



RUSSIA

in revolution 1914-24

EDEXCEL
GCSE HISTORY

Historical Investigation

Name:

Form:

Russia

1914 - 1924



edexcel

History

Modern World

Historical Investigation

Russia 1914 - 1924

Topic 1: World War One

- Russian defeats on the Eastern Front 1914-16. Economic, social and political effects of war on Russia. Influence of Rasputin. Impact of winter of 1916-17.

Topic 2: February Revolution

- Immediate causes of the February Revolution, especially events in Petrograd. The army mutiny. Abdication of Tsar. Setting up of Provisional Government.

Topic 3: Bolshevik seizure of power

- Weaknesses and mistakes of the Provisional Government. The Petrograd Soviet. The activities of Lenin and the Bolsheviks. July Days and Kornilov Revolt. Key events of the Bolshevik takeover. Reasons for success of Bolsheviks, especially the role of Lenin and Trotsky.

Topic 4: Civil War

- Bolshevik consolidation of power. Decrees, Constituent Assembly and Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The two sides in the Civil War. Key events and reasons for Bolshevik victory.

Topic 5: War Communism & New Economic Policy

- Reasons for and effects of War Communism. The Kronstadt Mutiny. Reasons for and effects of NEP. Opposition to the new policy. Death of Lenin.

Russia

. Tsar . Russian society . Opposition to the Tsar .



Russia before 1914

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

Civil Service

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

Tsar Nicholas II



Church

Told people they had to obey the Tsar

Army

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

Secret Police

(Okhrana)

Arrested people who were critical of the Tsar



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.



Who opposed the Tsar & why?

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 Church and give to the poor. Use violence to take the land if necessary

Russia

. Impact of World War One .



World War One



Before 1914

- . Russia one of the big powers in Europe, but falling behind Germany, Britain & France
- . Little military or diplomatic success since 1850
- . Struggling economy

Situation in 1914

Geography:

- . Eastern Front - over 1000 miles. no trenches, lots of movement of armies

Positive:

- . Large & well equipped at the beginning of the war = equal to the Germans, better than the Austrians.

Negative:

- . Poor transport - not supply armies
- . Military tactics - attack thought best, but defences left in a poor state as a result

Rasputin



- . A fortune-teller & faith-healer, he treated Tsar's son
- . Tsarina came under Rasputin's influence
- . Tsarina took advice from Rasputin, about govt. appointments & even military matters
- . Murdered by a group of rich aristocrats in 1916
- . People not like Rasputin's influence over Tsar & Tsarina

World War One



Military action in WWI

Successes

Against Austria (August 1914) defeating four armies at Galicia

Failures

Tannenburg: Russians attacked East Prussia (Germany)

(August 1914)

Germans counter attacked & defeated the Russians

Superior German tactics, over 90,000 Russians taken prisoner

Masurian Lakes: Germans pushed Russian armies out of Germany

(Sept. 1914)

Germans had to take soldiers from Western Front

In 1915, Germany entered Russia

Galicia: Germans took over from Austrians & pushed the Russians back (1915) 200 miles

Winter 1916/1917: Russian wolves attacked Russian & German soldiers - truce called to deal with them

Mutinies: Russian soldiers mutinied in large numbers

Russian offensive (1917) stopped as soldiers refused to fight

Consequences of WWI

Tsar

. Took control of war . Responsible for the loses

Tsarina - in charge of the country

. Tsarina was German & became increasingly unpopular

Duma government

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

Deaths

About 2 million soldiers killed & 5 million injured + 500,000 civilians killed

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

Russia

. Impact of World War One .



Problems arising from World War One

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		
6		

Russia

. February Revolution .



Consequences of World War One

3.1

Tsar

- . Taking charge of the military was a disaster for the Tsar
- . He was personally blamed for the losing the war

Tsarina

- . Tsarina's rule in the Tsar's absence was also a disaster
- . soldiers refused to fire on demonstrators
- . Tsarina not interested in the people's problems

People

- . the people, rich/poor, royalist or communist were tired of the war
- . millions of soldiers died or were wounded
- . the war effected every family

Food

- . with so many peasants in the army, there were not men to bring in the harvest
- . food shortages were a huge problem across Russia

Brest-Litovsk Treaty

- . Bolsheviks signed the treaty with the Germans in 1918
- . Russia lost large areas of fertile land
- . it was humiliating for Russia

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.

3.2

Time line of events: February 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

3.3

Provisional Government

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

power

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



Events of February 1917

Place them in order 1 - 8

Order

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

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

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

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

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

End of the Romanov family ruling Russia

Soldiers shoot protesters.

The Tsar orders the Duma to stop meeting

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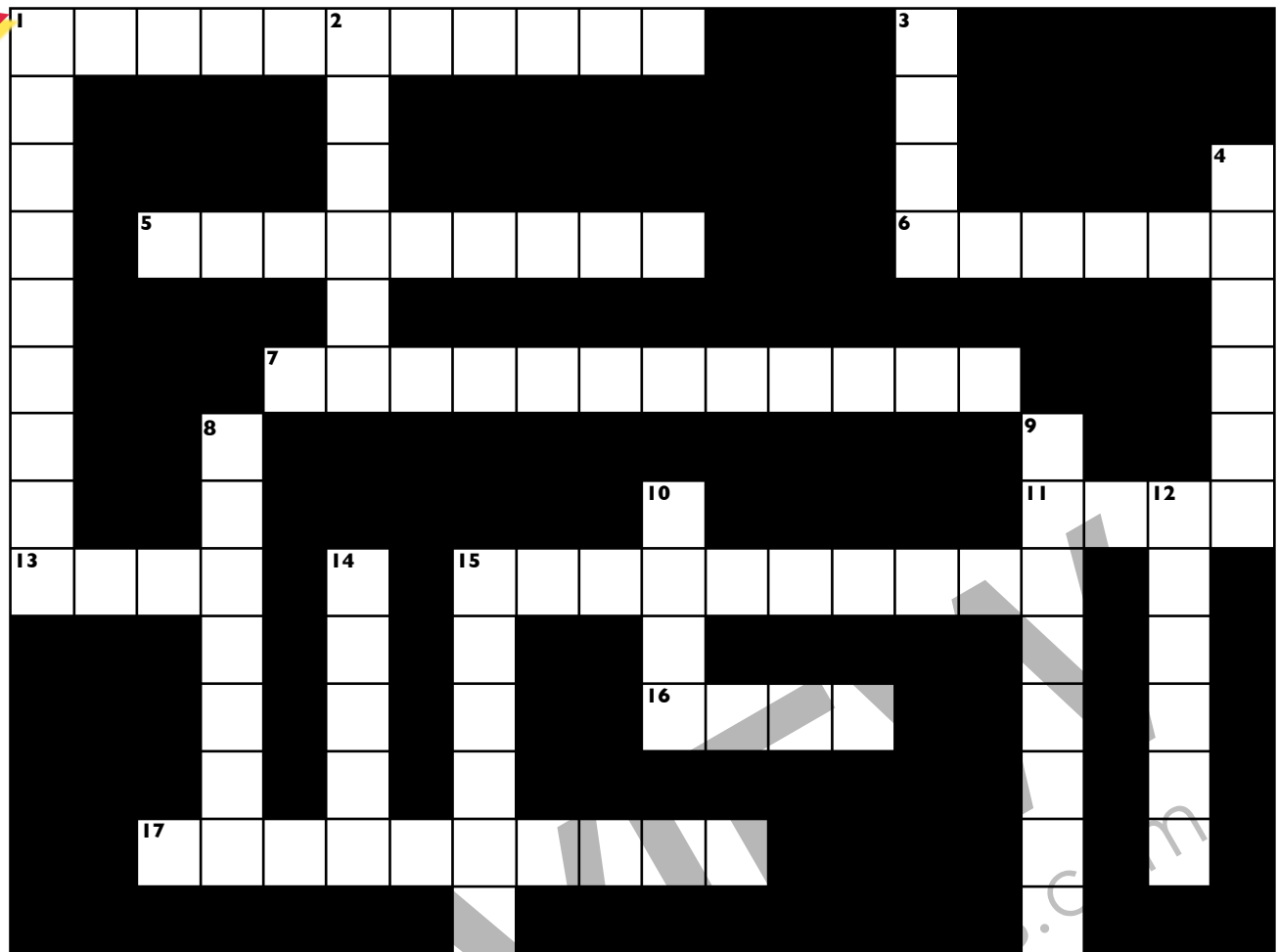
Russia

. Tsar . Russian society . Opposition to the Tsar .



3b

QUICK CROSSWORD



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

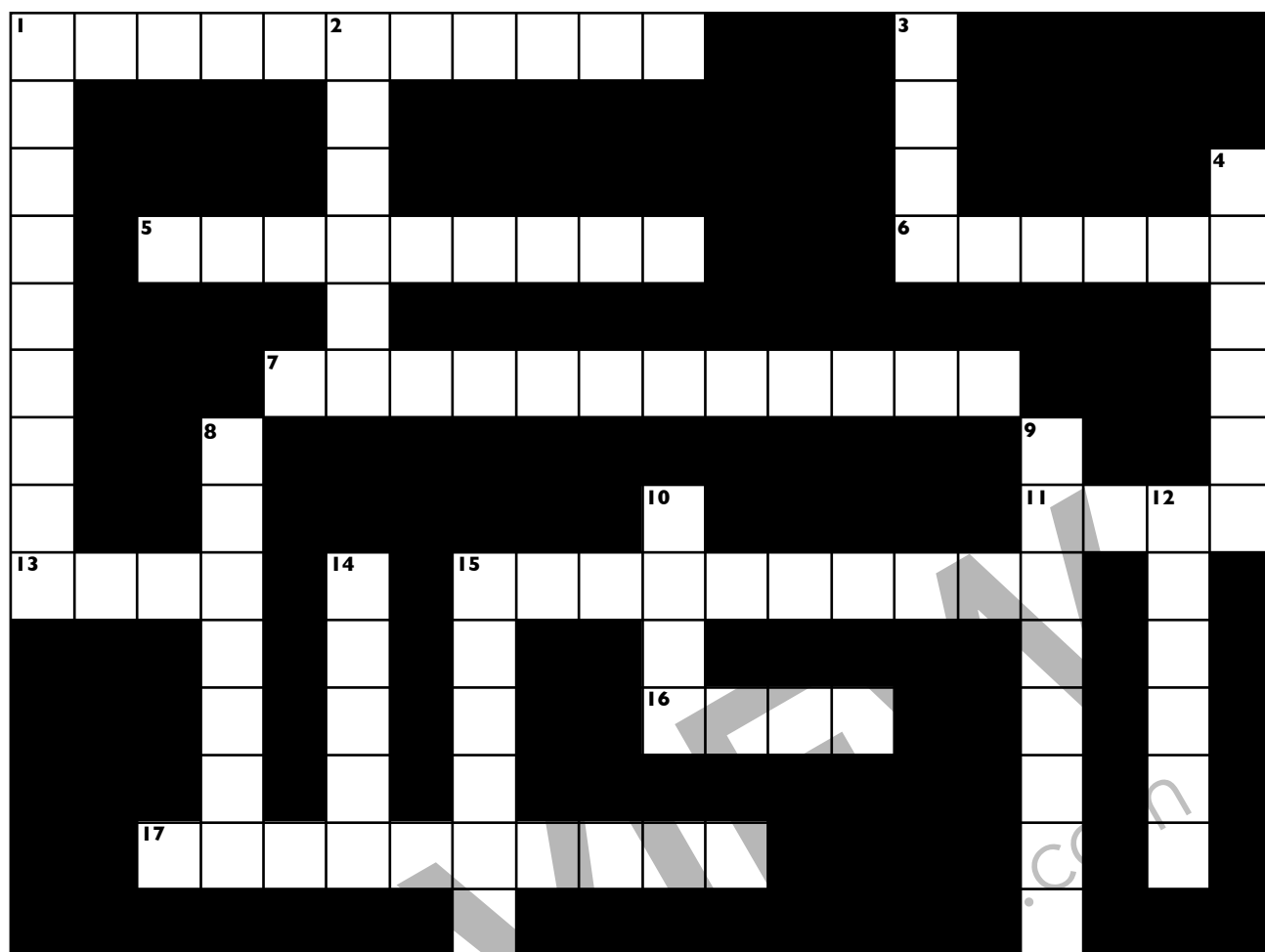
1. Name of first soviet city
2. Name of government set-up by workers
3. People lost these & had no money
4. One who made up the Council
8. Unpopular leader of the country
9. Gave advice to the royal family
10. Leader of army
12. Army had little of none of this
14. Joined the workers protesting
15. Army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

Russia

. Tsar . Russian society . Opposition to the Tsar .



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

Russia

. Provisional Government .

Provisional Government

Problems facing the Provisional Government

	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	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



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'



Bolsheviks

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

Kornilov Revolt

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

The 'July Days'

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

Russia

. Provisional Government & October Revolution .



4a

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		

4b

Rank	Action	Consequence
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Russia

. Provisional Government & October Revolution .



Provisional Government report card 1917

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

Russia

. Provisional Government & October Revolution .



Match the event with the consequence

Event

General Kornilov tried to
seize power

Kerensky supplies the
Bolsheviks with arms &
frees its leaders

Bolsheviks seen as heroes
for stopping Kornilov

WWI 'June Offensive'
failed

Bolsheviks joined
the riots

Bolsheviks arrested

Bolsheviks seen as leading
revolutionary party

Bolsheviks said they would
stop the war

Consequence

Bolsheviks won a majority
in Petrograd Soviet

PM Kerensky asks the
Bolsheviks for help

Bolsheviks seen as leading
revolutionary party

Bolsheviks stop Kornilov's
troops from fighting

Germans gave money to
support the Bolsheviks

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

People angry: workers,
soldiers & sailors rioted

Bolsheviks arrested

Russia

. October revolution: Bolsheviks in power .



Lenin



- . Born Vladimir Ilych 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



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



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



Situation in October 1917

- Peasants** taking land, despite Govt trying to stop it
- Soldiers** deserting 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

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

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

Newspapers

- . All non Bolshevik papers banned

Land

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

Other

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

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

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

Bolsheviks take control

Bolshevik changes

Russia

. Bolsheviks in power .



Name the three leaders, then match the person with the statements



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

. Bolsheviks in power .



5b

Read the statements then 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

. Communism & Civil War .



Civil War



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 decisio

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

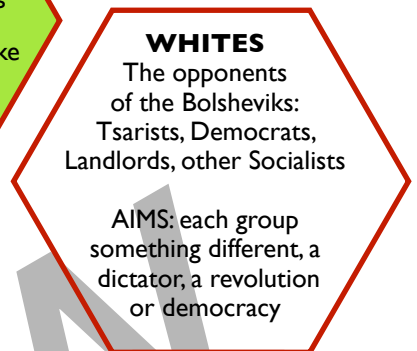
1923 Constitution
created USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics manage own affairs except defence & foreign policy



REDS v WHITES



1918 - 1921



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

Popularity

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

Supplies

- . Reds controlled factories & railways to supply armies

CHEKA

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

Russia

. Civil War .



6a

Explain the reasons why various groups opposed the Bolsheviks

Group	Reason for opposing the Bolsheviks
Tsarists	
Landowners	
Liberals	
Other socialists	

6b

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

. Lenin's War Communism .



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



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

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

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

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 " Soviets 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



New Economic Policy

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

. Lenin's War Communism .



7a

Read the statements then 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

. Lenin's War Communism .



Life under Lenin

List the actions taken by Lenin & then explain the impact they had positively & negatively

Action	Positive effect	Negative effect

Russia

. Lenin .



**Lenin's leadership report card 1917:
complete with a mark out of 10 + comment**

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

. Exam questions .



Question c

15 marks

Sources + own
knowledge

Level 2: Supported evaluation offering evidence about the historical claim

- supports/not supports claim using sources OR own knowledge

Level 3: Developed evaluation of the evidence for and against the historical claim

- uses three or more sources & own knowledge

Level 4: Sustained evaluation, focused on the question, looking alternative views before giving a balanced judgement

- use of three or more sources plus own knowledge & reaches a judgement

1. The main cause of the February Revolution was the opposition to the war

Reasons for the February Revolution

2. The main consequence of World War One was the Tsar's abdication

Consequences of World War One

3. The main problem faced by the Provisional Government were the food riots

Problems faced by the Provisional Government

4. The Bolsheviks seized power because of Lenin's leaderships

Reasons for the Bolsheviks seizing power

5. Trotsky's leadership was main reason the Reds won the Civil War

Reasons why the Reds won the Civil War

6. Life improved in Russia under the leadership of Lenin

Situation in Russia under war communism & NEP

Russia

. Revision .



Tsar

- . total power head of army
- . peasant (85%) country

Opposition to Tsar

- Social Democrats: (more equality)
- Bolsheviks & Mensheviks
- + Liberals & other revolutionaries

WWI

- . series of losses to Germany
- . Tsar head of army
- . Tsarina lead the country
- . food shortages in cities

Feb/March Revolution

- . Petrograd workers strike + women
- . Soldiers mutiny
- . Tsar abdicates
- Provisional Government
v Petrograd Soviet

Kerensky

- . Head of Provisional Govt.
- . Unpopular: no land reforms
no peace in WWI

Lenin

- . exiled revolutionary
- . returned to lead Bolsheviks

Trotsky

- . returned from exile

Provisional Government

- . problems: land, food, WWI,
army, revolutionary groups
- . Kornilov Revolt
- . July Days
- . Lenin's April Thesis
- . Rise of the Bolsheviks

Bolsheviks in power

- . Red Guards took control in Petrograd +
Kronstadt sailors
- . Not control Russia
- . Cheka arrest opposition
- . Censorship

Lenin's Communism War Communism

- . supply Red Army during Civil War
- . took control of factories
- . factory committees
- . money printed = hyper inflation
- . food rationed
- . Red Terror

New Economic Policy

- . peasants sell surplus
- . traders keep profits
- . encourage foreign trade

Opposition from:

- . Kronstadt sailors
- . people wanted better living conditions
- . Cheka's role

Communism & Civil War

- . Reds v Whites
- Reds: Bolsheviks
- Whites: anti Bolsheviks, Tsarists, Liberals
- Reds won: Red Army, supplies, Cheka, Trotsky,
- White disunity
- Communist Party established
- 1923 Constitution