

Russia Unit Review: For each of the following, give the **Major Players**, the **What** (description), and the **So-What** (significance non existent).

1. March 1917 Revolution MR. MARSHALL
2. Provisional Government- Lily
3. April Thesis sydney
4. Kornilov Affair **tristan** “the golden child”
5. Bolshevik Revolution Zoë
6. New Government Zoë
7. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
8. War Communism- jessica
9. New Economic Policy
10. Civil War -Erik P
11. Treaty of Rapallo **tristan**
12. Five Year Plans sydney
13. The Purges -Lily
14. Kellogg-Briand Pact pierre
15. League of Nations
16. Rapprochement pierre
17. Nazi-Soviet Pact- jessica

1. March 1917 Revolution Mr. Marshall

a) **Major Players:** Tsar Nicholas II, Strikers, Masses, Cossacks/soldiers

b) **What:** The strikers called for an overthrow of the Tsar. Widespread food shortages, unrest in the Army and upset in the Duma came together in a popular revolution. The Cossacks and other soldiers wouldn't fire on the people (and even shot their own commander). Soldiers joined the protesters and the Tsar abdicated.

c) **So-What:** This marks the end of autocratic rule in Russia and the beginning of the Provisional Government.

2. Provisional Govt: Lily

A) **Major Players:** Liberals, Kerensky, Cadets, Lenin

B) **What:** A wealthy landowner supported group that introduced the right to strike, eight hour work days, and called an election to decide Russia's new constitution.

C) **So What:** The decision to continue the war led to the end of the Provisional Go

because the people were not willing to fight for a free democratic country.

3. April Thesis: Sydney

a) Major Players: Lenin

b) **What:** When Lenin returned to Russia from exile he called for the Soviets to take power ("all power to the soviets"), denounced liberals and social democrats in the Provisional Government, called for Bolsheviks not to cooperate with the government, and called for new communist policies. (Mr. M. say: the crux of this point is the battle cry, "Peace, Land and Bread.")

c) So What:

4. Kornilov Affair Tristan

a) Major Players: Kerensky, Kornilov, Red Guard, Bolsheviks, State Army

b) **What:** Kerensky and Kornilov worked together to send military to Petrograd. Kornilov had an underlying plan to betray Kerensky and seize Petrograd. Kerensky received word of this impending strike, and armed the Bolsheviks/Red Guard in a last chance decision. Kerensky's newly formed opposition won the battle.

c) **So-what:** This win resulted in not only renewed armament and freedom of Bolsheviks, but also a massive influx of Bolshevik popularity in Petrograd. This could be seen as the beginning of the Bolshevik rise to power (Mr. M. says: in the Petrograd Soviet).

5. Bolshevik Revolution (Nov. Revolution) Zoë

a) Main Players: The Bolsheviks

b) **What:** A thoroughly planned attack on the Provisional Government, led by Lenin and his Bolsheviks.

c) **So What:** On October 13, 1917, the Bolsheviks obtained control of Petrograd, and later, on October 23, they took Moscow. Lenin also came out of hiding and returned

from Finland on the 23rd. Along with Trotsky and the Soviets, the Bolsheviks overthrew and arrested the Provisional Government and seized power. Unsurprisingly, resistance was minimal.

6. New Government Zoë

a) **Main Players:** Lenin

b) **What:** The establishment of a communist-based government by Lenin.

c) **So What:** Lenin was dynamic in his way of running a government in that he was able to compromise. He was a strict Marxist, but was willing to consider other methods. The Council of the People's Commissars was what the new government was formed under. Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin were the self-appointed, Bolshevik leaders of the council. This new government was based around anti-revolutionary and peasant-recognizing ideals.

8. War Communism Jessica

a) **Major Players:** Lenin

b) **What:** A temporary economic system set in place by Lenin used to feed soldiers at the front during the Civil War (**Mr. M. says careful: the Treaty of Brest Litovsk got Russia out of the First World War in 1918 - I think you mean the Civil War: 1918-1922**)

c) **So What:** Peasants were forced to give up all of their surplus food, this was upsetting to peasants. There was dissatisfaction and starvation, causing Lenin to create the NEP (New Economic Plan)

10. Russian Civil War Erik

a) **Major Players-** Bolsheviks (Lenin, Trotsky.), Social Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, Britain, France, USA, and Japan.

b) **What:** Following the November revolution there was great disunity among the people of Russia.

c) **So What :** The foreign powers sought to overthrow the Bolsheviks, this resulted in Civil War between the Whites, (aided by the Foreign Powers.), and the Reds (The Bolsheviks).

13. The Purges Lily

Major players: Stalin, Secret Police, Leaders of Bolsheviks, kulaks

What: Stalin was certain that other powerful leaders would overrule him and take his power.

So what: This led to 3 million deaths and a weak red army for the years to come when the War against Germany broke out again.

14. Kellogg-Briand Pact Pierre

Major players: Germany, France, United States

What: The Kellogg Briand Pact is an pact to

So what:

17. Nazi-Soviet Pact Jessica

Major Players: Stalin, Molotov, Ribbentrop and Hitler

What: WWII Non-aggression pact between the Nazi's and USSR

So What: The Soviets gained territory in the Baltic states, as well as half of Poland. It prevented Germany from fighting another two front war (Mr. Marshall says. "and Stalin got more time to prepare for a German attack which he knew was coming)