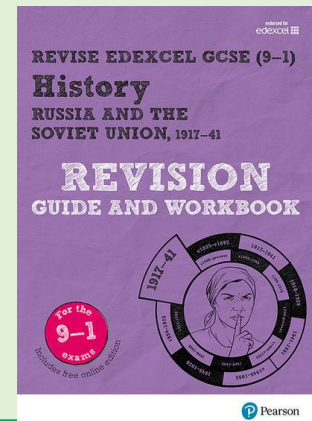
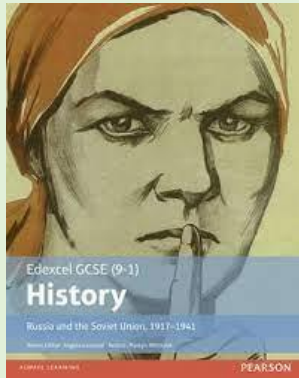


Year 11 History Revision – Paper 3 Russian & the Soviet Union 1917-41



Complete the History revision tasks and use the resources from your TEAMS file

Each task will have instructions and support for completing and will have suggested timings.

Completion of these tasks will boost your knowledge and understanding.

Russian Revolution Topic 1: The Revolutions of 1917.

For your topic 1 Russian Revolution revision complete the Lotus Grid. The grid is broken down into the 8 key areas, in each box you then need to add specific information.

Attached is an example showing how to fill in the grid. You need to aim for as much information as possible.

In order to complete the Lotus Grid effectively use your Cold War textbook, you should all have access to at least a PDF copy or this on your TEAMS section.

On the next slide will be some page numbers to guide you on each area of your grid.

Unusually hot day causes more people to join growing protests	Protests on International Women's Day to food shortages!	People on unhappy with the Tsarina and Rasputin being left in Petrograd
	February Revolution	Protests on International Women's Day to food shortages !
		Tsar at the frontlines and unable to control situation
	Army refuse to fire on protesters and switch sides.	

Here is an example of the Topic 1 Di area of the grid partly completed. This is the required standard, be specific, be clear.

Russia Topic 1



Page Numbers from Textbook:

Early Russia in 1917: p9-16

Tsarist Rule: p9-17

February Revolution: p17-22

Provisional Government: p23-30

June Offensive: p26

Kornilov Revolt: p27-28

July Days: p33

October Revolution : p34-36

Aiming High

Answer the following questions:

1. How did the First World War lead to the Tsar's abdication in early 1917?
2. Explain why the Provisional Government was so weak between March and October 1917 (PEEL x3 reasons)
3. Who was more important for the Bolsheviks seizing power in October, Trotsky or Lenin? Explain your answer by comparing them both and writing a conclusion

	Russia in Early 1917			Tsarist Rule			February Revolution	
			Russia in Early 1917	Tsarist Rule	February Revolution			
	October Revolution		October Revolution	Russia Topic 1	Provisional Gov		Provisional Gov	
			July Days	Kornilov Revolt	June Offensive			
	July Days			Kornilov Revolt			June Offensive	

The following slides also contain the basic information you must know. You can use this to help fill in your Lotus Grid.

Russian In Early 1917

The peasants

The peasants lived in poverty with rising population numbers making the poverty worse and famines a frequent threat.

- The peasants believed the answer to their poverty was more land. They wanted the land of the landowner class.
- In 1905, peasant unrest had swept through rural Russia, with peasants burning down landowner houses and taking landowner land. Brutal repression by the army had been used to end the unrest.
- In the First World War, over 15 million peasant men were called up to fight. The horses that peasants relied on for farm work were taken by the army. The army also **requisitioned** (took) peasant crops.

The town workers

Russia's industrialisation was concentrated in cities, often in huge factories employing thousands of workers.

- Living and working conditions in the cities were terrible: homes were overcrowded and working conditions were unsafe with long hours and harsh factory rules.
- When workers went on strike, factory owners would sack them or call the police or the army to break up the strike by force.
- In 1905, the industrial workers had joined with the middle-class liberals in a general strike that had nearly overthrown the tsar.
- In the First World War, economic problems meant many factories closed. Food prices also rose, making life very hard in the cities.

But all was to change.

The First World War

The First World War plunged Russia into chaos. Military defeats undermined trust in the ruling classes, especially when Tsar Nicholas II took charge of the army and navy. Economic, social and political effects increased tensions in the countryside and in the cities.

Military defeats

Although Russia had the world's largest army in 1914, it was poorly led and badly equipped. The German generals were able to move their well-equipped and well-trained men around on an efficient railway network, then strike at the Russians where they were most vulnerable. By 1917, large areas of the western Russian empire had been lost to Germany.

Things were made worse by disrupted harvests, which reduced food supplies.

Economic effects of the war

The First World War was extremely expensive for all the major European powers. Russia faced additional economic pressures.

Germany blocked Russia's trade routes, factories were starved of raw materials and economic activity dropped. Taxes had to rise to help pay for the cost of the war.

To raise more money, the government arranged loans from its allies, increasing Russia's national debt.

The government printed more money to pay for the war. Inflation pushed up prices twice as fast as wages.

Threats to the tsarist regime

By 1917, peasants, town workers and the urban middle classes were discontented with the way that Russia was governed by the tsarist **regime** (authoritarian rule).

DISCONTENTED		SUPPORTIVE
Peasants (wanted more land)	THE TSARIST REGIME	The army
Workers (wanted better conditions)		The Okhrana (secret police)
Liberals (wanted more political freedoms)		Conservatives
Nationalities (wanted independence from the empire)		The Church
Radicals (wanted overthrow of the regime, revolution)		

The Romanov family had ruled Russia for 300 years. Tsar Nicholas II was tsar in 1917. He seemed to be in a strong position with a large army, the support of the secret police (Okhrana) and power over the Duma (the Russian parliament). But all was to change.

Organised opposition

Several different groups in Russia wanted change.

Radicals wanted to overthrow the tsarist regime and the ruling classes.	Liberals wanted more political freedoms to prevent revolution.	Conservatives wanted to defend the interests of the gentry.	Ultra nationalists wanted to protect the Russian Empire.
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Socialist Revolutionaries (SRs) wanted a new society based on the peasant commune.

Social Democrats (SDs) were followers of **Karl Marx**. They were divided into:

- the **Bolsheviks** who believed they could lead the workers in revolution and help create communism on their behalf
- the **Mensheviks** who thought communism in Russia was a long way off because it was not yet industrialised.

Karl Marx was a German writer who died in 1883. He predicted the workers would lead a revolution to create a communist society where everyone was equal.

Triggers for revolt

The February Revolution

The February 1917 Revolution occurred because of a mixture of long-term discontent with the government and short-term triggers, such as food shortages and demoralisation of the army.

Strikes and demonstrations

Food shortages in Petrograd and Moscow increased social tensions; strikes in bakeries added to the food shortage crisis.

Mutiny in the army

Timeline

26 February evening
Some soldiers were unhappy about what their officers were asking them to do. This mutiny was suppressed.

26 February Soldiers were ordered to fire on demonstrators; 40 people were killed.

27 February Some regiments refused to obey orders to shoot.

28 February A military report to the tsar declared that Petrograd was out of control.

Russia used the older Julian Calendar until February 1918, then switched to the Gregorian Calendar, the calendar most commonly used today. The dates in this guide follow the Julian Calendar until February 1918 and the Gregorian Calendar after that - other sources might give slightly different dates for events before February 1918.



Nicholas hands over his written abdication statement in a railway carriage in the city of Pskov on his way back to Petrograd on 2 March. At first, Nicholas hoped his brother, Grand Duke Michael, would take over as tsar, but Michael refused and 300 years of Romanov rule in Russia was over. Russia had become a republic.

Timeline

18 February Strike at the Putilov Steelworks.

23 February On International Women's Day, women joined striking workers in anti-government demonstrations; crowds grew ever larger when the government announced bread rationing might have to begin.

14 February
Demonstration in support of the Duma.

Late February
Weather became unusually warm, encouraging people to join street protests.

23-25 February
250 000 people demonstrated in Petrograd - crowds became too big for police to control.

The tsar being away from Petrograd.

Food shortages in Petrograd.

Announcement of bread rationing.

The International Women's Day March.

Demonstrations in support of the Duma.

The February Revolution: triggers for revolt

Contempt for the tsarina.

Mutiny in the army.

Unusually mild winter weather.

The Provisional Government

You need to know about the establishment of the Provisional Government and its relationship with the Petrograd Soviet, as well as about Kerensky's role as head of the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet

- At the same time as some Duma deputies were forming the Duma Committee, revolutionary groups were setting up the Petrograd Soviet.
- Across Petrograd, workers, soldiers and sailors elected representatives to the Soviet.
- When the tsar abdicated, 12 members of the Duma Committee formed the Provisional Government.
- The Provisional Government was set up with the approval of the Petrograd Soviet.
- The Petrograd Soviet's executive and the Provisional Government held meetings in the same place.

Alexander Kerensky

Kerensky was a member of both the Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet and liaised between them. When he became leader of the Provisional Government in July 1917, he made some crucial mistakes:

- 👎 He continued to support the war, which angered ordinary soldiers.
- 👎 He acted against the old ruling classes, which lost him support from conservatives.
- 👎 He failed to control the Bolsheviks.

The Provisional Government

The Provisional Government was made up of politicians from a mix of parties, but most were either liberals or radical SRs. Its first acts included:

- releasing political and religious prisoners
- promising full democratic freedom
- ending the death penalty
- taking over land belonging to the tsar
- transferring power to **zemstvos**.

The Provisional Government was also determined to continue with the war.

See page 1 for more about the parties involved.

Key terms

Soviet – a committee of elected members (workers, soldiers and peasants).

Zemstvos – local councils.



Alexander Kerensky, Russian officer and politician, 1917

Weaknesses and failures of the Provisional Government

Lack of decisive leadership.

Lack of control over the military – Order Number 1 meant the Petrograd Soviet had the final say on military matters, not the Provisional Government. Continuing to fight the war rather than only defending Russia's borders was very unpopular.

Continuing to fight the war – the June Offensive was a failure, making the Provisional Government's commitment to fighting the war even more problematic.

'Dual Power' meant the Provisional Government was in a very weak position and there were areas it had no control over, such as the railways and postal service.

Failure to improve the economy – no quick way to solve shortages.

Failure to hold a general election.

More democracy and free speech meant more criticism of the government.

Lack of legitimacy – not elected by the people (unlike the soviets).

Failure to provide more land for the peasants.

By August 1917, the Provisional Government was seriously weakened. Soldiers were angry with the government because of the June Offensive. Workers wanted the Petrograd Soviet to be in charge because they would benefit from that. Peasants wanted a government that gave them land. It was in this time of unrest that General Kornilov attempted to seize power.



Kerensky

I have appointed Kornilov as commander of the army but I am not sure whether I support the army or the soviets. If Kornilov marches on Petrograd I can lead a defence against him and be the saviour of Petrograd.

I am worried about growing unrest in the towns and countryside. I am going to march on Petrograd to restore order.



General Kornilov

The Kornilov Revolt

- 1 In July 1917, Kerensky made Kornilov head of the army in order to improve army discipline.
- 2 Kornilov and Kerensky agreed that more soldiers were needed in Petrograd.
- 3 However, Kornilov decided that Russia needed military rule. Kerensky saw this as a threat to the Provisional Government.
- 4 Kornilov sent troops to Petrograd on 24 August with orders to shut down the Petrograd Soviet.
- 5 Kerensky allowed the Bolsheviks to arm their supporters to defend Petrograd from Kornilov's troops. These armed supporters were named the Red Guards.
- 6 At the same time, railway workers blocked Kornilov's route to Petrograd and Bolsheviks met the troops and convinced them not to attack. The 'revolt' was over.

The Kornilov Revolt failed because his soldiers

Significance of the Kornilov Revolt

- ✓ The Kornilov Revolt increased the popularity and influence of the Bolsheviks and weakened the Provisional Government further.
- ✓ Kerensky's plan to act as the saviour of Petrograd backfired. The people saw the Bolshevik Red Guards – not Kerensky – as having defended Petrograd and the revolution.
- ✓ The Bolsheviks had been predicting an attempt at counter-revolution, and the Kornilov Revolt seemed to prove them right.
- ✓ Any trust soldiers had for their officers was lost altogether. The establishment of the Red Guards to defend Petrograd gave the Bolsheviks a military advantage.
- ✓ On 31 August, the Bolsheviks won the most seats in the Petrograd Soviet

The July Days

- Riots and demonstrations against the Provisional Government (3 July and 7 July 1917) turned into an uprising: the July Days.
- The uprising came about because of food shortages, and the failure of the June Offensive. The Bolsheviks did not start it.
- Lenin believed the time could be right to overthrow the Provisional Government. Bolsheviks joined the demonstrations.
- The Petrograd Soviet did not support the July Days. Its Menshevik members did not trust the Bolsheviks.
- The Soviet agreed to help the Provisional Government. Troops were moved into Petrograd and put down the uprising.
- Many Bolsheviks were arrested as they were blamed for starting the revolt. Lenin escaped, fleeing back to Finland in disguise.

PEACE, LAND AND BREAD



This slogan promised that if the Bolsheviks had control of Russia, they would end Russia's involvement in the war, give land to the peasants and end the food shortages in the cities.

Reactions to Lenin's return

Lenin's April Theses were a shock to the Bolshevik Party. Lenin had to work hard to persuade colleagues that Russia was ready for a second revolution. But his forceful personality and command of Marxist theory won the day.

Now try this

The Bolsheviks seize power

In October 1917, Lenin decided this was the Bolsheviks' chance to seize power.

Lenin was single-minded with a clear plan of attack.

Lenin made sure the Bolsheviks were in charge and not any other revolutionary group.

Why was the October Revolution successful?

Kerensky didn't take the Bolshevik threat seriously after the July Days.

Kerensky didn't disband the Red Guards after the Kornilov affair.

The Provisional Government had become very unpopular and no one stood up to defend it.

Trotsky was an amazing planner who formed Red Guards into an effective fighting force.

Year 11 History Revision – Topic 2 The Bolsheviks in Power 1917-1924

Complete the clock to show the consolidation of Bolshevik power after the revolution (page 42-74 in the main book & page 10/18 in the RG)

Exam Style Question:



"Explain why the Bolsheviks won the civil war" (12 marks)

You may use the following:

- Trotsky's role as an organizer
- Disagreement amongst the White generals.

Early decrees, the execution of the Tsar & Brest -Litovsk.

When:

What happened?

Why?

Consequences:



Look on the next slide for a WAGOLL

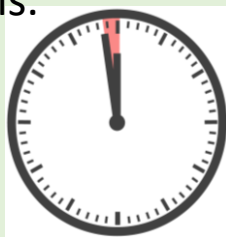
Economic and Social Changes

When:

What happened?

Why?

Consequences:



The Red Terror, the Cheka & Totalitarianism

When:

What happened?

Why?

Consequences:



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Look on the next slide for a WAGOLL



Economic and Social Changes

When: 1918-24

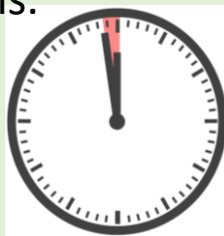
What happened?

War Communism followed by the NEP

Why?

War communism to help Red Army win the Civil War.
NEP to fix the problems and shortages created by War Communism.

Consequences: Red's get enough resources to win the civil war, but most of the population see drop in living standards.



The Red Terror, the Cheka & Totalitarianism

When:

What happened?

Why?

Consequences:



Topic 3 –Russian & the Soviet Union 1917-41

Activity

Complete the Seneca assignment for Russian & the Soviet Union
1917-41 Topic 3 & 4.

Complete ALL tasks

Aim for at least 70% average



SENECA

Free interactive content to
keep students engaged

Stalin's Russia History: Question Practice



Soviet History : Topic 4 Economic 7 Social Changes

For Topic 4's revision we are going to look at some exam questions to build our knowledge on how to answer the questions in our upcoming exam.

This is a very important part of your revision!

Activity

Complete the three questions on the upcoming slides. To help you answer the questions, use the following areas to support you:

- Russia & the Soviet Union textbook: Pages 110-140.
- The PowerPoint Question breakdown slides

Aiming High?

Complete the upcoming questions without using the textbooks or your notes!

Question 1: Interpretations

Questions 3b & 3c are a double hit. The first question “What is the difference” is fairly easy. However, many students struggle with the second question “Why” are they different.

Exam-style question, Section B

Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 2 and 3 give different views about what prevented women’s lives from improving in the 1930s.

You may use Sources C and D to help explain your answer. **4 marks**

You can use:

- Political
- Social
- Military
- Economic

As a an answer for what each Int. is focusing on.

If this isn’t clear, you can also explain what each Int.’s main focus is e.g

“Int 1. focuses on Trotsky and his weaknesses. On the other hand Int2. is focused on Stalin and his strengths.”

This is a 4 mark question, in the exam only spend around 5 mins or so answering this. It doesn't need a long answer!

Exam-style question, Section B

Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 2 and 3 give different views about what prevented women's lives from improving in the 1930s. You may use Sources C and D to help explain your answer. **4 marks**

Exam tip

Identify any differences you can find between the interpretations' views of what prevented women's rights from improving. Then decide why the differences in interpretations might have occurred. You can use Sources C and D to help – do they support different explanations?

Interpretation 2

From *Women's Studies Encyclopedia*, Volume 3, by H. Tierney, published in 1999.

The industrialisation of the Soviet Union benefitted women by drawing them into the workforce in huge numbers, but it did little to lighten their burden.

They continued to shoulder the burden of domestic work in addition to work outside the home...

Burdened by domestic responsibilities, child care, and work outside the home, most Soviet women were hampered in their efforts for self-improvement by a simple lack of time for education and professional growth.

Interpretation 3

From *Political and Economic Encyclopaedia of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe*, by S. White, published in 1990.

The numerous problems faced by women such as queues for food, lack of contraceptives, an inhumane abortion system and chauvinist [anti-female] male attitudes at work and at home were not discussed openly so long as ideologists loudly proclaimed that the 'Woman Question' had been solved. Not until 50 years after the Russian Revolution was the 'Woman Question' proclaimed 'unsolved'.

