

Designed for

IGCSE
Cambridge
Depth Study

Russia
1905 - 1941



IGCSE Cambridge

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Cambridge

History

Depth Study

1. Why did the Tsarist regime collapse in 1917?

- How well did the Tsarist regime deal with the difficulties of ruling Russia up to 1914?
- How did the Tsar survive the 1905 Revolution?
- How far was the Tsar weakened by the First World War?
- Why was the revolution of March 1917 successful?

2. How did the Bolsheviks gain power, and how did they consolidate their rule?

- How effectively did the Provisional Government rule Russia in 1917?
- Why were the Bolsheviks able to seize power in November 1917?
- Why did the Bolsheviks win the Civil War?
- How far was the New Economic Policy a success?

3. How did Stalin gain and hold on to power?

- Why did Stalin, and not Trotsky, emerge as Lenin's successor?
- Why did Stalin launch the Purges?
- What methods did Stalin use to control the Soviet Union?
- How complete was Stalin's control over the Soviet Union by 1941?

4. What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?

- Why did Stalin introduce the Five-Year Plans?
- Why did Stalin introduce collectivisation?
- How successful were Stalin's economic changes?
- How were the Soviet people affected by these changes?

Russia

Why did the Tsarist regime fail?



Russia in 1900

Farming

Over 85% of Russians were farmers. Most were poor. (peasants)

Industry

Russia was behind most of Europe and had few factories. By 1914, Russia had railways and more factories.

People

Russia is a huge country, with many ethnic groups. Only half the people spoke Russian. Most people were Christian, plus some Muslims and Jews.



The Tsar



Total power over everything and everybody
- made all the laws

Tsar Nicholas II



Army

Tsar was head of the army
- over 2 million soldiers. They helped the police

Civil Service

Minister in charge of each department.
Carried out the Tsar's laws.
Collected taxes

Secret Police

(Okhrana)
Arrested people who were critical of the Tsar

Church

Told people they had to obey the Tsar



Who opposed the Tsar & why?

Russian Society

RULING CLASS 1%

Royal Family = very rich

UPPER CLASS 12%

Military officers, top govt. officials, landowners

BUSINESSMEN 2%

Bankers, traders, business owners (Capitalist)

FACTORY WORKERS 5%

Very poor; worked long hours for low wages, often short of food

PEASANTS 80%

Farmers were very poor; often hungry. Many farmers owed money to the landowners. Some went to the cities to find work.

Social Democrats followed the ideas of Karl Marx

They were **against capitalists**:

businessmen, landowners and thought the poor workers will rise up against them in a **revolution**

Everything will then be **shared out equally**

- no more very rich and very poor.

The factories, businesses, banks etc. controlled by the govt on behalf of the people

Social Democrats split into two groups

Bolsheviks (Lenin)

. small group who would take power for the poor workers

Mensheviks

. wanted a large group of supporters for large revolution

Other groups who opposed the Tsar

Liberals

Keep the Tsar but chose politicians to make laws - no revolution

Social Revolutionaries

Take land away from the landowners and Chursh and give to the poor. Use violence to take the land if necessary



Match the people/groups to the description

Tsar Nicholas II

social democrats who took power for the poor workers

Okhrana

followed the ideas of Karl Marx

Ruling Class

absolute leader

Social Democrats

wanted change with no revolution

Liberals

social democrats who large group to led revolution

Peasants

very rich small group who ruled

Mensheviks

followed the ideas of Karl Marx

Civil Service

secret police who supported the Tsar

Bolsheviks

very poor, worked long hours for low wages, often short of food

Factory workers

carried out the Tsar's laws & collected taxes

Russia

Why did the Tsarist regime fail?



WORDSEARCH

test your knowledge

N	I	C	H	O	L	A	S	M	E	A	N	V	E	R	O	P	S
I	W	I	S	K	I	V	E	H	S	L	O	B	S	E	W	E	P
C	E	S	D	H	H	Y	P	E	R	T	Y	O	L	W	E	A	R
H	R	C	H	R	I	S	T	I	A	N	E	M	A	R	X	S	T
K	L	O	G	A	F	S	W	O	L	F	D	A	R	I	O	A	S
E	I	M	E	N	S	H	E	V	I	K	S	I	E	P	F	N	A
A	Y	M	R	A	V	A	Q	U	O	T	E	L	B	R	E	T	Y
D	A	G	L	E	A	C	A	P	I	T	A	L	I	S	T	S	E
E	H	K	R	S	G	E	C	I	V	R	E	S	L	I	V	I	C
R	E	V	O	L	U	T	I	O	N	I	N	G	S	H	I	P	R

1. Name of Tsar: _____
2. Name of secret police : _____
3. Religion of most Russians: _____
4. Carried out the laws for the Tsar: _____
5. Leader of this was the Tsar : _____
6. Wanted to keep the Tsar but wanted politicians to make the laws: _____
7. Group who wanted a large group to start a revolution: _____
8. After this there would be more equality: _____
9. Small group who wanted to led a revolution: _____
10. Very poor farmers: _____
11. Name given to bankers, business owners, traders etc. : _____
12. Person who ideas were followed by the socialists : _____

Russia

Why did the Tsarist regime fail?



Background to the revolution



Rasputin Holy Man

Rasputin claimed to be a holy man with special powers. Stopped the bleeding of Alexi, the Tsar's son.

Influence on the Tsar

Rasputin became an advisor to the Tsar.
Was hated by many for being a drinker and womaniser and being from a 'low class'.
Became more powerful after Stolypin died.
People disliked the Tsar because of Rasputin.



War with Japan

1904-5 war with Japan for control of Korea & Manchuria
Tsar promised easy victory, but lost very badly

Consequences

- . Tsar became more unpopular
- . Prices for food increased & people lost their jobs

Bloody Sunday

In January 1905 about 200,000 unarmed workers marched to the Tsar's palace, to demand better living conditions, an end to the war and elections.

Soldiers fired on the demonstrators and killed 500.

Consequences

- . People not trust the Tsar
- . support for revolutionaries increased
- . there were more protests & riots



1905 revolution

Stolypin Prime Minister

1906 : wanted to improve people's lives
. stop the protests
Used 'carrot & stick' Reforms (carrot)
. stop peasant payments for their freedom
. help peasants buy their own land
. health insurance for workers
Stop the protests (stick)
Protestors & revolutionaries were sent to prison or executed.
Consequences
. less protests
. some peasants became richer (kulaks) & provided more food for the workers in the cities
. life a little better in the cities but still some protests

Stolypin was killed in 1911



Jan: Factory workers strikes in St. Petersburg

Feb: Tsar's uncle killed in Moscow

March: Peasants kill landlords

May: Professionals (doctors, lawyers) want changes

June: Sailors from the battleship 'Potemkin' mutiny

Sept: Defeat to Japan in war

Oct: All workers stopped work.

Tsar 'October manifesto'

Many workers return to work

Dec: Some workers continue protests

1906: Tsar crushes last of the protesters

Tsar's Manifesto

- . a Duma elected by the people & to make all the laws
- . freedom of speech
- . can form political parties

But:

- . the Duma was a failure
- . the Tsar dismissed the first two Dumas for wanting changes
- . the next Duma agreed with the Tsar

Why was the revolution unsuccessful?

- . **soldiers** were loyal to the Tsar & helped stop the protests
- . **Manifesto** many people liked the Tsar's Manifesto
- . **opposition** was not united



Match the people to the description



Name: _____

. claimed to have
special powers

. helped peasants buy
their own land

. was disliked for being
a womaniser

. promised easy victory
against Japan

. was killed in 1911

. used 'carrot' & 'stick'

. became special advisor
to the royal family

. was seen as being
'low class'

. had protestors sent to
prison or executed

. promised easy victory
against Japan

. dismissed two Dumas

. promised freedom
of speech

. wanted to improve
people's lives

. had loyalty of
the army

. promised easy victory
against Japan



Consequences of World War One

Russian army

Success against Austria then a series of military defeats by the Germans at Tannenburg & Masurian Lakes.

Loss of morale with 1 million killed, wounded or taken prisoner

Tsar - in charge of Army and blamed for the defeats

Russian home front

Food shortages:

- . less food produced as men conscripted into army
- . food not getting to the cities
- . prices rose

Fuel:

- . lack of coal for factories meant many closed
- . people lost their jobs & had no coal for heating

Tsarina - in charge of the country

as Tsar took charge of the army

Duma government

- . ignored by Tsarina, sacked ministers & replaced with 'friends'
- . government stopped working

Rasputin

- . Tsarina took advice from Rasputin until his murder in 1916
- . Tsarina was German & became more unpopular



February/March revolution



Problems:

People hungry and cold = revolution?

From wanting food & fuel, it became open hatred for the Tsar and Tsarina.

Tsar ordered demonstrations to be stopped by force.

Time line of events: March 1917

7th: 20,000 steelworkers fall out with the bosses over pay and are locked out of the factory, other workers join them on strike

8th: International Women's Day: women protest wanting bread to eat, workers join them

10th: Half the workers go on strike and protest in Petrograd
The Tsar orders the army to end the protests

11th: Soldiers shoot protesters.
The Tsar orders the Duma to stop meeting

12th: Soldiers (mutiny) refuse to shoot the protesters
Soldiers and workers set-up their own govt. (Soviet)
The Duma sets up it's own 'Provisional Government'

14th: Army generals tell the Tsar the army does not support him, they now support the workers

15th: Tsar Nicholas resigns (abdicates), his brother does not want to be the new Tsar

16th: End of the Romanov family ruling Russia



Provisional Government

- . Members of the Duma
- . Rule until people choose a group (assembly) to work out a new system of government



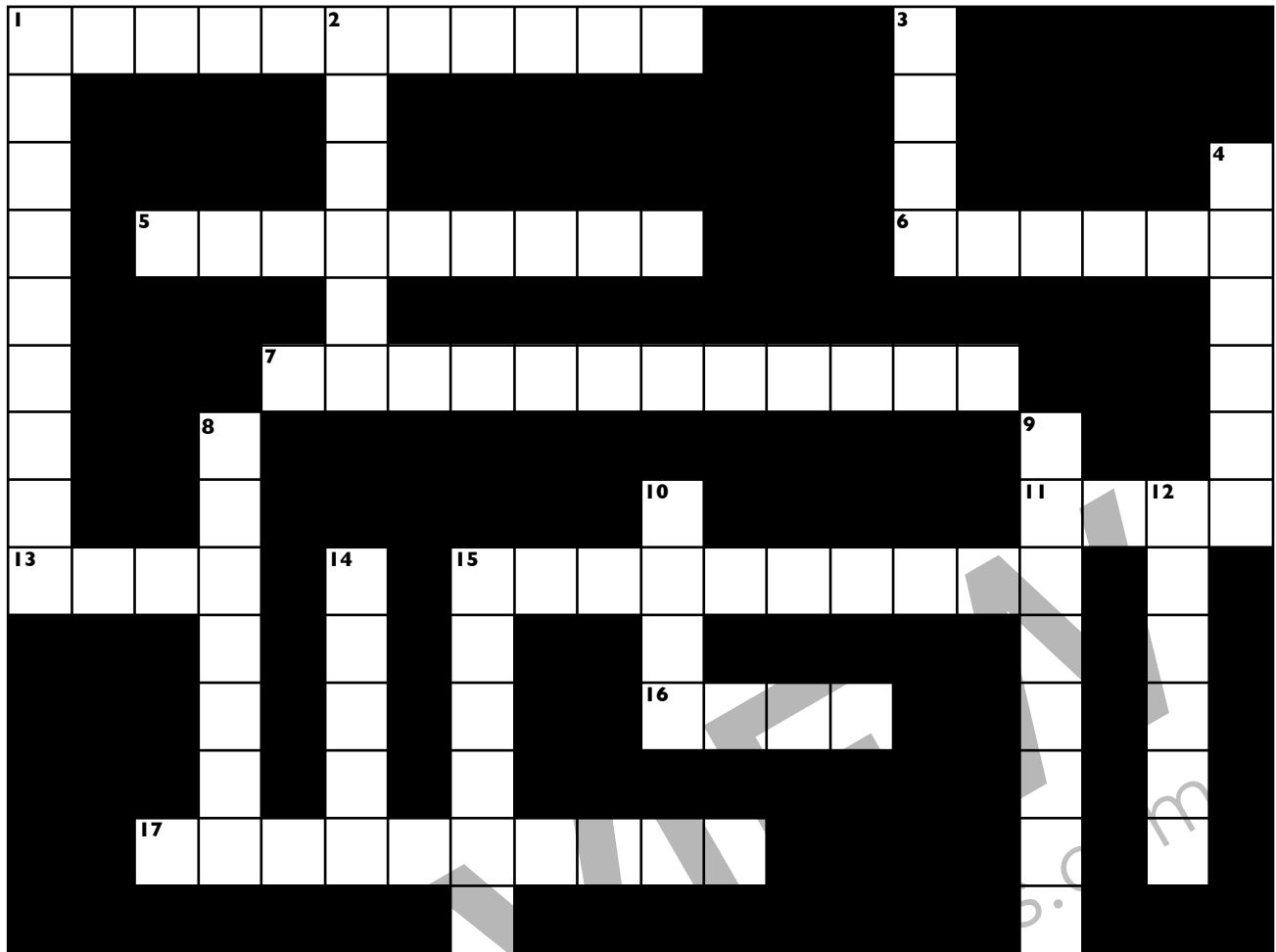
Petrograd Soviet

- . A council of deputies representing the soldiers and workers
- . Many deputies were Mensheviks who wanted a revolution
- . Wanted to share power with the Provisional Government

power

Russia

Why did the Tsarist regime fail?



ACROSS

1. Name of new government
5. The Tsar did this on 15th November
6. Workers did this 7th November
7. 20,000 of them stopped work
11. Refused to fight for the Tsar
13. Name of old government set up by the Tsar
15. Part of the Soviet who wanted revolution
16. Prices did this, because of food shortages
17. Major battle lost by the Russians

Down

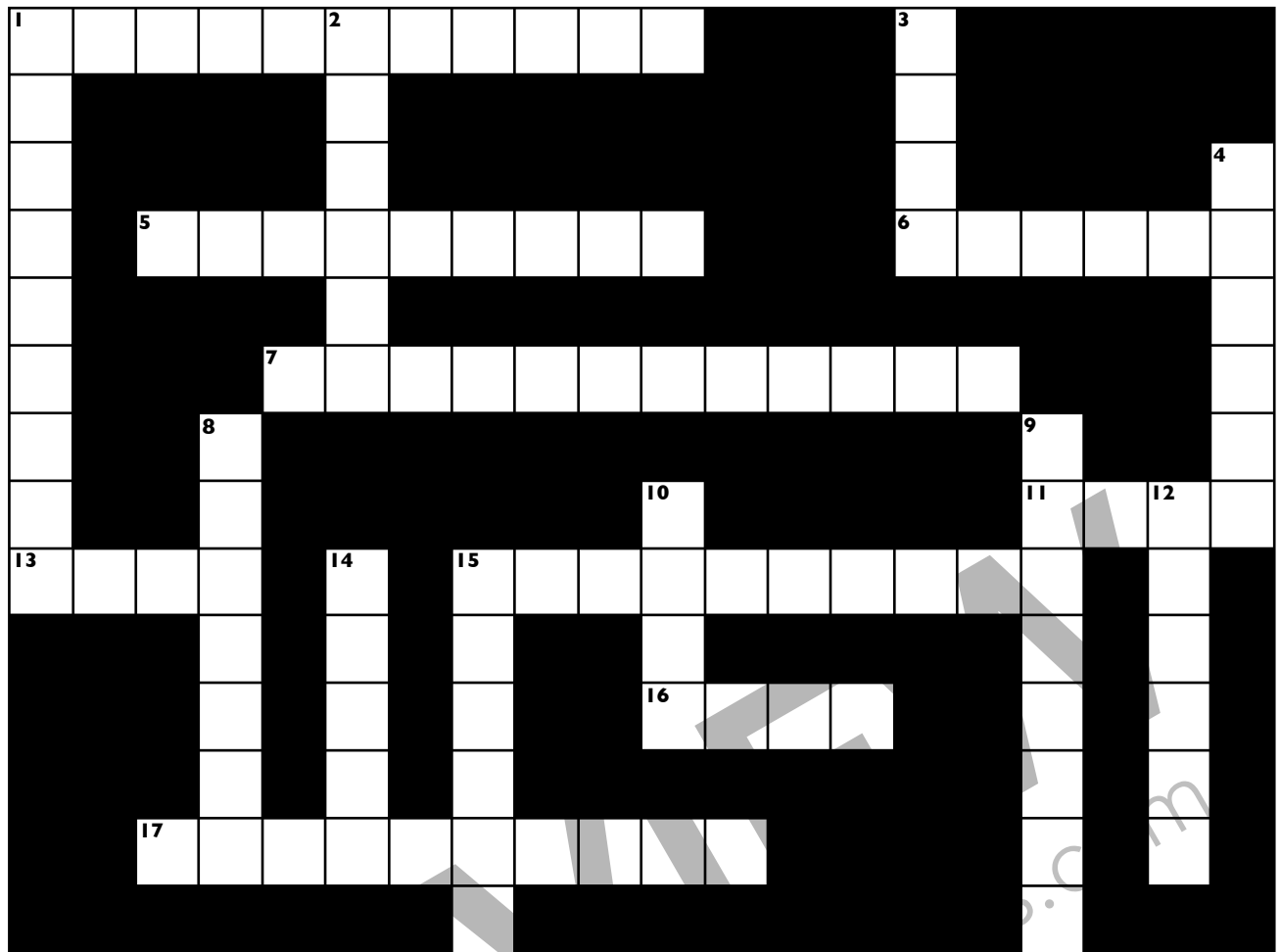
1. Name of first soviet city
2. Name of government set-up by workers
3. People lost these & had no money
4. One who made up the Council
8. Unpopular leader of the country
9. Gave advice to the royal family
10. Leader of army
12. Army had little of none of this
14. Joined the workers protesting
15. Army did this when refusing to shoot protesters

Russia

Why did the Tsarist regime fail?



CRYPTIC CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. A temporary sort of government
5. Top man did this in the end
6. Refuse to work
7. Men of iron refused to work
11. Refused to fight for the Tsar
13. Government no more
15. Share part of name & ideas with Lenin's men
16. Smells nice but price on the increase
17. German victory, with German name

DOWN

1. The start of it all, soon for a name change
2. Workers' council, and in the union
3. Once lost, you have nothing
4. Second in command & on the council
8. Unpopular leader of the country
9. Gave advice to the royal family
10. Took control of this & lost
12. Army needs this to win
14. It was their day to protest
15. Go against orders



4 marks:

one mark for each point + mark for detail

1. Describe the opponents of the Tsar
2. What were the main features of the Tsar and his family?
3. What were the main features of Stolypin's rule as Prime Minister?
4. Describe how Rasputin influenced the Tsarian
5. What were the main features of the 1905 revolution?
6. Describe the main features of Tsarian's rule'
7. Describe the main events of March 1917
8. What were the main features of the Tsar's manifesto?



6 marks:

Level 2: description (2-3) Level 3: explains one reason (4-5) Level 4: explains two reasons (6)

1. How did World War One effect the rule of the Tsar?
2. How did the Tsar survive from 1905 to 1914?
3. Why was the 1905 revolution unsuccessful?
4. Why was the Duma government unsuccessful?



10 marks:

Level 2: gives reasons (2-3) Level 3: explains one side or one explanation of both sides (4-6)
Level 4: explains both sides (7-9) Level 5: explanation of both sides + 'how far' (10)

1. 'World War One was the main reason the Tsar's rule came to an end? How far do you agree with the statement. Explain your answer.
2. 'The Tsar rule was doomed to fail'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
3. Why was the Tsar still in power in March 1917? Explain your answer.
4. 'What were the reasons behind the 1905 revolution.' Explain your answer.

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



2

2.1

2.3

Problems facing the Provisional Government



Timeline of events 1917

(Georgian not Russian calendar)

March

- 12. Formation of Provisional Govt & Petrograd Soviet
- 16. Tsar abdicates

April

- 16. Lenin returns from exile
- 17. Lenin issues 'April Theses'

May

- 5. Provisional Govt includes non Bolsheviks

June

- 15. Russian Congress of Soviets meet

July

- 2. Kerensky becomes PM
- 16. 'July Days' Lenin flees to Finland

September

- 15. General Kornilov attempts coup
- 19. Bolsheviks take over in Moscow

October

- 6. Bolsheviks take over Petrograd
- 23. Lenin returns to start Bolshevik revolution

November

- 6. Bolsheviks force out Provisional Government

Lenin's April Theses

- Bolshevik revolution
- 1. end to the war
- 2. land given to the peasants
- 3. factories & banks owned by the state
- 4. change to be communists

Bolsheviks

- . Members from 26,000 to 2,000,000
- . Propaganda via newspapers 'Pravda'
- . Local committees in factories etc
- . Germans gave money to help
- . Formed private army 'Red Guards'

2.3

	Problem	Actions	Consequences
Land	Peasants wanted their own land	Land reforms later	Peasants angry & seized land
Food	Food shortages led to riots in the cities	Government not controlled food supply	Food shortages got worse
WWI	Continue fighting or make peace	Continue fighting for Russian honour & support allies	Defeats continued Army demoralised People angry
Army	Control over the armed forces	Army looked to Petrograd Soviet for orders	Provisional govt had little control over the armed forces
Opposition groups	Different groups looking to overthrow government	More democracy: free speech, free press, released political prisoners but arrested some Bolsheviks	Criticism of govt increased & revolutionary ideas spread

2.4

Increasing support for the Bolsheviks

Events

- . General Kornilov (Right wing Army Commander-in-Chief) tried to seize power
- . Prime Minister Kerensky asked the Bolsheviks to help fight against Kornilov, gave them weapons & released their leaders
- . The Bolsheviks persuaded Kornilov's troops to desert

Consequences

- . Bolsheviks seen by many as heroes, Kerensky looked weaker
- . Won a majority in Petrograd Soviet
- . Became a well armed fighting force

The 'July Days'

Events

- . Failure of 'June Offensive' led to anger: workers, soldiers & sailors rioted
- . The Bolsheviks took part in riots

Consequences

- . Government stopped riots
- . Bolsheviks arrested, Lenin fled to Finland, party struggling to function
- . Bolsheviks now seen as the leading revolutionary party

Bolshevik slogans: **'Peace, bread & land'** **'All power to the Soviets'**

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?

2a

Problems facing the Provisional Government

Rank the problems - explain your ranking, then rank how well the government did in solving the problem

Rank	Problem	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

2b

Rank	Action	Consequence
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



Provisional Government report card 1917



Topic	Mark 7/10	Comment
Land Peasants wanted their own land	/10	
Food Shortages in the cities	/10	
World War I Losing the war Millions of casualties	/10	
Army Desertion Loss of control	/10	
Opposition Duma Revolutionaries	/10	

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



Match the event with the consequence

Event

Consequence

General Kornilov tried to
seize power

Bolsheviks won a majority
in Petrograd Soviet

Kerensky supplies the
Bolsheviks with arms &
frees its leaders

PM Kerensky asks the
Bolsheviks for help

Bolsheviks seen as heroes
for stopping Kornilov

Bolsheviks seen as leading
revolutionary party

WWI 'June Offensive'
failed

Bolsheviks stop Kornilov's
troops from fighting

Bolsheviks joined
the riots

Germans gave money to
support the Bolsheviks

Bolsheviks arrested

Membership went from
26,000 to 2,000,000

Bolsheviks seen as leading
revolutionary party

People angry: workers,
soldiers & sailors rioted

Bolsheviks said they would
stop the war

Bolsheviks arrested

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



2

Lenin

- . Born Vladimir Ilch Ulyanov
- . Well educated, law degree
- . After exile in Siberia, changed name to Lenin
- . Lived in W. Europe & became international revolutionary
- . Returned to Russia to lead revolution. Persuaded other Bolsheviks who were reluctant



2.5

Situation in November 1917

- Peasants** taking land, despite Govt trying to stop it
- Soldiers** mutiny & desertion to return to families in the countryside
- Food** shortages got worse & prices were rising
- Fuel** as the temperatures dropped people did not have enough fuel to keep warm

2.8

November (October) Revolution 1917

Lenin returned to Russia to start the revolution

- 6th: (evening)** Bolshevik 'Red Guards' take over key roads, bridges, telephone exchange & power stations
- 7th: (morning)** 'Red Guards' take over banks, govt. buildings & railway stations
Kerensky left the city realising he had little support
- (evening)** Russian Cruiser 'Aurora' fires on the Winter Palace
Red Guards met little resistance, govt. ministers arrested

8th:

Lenin forms new Bolshevik government

Trotsky

- . Born Lev Davidovich Bronstein
- . Exiled to Serbia
- . Lived in W. Europe
- . Led Mensheviks
- . Returned to Russia after Feb/March revolution
- . Persuaded Lenin to delay revolution from 23rd Oct
- . Got support from Petrograd soldiers & Kronstadt sailors
- . Planned military operation



2.6

2.9

Government

- . Mensheviks left the govt. giving Bolsheviks total control
- . Elections for new Constituent Assembly put Bolsheviks in second place
- . In January 1918 Lenin sent in soldiers & closed down the Assembly with 100 demonstrators killed or wounded

Bolsheviks take control

Revolution

- . Fighting continued across Russia inc. Moscow
- . Bolsheviks did not control all of Russia

Cheka

- . Set-up by Lenin in Dec 1917
- . HQ in 'Lubyanka' in Moscow
- . Arrested opposition
- . After assassination attempt on Lenin, launched 'Red Terror'
- . Arrests & executions without trial, of anyone who spoke against the Bolsheviks

Newspapers

- . All non Bolshevik papers banned

Land

- . All land taken off landowners (Tsar, Nobles, Church etc)
- . Committees divide land fairly

Bolsheviks changes

Other

- . No titles e.g. Duke/Lord etc
- . Women equal to men
- . Banks taken over
- . Army officers elected
- . Divorce made easier

Workers

- . Factory workers: 8 hour day/48 hour week
- . Committees run factories
- . Insurance for workers: injuries, illness & unemployment

Peace with Germany

- . Peace at any price to keep support of army & Russian people
- . Treaty of Brest-Litovsk: lost 25% best farmland, 75% coal & iron ore deposits & 25% population

Kerensky

- . Head of Provisional Govt.
- . Excellent speeches
- . Prime Minister in July
- . Unpopular because: kept Russia in the war & delayed land reforms
- . Lost support from generals & soldiers



2.7

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



Name: _____

. Head of Provisional Government

. born Vladimir Ilch Ulyanov

. won the support of the soldiers & Kronstadt sailors

. persuaded Lenin to delay the revolution

. Kept Russia in the war

. born Lev Davidovich Bronstien

. wrote the "April Theses"

. Led the Mensheviks

. delayed land reforms

. excellent speech maker

. Lost support of the soldiers & generals

. well educated with law degree

. wanted to improve people's lives

. Lived in Western Europe

. exiled to Siberia

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



Read each statement and decide whether it is True or False

	Statement - is it true or false?	T	F
1	In November 1917 the peasants were still taking land		
2	The Bolsheviks banned all non-bolshevik newspapers		
3	Kerensky took Russia out of WWI		
4	Committees ran factories after the Bolsheviks came to power		
5	The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed by Tsar Nicholas II		
6	The Bolsheviks won the election for the Constituent Assembly		
7	CHEKA was set-up by Lenin		
8	Russia sailors fired on Moscow's winter palace		
9	'Red Terror' was launched after an assassination attempt on Lenin		
10	After the Bolsheviks came to power all the land was taken off the Tsar, nobles & church		
11	All the Bolsheviks supported Lenin's idea of a revolution in November 1917		
12	CHEKA had it's headquarters in 'Lubyanka' in Moscow		
13	Divorce was made easier under the Bolsheviks		
14	The Bolsheviks supported equality for women		
15	Lenin invited opponents into the government to create a 'people's government'		
16	After November 1917 the Bolsheviks controlled all of Russia		
17	Factory workers were provided with illness & unemployment insurance, thanks to the Bolsheviks		
18	The Bolsheviks wanted 'Peace at any price' with Germany		
19	The Tsar's 'Red Guards' were disbanded by the Bolsheviks		
20	Trotsky led the new Bolshevik government		

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks gain power & how did they consolidate their rule?



2

Communist Russia

1918 Bolsheviks became the Communists

Theory: Communist party represented the will of the people through the Soviets (councils of factory workers, peasants etc.)

Reality: Communist Party controlled all aspects of the govt

Communist Party Government

many bodies had same members

Politburo: Senior party members who make important decisions

Council of Peoples' Commissars
led govt depts

Secretariat: carries out Politburo decisions

Central Executive Committee
200 members elected by Soviets

Central Committee:
elected by Party runs the Party

Party Congress:
representatives of local Party branches

Congress of Soviets
Parliament of deputies
all approved by Party

1923 Constitution
created USSR -
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
manage own affairs except defence
& foreign policy

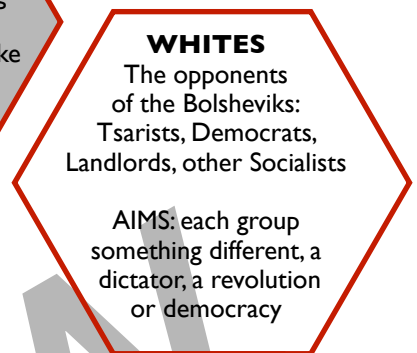
2.10

2.11

REDS v WHITES



1918 - 1921



2.12

Leadership - Trotsky

- . Red Army with professional officers
- . motivated soldiers (rewards + punishments)
- . excellent military tactics

War Communism

- . kept soldiers supplied with food & weapons

White disunity

- . no strong leader
- . little coordination
- . poor communication
- . different armies fighting individually
- . groups often fell out with each other
- . Allies withdrew forces in 1919
- . little support in many areas of Russia

Reasons why the Communists won the Civil War

Supplies

- . Reds controlled factories & railways to supply armies

Popularity

- . changes made by Bolsheviks made them popular with peasants & factory workers

CHEKA

- . punished anyone who helped Whites
- . forced peasants to hand over food

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



2g Explain the reasons why various groups opposed the Bolsheviks

Group	Reason for opposing the Bolsheviks
Tsarists	
Landowners	
Liberals	
Other socialists	



2h Rank the reasons why the Bolsheviks won the Civil War & give an explanation for your ranking

Rank	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



2

Life under Lenin

Education

Education was a priority for communists. They built lots of schools & launched a massive literacy programme across the country, carried out by members of the Young Communist League (Komsomol).

Communist propaganda went into the countryside via posters, films etc

Religion

Communists saw religion as a con to get people to accept poor conditions in the hope of going to heaven. Teaching religion was banned to under 15 year olds. Some churches were closed.

Equality

Ranks & titles were abolished
Women treated equally
Divorce made easier
Abortion more available

Arts

Experimentation was encouraged
Art was with a practical purpose
There was equality in the arts

2.13

2.15

War Communism

Two aims: introduce some of Lenin's ideas
supply the Red Army during the civil war



Means of production (factories)

- . took control of factories & what they produced (Council of National Economy)
- . workers' committees not work so Lenin put managers in charge
- . strict discipline introduced in factories
- . strikes and protests made illegal

Money

- . Government printed money to pay for war causing hyper inflation
- . Money became worthless (worth 1% of its 1917 value)
- . People often paid in food & bartering became common

Countryside / peasants

- . peasants not want to sell surplus, so the Cheka took it off them
- . punishment for any peasants found hoarding food or selling it at a profit
- . led to a struggle between peasants and communists
- . peasants produced less as any surplus was taken away

Terror

- . The Cheka's role became more and more important
- . 'Red Terror' saw people arrested, imprisoned & shot without trial
- . Many people thought things were as bad or worse than under the Tsar

Food

- . Food rationed in the cities: as low as 200 grams of bread a day
- . Ration cards only if you were working

Results

Production of everything fell dramatically
Famine struck in 1921 - aid was sent from around the world inc. USA

Opposition to Lenin's policies

Workers' Opposition

- . wanted higher wages
- . better living conditions
- . a stop to Cheka arrests
- Wanted "Soyezits without Communist"

Kronstadt Sailors

- . uprising at their naval base outside Petrograd
- . The 'Red Kronstadters' had fought with the Bolsheviks in 1917
- . life under communists become unbearable they wanted:
- . freedom of speech & assembly
- . socialist political prisoners freed
- . their uprising shocked Lenin
- . Trotsky sent in the Red Army & 20,000 were killed or wounded, many via labour camps in Siberia

2.14

2.16

New Economic Policy (NEP)

Peasants

- . Peasants could sell any surplus after giving a certain amount to the govt.

Business

- . Traders could buy & sell & keep the profit
- . Factories making consumer goods returned to owners who were allowed to make a profit

Large industry

- . Stay under govt control, some private selling allowed

Foreign trade

- . Lenin encouraged trade with the West: Russian oil for western industrial goods

Electrification

- . Electrification of Russia - network of power stations to power modern industry

Results

- . Improved modernisation of Russia, better living standards but unemployment high
- . Some peasants got rich, most remained poor
- . Many communist disliked the profit making & resented the businessmen making large profits



Russia

How did the Bolsheviks power & how did they consolidate their rule?



2i Read each statement and decide whether it is True or False

	Statement - is it true or false?	T	F
1	Council of National Economy decided what the factories could produce		
2	Hyperinflation was caused by the government printing money		
3	The communists supported religious leaders		
4	Bartering took over from using money		
5	There was plenty of food in the cities for the factory workers		
6	Famine hit Russia in 1922 & 1923		
7	The Kronstadt sailors went against Lenin having supported him in 1917		
8	Trotsky went against Lenin & refused to send in the Red Army against the Kronstadt sailors		
9	Under the New Economic Policy traders & industry were banned from making profits		
10	Food was rationed in the cities		
11	The peasants worked hard to produce a surplus for the communists		
12	Lenin was against working with the capitalist countries like the USA & in Western Europe		
13	Cheka was used to keep the people from opposing Lenin		
14	Lenin supported equality for women		
15	Money became worthless under War Communism		
16	Communist propaganda was restricted to the workers in the towns & cities		
17	Lenin allowed strikes & protests in the towns & cities		
18	War Communism's aim was to keep the Red Army supplied during the Civil War		
19	Under War Communism there were no unemployed people in Russia		
20	All the peasants got richer under War Communism as they produced more food than ever		

Russia

How did Stalin gain & hold on to power?



3

3.1

The Death of Lenin

- . Died in January 1924
- . Suffered a series of strokes since 1922
- . Exhausted from the pressures & long hours
- . Petrograd renamed Leningrad

Lenin's leadership assessment

FOR

- . Excellent orator (speaker)
- . Persuasive leader behind the November 1917 revolution
- . Great organising skills
- . Adapt to changing circumstances
- . Was strong & used Cheka to stay in power

AGAINST

- . Revolutionary who took power without majority support
- . Became a dictator by overthrowing the elected assembly
- . Used terror to stay in power like the Tsar did
- . Stopped freedoms
- . Communist party not democratic

Lenin's warning

" Comrade Stalin having become General Secretary, has great power concentrated in his hands and I am not sure he always knows how to use that power with sufficient caution..... Stalin is too rude ... find a way to remove Stalin from that post...."

Leon Trotsky



STRENGTHS

- . Obvious choice to succeed Lenin
- . Well known & popular
- . Intelligent & good speaker
- . Hero for leading the 1917 revolution & the Red Army to victory in the Civil War

WEAKNESSES

- . Arrogant
- . Ignored party politics
- . Some senior communists feared he would become a dictator with support from the Red Army
- . Was a sick man

IDEAS

- . Believed in 'Permanent Revolution' and spreading communism around the world
- . Scrap NEP, take land & factories from peasants & workers, no more profit

3.2

Joseph Stalin



STRENGTHS

- . General Secretary of the Party was a very important position
- . Very good at party politics
- . Had expelled many Trotsky supporters
- . Many senior communists owed their positions to Stalin
- . Safe, not have extreme views

WEAKNESSES

- . Dull & boring
- . Poor speaker
- . Not intellectual
- . Not seen as leadership material

IDEAS

- . Believed in 'Socialism in One Country' - look after Russia first
- . Keep NEP for 20 years
- . Make Russia strong first then socialism

Leadership battle

Stalin's route to power

Helped Lenin to be a hero
Showed himself as best friend of Lenin
Tricked Trotsky into not attending Lenin's funeral

1925

Stalin persuaded others that Trotsky's idea of 'Permanent Revolution' was dangerous for all.

Trotsky sacked as 'Commissar for War'.

1928 - 1929

Leading Communists resigned from the Politburo. All Stalin's main opponents had gone.

1924

Lenin's wishes that Stalin be sacked were ignored as Stalin's friends blocked the truth.

1926 - 1927

Trotsky and his allies were dismissed from the Politburo.

Stalin now wanted to scrap the NEP & build up industry.

Victory for Stalin

1. Became Lenin's best friend after his death
2. Used friends in the Party
3. Trotsky not many friends in the Politburo & poor at party politics

Trotsky exiled then killed

Lived in Turkey, then Norway & Mexico, constant critic of Stalin. In 1940 he was killed.

Russia

How did Stalin gain & hold on to power?



3a Lenin's leadership report card 1917

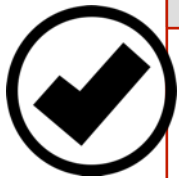
Leadership Traits	Mark /10	Comment & examples
Vision	/10	
Assertive (strong)	/10	
Competence	/10	
Intelligence	/10	
Fairness	/10	
Inspires/motivates	/10	
Good listener	/10	
Helpfulness	/10	
Openness	/10	
OVERALL	/10	


Russia

How did Stalin gain & hold on to power?

3b

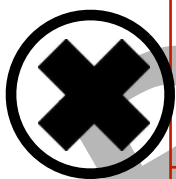
Reasons for choosing Trotsky & Stalin as leader




Trotsky	Stalin
	

3c

Reasons for NOT choosing Trotsky & Stalin as leader



Trotsky	Stalin
	

Russia

How did Stalin gain & hold on to power?



3

Propaganda & Cult of Personality

At the same time as his terror campaigns Stalin was using propaganda to develop his 'cult of personality'. He wish to be worshipped as a leader, like a God.

. pictures & statues of Stalin everywhere

. places named after him
. clapping whenever his name was said

Rewrite history:

. Trotsky removed from pictures & books, sometimes Stalin added to be with Lenin

Censorship

. Everything was censored: newspapers, films, art & music to show communism was working, Stalin was a great leader & people were working hard. Many writers & artists left the country

Education

. taught that Stalin was a great leader

. Stalin's version of history

. everything censored
Youth groups taught about socialism: Octobrists (8-10), Pioneers (10-16) & Komosomol (19-23)

Religion

Church leaders imprisoned & churches closed
Mosques & Islamic schools closed - Haj banned

Nationalities

'Russification' attempted to impose Russian culture in USSR
Russian language compulsory in schools, key jobs to Russians

3.4

Stalin's rise to power was unexpected, once leader he did everything he could to remain there. He became a dictator - with total power & control. Stalin main methods of control were terror and propaganda

Stalin's reasons: "Trotsky & his friends organised gangs or murderers, wreckers & spies. These are enemies of the people"

Bukharin reasons: " Stalin is convinced he is better then anyone else he is narrow minded, malicious man, no not a man but a devil"

Secret Police

1922: CHEKA = OGPU
1934: OGPU = NKVD

Find & arrest opponents
Scare people to control them

Punishments

. Beatings
. Hard Labour
. Exiled
. Death

Labour Camps

Run by secret police
In Siberia
Millions did forced labour
in mines or on construction projects
About 12 milion died, from cold, hunger or beatings

3.5

Show Trials

. Trials of important Communists
. Broadcast on radio
. Crimes were laughable
. Evidence often ridiculous
BUT
. They 'confessed' to the crimes & were found guilty including: Zinoviev, Kamenev, Yagoda & Bukharin

Terror under Stalin

Ordinary people

. Everyone was scared about a knock
on their door at night
Arrested for: joking about Stalin being a writer or poet

3.6

Geat Purge

1934 - 1938

Aimed at Communist Party leaders (Kirov) & Armed Forces
e.g. 1108 out of 1966 delegates at 17th Congress arrested
Anyone with links to Kirov or Trotsky sent to labour camps or shot
Red Army Commander-in-Chief + 7 others arrested & shot (all heroes from the Civil War)
Most naval officers & 50% army officers were shot

Stalin's purges

First Purges

1930 - 1933

Aimed at anyone getting in the way of Stalin's policies of industrialisation & collectivisation
e.g. factory managers/ workers
peasants & kulaks
Arrested & sent to prisons or labour camps

Consequences

. People lived in a permanent state of fear - telling on your neighbour was being loyal!
. Armed forces lack experienced officers as WWII approached
. Total power to Stalin - all opponents dead or too scared to act

Russia

How did Stalin gain & hold on to power?



3d List action taken during Stalin's rule and result of the action

Group	Action	Result
People making jokes about Stalin		
Kulaks		
Army officers		
Links with Kirov or Trotsky		
Church leaders		
School children		
Newspapers		
Bukharin, Kamenev & Zinoviev		
Writers, film makers, artists etc		
Workers not 'working' hard enough		

Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?



4

Industrial production

Production increased:

1. Community spirit

Young people wanted to improve the country through these big projects

2. Propaganda

Workers were encouraged to work harder through poster campaigns, newspapers, cinema & heroes Stakhanovites: heroic workers who worked hard, in newspapers & posters

3. Rewards

Awards & honours for the best workers. There were competitions between individuals & teams. Stakhanovites were rewarded with better housing, holidays & cash bonuses.

Wages were often based on 'piece-rates' - on how much workers produced.

4. Punishments

Anyone not seen to be working hard enough could be accused of being 'saboteurs' & thus sent to labour camps. Absenteeism was punished with fines, or loss of ration cards or being sacked. Labour books were carried by every worker. The books had to have good comments or they could lose food rations or face prison.

4.1

- Stalin's priority was to industrialise the USSR:
- . paranoid Hitler was planning to attack the USSR
- . match capitalism in terms of industrial production
- . benefit everyone in the country: the basis of communism



Five Year Plans:

State Planning Commission (GOSPLAN) set targets for key industries

First Five Year Plan

Aim: focus on heavy industry targets very high, but increases in all areas

First Five Year Plan 1928 - 1933	Target	Actual
Electricity thousand million kilowatt hours	17	5
Oil million tonnes	19	19
Coal million tonnes	68	35.4
Iron million tonnes	8.0	3.3
Steel million tonnes	8.3	4.0

4.2

Second Five Year Plan

Aim: focus on heavy industry plus railways, chemicals, metallurgy

Second Five Year Plan 1933 - 1937	Target	Actual
Electricity thousand million kilowatt hours	38	36
Oil million tonnes	47	28.5
Coal million tonnes	152	128
Iron million tonnes	16	14.5
Steel million tonnes	17	18

Industrial centres

- . new industrial cities e.g. Magnitogorsk
- . access raw material
- . away from possible invaders

4.3

Wealth

- . went from underdeveloped to second largest industrialised country

Consequences

Power & Transport

- . Huge power projects e.g. Dneiper Dam
- . Canals & railways connecting industrial centres & cities

Managers

- . workers' committees were replaced with managers (sometimes foreigners)
- . managers were well rewarded for achieving the targets

Skills

- . highly skilled workers e.g. engineers

Outside help

- . specialists brought in from the West e.g. Ford from the USA helped USSR car industry
- . Dneiper Dam was supervised by an American

Forced Labour

- . many of the major projects were built with forced labour, often peasants as well as political prisoners

Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?



Evaluate the different aspects of Stalin's economic policies - success or failure

	Success	Failure
Community Spirit		
Propaganda		
Rewards/ Punishments		
Forced Labour		
Industrial Centres		
Foreign Help		
Iron & Steel Production		
Oil & Coal Production		
Electricity Production		
Work force		

Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?



4b

Read each statement and decide whether it is True or False

	Statement - is it true or false?	T	F
1	Propaganda helped industrial production increase		
2	Electricity production exceeded the target in the First Five Year Plan		
3	Stakhanovites were rewarded with better housing		
4	Steel production exceeded the target in the Second Five Year Plan		
5	Many industrial centres were located away from areas likely to be invaded by other countries		
6	Forced labourers were essential to the success of the five year plans		
7	Stalin did not want foreigners helping with the Five Year Plans		
8	The Second Five Year Plan was more successful than the First Five Plan		
9	Stalin's industrialisation plans led to small increases in production		
10	'Piece-work' led to workers working harder		
11	Workers' committees ran the factories very successfully		
12	By 1938 the USSR was the largest industrialised country in the world		
13	GOSPLAN set targets for each industry		
14	Magnitogorsk is an example of a newly built industrial centre under the Five Year Plan		
15	Chevrolet from the USA helped the Russian car industry in the 1930s		
16	Stalin wanted to industrialise as he was paranoid that Japan wanted to invade the USSR		
17	Stalin was more concerned with heavy industry than consumer goods		
18	Russian citizens enjoyed the benefits of the industrialisation programme		
19	Railways linked the industrial centres to the major cities		
20	Stalin's industrialisation plans were in part to prove that communism was better than capitalism		

Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?



4

4.4

Steps to collectivisation

1. 1927 - 1928 Voluntary Collectivisation

Government announces policy of collectivisation
Few peasants take the opportunity to collectivise.
Shortages of food in the cities, means Stalin forces the peasants to hand over food

2. 1929 - 1930 Compulsory Collectivisation

Stalin introduces compulsory collectivisation
Peasants resisted, many killed their animals rather than hand them over
There was temporary halt in 1930 as Stalin feared an entire harvest would be ruined, but continued again as soon as the harvest was in
Stalin uses the army, police & secret police to force the peasants
Kulaks are blamed the most, arrested & shot 'dekulakisation'

3. 1930 + Collectivisation amendments

Peasants allowed to own a small plot & keep some animals.
Private plots more productive.

4.5

Five Year Plan for Agriculture: Collectivisation

Why?

1. Farms in the USSR were inefficient, with little use of machinery
2. The cities were growing & peasants were moving there, therefore less farmers needed to produce more food
3. Collecting food from small farms was inefficient
4. Population was increasing
5. Government wanted to sell surplus food abroad to get money to help finance industry
6. Peasants held grain back as the fixed price was low
(meat & bread was rationed in the cities in 1928/9)
7. Stalin blamed the 'kulaks' (rich peasants) for hoarding grain & had them arrested.

Stalin's solution:

Collectivise the farms: was socialist - cooperative & sharing

- . peasants had to give up their land & animals
 - . put land together with others to create large farms 'kolkhoz'
 - . each collective given machinery e.g. tractors, plus seeds & tools
 - . govt. bought the produce each year at a fixed price
- Some collectives 'toz':
peasants kept the land but shared machinery

Lev Kopelev a party activist:
"I firmly believed the ends justified the means. I saw people dying of hunger Nor did I lose my faith."

4.6

Consequences of collectivisation

Peasants

- . an end to their traditional way of life
- . over 10 million were imprisoned or sent to labour camps
- . up to 20 million left to work in the towns & cities

Kulaks

- . were destroyed as a 'class', as Stalin declared war on them
- . Kulaks were sent to labour camps or killed & their families moved to Siberia

Industrialisation

- Stalin had got what he wanted:
- . the industrial workers were fed
 - . grain was sold overseas to get money to pay for industrialisation, even though millions starved in the USSR

Agricultural Production

	1928	1933	1940
Grain <small>million of tonnes</small>	73	69	95
Sheep Goats <small>millions</small>	140	50	
Cattle <small>millions</small>	70	38	28
Pigs <small>millions</small>	26	12	27

There was severe famines in 1932 & 1934 as a result of:

- . poor harvests
- . amount of grain taken by the govt.
- . millions died of starvation
- . Govt. never admitted there were famines

Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?



**Mixed up are a list of causes & consequences
decide which is a cause & which is a consequence**

. an end to the
peasants traditional
way of life

. 20 million peasants
left to work in the
towns & cities

. the cities were
growing & needed
more food

. industrial workers
were fed

. Stalin needed to sell
grain abroad to earn
some money

. Stalin blamed the
Kulaks for
hoarding grain

. farms were
inefficient

. millions died of
starvation

. an end to the
peasants traditional
way of life

. population was
increasing

. kulaks destroyed as
a group of people

. grain sold
overseas for
foreign currency

. peasants held back
grain as the price
was low

. severe famines in
1932 & 1934

. an end to the
peasants traditional
way of life

Causes	Consequences

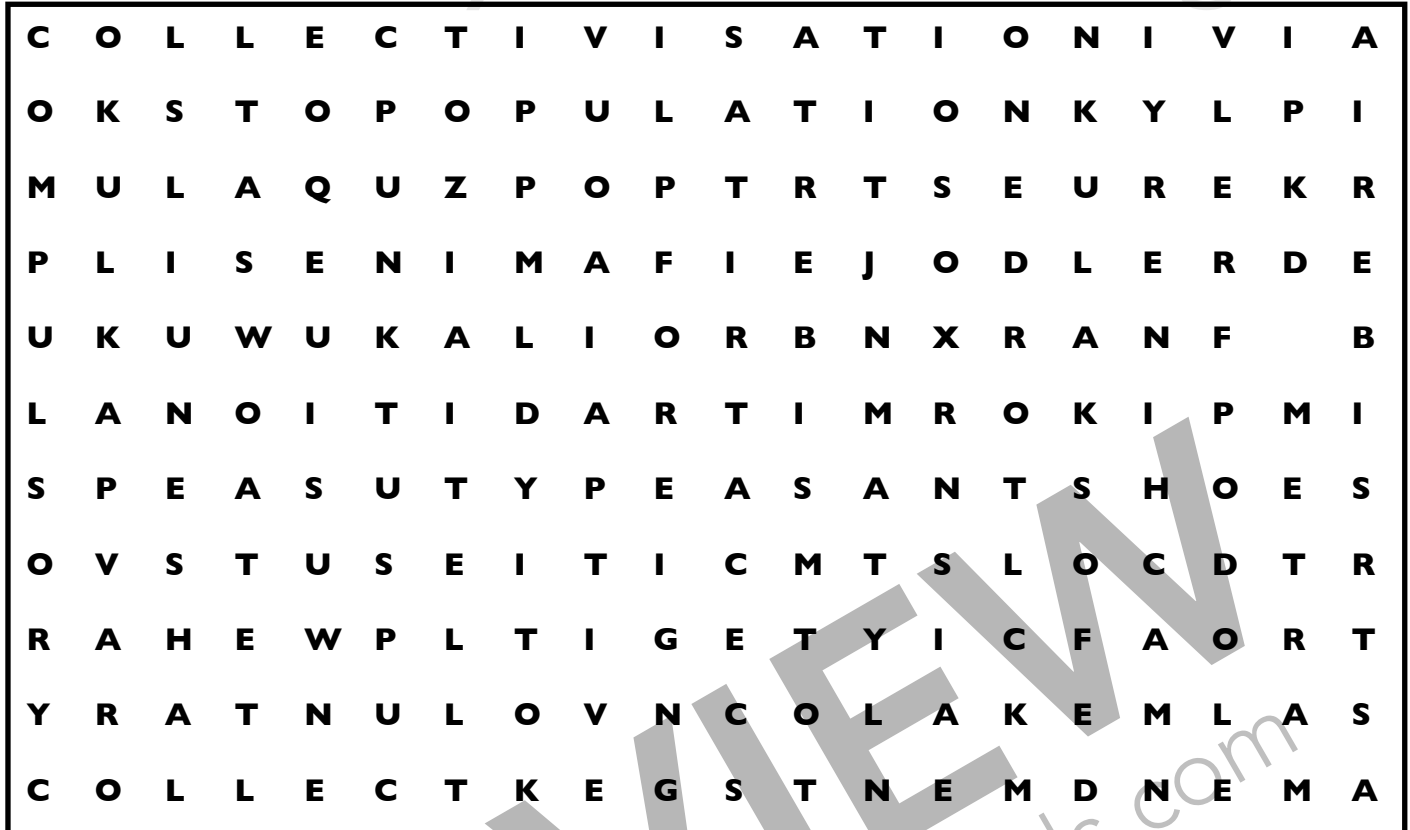
Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?



test your knowledge

WORDSEARCH



1. Name of Stalin's Five Year Plan for agriculture: _____
2. Class of peasants Stalin declared war upon: _____
3. An increase in this particulaury in the towns, led to more demand for grain: _____
4. These workers were needed to help organise & manage some of the big projects: _____
5. A way of life lost with the collectivisation programme: _____
6. A type of collective: _____
7. Step two of the collectivisation programme: _____
8. One key addition to the collectives that helped increase efficiency: _____
9. Place where many peasants & kulaks were imprioned: _____
10. Step one of the collectivisation programme: _____
11. Experienced in 1932 & 1934, but never admitted to by the government: _____
12. Step three of the collectivisation programme: _____

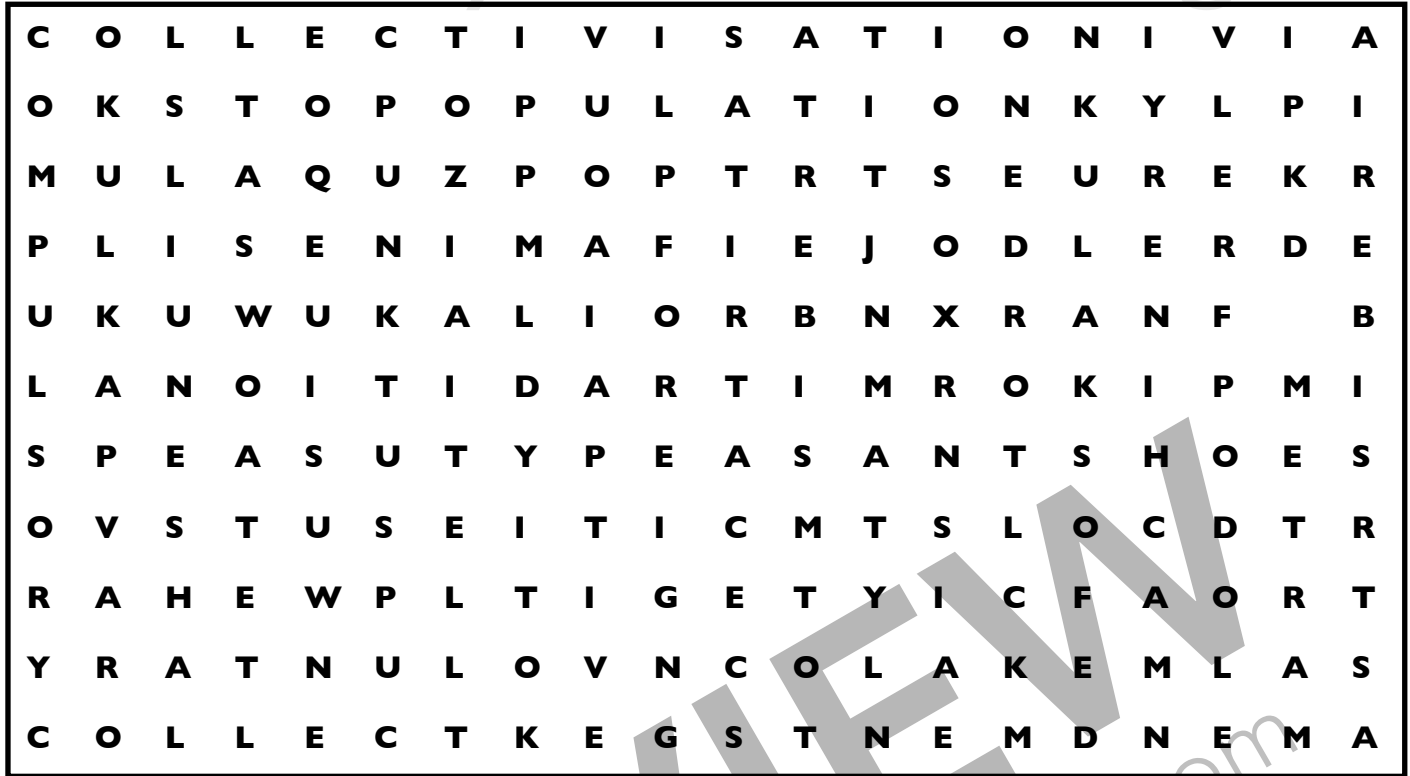
Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?



test your knowledge

WORDSEARCH



1. Name of Stalin's Five Year Plan for agriculture: C _____
2. Class of peasants Stalin declared war upon: K _____
3. An increase in this particulary in the towns, led to more demand for grain: P _____
4. These workers were needed to help organise & manage some of the big projects: F _____
5. A way of life lost with the collectivisation programme: T _____
6. A type of collective: T _____
7. Step two of the collectivisation programme: C _____
8. One key addition to the collectives that helped increase efficiency: M _____
9. Place where many peasants & kulaks were imprisoned: S _____
10. Step one of the collectivisation programme: V _____
11. Experienced in 1932 & 1934, but never admitted to by the government: F _____
12. Step three of the collectivisation programme: A _____

Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?



4

Labour Camps GULAGS

For millions of people this was their experience of life under Stalin's communism.

Camps were all over the USSR but most were in the frozen north - Siberia. The camps were full of:

- . peasants
 - . kulaks
 - . saboteurs
 - . soldiers
 - . political prisoners
- up to 2 million at a time

Many of the USSR's major projects were built using forced labour:

- . Belomar Canal 1931-33 (White Sea Canal)
 - . over 100,000 workers at one time dug 141 miles in less than two years often with their bare hands
- (some say 20,000 people died during its construction)

Other projects included:

- . Volga River canal
- . the dam and power station at Dneprostroi
- . industrial city of Magnitka
- . Moscow Metro

Mines

- . many in the camps worked in the mines e.g. digging for gold at Kolyma

4.7

Women

- . equality for women was a main theme for the communists
- . also women were needed to work to achieve the 5 Year Plans
- . women held management positions
- . encouraged to have children
- . work places had creches so mothers could work
- . in the 1930s many of the ideas of the 1920s were abandoned e.g. easy abortions & divorce
- . Stalin wanted families to stay together
- . child allowances were paid to married couples

Religion

- . all religions were attacked by Stalin
- . worshipping in a church or mosque became difficult
- . most places of worship were closed
- . people were encouraged to be atheist
- . the Russian Orthodox Church was seen as being Tsarist under Lenin

Work life

- . average wages fell between 1928 - 1933 by 50%
(see Stalin's Economic Policies)
- . factories were driven by targets
- . quality was often poor
- . some workers were paid higher wages: scientists, engineers, teachers, factory managers etc + better housing & more consumer goods
- . every worker was allowed to take a holiday each year
- . many work places including collectives, also provided leisure activities:
clubs, sports, film shows, festivals

Home life

- . living standards slowly improved in the 1930s
- . food rationing improved after 1934
- . consumer goods were still difficult to buy e.g. clothes
- . high ranking party members, skilled workers & some peasants did well
- . health care improved with thousands of new hospitals built
- . all children received free education
- . crime & alcoholism increased
- . black market thrived with so many shortages

Life in 1930s Russia

4.8

Art, Literature & Music

- . had to members of a union
- . keep to union rules
- . everything had to reflect 'socialist spirit'
- . research had to follow marxist thinking
- . art = 'Socialist Realism'

Towns & Cities

- . 30 million more people lived in cities in 1940 than in 1922
- . residential building could not keep up with demand
- . overcrowding was a big problem
- . in Moscow 90% of families lived in one room, with shared bathrooms

Russia

What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?

4f

Read each statement and decide whether it is True or False

	Statement - is it true or false?	T	F
1	The Labour Camps were known as GULAGS		
2	Musicians & artists had to be members of a union		
3	Between 1928 - 1933 average wages increased by 50%		
4	Most people in Moscow lived in two room accommodation		
5	People were encouraged to be atheist		
6	Forced labourers built the Moscow Metro		
7	Crime decreased during Stalin's rule		
8	Child allowances were paid to married couples		
9	Food supply got better after 1934		
10	'Socialist Realism' was the theme for artists		
11	Under Stalin healthcare improved for most people		
12	Stalin supported the Russian Orthodox Church		
13	Every worker was allowed to have one holiday a year		
14	Some of Lenin's ideas, like easier divorce & abortion were abandoned by Stalin		
15	Over 30,000 workers died whilst building the Belomar Canal		
16	The Black Market did well during Stalin's rule as many goods were in short supply		
17	Creches at workplaces meant more women could work		
18	Artists were allowed to express themselves & have new ideas		
19	Magnacarta was Stalin's showpiece industrial city		
20	Scientists, engineers & teachers often earned more money than others		



4g

**Match the the event/person with the description
- use numbers or colours or lines**

New Economic Policy	Government under the Tsar	Advisor to the Tsar	Permanent Revolution
Red Terror	Lenin's thoughts & ideas	Name given to Stalin's art movement	Kronstadt Sailors
Censorship	Period of arrests by Lenin's Cheka	One of Trotsky's main ideas	Provisional
Duma	Control ideas	Social Democrat Revolutionaries led by Lenin	Cult of Personality
April Theses	Introduced after the Civil War to improve the country	Made Stalin into a hero	Bolsheviks
Mensheviks	Revolutionary social democrats	Government led by Kerensky	Socialist Realism
Kulaks	Fought the Reds in the Civil War	Helped the Bolsheviks in 1917 revolution	Rasputin
Kerensky	Tsar's Prime Minister	Stalin's programme to improve agriculture	Lenin
Kornilov	Led a revolt in 1917 before Bolshevik revolution	People rewarded for working hard	Pravda
Whites	Set targets during Five Year Plans	Industrialisation programme	Five Year Plans
GOSPLAN	Where communist enemies were sent	Lenin's introduced it during Civil War	Russification
Red Guards	Cheka's HQ	Make other USSR regions like Russia	Trotsky
Labour Camps	Prime Minister of Provisional Government	Once led the Mensheviks	Collectivisation
Stolypin	One of Stalin's great industrial cities	What happened during the Great Purges	War Communism
Lubyanka	Bolshevik army	Bolshevik / Communist newspaper	Stankhanovites
Magnitogorsk	Rich peasants	Leader of the 1917 revolution	Show Trials

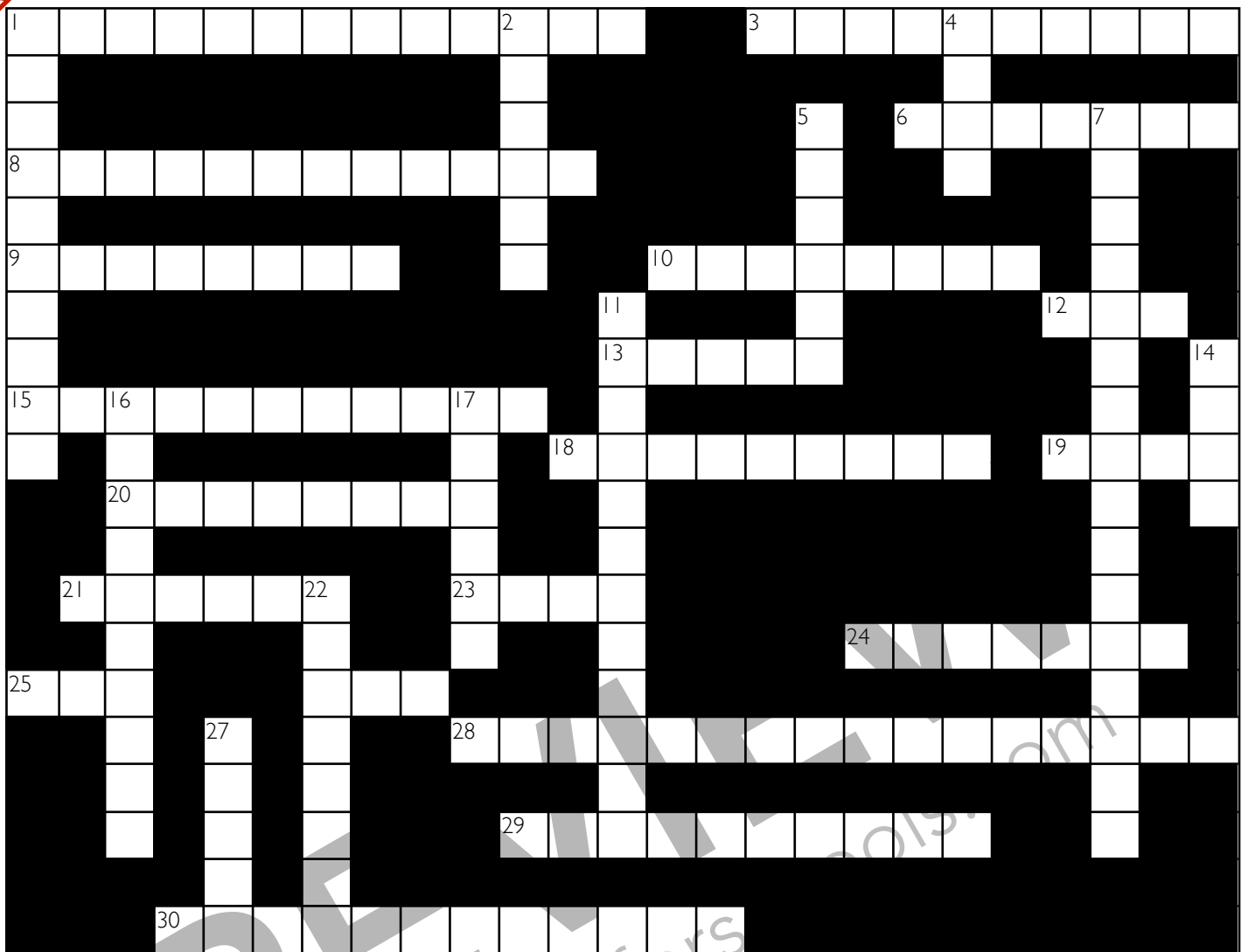
Russia

Revision



4h

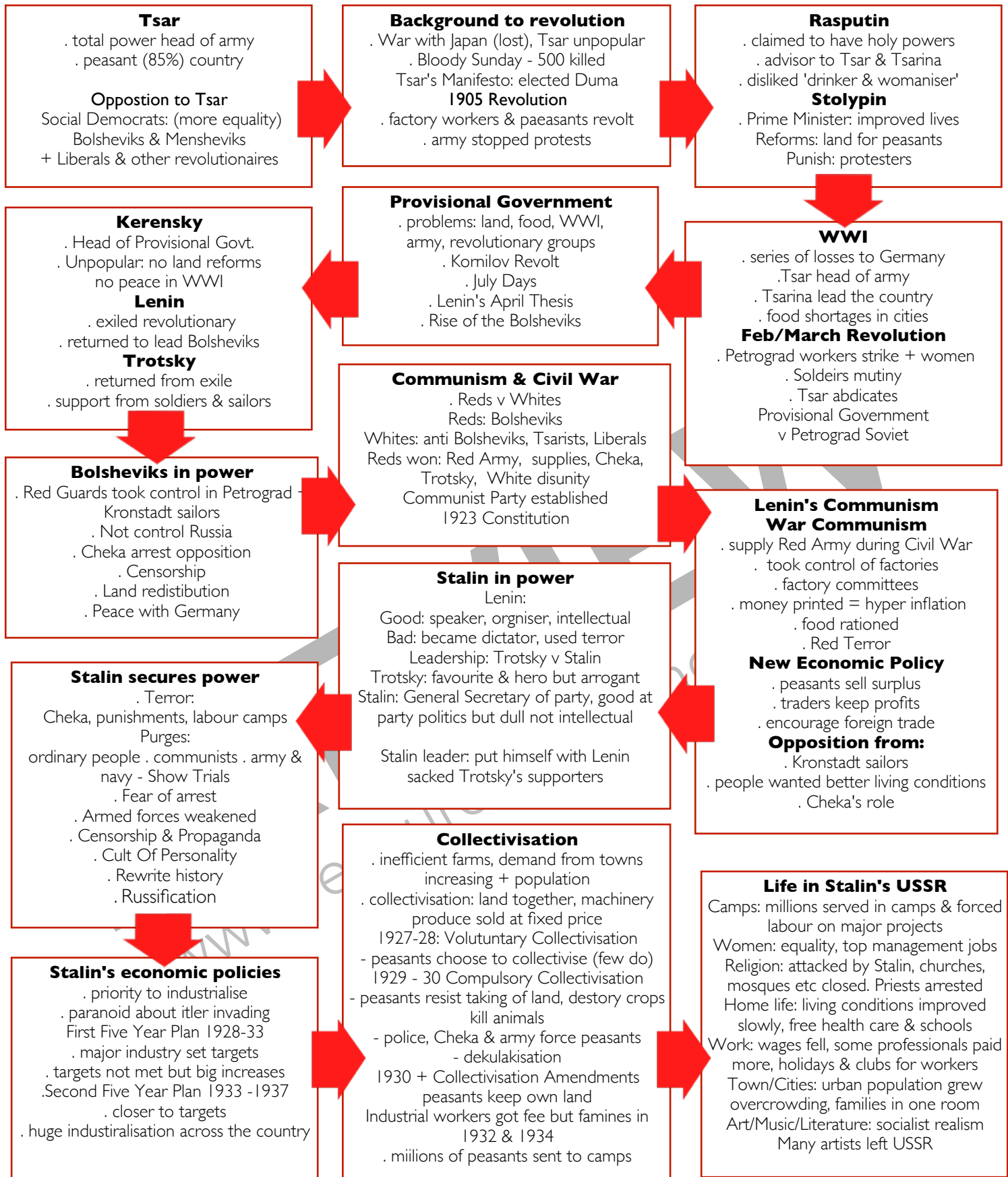
QUICK CROSSWORD



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. People rewarded for working hard
3. Led by Trotsky for a while
6. A candidate for the leadership after Lenin died
8. Policy introduced by Lenin to supply the Red Army
9. Unpopular advisor to the Tsar
10. One of the first policies introduced, which benefitted women
12. Dneiper was one of these
13. Lenin's thoughts (see 2 down)
15. Kulaks, peasants & other opponents were sent here
18. The name given to Lenin's army
19. Nicholas II's title
20. Headquarters of the secret police
21. Fought the reds in the civil war
23. Tsar's government
24. Set targets for the Five Year Plans
25. Better known as Trotsky
26. Met its target in the First Five Year Plan
28. Name given to the putting of the peasant farms together
29. Control of the newspapers
30. Large industrial centre built by Stalin</p> | <p>1. These happened during the Great Purges
2. Lenin's April writings
4. 1 across was named after one of these
5. Rich peasants, persecuted by Stalin
7. The name given to Stalin's art movement
11. First one was from 1928 - 1933
14. Needed one of these to get your rations
16. Revolutionaries led by Lenin
17. Communist newspaper
22. Tsar's Prime Minister
27. The feared secret police</p> |
|--|--|

Russia

Revision





4 marks:

one mark for each point + mark for detail

1. What were the main features of the Tsar's rule?
2. What were the main features of the Bolsheviks?
3. What were the effects of the 1930s 'Purges'?
4. What methods did Stalin use to control the Soviet Union?
5. What were the effects of World War One on Russia?
6. What were the main features of 'War Communism'?
7. What were the effects of Stalin's economic policies?
8. What were the effects of 'collectivisation'?
9. What were the main features of the March revolution?



6 marks:

Level 2: description (2-3) Level 3: explains one reason (4-5) Level 4: explains two reasons (6)

1. How did the Tsar survive the 1905 revolution ?
2. How did Stalin and not Trotsky become leader after Lenin?
3. Why did Stalin introduce the Five Year Plans ?
4. How did Stalin's policies effect the people of the Soviet Union?
5. How did the Tsar survive from 1905 to 1914?
6. Why did the Provisional government collapse in 1917?
7. Why did the Bolsheviks win the Civil War?



10 marks:

Level 2: gives reasons (2-3) Level 3: explains one side or one explanation of both sides (4-6)
Level 4: explains both sides (7-9) Level 5: explanation of both sides + 'how far' (10)

1. How did Stalin succeed Lenin? Explain your answer
2. 'Stalin's purges gave him control of the Soviet Union'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
3. 'The Tsar rule was doomed to fail'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
4. How successful were Stalin's economic policies? Explain your answer
5. 'By 1936 the League was dead.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer