

There should be 15-20 bullet and sub-bullet points for each answer - yes, there is a lot to say about these.

- All bullet points should be complete ideas and end with (source).
- Include the word source after the end of your bullet point and include a link on the word source.
- Unclear on how to do this? Ask someone!

What were the conditions in Russia in the early 1900s that led to people revolting in 1917?

No equality, people who had more treated others as less than them.

-dissatisfaction with conditions

-scarce food

-heavy taxes

-gap between classes was very wide, and was continuing to grow

-people wanted Tsar to be more democratic, and to adopt their way of thinking

-([source](#))

-Bloody Sunday

-massacre of a peaceful protest in Russia

-people were protesting outside the palace, unarmed, when Tsar's guards opened fire, killing over 100, and injuring a few hundred more

-march of working conditions, trying to prevent labor movements

-resulted in even more strikes and protests

-([Source](#))

-World War 1

-many casualties

-hit hardest

-shortages of supplies

-incompetent military heads

-horrible working conditions, humiliating defeats,

-terrible economic stance

-([source](#))

-Rasputin

-Dictator

-have all the power

-do stuff for their own evil purposes

-sometimes they may be bad at ruling

-([source](#))

There wasn't much food, people were dissatisfied with the Czar, and there were communist groups, like the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks ([source](#))

Czar Nicholas II was already disliked and made a bad decision by taking control of Russia's troops during WWI ([source](#))

Bad factory conditions: 11 hours per day, 10 hours on Sunday, No concern for health/safety, Trade Unions/Strikes Illegal ([source](#))

*What did Lenin and the Bolsheviks offer the Russian people? Why was this offer appealing?
Hint: think about the context of the Russian Revolution (see above)*

What was the Five Year Plan? What impact did the Five Year Plan have on Russia?

- Plan for Russia to Industrialize
- Took farms/factories, reorganized economy
- Exported food/assets while people within country were starved/deprived of assets

[Source](#)

What was collectivization? What impact did collectivization have on Russia?

- Collectivization was an agricultural policy conducted by Russia between 1929 and 1933, in an attempt to reduce the economic power of farmers that were extremely successful. ([source](#))
- Peasants were forced to give up their farms and share a larger farm known as a "Kolkhozy" with other peasants. ([source](#))

- People agreed that collectivization was a good idea, but disagreed on how fast collectivization should be put into action. Some people wanted a slow transition so as to minimize the disruption of farmers and their crops, other, greedier people, wanted immediate collectivization to support immediate growth in production and better control for the government. ([source](#))
- In 1927, Russia's Congress came to the decision that collectivization should be gradual and voluntary but then in 1928, they decided they wanted 20% of the nation's farmland collectivized by 1933, and the rates of peasants forced into kolkhozy's skyrocketed.
- Stalin, who was impatient, put things into action even more intensely in 1930, and soon after, almost 50% of peasants had been collectivized. Stalin had a goal to completely blank out the Kulaks (genocide) ([source](#))
- Russian farmers rejected this fast, forced change, and would often kill all their animals and destroy all their farming machinery before handing their farm over to the government, rendering their farm practically useless. ([source](#))
- Collectivization was a policy adopted by the soviet government between 1929 and 1933
- Three factors made agricultural collectivization in the USSR a social and economic catastrophe. ([source](#))

What tactics did Lenin use to keep power? Describe the tactics in some detail.

- ★ Cheka (secret police)
- ★ instituting Red Terror ([source](#)- unfinished)
- ★
- "Opposition press baned." (Increased his control.)

Abolition of titles and class distinctions. (Step towards communism.)

What tactics did Stalin use to keep power? Describe the tactics in some detail.

- He outsmarted his rivals for control
- He allied with the United States and Britain for WW2
- Had possible enemies executed or sent to forced labor camps ([source](#))
- He exiled Trotsky from the Soviet Union

- Stalin used terror purges to threaten people not to go against him
- used propogandas to show people how he acts
-
- people who went against him were exiled to die
- had special forces to go after people who disobeyed him
- took trotsky out of the picture , so he could have all of his creative control
- good tactics

Your questions from Thursday

