

The Russian Revolution



Early Russian History

- Russia as a melting pot: Vikings, East-Slavs, Mongols, Middle Eastern
- The Duality of Russia: Asian and European influences in the country.
- The Tsar takes power in the 1500s: Tsar acts much like a king.
- Problems in early Russia: Attacks, Organization

Russia's Economy

- Russian Nomads: Look back at their people's history.
- Agriculture: Most of Russia's population was made up of farmers.
- Russia's Climate and Terrain: Many difficulties arise within Russia when it comes to farming.

Russia's Social Structure

Tsar: Makes Decisions

Upper Class Land Owners

Government Officials
and Workers: Different
Ranks

Elected Community
Officials

Intelligentsia: Many
looking for change in
the government

Peasant Land Owners

Serfs

Lower Classes in the
Cities

Russia's Revolutionary Thoughts

- American Revolution and the French Revolution.
- Karl Marx: Socialism and Communism
- Socialism: The Means of Production and the Distribution of Resources is in the control of the public or direct ownership of the worker.
- Communism: Class struggles; Working class against the non working class (Elite). Slow and natural change.

1905 Revolution

- Tsar Nicholas II: Wanted to keep things the same, but was not a heavy handed ruler.
- Industrial Revolution begins to hit Russia
- Bloody Sunday: Petition to the Tsar
- Creation of Duma, New Rights.
- Conflict between the Revolutionaries.
- Tsar strength holds for awhile.

WW I

- Russia enters the war to aid Serbia, and to keep alliance with France.
- War weakens the country.
- February 1917: Revolution Strikes the Country
- Lenin and the Bolsheviks take power.
- Civil War erupts in the Country.
- Lenin's death and the battle for power.

Trotsky v. Stalin

- Leon Trotsky is a well-spoken, inventive thinker that wants to assume a leadership role.
- Joseph Stalin is more direct and crude in achieving what he wants.
- In 1924, Stalin rises to power after the death of Lenin.

Stalin's Policies

- Stalin believed in industrializing the country.
- Strong focus on science and defense.
- Increase in Secret Service
- Depression hits the world, famine hits the country.
- Many disagree with policies and actions.
- Gulags and Executions.
- Newspapers served as a propagandist tool for Stalin

WW II

- Stalin signs a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany in 1939.
- Russia joins the allies.
- Battles of Stalingrad and Moscow
- Axes powers are defeated
- The Cold War begins.
- The Spread of Communism

Russian Quiz

1. What is meant by Russian Duality?
2. What was the leader of Russia called before the 1917 Revolution?
3. What is a serf?
4. What person is associated with the philosophy Communism and Socialism?
5. What was name of the legislative group created after the 1905 Revolution?

Russian Quiz

6. Why does Russia enter World War I?
7. Who takes power after Lenin's Death?
8. What did Russia and Nazi Germany sign in 1939?
9. What are the Russian prisons called?
10. What war begins for the Soviet Union after WW II?