Name:



History

Homework Booklet



Year 10

Term 4: Soviet economic and social changes

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Exam Skills	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

History Homework Tasks Term 5

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition		
Collectivisation	The taking over of peasant farms by the state in the early 1930s, a collective farm was		
	known as a Kolkhoz.		
Agriculture	The business of farming.		
Hoarded	Kept in storage, rather than selling a product.		
Kulak	Rich Russian peasant		
Famine	Extreme lack of food leading to death by starvation		
Five-Year Plans	From 1928-41 there were three FYP which increased industry in the Soviet Union and		
	focused on 'heavy industry' like coal and steel.		
Stakhanovites	A propaganda agenda that used the story about Alexei Stakhanov mining 14 times his		
Movement	quota of coal to increase the amount of work completed by Soviet workers		
Magnitogorsk	Steel works which was built from nothing, it was one of the biggest in the world and		
	produced most of the Soviet Unions steel		
Gosplan	Was the State Planning Committee who set targets for factories to produce a certain		
	amount of products.		
Mechanisation	The introduction of machine into a certain part of the economy i.e. tractors into		
	farming.		

Homework 2 — Exam practice questions:

Answer the two 12 markers, try to support your answer with 2-3 PEEL paragraphs

Explain how the Five-Year Plans improved the Soviet industry

You may use the following:

- Output increased in heavy industry i.e. steel and coal increased
- The Stakhanovite Movement

Explain why Collectivisation failed to improve Soviet farming

You may use the following:

- Grain production went down and led to famine
- Peasant opposition

Homework 3 — Revise and prepare for your end of topic assessment using Seneca and other online resources such as BBC Bitesize.

Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to revise the following topics below are a few ways you could prepare:

Topics to Revise:

The Collectivisation of Soviet agriculture – the causes – the methods – successes/failures

The changes to Soviet industry – the reasons for the Five-Year Plans

Stakhanovite Movement

The successes and failures of the FYPs

Resources to use:

Knowledge Organisers Seneca BBC Bitesize Revision Guides and Textbooks (on Teams)

Revision strategies:

Mind Map the topic
Create revision cards for parts of a topic
Create a set of flashcards to quiz a certain area
Practice exam style questions from the text book (on TEAMS)

Key information	Key Information	Key events
Collectivisation of farming 1928-33	Rapid Industrialisation 1928-41	1927-28 – grain shortages due to NEP
Stalin attempted to solve the decline in agriculture with an	Stalin famously said the USSR's industry was "fifty to a hundred	1928 - Collectivisation of farms and the
extreme socialist economic policy called collectivisation.	years behind" the west and must catch up in 10 years.	Five Year Plan (FYP) is launched
extreme socialist economic policy called collectivisation. Reasons for collectivisation: Grain production was falling – the NEP had many problems one of which was the fall in grain production which was effecting the amount of food in the cities Getting rid of Bukharin – Bukharin supported the NEP, so Stalin could weaken Bukharin's support by replacing the NEP. Problems of the NEP – party members did not like the NEP, it led to peasants making profit which was capitalist. Methods of collectivisation: Most peasants were forced into collective farms (kolkhozes) where the state owned the land, equipment and the produce effarms were set targets, organised into brigades and worked set hours. Farms were mechanised, tractors were given from the Machin Tractor Stations (MTS), secret police kept an eye on		
Effects of collectivisation: • By 1935 Stalin had collectivised 90% of farmland – this was a political success for Stalin and the Communist Party. • Grain was sold abroad and this money was put into the Five Year Plans which was a successful industrial policy However, • Millions died through the Great Famine in Ukraine and other	their hard work with better pay and housing. Effects of industrialisation: By 1940 the USSR was fully industrialised, production in heavy industry had increased significantly for example steel production went from 4 million tons in 1927 to 18.30 million tonnes in 1940 The Five Year Plans led to USSR defeating the Nazis in WWII New towns and cities, such as Magnitogorsk, were built. There was no unemployment in the industrial sector. However, Quality and efficiency of heavy industries was not good for	

• Living and working conditions were terrible in the

• Dekulakisation meant that many of the most experienced

and capable peasant farmers were killed, this led to poor

countryside

grain production.

• Focus on heavy goods meant consumer items like shoes and

• Some production depended on the slave labour in the gulags

clothes were not made meaning there were shortages

• Living condition in cities and urban areas were awful.

• Factory condition were often dangerous.

