

WARM UP: Complete the Changing Borders Warm Up (2nd, 5th, 7th, 8th)

18	WWI Ranking (purple)
19	End of WWI (pink)
20	14 Points & ToV (white)
21	WWI Mini Webquest (yellow)
22	Changing Borders (blue)
23	WWI By the #s (pink)
24	The Russian Revolution
25	Red Flag (white)

WARM UP: Complete the WWI by the Numbers warm up

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- On page 24 we will make a timeline of the Russian Revolution
 - There will be 9 dates
 - Title =



The Russian Revolution

Learning Goal 3: Identify the causes of the February and October Revolutions in Russia and describe how the Russian Revolution affected the outcome of World War I and led to Bolshevik rule in the Soviet Union. (TEKS/SEs 10D, 12A)

Russia: Background Info



- Tsars (czars) had ruled Russia as absolute monarchs since the 1500s
- Included many ethnic groups
 - Some were nationalistic & wanted independence from Russia
- Anti-Semitism common
- Most people were peasants with very few rights
- Lagged behind on industrialization
- Free speech very limited; highly censored
- People who broke a law were often sent to live in exile in Siberia (far north) as punishment
- In the late 1800s, the Russian translation of Marx & Engels works on radical socialism (communism) reached many Russians

1905

Bloody Sunday; Czar Nicholas in Power



- Czar (also Tsar) = emperor
 - Ruled as an *autocrat* (absolute monarch)
 - Unprepared ruler
- Most people lived in desperate poverty
 - Had few rights, lack of access to education
 - Non-Russian ethnic groups had even fewer rights
- Losing a war with Japan
- Bloody Sunday (Jan. 22, 1905)
 - Unarmed protest & petition Czar for reforms
 - Soldiers opened fire on unarmed protesters
 - Revolts & strikes broke out across the empire
 - Resulted in some reforms & creation of the Duma (a representative Parliament)





1914

Russia joins WWI and does poorly

- Weapons not as advanced, poor communication
 - Russia lagged behind the West in industrialization
- Local soviets (councils of workers/peasants and soldiers) wanted:
 - Russia out of World War I
 - economic stability, land reform



1917

February Revolution



- Worker strikes, food shortages and huge losses in WWI cause Czar Nicholas II to abdicate (give up) the throne in 1917
- A provisional (temporary) government established and some liberal reforms were introduced, **but** refused to get out of the war



1917

October Revolution: Peace, Bread, Land

- *Bolsheviks = Political party of common people, based on communist ideas
 - Attracted the soviets
 - Led by Vladimir Lenin
 - Marxist
- Lenin and followers (including Trotsky & Stalin) took power in coup d'etat & Lenin essentially became dictator
 - overthrew the provisional government



March 1918

Soviets sign treaty of Brest-Litovsk

- Treaty gives huge piece of land, natural resources (coal), crops and more to Germany as a concession to leave the fighting in World War I.
- Russia leaves WWI



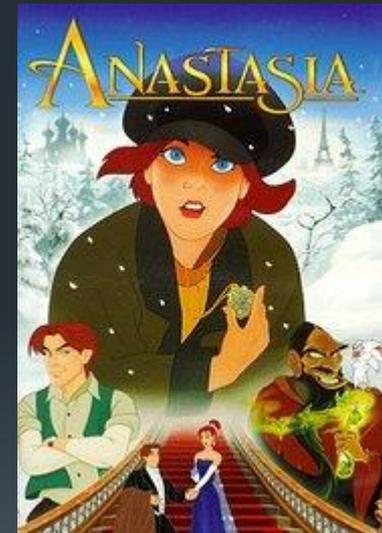
Summer 1918

Czar Nicholas II & family executed



The Romanovs

■ Anastasia



1919-1921 Civil War

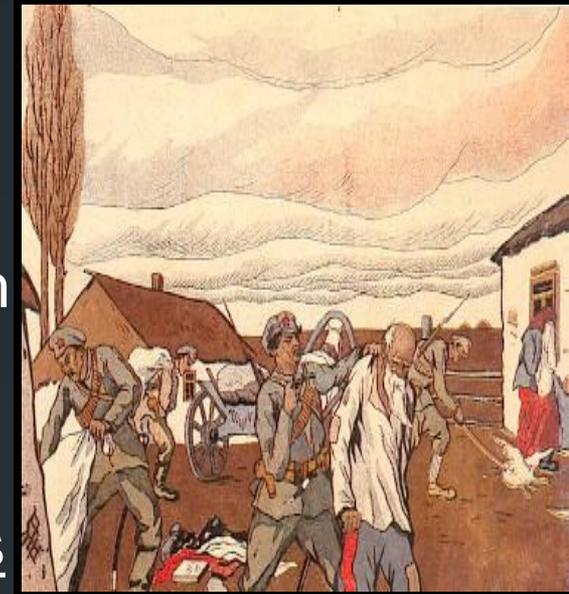
“Reds”

Bolsheviks (Communists)

“Whites”

Supporters of the czar; anti-Bolsheviks

- Bolsheviks ruled harshly & didn't hesitate to kill opponents
- Famine struck & gov. did not intervene much
- Anti-Bolsheviks (whites) feared communist rule
- Allies support whites but the white army was too disorganized
- Many foreign countries were posing a threat to Russia's borders, which unified Russians



1921: Lenin introduces New Economic Policy (NEP)

- Goal: shift to communist economy
- To avoid famine, the USSR used some capitalist practices which would eventually disappear
 - Ex: sold grain abroad
- Renamed Russia the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).
- *Remember, communism is essentially radical socialism*



1924: Stalin becomes leader of the Soviet Union (USSR)

- Lenin dies
- Joseph Stalin defeats his rivals & takes control of the USSR
- Worked for Lenin leading up the Russian Revolution
- Ruled ruthlessly
- Anyone who questions him- or might question him- was sent to prison camps called gulags, often in remote Siberia

