Date Pd

7.3 THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

I. Background on Russia

- In early 1800s, Russian empire stretched from Europe to ______. Very diverse: 60 nationalities, ______ languages spoken
- Agricultural economy based on _____ (very poor country)
- Peter the Great made absolute monarchy for _____ Dynasty & tried to modernize Russia
- Still ____% of Russians were farmers; 80% were _____ (people permanently obligated to a landowner); serfdom seen as biggest ______ for Russia
- After Peter the Great, Russia had series of czars—some welcomed ______, others resisted change
 In 1861, serfs were finally freed & ______ increased; but Russia was the ______
- country in Europe
 Russia was embarrassed by defeat in ______ War
- In 1894, _______ became czar; his son Alexei had hemophilia; relied on mystic healer named Rasputin to keep son alive
- Russian people thought ______ had too much influence over Romanov family
- People begin to demand a _____ monarchy:
 - army veterans who had seen advances in Europe revolted, but were put down
 - Revolution of 1905—workers demanded a new constitution with a _____; 500-1000 people were shot

II. Socialists Become Popular

- Many Russians turned to the idea of ______government takes over control of _____ & protects workers & farmers
- 2 Socialist groups emerge:
- In 1905, riots & strikes erupted across Russia; people demanded change
- Workers' councils (called _____) were established by industries to hear workers' problems
- October Manifesto—Czar Nicholas II responded by creating a ______ (national legislature with elected officials) & accepted limitations by creating a constitutional ______

III. The Great War Destroyed Russia

- The Great War destroyed Russia: ______ was low, no food, 25% of soldiers had no weapons, ____% of army killed or wounded
- People _____ czar & Rasputin for failures of military & economy
- March 8-12, 1917-riots began; army joined & refused to stop rebellion
- March 15, 1917—Czar Nicholas II ______, ending 300 year-old Romanov Dynasty (entire Romanov family was later assassinated, seen as threat to Bolsheviks who took over)

IV. Provisional Government

- Provisional (______) Government was created & run by Alexander ______ (leader of the Duma); called for new elections to create permanent government
- Rivaled by Soviets (______ of workers) who wanted immediate ______ from WWI, land to peasants, control of factories by workers

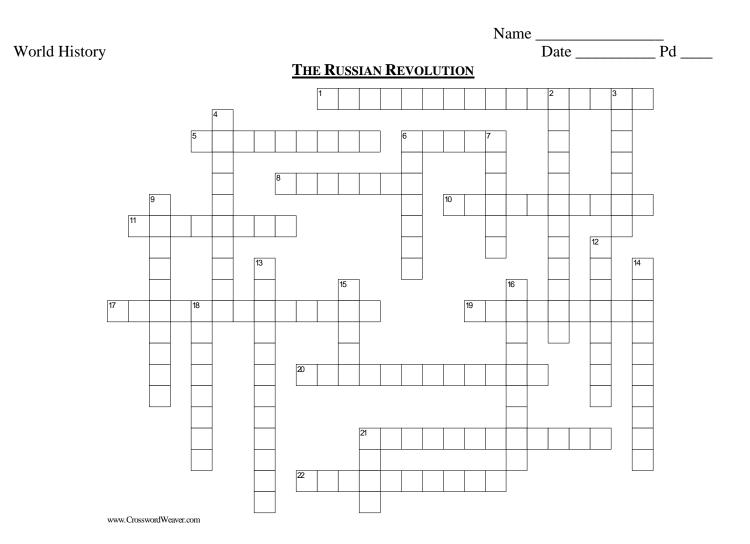
V. Lenin the Leader

- Provisional Government ______ withdraw from WWI; Government & Kerenski began to lose support
- Radical Bolshevics led by ______ felt time was good to seize power
- Lenin promised "_____"; Soviets should be model for the new government

VI. Bolshevic Revolution

Name _____

•	In Nov 1917—Lenin led a coup d'etat called the Bosheviks claimed absolute power & got rid of the Duma; Created government: Government took over ownership of all, factories, mines All people can now be equals
<u>VI</u> •	I. Russia Exits the War Called themselves after Karl Marx's ideas (society with no need for government); wanted to spread communism to world March 1918—Communists signed a peace with Germany, Treaty of
•	II. More Problems for Russia Not everyone supported Bolshevik Revolution; From 1919-1921, broke out between Communists () & Democratic Leaders of Duma () Allies supported Whites because they needed Russia back in Red leaders Lenin & used force & education to defeat democrats
<u>IX</u> • •	. Russia Under Stalin Communists used " communism"—direct control of industry, food supply; czar and family; Arrested, political opponents 1922-Communists rename Russia: Union of Republics Lenin had plan to revitalize Russia—but he died in 1924
• • •	Trotsky & Josef Stalin for control; Stalin won Stalin announced to bring agriculture & industry under Stalin's plans increase agriculture & industry But used secret police to "" political opponents Established to encourage the spread of governments throughout the world



<u>Across</u>

- 1 Czar Nicholas II's response to the 1905 uprisings; created new constitution & legislature
- 5 Stalin's committee created to encourage the spread of Communism
- 6 Peasants who cannot leave their farms because they are obligated to their landowner
- 8 Russia's royal family for 300 years
- 10 Lenin was part of this radical Socialist group that wanted immediate revolution
- 11 Leader of Provisional Government
- 17 First Romanov czar
- 19 In the early 1800s, Russia's agricultural economy was still based on this medieval system
- 20 The Revolution of 1905 was a revolt to create a new ____
- 21 Army veterans who protested Russia's government & demanded a new constitutional monarchy
- 22 Economic idea in which equal society exists with no need for government

Down

- 2 Stalin's plan to reform agriculture and industry
- 3 Helped Lenin and Red's win Civil War
- 4 In Socialism, the _____ takes over the economy
- 6 Workers' councils created to hear workers' problems
- 7 Replaced Lenin as leader of Russia
- 9 ___% of Russia's troops were killed or wounded in Great War
- 12 To give up a throne
- 13 Treaty signed by Russia to end war with Germany
- 14 Nicholas II's son Alexei had this disease
- 15 Russia was embarrassed by a military defeat by
- 16 Provisional
- 18 Mystic healer who had influence over Romanov family
- 21 National Legislature in Russia