duma?

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9. What percentage of population did Russia lose as a result of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

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10. In what year was the Decree on Illiteracy ordered?

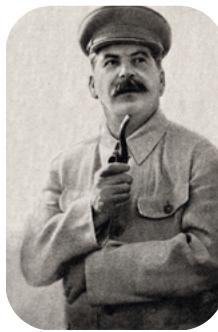
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Lenin died in 1924 and there were 5 candidates to take over

In 1922 Lenin wrote a '\_\_\_\_\_' weighing up strengths and weaknesses of the candidates:

- \_\_\_\_\_ - should be dismissed as did not know how to handle power
- Kamenev & \_\_\_\_\_ - should not be trusted
- Bukharin - was a favourite but did not fully understand Marxism
- Trotsky - was arrogant but most capable



### Show Trials

- Trial of 17 - 17 party officials accused of plotting to overthrow government, Kirov's murder and disrupting Five Year Plan - 13 executed and 4 sent to gulags
- Trial of 16 - Zinoviev, Kamenev and 14 others were accused of Kirov's murder and executed
- Trial of 21 - Bukharin and 20 others were accused of plotting to overthrow government, Kirov's murder and disrupting Five Year Plan and executed



Stalin organised Lenin's funeral and told \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong date. He also convinced Kamenev and Zinoviev not to release Lenin's Testament. These acts helped Stalin to gain support. Stalin turned against his opposition and accused Zinoviev, Kamenev and Trotsky of factionalism, and they were expelled from the Party in \_\_\_\_\_.

### The Great Purge 1936-1938

- Stalin was paranoid so ordered purges of all people considered a threat to his rule
- For example, it is believed Stalin was responsible for the shooting of \_\_\_\_\_, a popular alternative to Stalin
- 7-8 million were arrested, 2 million dead and in the gulags and 1-1.5 million executed

### Stalin's Cult of Personality

was achieved through:

- All images of Stalin showed him in a \_\_\_\_\_ way
- Towns and streets were named after him and many statues
- History was re-written to emphasise Stalin's contribution
- Given titles such as 'Brilliant Genius of Humanity'

## 3. STALIN'S USSR 1



### The NKVD (secret police)

There were mass arrests, forced confessions and executions

Order \_\_\_\_\_ passed in July 1937 - set quotas for arrests - 1/4 were shot and rest sent to gulags

Economic expert

Great thinker



Stalin's Cult of Personality



Father-figure

Saviour of USSR

### Social Realism

Official Communist Party policy from 1930-53

All art and culture had to follow this artistic style

Glorified life in Russia and showed it as a utopia



Gulags - food was rationed, many died from starvation or dangerous work, terrible living \_\_\_\_\_ full of disease



### Censorship

- All books, newspapers and magazines were controlled and had to present the government positively
- Glavlit controlled economic data and suppressed bad news stories
- \_\_\_\_\_ leaders were arrested and places of worship destroyed



### Collectivisation

- Forced peasants to share resources and work to government targets, profits were shared \_\_\_\_\_ among members of collective
- In December \_\_\_\_\_, Stalin announced the 'liquidation of the kulaks as a class'
- Any peasant that opposed collectivisation was labelled a kulak and attacked
- Thousands were killed and up to 10 million were taken to labour camps in Siberia

### First Five Year Plan 1928-32

Developed heavy industry & built 1,500 new industrial plants & 100 new towns

### Second Five Year Plan 1933-37

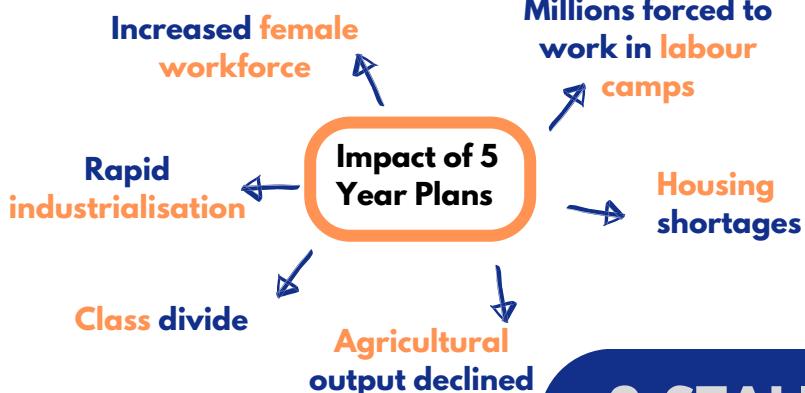
Heavy \_\_\_\_\_ remained top priority, communications developed, chemicals and metallurgy industries grew

### Third Five Year Plan 1938-41

Increasing amount of resources switched to armaments as \_\_\_\_\_ loomed



- State Committee for Planning - responsible for ensuring 5 Year Plans were met



### Effect on

- Dispossession of land and livestock
- Deportation
- Famine
- Persecution - many died from executions
- Class tensions between poorer peasants and Kulaks
- Loss of generational farming traditions

## 3. STALIN'S USSR 2

### Social

- Around 20 million people were killed
- 6 million houses were wrecked
- \_\_\_\_\_ towns and cities were destroyed



### Problems Caused by Great Patriotic War

### Economic

- Around \_\_\_\_\_ collective farms were destroyed
- Food shortages
- USSR's industrial output did not return to 1940 levels until almost 10 years later

### Stalin's Wartime Leadership

- Dedicated over 50% of the national income spent on war effort
- \_\_\_\_\_ set up to lead war effort
- Orthodox \_\_\_\_\_ reopened
- USSR defeated Nazi Germany in \_\_\_\_\_

### Political

- The Soviets increased political control
- All aspects of life were subject to strict controls



### Effect on

- Drawn into the workforce on a large scale
- Housed in barracks
- Arduous working conditions
- Childcare shortages
- Propaganda promoting domestic roles

### Was Russia modernised under the 5 Year Plans?

- ✓ Rapid growth of industry
- ✓ Huge infrastructure projects
- ✓ Significant military build-up
- ✓ Urban population growth
- ✗ Low standard of living
- ✗ Increased political repression
- ✗ Famine and continuation of agricultural struggles



# Stalin's USSR

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Which Five Year Plan switched to armaments?

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2. Name the 5 possible candidates to take over Lenin:

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3. How many people were arrested in the Great Purge 1936-38?

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4. What percentage of national income did Stalin dedicated to WWII spending?

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5. Give one aspect of Stalin's Cult of Personality:

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6. Which class did Stalin announce the liquidation of in December 1929?

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7. What were the labour camps called that had terrible living conditions?

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8. Give one social impact of the Great Patriotic War.

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9. What were the secret police called?

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10. Give one way in which Stalin's Cult of Personality was achieved:

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