

Who ruled Russia in 1905?	Tsar Nicholas II
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In 1905 where did over 80% of the Russian population live?	In the countryside
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Was Tsar Nicholas II a good ruler?	No, he ruled an autocratic system. He avoided making decisions and was bad at delegating tasks. He appointed family and friends to key tasks even if they were incompetent or corrupt.
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What were the reasons for discontent in Russia in 1905? Part 1	Control and Repression. Newspapers censored, political parties banned, Okhrana. In the countryside the local nobles dealt with crimes and disputes.
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What were the reasons for
discontent in Russia in 1905?
Part 2

Differences in social groups.
Huge differences between nobles
and peasants. Nobles owned most
of the land.
Industrial workers lived in slum
areas.
Other minorities often attacked.

What political groups were there
in 1905?

Liberals – wanted to keep Tsar
with reforms and a Duma
Radicals – no Tsar, new gov.
Socialism and Communism –
wanted equality with no Tsar.

What were 3 reasons for the 1905
Revolution?

Hunger
The Russo - Japanese War
Bloody Sunday

Why was hunger a reason for the
1905 revolution?

A poor harvest in 1902 – 1902
lead to widespread famine.
Peasants revolted and government
responded with further repression.

Why was the Russo-Japanese War a reason for the 1905 revolution?

1904-1905

Both the Tsar and Japan wanted coal-rich Manchuria – open war erupted in 1904.

Russia suffered series of defeats, war resulted in increased taxes, higher food prices and food shortages.

Russians were angered by the war in an area they did not care about.

Why was Bloody Sunday a reason for the 1905 revolution?

January 1905. A crowd of protesters, led by a priest went to the winter palace with a petition. Protestors met by soldiers who opened fire over 100 killed and the Tsar lost the respect of his people.

What were the events of the 1905 revolution?

Bloody Sunday sparked a wave of strikes which spread to other cities.

Barricades appeared in the streets.

Tsar's uncle assassinated.

All groups demanding change.

Peasants attacked landlords and seized land.

Potemkin Mutiny and creating soviets.

What was the Potemkin Mutiny?

June 1905 sailors refused to eat maggot meat. Officers threatened to shoot the sailors as protests continued 1 sailor was shoot. This led to officers being attacked.

Took control of the ship, sailed to Odessa where Tsar ordered army to attack, they sailed to Romania.

<p>Why were Soviets created?</p>	<p>As protests continued workers selected councils (soviets) for different factories. These grew into Soviets for towns and cities. Soviets were the way workers organised protests. General strike began in Sep 1905</p>
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<p>How did the Tsar survive the 1905 revolution?</p>	<p>The October Manifesto The use of armed force The lack of united opposition (The Tsar still had the support of the armed forces in 1917 he lost this support)</p>
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<p>What was the October Manifesto?</p>	<p>The October Manifesto granted - An elected parliament (Duma) The right to freedom of speech The right to form political parties. The general strike was stopped. Did not address land issues or workers rights. Radicals felt that the middle class had abandoned the workers.</p>
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<p>How did the army help the Tsar restore his rule in 1905?</p>	<p>Tsar made peace with Japan and ordered the return of his troops. Promised better pay and conditions so soldiers remain loyal. Soviets shut down, leaders arrested and used the army to crush the resistance. Troops sent to countryside to crush the peasants and stop land grabs. Thousands executed or imprisoned.</p>
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<p>Who were the Bolsheviks?</p>	<p>Left wing Communists lead by Lenin. Believed the party needed to create revolution to overthrow the Tsar and bring about communist society</p>
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<p>Who were the Mensheviks?</p>	<p>Left wing Communists but believed Russia was not ready for revolution. Wanted to wait until the workers would lead the revolution</p>
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<p>Who were the Social Revolutionaries (SRs)?</p>	<p>Left wing. Some members were socialist. Party supported by lots of peasants because of their ideas on land reform</p>
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<p>Who were the Constitutional Democrats (Kadets)?</p>	<p>Middle class liberals who wanted to keep the Tsar but reduce his power. Wanted something like a constitutional monarchy where Tsar answered to a powerful government.</p>
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Who were the Octobrists?	Conservative group. Middle and upper class. Supported the Tsar and the October Manifesto
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When were the Fundamental Laws issued?	1906
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What were the Fundamental Laws?	The Duma became a lower house of parliament, with the upper house members chosen by the Tsar or Church. Any law could be rejected by the Tsar. Tsar could close the Duma when he wanted and could rule without the Duma. Tsar remained ruler of armed forces.
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Describe the First Duma	April- July 1906. Dominated by Kadets and SR's. Demanded land reform and release of political prisoners. Tsar dissolved it after just 73 days.
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<p>Describe the Second Duma</p>	<p>February – June 1907 Mixture of parties. Duma argued for 3 months before the Tsar dissolved it.</p>
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<p>Describe the Third Duma</p>	<p>November 1907 – July 1912 Tsar changed rules so only wealthy Russian males could vote. Duma was dominated by Octobrists, favourable to the Tsar. Passed several of Stolypin's reforms. Lasted full 5 years before Tsar dissolved it.</p>
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<p>Describe the Four Duma</p>	<p>November 1912 – February 1915 Mostly conservative but quite critical of the Tsar. Criticism grew during the First World War until Tsar dissolved it</p>
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<p>Who was Stolypin?</p>	<p>Stolypin was appointed Prime Minister in 1906. His policies helped Tsar regained control after 1905 revolution</p>
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<p>What were Stolypin's Policies?</p>	<p>Came down hard on strikers. Trade Unions shut down. Censorship tightened. 20,000 revolutionaries exiled and 1,000 hanged. This suppression was to kill off opposition.</p> <p>Land Banks introduced to loan money to peasants to buy land. But only wealthy peasants could afford it.</p>
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<p>What changed Tsars opinion on Stolypin?</p>	<p>Tsar worried that Stolypin was trying to change too much.</p> <p>Tsar blocked Stolypin's plans for basic education and to protect factory workers.</p> <p>Tsar was influenced by landlords who saw Stolypin's ideas as trying to change traditional Russia.</p>
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<p>When was Stolypin assassinated?</p>	<p>1911</p>
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<p>Why was there rising discontent with the Industrial workers?</p>	<p>Profits were going to businessmen, banks or foreign investments.</p> <p>Workers wages stayed low</p> <p>Cost of housing and food rising.</p> <p>Living conditions appalling.</p> <p>Strikes increasing</p>
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<p>What was the Lena Goldfield strike?</p>	<p>Miners worked long hours for low pay Little or no safety equipment. 1911 wages reduced and some payment was given in the form of food. Feb 1912 the food was rotting horse meat. In response workers formed a strike committee demanding 8-hour day, increase wage and better food.</p>
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<p>What was the response to the Lena Goldfield strike?</p>	<p>Company rejected demands, workers struck. April soldiers arrived and arrested strike leaders. 2500 workers marched to headquarters and demanded the release of their leaders. Soldiers opened fire killing 250. This led to around 750,000 workers going on nation-wide strike.</p>
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<p>What was the initial impact of joining the First World War?</p>	<p>Majority initially supporting the war effort. Duma voted to allow war credits to pay for military equipment. St Petersburg was renamed Petrograd (St Petersburg sounded German) Most people accepted the hardships</p>
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<p>What happened with the Russian army?</p>	<p>Russian army – world's largest After just 1 month suffered terrible defeat at Tannenberg and more defeats. 1915 Germans invaded Russian land. Army lacked rifles and ammunition, some had no boots, treated badly by the officers (officers not good leaders). Tsar took personal command of the armed forces, not good leader.</p>
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What were the economic and social effects of the First World War?
Part 1

Tsar borrowed vast amounts of money and raised taxes.
State could not afford to pay war pensions (payment to widows).
Territory lost to Germans had coal fields which lead to fuel shortages.
Peasants drafted so fewer agricultural workers -food production decreased.
Food was requisitioned by army

What were the economic effects of the First World War?
Part 2

Industrial production of military supplies and transport needs led to shortage of essential goods.
Peasants moved to cities to work led to overcrowding
Reduction in food production, severe transport issues – food rotting – severe food shortages.
2 million Russian soldiers killed

What was the political impact of the First World War?

Armed forces lead by Tsar mad Tsar responsible for loses.
1915 Tsar dismissed the 4th Duma, Duma continued openly oppose gov.
In Sep 1915 Tsar went to join troops he left Tsarina in power (she was German), she relied on Rasputin (both Tsarina and Rasputin unpopular).

Who was Rasputin?

Rasputin was a monk with a reputation as a great healer.
It was believed that Rasputin saved Alexis (heir) life so he became popular with both the Tsar and Tsarina

<p>Why did the people not like Rasputin?</p>	<p>Rasputin supported autocracy Rasputin drunken and womanising ways made him unpopular with Russians who believed he should not influence the Tsar Tsar relying on Rasputin implied he was weak Rumours affair with the Tsarina. Murdered 1916, crowded cheered in the street, given a state funeral.</p>
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<p>What happened in Jan 1917?</p>	<p>Large demonstrations in the streets of Petrograd in memory of those killed in Bloody Sunday. Reopening of the Duma met with huge support. Number of strikes throughout Russia increased, call for better wages, more food and the Tsar's abdication.</p>
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<p>What events happened in Petrograd in Feb 1917?</p>	<p>18 Feb steelworks went on strike, joined by other industrial workers. 19 Feb announced bread rationing from the 1 March which caused panic. 22 Feb – 40,000 workers took to streets 23 Feb – International women's day, thousands of women joined the protests. 24 Feb – queues for bread became riots 25 Feb – the whole Petrograd on strike</p>
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<p>What was the Petrograd army mutiny in Feb 1917?</p>	<p>26 Feb an army regiment in Petrograd was ordered to use force to stop the demonstrations, they fired into the crowd, over 40 killed, demonstrations continued so they were told to use whatever force needed. Soldiers refused to attack fellow Russians, many joined and helped them get guns.</p>
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<p>What were the causes of the 1917 Revolution?</p>	<p>Military failures in WW1 Influence of Rasputin Tsar's absence and leadership of the Tsarina Food and fuel shortages Strikes and unrest International women's day march Petrograd army mutiny</p>
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<p>What events lead up to the abdication of the Tsar?</p>	<p>27 Feb – Petrograd Soviet met the progressive bloc of the Duma and formed into a provisional committee. 28 Feb Tsar tried to return by train but stopped outside. More soldiers mutinied 1 March Petrograd Soviet issued an order that the army would follow the prov gov and the Soviet only. 2 March Tsar abdicated</p>
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<p>Provisional government vs Soviets</p>	<p>The provisional committee became the provisional gov. These were members of the last Duma. Support of the land owners, business owners and army officers. Soviets had the support of the workers and the soldiers (Petrograd Soviet was the most powerful)</p>
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<p>What were the first Actions of the Provisional Government?</p>	<p>Elections to be held as soon as possible (anyone over 20 vote) Local elections for local gov would also be held Freedom of speech and press allowed. Police force and Okhrana disbanded Political prisoners freed or returned exile Trade Unions and Strikes allowed Discrimination made illegal</p>
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<p>When did the provisional government rule?</p>	<p>March 1917 – October 1917</p>
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<p>What were the 3 main issues when the Provisional Government took power?</p>	<p>The war. Land ownership Feeding the people</p>
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<p>Weaknesses of Provisional Government?</p>	<p>Members were mainly middle class and some aristocrats, did not represent the peasants or workers. Did not have much power as workers and soldiers saw the Petrograd Soviet as their representation. Did not have power over the military, military would only listen to orders if the Petrograd Soviet agreed.</p>
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<p>Mistakes of the Provisional Government?</p>	<p>Prov Gov delayed the elections – caused people to be frustrated Decided to continue with the war (dependant on loans from France and thought victory would gain them support with the people). Delayed land reforms saying the elected gov would do that, peasants frustrated so started taking land themselves.</p>
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Why was the Petrograd Soviet so powerful?

It ran Russia's infrastructure – railways, postal and telegraph systems as well as key industries and factories.
It had control over the military
It had its own armed militia – The Red Guard (10,000 by July 1917)
By Sep 1917 the Soviet was under Bolshevik control

What was the April Thesis?

3 April 1917 – Lenin gave a speech, published the thesis the next day.
Russia withdraw from WW1
Condemned the prov gov
Called land reform
Called for state power given to the soviets
Called industry under control of soviets

What were Lenin's two popular slogans?

Peace, Land and Bread

All power to the Soviets

What happened in the WWI in June 1917?

Kerensky had been made minister of War and launched a June offensive – an attack on German and Austrian forces. He thought it would bring success and popularity but it was a disaster. The army began to fall apart, desertions increased massively

<p>What were the July Days?</p>	<p>3 – 7 July 1917, spontaneous demonstrations in Petrograd. Thousands of workers and soldiers demanded – Power to the Soviets. Petrograd Soviet did not support it, government broke it up and tried to arrest Lenin, he fled. 1000 Bolsheviks arrested (Trotsky)</p>
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<p>What happened after the July Days?</p>	<p>Kerensky made leader of the Prov Gov. Kornilov appointed leader of the Russian army.</p>
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<p>What was the Kornilov Revolt?</p>	<p>Aug 1917 Kornilov marched his troops towards Petrograd to shut down the Petrograd Soviet. Kerensky dismissed Kornilov, but he continued to advance. Workers rushed to defend themselves. Kerensky needed help from the Soviet, he gave them weapons to defend the city and stop Kornilov. Kornilov arrested</p>
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<p>Impact of the Kornilov Revolt on the Provisional Government?</p>	<p>Negative impact that Kerensky appointed Kornilov and had to rely on the Petrograd Soviet to defend the city. More soldiers deserted. More peasants seized land Gov still struggling to get food to cities</p>
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What was the impact of the Kornilov Revolt on the Bolshevik party?

It increased the Bolshevik support (they had saved the city).
Number of Red Guards increased.
Bolshevik leaders who had been imprisoned were freed by the Red Guards
Sep 1917 Trotsky elected leader of the Petrograd Soviet
Oct 1917 Lenin returned to Petrograd

What key events happened in the October 1917 revolution?
Part 1

Lenin convinced the Bolsheviks that it was the right time for revolution.
Kerensky ordered the garrison units to leave the city, they refused.
The Petrograd soviet claimed Kerensky was planning on attacking them, so they formed the Military Revolutionary committee (to organise troops)

What key events happened in the October 1917 revolution?
Part 2

23 Oct Kerensky ordered arrest of Bolshevik leaders, shut down newspapers and block bridges
Night of 24-25 Oct The Red Guard took control of key parts of the city
25 Oct Kerensky fled
With almost no opposition the Red Guard continued taking control
26 Oct- Lenin formed new gov

Why did the Bolshevik takeover succeed?

Their support was in the right places – major centres and armed forces.
They had the Red Guard
The weakness and failures of the Prov Gov (war, food, land Kornilov revolt)
Bolsheviks had been spreading propaganda for months.
Lenin and Trotsky good leaders

<p>What was Lenin's role in the Bolshevik takeover?</p>	<p>He wrote the April Thesis and created the slogans. He was driving force behind it, his decision to launch the takeover. Managed to get money from the Germans to help finance the newspapers and equip the Red Guards.</p>
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<p>What was Trotsky's role in the Bolshevik takeover?</p>	<p>Visible figure giving speeches and gaining support while Lenin was in exile. Detailed planning for the takeover in Petrograd. He was the leader of the Petrograd Soviet. Key to winning and maintaining the armed forces support.</p>
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<p>Which Bolshevik decrees were issued between Nov and Dec 1917? Part 1</p>	<p>The Decree on Peace – Lenin called for armistice and peace talks with Germany Decree on Land – All Russian land belonged to state, who granted it to peasants. Decree on Work – workers 8-hour day and 40-hour week Decree on Unemployment – Unemployment insurance created</p>
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<p>Which Bolshevik decrees were issued between Nov and Dec 1917? Part 2</p>	<p>Decree on workers control – factories taken from owners given to workers soviets. Decree on Banking – all under state control Decree on Marriage – divorce made easier, allowed non-religious marriages Decree on Press – all non-Bolshevik newspapers banned</p>
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What happened in the 1917 elections?

Free elections held in 1917
Bolsheviks won $\frac{1}{4}$ seats
Social Revolutionary party most votes but not a majority (peasants voted)
Lenin argues the Constituent Assembly was against the revolution
6 Jan sent Red Guards to shut it down
Other parties (except SR's) banned and leaders arrested

How did the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk come about?

Lenin desperate to end war – food and casualties big issue
Peace talks began between Russia and Germany Dec 1917
Totsky in charge of negotiations, dragged out hoping for German rev
Feb 1918 Germans broke the ceasefire and advanced on Petrograd so Lenin had to accept terms

What were the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

Russia lost 34% of pop (50 million people)
Lost valuable western land (32% agricultural land, 54% industry, 89% coal, 73% iron ore)
Fine of 300 million gold roubles

What were the reactions to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

Many believed terms too harsh, opposed signing it.
Signing of the treaty was a major reason for the Civil War.
Loss of so much productive land worsen food shortages so industrial workers returned to villages to grow their own food.

<p>Who were the Reds?</p>	<p>Trotsky created the Red Army (Red Guard better trained and organised) Lid by former Tsarist officers Discipline harsh – deserters or those refused follow orders were executed. Well feed By 1921 Red Army = 5 million</p>
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<p>Who were the Whites?</p>	<p>Monarchists, Upper class landlords, middle class businessmen and industrialists, moderates who wanted to return to aims of Feb rev and the SR's Lid by Tsarist army generals.</p>
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<p>Who were the Czech Legion?</p>	<p>50,000 Czech soldiers who fought with Russia in the WW1 and were stranded in Russia after the Treaty. Bolsheviks agreed they could leave as they travelled local soviets challenged them and demanded they hand over weapons, they refused so joined Whites.</p>
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<p>Why did other countries get involved in the Civil War?</p>	<p>Western countries worried about spread of communism. Britian and France furious Russia had pulled out of war and that Lenin refused to pay back loans. Also invested in industry which Bolsheviks made state owned USA wanted to stop Japan from getting land in Siberia</p>
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<p>What were the Red Army's strengths?</p>	<p>Reds were united and discipline Controlled the center area = controlled railways, easy to move troops, controlled Moscow + Petrograd, where industry and weapon factories were, area largest population. Trotsky inspiring military leader, Lenin controlled food, factories and red terror. Propaganda – fear return of Tsar</p>
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<p>What were the White weaknesses?</p>	<p>Not united, many different groups, different aims No overall leader, some leaders refused to work together Widely spread out, territories smaller population so army was smaller, poor transport links less industry, hard to supply troops, poor propaganda. Peasants did not support Whites because of land issue</p>
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<p>What was War Communism?</p>	<p>The Bolsheviks (communist party) economic policy during the Civil War 1918- 1921</p>
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<p>What were the reasons why they introduced War Communism?</p>	<p>Wanted to avoid the food and equipment shortages which occurred during WW1 To avoid dissatisfaction among soldiers and workers, to avoid desertions and protests in the cities. Also a way to redistribute wealth and make a more equal society.</p>
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What were the 4 main points of War Communism?

Food was rationed to ensure there was enough to go around
Peasants had to hand food over to state, state would distribute it. (requisitioning squads)
Large industries nationalised
Private business banned

Why was food rationing needed?

Food shortages (from WW1) continued after the 1917 revolution.
Shortages increased after they lost land to Germany in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
The whites controlled large areas of the countryside

How was Food rationing implemented?

Soldiers and those working in industries producing military equipment largest rations.
Professionals (teachers, clergy) would get smallest.
Those on smallest rations were close to starving.

How was food requisitioning implemented?

Local committees set up in the countryside. Peasants had to hand over excess food and would be paid after the war, this did not work.
So government decided how much food the peasants should hand over and it was forcibly taken by armed squads. If resisted you were shot.

How was the nationalising of industries implemented?

All factories and business with over 10 employees were nationalised
Production was planned by the state.
State also moved workers around as needed.
Strikes banned, anyone breaking the rules were sent to prison.
Railways nationalised, priority given to war effort (troops and equipment)

What were the positive effects of War Communism?

The red Army got what it needed, enough food, equipment and they were able to move around as required on the railways

What was the effects of War Communism on the countryside?

The peasants resisted the armed requisition squads (hid food), squads became more brutal.
Lenin blamed the Kulaks for hoarding food and increasing food prices.
But Peasants were not left with enough food to eat or grain to plant next harvest. 1920-21 bad weather caused famine. 7 million died. Cannibalism

What were the effects of War Communism on towns and cities?

As food production decreased, less food reached cities so many workers left jobs to go to the countryside to grow their own food.
This and conscription resulted in reduction of workers. War supplies virtually only thing made, people turned to black markets for goods.
1921 strikes started

What was Kronstadt?

Kronstadt was Russian military base on an island outside of Petrograd. Sailors based here had played major roles in both 1905 and 1917 revolution. They also helped the Communists retain control and fought on the side of the Reds.

How did War Communism effect Kronstadt?

As military they received better food rations and equipment than most. But many sailors from peasant families and heard about the horrors of food rationing. When they went into Petrograd they witnessed the impact. And had seen the Red Terror being implemented

What were the demands of the Kronstadt Sailors?

Feb 1921 they formed a provisional revolutionary Committee with 15 demands including -
New elections (everyone can stand)
Freedom of speech and press
Immediate end to food taken by force
Equal rations
Re-establishment of market economy

What was the response to the Kronstadt Mutiny?

Lenin publicly said the mutiny was a plot of the Whites and Foreign countries. Sent 60,000 Red Army troops to siege the base, 3 weeks, 10,000 red army died, most of the sailors fled to Finland around 2,000 captured and executed

<p>How did the Kronstadt Mutiny affect Lenin?</p>	<p>The Kronstadt sailors had been among the strongest supporters of Bolshevism so their mutiny shocked Lenin and forced him to consider that he had to make some changes. Shortly afterward he announced the NEP.</p>
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<p>When was the NEP announced?</p>	<p>In March 1921 The New Economic Policy (NEP) was announced. Shocked many people as it brought back capitalism.</p>
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<p>What were the reasons for the NEP?</p>	<p>The Kronstadt Mutiny. Not enough food being produced, causing food shortages and famine. Many areas had peasant uprisings. Protests and strikes in the cities. Russian economy was on the brink of total collapse. Civil War ended Feb 1921. Time to reduce opposition to Communism.</p>
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<p>What were the main points of NEP?</p>	<p>Peasants had to give food to gov but no longer taken by force. Peasants could sell excess food (Incentive to produce more). Larger business still nationalised. Allowed private business of less than 20 people. Foreign trade still only allowed by state own businesses.</p>
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What was the effect of NEP in the countryside?

Food production increased.
By 1924 food production was back to 1913 levels.
By selling excess food, they could use money to buy land
Reduced peasant uprisings.
Peasants still struggled to buy goods so gov did reduce some prices to help.

What was the effect of NEP in the cities?

As food shortages reduced, rationing ended and food prices dropped.
Towns and cities came back to life as people traded.
By 1923 around 85% businesses privately owned.
Industrial output increased.
Russian economy grew, lifestyles improved.

What did Lenin argue when he introduced NEP

He argued that Russia's economy was proof that the country was not yet ready for a full communist state.
He said NEP was a short-term measure until more communist measures could be put in place.

What was the opposition the NEP?

Many believed it was betraying the revolution, however they agreed something had to be done to stabilise the economy, deal with famine and prevent a revolt.

What was the opposition the NEP?

War Communism although hard was in line with communist theory.
NEP looked like a return to capitalism
Instead of prioritising workers it favoured the peasants
It made successful peasants richer but it hardly improved living conditions of workers.

What were Lenin's achievements?

He inspired and led the 1917 revolution.
He got Russia out of WW1
He helped win the Civil War with his policies (War Communism)
His ability to adapt (NEP) meant he stabilised the Russian Economy.
In 1923 he oversaw the new constitution which created the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

When did Lenin die?

January 1924

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