Helpful videos:

<https://youtu.be/U6KR4cLLVzQ> - crash course 1917 Revolutions to civil war and touches on War Communism, NEP, and Lenin’s death

* Good for a general overview to understand the timeline

<https://youtu.be/EdhOvCwnogc?si=7AS9RAYwnQg7dJF3> 1905 Revolutions, some info on the Russo-Japanese War

* A little boring I suggest 1.25+ speed
* The political parties and when they split are a little confusing

<https://youtu.be/iuGFXybq6zg?si=vZsPuDnwd8MDUZNe> Kornilov Affair (same guy in video as above)

<https://youtu.be/b1reY72ktEc?si=cm5xHNEKLDcoYduA> Very general 1917 Revolutions to Lenin’s death – pretty entertaining minus like a 2 min sponsored add (that you can just skip) and helpful for filling in some gaps

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLXtShDmDvfwxFnkhubuy8ClH8NQrIPKDI](https://nam02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fplaylist%3Flist%3DPLXtShDmDvfwxFnkhubuy8ClH8NQrIPKDI&data=05%7C02%7C1074186%40lwsd.org%7C9b2c4bc09dd9429db63808dd3b16ad2c%7C1fd4673fdf9646218638a1d88c4c85d7%7C0%7C0%7C638731690763854307%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=u4ijIgfwRc1a5qAgwi6bDMbBu2mR7yt%2F%2FoLMvYtGUTA%3D&reserved=0) – playlist for more detailed Russian history

Marxism and Communism

**Karl Marx**:

* Born in Germany 1818
* Jewish
* Educated at University of Bonn and University of Berlin
* Anti-Religious which led him to be kept out of higher education
* Moved to Paris and met Fredrich Engles in 1844
* Had no money, but did not work
* Was neither proletariat nor bourgeoisie
* His cowriter for the communist manifesto (Friedrich Engels) was wealthy and supported Marx and his family
* Did not invent communism -> planned for its implementation
* How communism manifested in the world was different than what Marx’s idea was. Most of the time, countries never passed the socialist stage
* Industrial revolution was just beginning in Marx’s time
* Lived in London for most of his life, died in 1883
* Great works: German ideology, Communist manifesto, Das Kapital

Industrial revolution:

* No ethics/standards/laws (it was new)
* Child labor and low wages in factories
* No worker safety -> people were disposable and easily replaced
* Women had lower wages

End of the Feudal System:

* Kings were overthrown
* The Feudal System was a reciprocal system -> obligation to serve and receive
* The factory systems had no reciprocity -> no loyalty and no care
  + Marx did not like this
* People moved to cities for money, but city life was terrible
  + Disease, dirty, and not sanitized

Problems with Capitalism:

* Class struggle was due to capitalism
* Workers were exploited -> labor taken for owner profits
* Rich control the lives of the poor -> Rich’s demands are always met
* Rich have more than what they need while poor have less
* Alienation from each other -> private ownership divides (hierarchical), no trust and brotherhood (work competition)
  + Isolated jobs, no ownership or say in production
  + Jobs based or profit not passion or growth
  + It is more difficult to move up in work
* Rich got richer and poor got poorer while doing most of the work

Class Conflict:

* Bourgeois -> present social, economic, political structures as only reasonable ones
* Proletariat -> indoctrinated from birth to have pride in station, prevented from wanting to overthrow oppressors (even though they are the larger group)
* Capitalism creates class conflict
* Owners and workers feel differently about wealth division: The wealthy want more wealth and profit, and the workers want a share

Marx on Religion:

* “Religion is the opium of the people”: Not actually helping, rather making you think what you feel is ok instead of changing the system
  + Marx believed the rich controlled the church and therefore the religious poor people
* “If you give up religion, you need to go out and find happiness and bring it to yourself”: Religion is societal oppression, control by the church, and Marx believes you need to overthrow it
* The clergy is criticized because it is a form of social control of behavior
* Hell and Heaven is a social construct to comfort people to cope with poor treatment

**Marxist Stage Theory:**

* Primitive people (hunters and gatherers) were communist because there were no classes or private property – they focused on survival
* Eventually the best hunter gained power and began imperialism (the slave owner and the slave)
* The strong man ruled the land (aristocracy) and granted land to others for a military
* Feudalism -> landowner vs. serfs
  + Aristocracy -> land and exploited peasant workers
* Food selling and merchanting started a capitalist system
* Capitalism: Bourgeoise vs. Proletariat
  + Wealthy merchants
  + Exploited workers will gain political awareness and rise in revolution
* Socialism: Stage managers vs. workers
  + Dictatorship of the proletariat (temporary totalitarianism/total control)
  + China, Russia and other communist countries always stuck in this stage
* Communism -> no classes
  + Has never existed since the primitive people

**How Change Will come About:**

1. the Bourgeoise must constantly revolutionize production
2. Their profits will lower
3. Pushed by profit and competition, workers will be replaced by technology
4. The Proletariat become even poorer
5. Two radically different groups with billions of poor and a few rich
6. Revolution: “Workers of the world UNITE”

**Utopia according to Marx:**

1. “From each according to their ability, to each according to their needs” – no profit, no greed
   1. Private property seized and redivided, so everyone has equal access
2. Eliminate all private ownership
   1. Personal property -> spoils of own labor
   2. Private property -> spoils of other people’s labor
3. Perfect humans
   1. Workers are loyal and do their best work
   2. Don’t compare value to others
   3. People are not selfish
   4. Never do something to hurt others equality
4. One-world unified culture
5. Religious and political life replaced by uncoerced, rational society
6. Science and technology eliminate want and dissention
7. The process of history comes to an end

**Communist Manifesto 1848**

* League of the just -> initial name for the communist league
* “A spectre is haunting Europe” referred to communism
  + Communism was hovering, not yet implemented
  + European powers opposed
* Part 1: Bourgeois and Proletarians
  + Marx said: Those who control the means of production have the economic and political power
  + You are a Bourgeois if you own something without working but make money off it
  + Bourgeoisie were created through several revolutions in production and exchange- Manufacturing -> Modern Industry, middle class -> bourgeois
  + Feudal guilds could not provide for growing markets, and this continued growth lead to the industrial revolution
  + The bourgeois eliminated relationships that bound people to their superiors – relations are characterized by self-interest
    - Personal worth became exchange value
    - Family relations have lost their value and money is the only things that matters
  + For bourgeois to exist to exist, they need to constantly expand market
  + Marx says that the bourgeois system is slowly failing -> people are revolting, there are commercial crises, overproduction -> the weapons by which the bourgeoisie overcame feudalism with are now being turned against them
  + Proletariats are the working class (not farmers)
  + There were new classes and conditions of oppression that were not resolved after the transition from the feudal system
    - From Aristocracy and kings to proletariat and bourgeoisie
  + The only way the proletariat can survive is through working -> they are a commodity
  + Workers are treated as a soldier and as a slave
  + Gender and age do not matter as long as the worker is working – they are being exploited
  + In the feudal system there were guilds that offered some worker protection, but they no longer exist in the new system
  + The proletariat is growing as the lower-middle class becomes a part of it
  + The reason for these two classes and oppression was capitalism
  + When the proletariat formed unions, they were influenced by the bourgeoisie to further their agenda
  + Increasing technology is helping the proletarians unify by increasing communication and they are mostly against the bourgeoisie
  + The proletariat are the revolutionary class
  + The proletariat interests are the interests of the majority, they do not intended to rise to the top and oppress other classes
  + The Bourgeois are unfit to rule because people keep getting poorer, so the proletariat victory is inevitable
* Part 2: Proletarians and Communists
  + Communist goal: formation of the proletariat class, the overthrow of the bourgeois, and political power to the proletariats
  + Also want private property to be abolished
  + People worry that communism abolishes the right to acquire private property through working -> the working class can’t afford property anyway
  + The bourgeoise property is social power not personal
  + Communism = working for the sake of the worker, not for others
  + Communism will prevent the exploitation of the working class and place power into the hands of the workers not into the rich few
  + Argument against communism that families will be destroyed but currently families are exploiting their children and not providing them with education – Marx believes that communism will help families escape from this situation
  + Criticism of communism: nationality abolished -> workers do not feel pride for their country and you can’t take what they don’t have
  + The first step to a revolution is to make the proletariat the ruling class
    - With this power seize capital from bourgeoise
    - Give manufacturing to the state
    - Abolish ownership of land
    - Abolish inheritance right
    - Confiscate emigrants’ and rebel’s property
    - Everyone must work
    - Combine manufacturing and agriculture
    - State control transportation and communication
    - Free education of children
  + When the proletariat eliminates old conditions for production -> class oppression impossible
  + Marx believes religion and philosophy are results of certain aspects of production -> religion is only needed because workers are unhappy
* Part 3: Socialist and Communist Literature
  + We didn’t talk about this in class
  + Basically, critiques previous ideas for communism
  + Says they are missing key components of the communist theory
  + Reactionaries: Fail to realize that bourgeoise’s rise and fall at hands of proletariat
  + Conservative socialists fail to see inevitability of class antagonism and bourgeoise downfall
  + Critical-Utopian Socialists: Fail to understand a revolution must happen
* Part 4: Position of the Communists in Relation to Various Existing Opposition Parties
  + Communists will fight for the aims of workers and for the rights of workers
  + Communists support every revolutionary against existing social conditions
  + 10 points:

1. Abolish land property
2. Heavy progressive/graduated income tax
3. No inheritance
4. Emigrants/rebels get stuff taken (given to state)
5. Centralize credit to the hands of state
6. Centralize means of communication and transport (news and media, rails and trollies)
7. Factories owned by the state
8. Everyone becomes a worker
9. Combine farming and cities -> everyone is spread out and holds the same importance
10. Free education, public schools, children cannot work in factories (teaching them how to work)
    1. You don’t get to choose what you want to learn, you work where needed

* Issues:
  + Wage rules not specified
  + Means of revolution (take and give up control)
  + Communists openly state they want to overthrow
    - Working men of all countries unite!
  + Assume all human beings listen and are selfless

A critique of Marx:

1. Skepticism about a truly cooperative society – it hasn’t happened, and capitalism benefitted workers more than expected
2. The “capitalist” replaced by the “state” as a tyrant (USSR, China, Cuba) – the state owns and controls all
   1. “capitalism is humans oppressing other humans, communism is just the opposite”
3. There are other factors that are more powerful in uniting people (Citizenship, nationalism, religion, language, race, etc.) – people do not define themselves by their class (someone would not put middle class as part of their identity (usually))
4. Communist utopia predictions have not come true
5. Communism has been more corrupt
   1. Less freedom, justice and emancipation
   2. Not enough focus of language/discourse
   3. Too much economic determinism

**Cult of Personality**: When a public figure is deliberately presented to the people of a country as a great person who is heroic and to be admired and loved. Usually done through propaganda, mass media, and social engineering

* Propaganda: publicity deliberately designed to influence

Three pillars of Communism: Ideology, party, economy

* Marxist Ideology: Karl Marx (1818-1883)
* Communist Party: Lenin (1870-1924)
* Command Economy: Stalin (1879-1953)

Imperial Russia (the tsar era): Russian Revolution

**Tsar Alexzander II “the liberator”**: 1855-1881, was 35 years old in power

* Russia was defeated by Britian and France in the Crimean War
  + This was a big deal for them because they were known for having a large and powerful military
  + However, the west was advancing and Russia still had monarchy and followed old traditions
    - They were behind in weapons advancement, industry, and farming
* At this time the tsar was the supreme ruler, there was a state bureaucracy to help but no political parties
  + Subjects had no free speech, assembly, or worship
    - Government censorship and secret police stopped opposition
* Peasants: many were serfs
  + Provided food for the country
  + Lived in poor conditions with short growing seasons and outdated techniques
  + Little schooling and communication – lack of literacy = easy to brainwash: believed the tsar was good and chosen by God
  + Collectivist society – family before individualism

**Reforms:**

* Emancipation Manifesto – 1861: Intended to modernize Russia and get rid of serfdom
  + Abolished serfdom – 1861: serfs no longer needed to work under nobility
  + Nobles were required to sell a portion of land but were paid by the state
    - Worst parts were sold
    - Peasants were forced to buy this land and made 49-year redemption payments to the government (mandatory mortgage)
    - These payments were generational and inherited by kids
  + The noble’s good land did not have any labor, so the serfs went back to work for the nobles
  + Other peasants became wealthy
  + Commune farming: pool resources and pay to be a member – could not leave
* Judicial Reform Statutes:
  + Right to a public trial and trial by jury
  + Political and military trials were not included
  + Courts and the state were separated
* Balanced Censorship:
  + Encourage new ideas and learning
  + Can publish not just state-sponsored articles
  + Some restrictions were lifted to find a balance between judicious vigilance and inhibited thought
* Industrialization and railroads:
  + Alexander II wanted to connect the interior of Russia but did not start until Nicholas
* Caucasia was conquered in 1864
  + Ems Ukase Decree was aimed at Ukrainians
    - Banned culture, language, and theatre
    - Cossacks are ethnic Ukrainians
* Zemstvos: Local councils that were mostly elected (some were appointed)
  + Separate elected bodies for 3 classes: landowners, merchants/industrialists, and peasants
  + Orthodox clergy and Jews could not hold zemstvo offices
  + Addressed road maintenance, immigration, primary education, and taxes
  + Were usually dominated by nobles
* Peasants:
  + A network of agronomists (agricultural experts) was created
  + Innovations in agriculture were introduced (machines, equipment, seed, and fertilizer)
  + agronomic projects like soil research also took place
  + Cooperative movements were supported and credit institutions were established
  + Education for the rural population – Sunday schooling, a library, etc.
  + Public health, veterinary services, roads, and postal services were implemented
  + Statical and economic information was collected
  + Improvement of infrastructure

**Outcomes:**

* Increase in poverty:
  + Peasants had to pay rent to the state while nobles were compensated
  + States unfairly sold land and required rent
  + Social positions may have changed by poverty went up
  + Nobles had a hard time adjusting to farming without serfs
  + Population from 1861-1917 over doubled -> more people to feed and house
* Industrialization:
  + Invited foreign and domestic entrepreneurs to build factories
    - Serfs were forced off land and sent to work
  + Railroads expanded and gave some work opportunities
    - Used to sell grain and make more money to industrialize
* Populism
  + Educated Russians began a populist political movement: In general, opposed industry and objected to capitalism
  + Believed Russia should be socialist
  + Spread their word through literature – gain support and criticize the government and tsar
  + Romanticized peasants
  + Some people wanted to overthrow the government because they thought capitalism would destroy peasant communities
    - Democracy can only happen through liberty revolution
  + Going to the People Campaign (1870):
    - Intelligentsia and populist movement romanticizing peasantry
    - Travelled to villages and served communities through teaching and medicine
      * Some wanted to make personal connections, while others wanted to start revolutionary thinking
      * *What Is To Be Done* pamphlet introduced revolutionary ideas
    - Was **unsuccessful** because peasants supported tsar and reported visitors
  + People’s Will: young radicals willing to use violence
    - Attempted to assassinate tsar 6 times – were successful on the 7th
    - Tsar’s carriage blown up – lives long enough to sentence to execution
    - Tsar Alexander II died in 1881

**Tsar Alexander III “the Russian Bear”** – 1881 to 1894 (Russification)

* Wanted to purify Russia from revolutionaries and Western ideas
  + Forced non-Russians to assimilate
  + Ems Ukase continued and other languages + religions were targeted as well
  + People who refused to convert were persecuted
    - Pograms were encouraged by “loyal Russians”
    - Targeted Jews in the pale
  + Censorship back in place
  + Research was closed
  + Couldn’t roll back serfdom and zemstvos, but was amended so nobility were appointed as “land captains”
    - Public whippings returned
* Began the Trans-Siberian Railroad in 1891
  + Build longest sections: 7000 km from Moscow to St. Petersburg, Ural mountains
    - Needed to tunnel through Ural mountains (happened under Nicholas II)
      * Goes from one port for Russian shipping (Vladivostok – iced in winter)
      * Also route on Manchuria and down to Port Arthur (not iced) – much faster and easier to connect with Europe
      * At the time, Korea was its own kingdom, not annexed until 1910
  + Cost 1 million Rubles, which is $20 billion today
* Flourishing of Russian architecture and historical art
* **1891-1892 Famine**
  + 36 million peasants suffered with famine and disease between Ural mountains and black sea
  + ½ million died
  + The government tried to respond but did not deliver enough
  + The government continued to export grain
  + People saw the government as cruel and incompetent
  + Newspaper reports were banned
* In 1891, 20 thousand Jews were evicted from Moscow and sent to the pale
  + Huge immigration
  + Set a cap on Jewish enrollment Russian Universities
    - 10% in pale, 5% outside, 3% in St. Petersburg
  + Jewish persecution encouraged their affiliation with revolutionary groups
* Industrial boom
  + Coal, steel, oil (especially oil), mineral, and agricultural boom
  + Russia and Germany’s relationship sours
    - French take advantage of and invest in Russia
  + The Army was equipped with new 30-caliber bolt action rifles
  + Education standards increased
  + Navy had 114 new warships (13th largest)
* Fought no wars during his reign
* Died in 1894 when train track blew up – internal damage
* Created the Faberge eggs for wife whom he was madly in love with
  + The country was in a famine, yet tsar bought these eggs
* The famine crisis caused more political activism and more people to turn to Marx’s ideas

**Tsar Nicholas II –** 1894-1917 (26 years old)

* Son of Alexander III
* Was unmarried during coronation but later married Alexandra
  + 2 week long wedding
  + Had reception for commoners where they got gift packets
    - There were not enough -> stampeded
    - Nicholas and wife went to pray but commoners did not know and got the wrong idea
* Alexandra did not get along with the court
* Nicholas lacked a strong personality
* Reluctant to make reforms – advisors had to push to modernize economy
* Industrialization increased
  + Peasants moved to cities -> more jobs
  + The 1890s government efforts increased the industrialization
  + By 1913, Russia had the world’s 5th wealthiest industry
* Industry jobs had poor conditions
  + Millions in the growing working class
  + Lived in unsanitary, overcrowded housing
  + Low pay, high-risk jobs
  + Workers organized labor groups and trade unions illegally
    - Promising source of people to start a Revolution
* Government modernization policies put pressure on people
  + All levels of society
  + Created as many problems as they solved
  + Workers became hostile to authority
  + Noble income diminished
  + The middle class is emerging simultaneously with the economic downturn of 1899
  + Repressive policies contributed to growing unrest
    - Jews were frequently targeted by pogroms that were not organized by the gov but not discouraged either
    - Jews joined revolutionaries because of antisemitism
  + Russians from all levels of society are dissatisfied

**Two parties emerge –** Marx just starting to publish works

* Liberals:
  + Wanted a western European government
  + Focused on the middle class
  + State should have industrial liberty guaranteed by the state
* Socialists:
  + Supported workers and peasants
  + Wanted a revolution
  + Populist Socialist Revolutionaries
    - Emerged from people’s will terrorist group
    - Slogan “land and liberty”
    - Party of the peasants – led by academics
    - Wanted to socialize land (communes) and replace monarchy with a democratic republic
    - However, peasants were spread out, there was a lack of organization, and heavy police opposition
  + Marxist Social Democrats
    - Industrialization requires socialism
    - Focused on the working class (not peasantry)
    - Revolution depends on leadership
    - Split into two parties in 1903:
    - Mensheviks: Julius Martov
      * Patient and gradual change
      * Russia is not yet ready for socialism – wait for other European countries
      * Organize and increase political awareness
      * Leon Trotsky was initially part of
    - Bolsheviks: Led by Lenin
      * Directed by a group of highly trained militants
      * Workers need guides and discipline
      * Lenin named the Bolshevik party the “majority” even though they were the smaller party (Menshevik = “minority”)
* Russo-Japanese War 1904-05
  + Was a conflict over the Trans-Siberian railroad, Manchuria, and Korea (not in the war but in the way)
  + Japanese navy launched a surprise attack on Port Arthur – no formal declaration of war
  + Battle of Tsushima Strait
    - First modern naval battle
    - Established the Japanese as a major military power
  + Russians lost the war due to fighting with outdated weapons
  + Many were killed, and 25,000 were captured
  + Defeat began to fuel a revolutionary era
  + **Treaty of Portsmouth**: brokered by Theodore Roosevelt and formally ended the war
    - Japan got Korea, South Manchuria, Port Arthur, and Eastern Chinese and Southern Manchuria railroad
    - Russian and Japanese relations improved – established trade and had a mutual enemy of the US
    - Japan and US relations deteriorated
    - Roosevelt was awarded a noble peace prize
    - Korea disapproved of the treaty, and Japan fully annexed them in 1910
* 1905 Revolution
  + On January 9th, 150,000 workers peacefully marched on tsar’s winter palace as a protest
  + Troops confronted these demonstrators, killing 40 and wounding hundreds
  + This permanently changed attitudes towards the tsar
  + More people joined the movement and were against the Tsar’s authority
  + They called for reforms and a constitution
* Bloody Sunday: Jan 22, 1905
  + Sunday – nobody works
  + There were worker strikes throughout St. Petersburg
  + Father Georgy Gabon led a group from church to give a list of grievances to the tsar
    - They are still showing support to the tsar and believed in his benevolence
  + At this time, the tsar was with family, so an Uncle – Grand Duke was in charge
    - The duke opened fire on the people, killing hundreds and wounding more
  + Panic strikes in the nearby cities
  + Peasants started to have uprisings
  + And there were mutinies in the armed forces
* 1905 was known as the year of strikes
  + In the beginning, the tsar refused to believe his family was in danger, so he ignored the protesters
  + January: workers in St. Petersburg, Riga, Warsaw
  + May: Ivanova textile workers
  + June: Potemkin crew mutinied
  + September: general strike led by Leon Trotsky and Worker’s Council (soviet)
    - All major factories and railways shut down
  + October 9th: recommended reforms delivered to the tsar
  + October 20-30: massive general strike to ultimately pressure the tsar into giving the reforms
* October Manifesto
  + Demands included civil liberties, elected representatives, national legislative assembly, limited monarchy, right to vote, legislation of trade unions and political parties
  + Was signed on October 30, 1905
  + The first Duma (constitutional monarchy) was created
  + Many Russians celebrated while others had mixed feelings
  + Just hours after the signing, there was fighting on the street
  + Fundamental Laws: An order from the Tsar so he has power over the duma
    - Duma: Freedom of the press, assembly, and association
    - Tsar could declare martial law and revoke these freedoms – could dissolve the Duma at anytime
    - Could rule independently of the Duma when it was not in session
    - Duma was Bicameral: upper and lower house
      * Upper: ½ appointed by tsar, ½ elected by nobility and clergy
      * Lower – elected
    - Needed to approve any legislation
    - The tsar could dismiss the Duma at any time (the Tsar could enact new laws, but the new Duma needed to be approved)
    - Limited budget control
    - Tsar still retains “supreme autocratic power”
  + Peasants grew in political awareness and power but living hardships continued
* Conservatives: Union of the Russian People
  + Pro tsarist group – funded and armed by the tsar
  + Formed after the signing of the October manifesto
  + Black Hundreds paramilitary group
    - Antisemitic, anti-socialist, ultra-nationalist, supported by Russified Ukrainians
* Liberal Party Split
  + Octoberists supported the manifesto
    - Moderate reforms, limited suffrage (landowners, not peasants and women), manifesto was a basis for cooperation
  + Kadets: Constitutional democrats
    - Civil rights, universal suffrage
* Pyror (petr) Stolypin
  + Was a nobility and a monarchy supporter
  + Became Prime minister in July 1906
  + Put into place agricultural reforms -> end peasant rebellions and bring stability
    - Payments to mir (self-governing community of peasant households) were canceled, and the peasants owned land
    - Peasants could leave the mir and have independence
    - Kulaks were peasants who owned land, a small class of successful farmers
    - Created laws for separating communes and making private farms
    - Peasants were given rights to homesteads in western Siberia (2.5 million moved from 1906-16)
      * Agricultural base spread out
    - Poorer peasants became more alienated: moved to cities
    - 1913: there were record harvests and good weather
    - 1914: 1/3 peasants left mir
    - 1916: about 24% of Russians owned land (best land was still owned by nobles/tsar
  + Socialist groups were killing and injuring over 9,000 people, causing landowners to fear for their lives
  + Stolypin’s policies were heated by socialists, liberals, and conservatives
    - Bolshevik leaders like Lenin went into exile to avoid arrest
    - Socialist parties refused to work with Stolypin
      * Changed election laws so only landowners could get elected, and the result was under representative parties
  + Stolypin’s necktie became slang for noose
    - He carried out over 1000 death sentences
      * Least amount of assassination attempts because of pressure on trade unions and newspapers
  + Stolypin’s carriages = railcars to Siberia
  + Assassinated on September 1911 at the opera
  + May have been the last hope for tsarist autocracy
* Even after death, violence and turmoil were high and the new Duma was extremely under-representing the population
  + Tsar and supporters reverse 1905 actions
    - Encouraged xenophobia and nationalistic groups
  + Ethnic groups experienced discrimination -> aspirations for autonomy
  + 1906: Finance Ministry took loans from Western European banks
    - Russia became #1 grain exporter
    - Jobs increased, and workers increased, many whom were poorly treated
  + Socialists wanted change
* Lena Gold Fields
  + April 1912: miners go on strike
  + 350 protesters shot
    - Sparks more demonstrations and strikes
  + In the 2 years following
    - 3 million workers go on 9,000+ strikes
    - Many organized by Bolsheviks
* World War I begins1914 – The War of Alliances
  + Assassination of Franz Ferdinand II
  + Started with Austria-Hungary/Serbia
    - Russia was allied with Serbia, Germany with Austria-Hungary
  + Allied powers: Russia, Great Britain, France, Italy, Serbia, and Japan
  + Central powers: Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Ottomans
  + Russia’s industrial capacity was lagging
    - Shortages of weapons, food, and medicine
  + The Eastern front was in constant motion; battle lines in flux
  + Autocracy (Tsar’s) ability to rule was in question
    - Tsar was in charge of the military, economy, and society, but soldiers were dying, the economy sucked, and society was suffering
  + By the end of 1916, 3.6 million soldiers died, 2.1 million were captured as prisoners of war
  + Russians used scorched earth techniques, which involved burning any land and resources that enemies could use
    - Takes away resources from the Russian people
    - Millions fled eastward – food and shelter in short supply
    - People were unable to get food in cities because trains were designated for war
  + The war disrupted the economy
    - The war was funded by taxes, so they increased
    - Food (production and supply chain)
    - Pressure on industry to produce military goods for war
    - Transportation
    - Inflation increased
    - Factories made record profits while workers suffered
  + Problems already existed before the war but got worse
  + People believed Alexandra (Nicholas’ wife) was an enemy because she was German
  + In 1914, St. Petersburg became Petrograd to become less German-sounding
  + Bread prices increased, and it wasn't easy to obtain goods
  + Soldiers had ammunition shortages
  + It was a particularly cold winter in Russia
    - Frostbite amputations
  + Over 250,000 more women were working outside the house (men were at war, so women worked)
    - Paid ½ of men’s salaries
    - Substandard living conditions
  + Initially, the public was patriotic, but losses and incompetencies led to demoralization
  + Everyone sensed defeat and disaster
  + There was growing opposition to the monarchy
* In 1915, the Duma reconvened, and 2/3 of the members were from the Progressive Bloc. They wanted to win the war and prevent a revolution
* Frustrations were increasing with the royal family:
  + Government ministers were replaced with more conservative ones and the Duma was dismissed
  + The Tsar assumed command of the army in hopes it would increase morale
    - In reality more people help the Tsar responsible for losses
  + Alexandra convinces Nicholas to replace ministers with those she was close to but because she was German by birth people thought they were spies
    - They also feared Tsar was giving German cousins notice of Russian’s moves
  + There was discussions of a coup d’etat by prominent Russians
* February Revolution - 1917
  + Resources were low because of war
  + Harvests were good but they were used by the military
  + Nicholas left for military headquarters against minister’s advice
  + There were food shortage and the coldest weather in years
  + People wanted a new government and socialist parties grew
  + WWI caused people to lose faith in the government and revolutionary conditions occurred
  + On February 22nd managers of Putilov factory locked out workers and they marched to the city center
  + Women lead a protest on February 23rd
    - It was International Women’s Day for socialists
    - Women workers discussed anger, and 100,000 workers went on strike
  + On February 24th there was meeting to organize strikes and demonstrations
    - 200,000 strikers marched to the city center, some of which were armed
    - There were students, housewives, and other sympathizers
    - Signal that the old oppressive system was crumbling
  + There was a general strike on February 25th
    - The middle class began to join
    - Soldiers refused to take action against the protestors (many were teenagers)
  + February 26th
    - Tsar sent a telegram ordering military force to suppress protests
    - Demonstrators in the city center, soldiers ordered to fire and killed hundreds
  + February 27th
    - Soldiers disobeyed officers and stopped shooting protesters
    - Volynsky Regiment: commander ordered the confront of the protesters, so the soldiers shot their commander
    - By the end of the day 66,000 solders joined the protests
    - There were 170,000 firearms taken onto the streets
  + Violence continued to get worse
  + 8,000 inmates broke free (including radicals)
    - Police buildings and prisons were destroyed
  + On March 2nd the Romanov dynasty collapsed
    - abdication (giving up the throne and offering it) to Aleksi (Nicholas’s son, sickly 14 years old)
    - Duma said no
  + On March 3rd abdication to Duke Mikhail
    - Did not want it

Provisional Government Russia

After tsar Nicholas stepped down:

* Euphoria from many, they believed they had absolute freedom
* Any symbols of the tsar were removed
  + Street and landmark names were replaced
    - Nicholas St became 27 February St
    - Palace Bridge became freedom bridge
    - Palance embankment became embankment of the freedom

The Provisional Government: Immediate rules after Nicholas II

* Leading officials from the Duma voted themselves in
  + “Provisional committee of Duma Members for the Restoration of Order”
* Tsar Nicholas and his family were on house arrest
* Prince Lvov was chosen and Prime Minister
* They convinced the military that they were necessary to fill the void and prevented mayhem
* Workers were attacking and murdering police and tsarist officials
* Reforms were immediately passed with full civil liberties, universal suffrage, and all cultural restrictions were removed
* The Petrograd Soviet of Workers and Solders’ Deputies elected (aka the soviet)
  + The workers and soldiers distrust the bourgeoisie Provisional Government
  + Mostly members of Socialist Revolutionaries and Menshevik parties
  + Their first order was granting soldier immunity from the mutiny
* Soviet and Provisional gov tried to work together to govern
  + Laws, land ownership to wait for eventual Constituent Assembly
  + Soviet had to approve
* Only workers are represented in government, so peasants and soldiers form their own committees
  + They want 8-hour workdays
* Red guard is formed: a worker security force to keep factories safe
  + NOT THE RED ARMY
* WWI
  + Aleksandr Kerensky is not the first People’s Minister of War
  + People were not listening to authority, so he tried to find a reason for people to unite
    - The army is pressured to go on offensive against Germany
    - 200,000 casualties and many desertions
    - The offensive collapses and the government authority is damaged
  + There was chaos and crime throughout spring and summer, many were disillusioned (disappointed that someone is less good than what they seemed)
    - There was a lack of military discipline
  + Kromstat soldiers were served meat with maggots which led to a mutiny
    - Commanding officers were arrested
    - Sparts another wave of revolution

Revolution #2 Build up

* Lenin was impatient for a revolution (was gone for the February Revolution and believed it was not the revolution Marx would have wanted)
  + Returned from exile in April 1917 with help from Germany
  + Thought violence was needed, there could be no peaceful exchange for power
  + Angry at the soviet group and Mensheviks for supporting and working with provisional government
  + Wrote to Bolsheviks to prepare for a real revolution
* April Theses
  + Condemned the support of the provisional government
  + Germany may have funded to destabilize
  + Workers and soldiers continued to push for a more radical revolution
    - Led by Bolshevik propaganda
      * Peace, Bread, Land was a slogan from July
      * All power to the Soviets

WWI again

* Lvov resigned and Kerensky became the next Prime Minister
  + Supposedly had popular support
  + Acceptable to military leaders and bourgeoisie
* Kerensky appoints Kornilov Commander in Chief
  + New restrictions of public gatherings
  + Restored death penalty at front per Kornilov
    - Wanted to have respect (fear) from soldiers again
  + Restore military discipline
* Ukraine officially declared independence
  + Provisional government offers partial recognition
  + Angered Russian nationalist in Kiev
  + Ukrainians and Russians are on both sides (for and against independence)
* Germany was advancing up the Baltic coast toward Petrograd
* July uprising
  + 500,000 protesters
  + People demanded a Soviet takeover of the Provisional Government
  + After an order issued for the arrest of Bolshevik leaders
    - Lenin fled to Finland

Kornilov Affair

* Kornilov was a conservative and former tsarist, was frustrated with the Provisional Government
* Led Russian military to Petrograd to suppress Bolsheviks and other radical groups and regain political control
* All-Russia soviet mobilized all parties to defend capital
  + Kornstandt soviet requested release of imprisoned revolutionaries
  + Railroad workers blocked and diverted trains
  + Newspaper workers refused to print support for Kornilov
  + Red Guards were deployed and Kronstadt sailors arrived
  + Metalworkers talked Kornilov troops into standing down
  + Kornilov was arrested

October Revolution: October 24, 1917

* A Bolshevik led coup
  + They took over government buildings, telegraph offices, telephone exchange, railways
    - Surrounded winter palace where the provisional government was in session
    - There was no violent resistance, the streets were calm
    - Lenin entered the winter palace on October 25th
    - Kerensky escaped through the side entrance, the ministers surrendered
* People believed the Soviets had taken over vs. the Bolsheviks
* Revolutions continued in other cities (the original took place in Petrograd not the whole empire)
* The Congress of soviets was supposed to meet
  + Delayed per Lenin
  + Lenin announced Bolshevik control of government
  + Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries left allowing the Bolsheviks to form their government
    - Thought “if we walk out they can’t hold a vote”

Communist Russia

New Russian Order

* Kamenev announces Central Government is run by Council of People’s commissars (all Bolshevik)
  + Lenin is the head
  + Trotsky People’s Commissar of foreign affairs
  + Stalin commissar for Nationals
* Voting for Constituent Assembly began November 1917
  + Bolsheviks win 1/4 of seats
  + The first and last meeting was January 1918
  + The Bolsheviks walk out after Lenin’s legislation was rejected
  + Lenin orders the constituent assembly closed the next day
* Lenin imprisoned and murdered advocates for democracy
  + Even though communism is an economic system, and it could have been a democracy as well
  + Lenin is now a dictator
* Bolshevik government:
  + On March 3rd, 1918, they signed the Treaty of Breast-Litovsk
    - Between Germany and Russia to get Russia out of the War
    - Gave Germany
      * Poland, Ukraine, Finland, and the Baltics
      * 34% of Russian population
      * 32% of Russian agricultural land
      * 54% of Russian industry
      * 89% of Russian coal mines
  + March 8th: The Bolsheviks declared themselves as communist – government officials called each other comrade
  + March 11th: The capital is moved to Moscow because the Germans were too close to Petrograd

Civil War:

* Began June 1918
* White army: landlords, generals, business leaders
  + Launched a counter revolution backed by western powers
  + Led by Kornilov and the white guard
  + Japan, Great Britian, France, and US joined to guard military supplies, so they don’t fall into the Bolshevik’s hands
    - Japan wanted Russian territory
  + Cossacks (Ukrainian peasants) rebelled against grain sizes and joined the white army
    - They were targeted by Stalin
  + Wanted to annul the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
  + Ukraine, Baltics, and some of the Stans in central Asia wanted to gain independence
  + **The white army was disorganized because everyone had their own end goal**
  + A leader was lacking after Kornilov was killed
* Red Army
  + Was lead my Trotsky
  + Newly established cheka (secret police which later became NKBD then KGB)
    - Brutal concentration camps and deportations
* People left cities due to lack of food
* Stalin earned his reputation for a siege in Tsaritsyn
  + Elevated his military career
* Nationalist movement in Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Finland in 1918, Poland, Azerbaijan, and Armenia in 1920
* Kronstadt uprising in 1921
* The war lasted until 1922
  + Red army won, white army was dissolved
  + 13 million died
  + 2 million emigrated

Terror tactics

* If you keep people in fear, you keep them in check
* Red Terror: September 1918 to 1922
  + State sanctioned campaigns of mass killings by Lenin and the Bolsheviks
  + Silenced political enemies and dissuade resistance
    - Goal of Bolsheviks be the defenders of the working class
    - No trials, people were usually executed by firing squads
      * Everyone was suspicious of everyone else
      * Dangerous to mourn those who were targeted
    - People who were not shot were sent to concentration camps for later liquidation
    - Guess of up to 1.3 million victims
* White terror 1917-22
  + Killed tens of thousands of red supporters, revenge by white army
  + Began the civil war

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)**

* Formed in 1922
  + Many moved out of cities to find food
  + Inflation was very high, and people bartered for goods
  + There was famine and droughts
* Communist implement economic policies:
  + End private trade
  + Nationalize industry
  + Collective agriculture
  + Replaced money with state rations -> no work no food
* **Lenin**: Vladmir Ilyich Ulyanov
  + Son of Director of schools (lower noble)
  + Mother was raised on an estate
  + Became a revolutionary in 1887 after the gov executed his brother for a plot to kill tsar Alexander III
    - Family moved after they were under surveillance
  + Studied law and university and expelled for revolutionary protests
  + Joined social democrats and studied Marx
    - Later wrote books on Marx
  + Traveled abroad and met Martov (considered him a friend)
  + Was Arrested for writing a revolutionary worker’s pamphlet
    - Exiled to Siberia for 3 years
  + Started the Bolshevik Party
  + First head of the USSR
* **Leon Trotsky**: Lev Davidovich Bronstein
  + Son of Russian Jewish farmers
  + Exiled to Siberia for revolutionary activities
  + Escaped a forged a passport with the name Trotsky
  + Med Lenin in London (was abroad for 17 years)
  + Originally was Menshevik
  + Led the 1905 Revolution
  + Arrested and exiled to Siberia
  + Escaped to Europe and the US
  + Returned for the February Revolution in 1917, joined the Bolsheviks, arrested
  + Elected leader of Petrograd Soviet
  + Was the Commissar of foreign affairs
  + Commissar of war, commanded Red Army of Civil War
  + Exiled by Stalin in 1928
* **Joseph Stalin**
  + Georgian son of poor cobbler and washerwoman
  + Abused as a child
  + Attended seminary (educational institution for training clergy, academics, or ministry)
  + Expelled for forbidden texts and revolutionary activity
  + Face was scarred by smallpox
  + Joined politics underground in Caucasus
  + Early follower of Lenin
  + Arrested 7 times (prison/exile)
  + Served on the first Bolshevik central committee
  + Exiled to Siberia from 1913-1917
  + Wife died and he left his son
  + Communist party General Secretary 1922
  + Lenin’s successor
* Romanovs
  + March 1917: Nicholas requested asylum in Britian
    - King George initially granted then rescinded
  + Moved from Alexander Palace to Tobolsk (Siberia) to the Urals in a mansion
    - Held in the Urals mansion for 78 days
      * “House of Special Purpose”
      * “Yellow house”
      * “Ipatiev House”
    - Servants were not a fan of the tsar
    - They were crass and rude which made Nicholas fear for his daughters’ safety
    - The princesses slept on the floor and were only allowed outside 1 hour a day
    - A fake letter from the French saying they could take refuge had the Romanovs ready to go
  + July 16th and 17th, 1918 the white army advanced
    - The Romanovs were awakened in the middle of the night and taken to the basement for safety
    - They were shot by Bolshevik revolutionaries ordered by the Ural regional Soviet
    - Nicholas and Alexi likely died instantly
    - The girls had jewels sown into their bodices (to prove they were royals in case of escaping) and were not killed by bullets, so they were stabbed
    - The bodies were covered in acid, burned, and the remains were dumped in an iron mine
      * 5 bodies were found at first and 2 were found later (why rumors of Princess Anastasia getting away were formed)
  + Church now stands to commemorate as holy martyrs

War Communism: Started June 1918

* Lenin actions:
  + Ended all private trade
  + Nationalized industry and manufacturing
  + Collectivized agriculture
    - Requisitioned (demand the use or supply of) surplus grain from peasant farmers to feed Red Army
  + Replaced money with state rationing
* Food Rations – 1918
  + Dependent on level of work:
    - office/stationary workers = less food
    - Manual labor = middle amount of food
    - Heavy work = high amount of food
  + Shock groups were anyone considered essential for war effort and got more food rations
  + Low norms -> non-working
  + Special cases were the sick, elderly, and children
  + Advantages
    - Easier in capital cities and non-farming industry towns
    - Non-industrial towns can be removed from rations as they grow their own food
    - Not needed to feed those not working in Soviets
* In 1920 the military united and converted to labor armies
  + Armies and laborers sharked food
  + Registered each worker and item produced
* Mass unrest and deaths from 1921 famine, falling living standards

1921 Famine: Povolzhye famine

* Spring 1921-22
* Severe droughts, WWI, economic disturbance form revolutions, civil war, and war communism caused
  + Also, rail systems that did not distribute food efficiently
* About 5 million people died, many resorted to cannibalism
* Soviet had no means of effectively dealing with it
* Bolsheviks accepted famine relief from foreign charities

Lenin’s New Economic Policy (NEP)

* IN 1921 Nep was introduced as a “temporary deviation, a tactical retreat”
  + Building a mixed socialism and capitalism economy
  + Necessary to revive the market
* State retained control of the economy (steel, coal, and railways)
* State regulated and developed socialist economic sector
  + Cooperatives and collective farms
  + Prevented backsliding into capitalism
* Cooperative Farms:
  + Egalitarian ownership: the same percentage and rights in decision making
    - Work and land jointly on farms
    - Livestock and tools were private property
  + During War communism producers and consumers were required to belong
    - Under state/army control
    - Distributed food in cities
  + Under NEP membership was voluntary
    - Served as intermediary between state and farmers
    - Subsidized by state against Kulaks – higher sell prices and better discounts
  + **Consumer cooperatives**: concerned principally with retail and wholesale trade
  + **Agricultural credit cooperative’s** primary purpose to make short term loans to members
  + Precursors to collectives in the USSR
* Collective Farms:
  + State owned
  + Peasants and workers from many households belong to the collective
    - Large scale commune
  + Rewards based on state policies and **quotas**
  + Post-war communism goal:
    - Set-up large state-owned mechanized farms managed by experts (central planning)
      * State makes all the decisions (not really experts)
    - Utilize newest inventions of science and technology
  + State controls and owns, was originally voluntary
  + In 1929 State program took private holdings – quota driven
    - Peasants were forced to join
    - Addition capital was made by increasing exports
    - Kolkhoz was the agricultural collective after 1929
    - Kulaks as a class to be liquidated (don’t join = death)
  + Get to set a price
* NEP legalizes small-scale private trade: manufacturing, farming, and handicrafts
* Lenin wanted to develop rural cooperatives
  + Replaced food requisitioning from farmers with lenient tax: pay in production
    - Peasants paid a fixed amount of grain each year
    - Surplus grain could be sold at fixed rates for consumer goods, or receive credit to purchase tools and obtain agronomic aid
      * Some peasants grow wealth (kulaks)
      * Creates an incentive to produce
* Small factories allowed to make profit
* Traders could make and sell goods at a profit
* Economy rebounded: private trade improved shortages
* Harvest yields up 17%, higher than the golden age in the 1900s
* Many Bolsheviks felt betrayed because of capitalism aspects
  + Called NEP “new exploitation of proletariat”
* Long-term plan for collective farms
  + Mechanized production
  + Guaranteed food supply with state-fixed contracts
  + Supposed to be gradual and voluntary
  + State incentives through financial and agricultural aid
* As currency stabilized, tax paid in cash

Back to the USSR

* 1922 USSR: Confederation of Russia, Belorussia, Ukraine, and Transcaucasian federation
  + Transcaucasian federation divided in 1936 -> Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan
  + Communist politburo (decision making body) ruled country
* In 1922 Stalin was appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party (today the highest position)
  + Gets to decide who is and is not a member
  + Took advantage of any opportunity
  + Has a lot of power -> “blackmail files”
* United Labor schools
  + Children taught science and economy – interactive
  + Organization as mini versions of the soviet state (like how we have ASB)
  + All achievement and failures were public (graphs, tables, pie charts displayed)
  + All children encouraged to set up councils to monitor pupils and teachers for anti-Soviet news
  + Encouraged to play at being revolutionaries
    - 10-year-olds join the Pioneers: swore an oath to “stand firmly for the cause of our communist party”

Last Days of Lenin:

* Was almost entirely bedridden in late 1923 after suffering from a series of strokes
  + His body gradually became more and more paralyzed
* In 1924 he began aligning with Trotsky
  + In a letter sent to Trotsky he expressed his concern that Stalin wanted power
    - Stalin burned this letter
* At one point, he began convulsing (not typical of a stroke) and fell into a coma
  + Very possibly poisoned (Stalin’s favorite method)
  + Died on January 21, 1924
    - Theaters and shops were closed for 1 week
    - Portraits draped in red and black ribbons in windows
    - Peasants visited a rest home at Gorki to pay respects
    - In 3 days ½ mission mourners watched as Lenin's body was carried
    - Statues and monuments were quickly built
  + Lenin wanted to be buried next to his mother, but Stalin had him embalmed
    - He hired a team of people to make his body last -> commission for immortalization
    - To this day, the formula has not been shared
    - The body was placed in a wooden crypt, later replaced by granite
    - Mausoleum (tomb) by Kremin on the Will of the Red Square
    - Opened to the public in August 1924 and remains to this day

Trotsky:

* In 1924, Stalin introduced “socialism in one country”
* Different from Trotsky’s emphasis on the Marxist world revolution
* Stalin coined “Trotskyism” to mean elitism, factionalism (characterized by dissent), and lack of connection to workers and peasants
* Trotsky was the most recognizable heir apparent
  + Zinoviev and Kamenev are the only opponents
  + They joined with Trotsky in 1926 to oppose Stalin
* In 1927, Stalin expelled Trotsky and his followers from the communist party
  + Was exiled to Kazakhstan for a year, then deported to Turkey in 1928
  + Trotsky labeled Stalin as a “totalitarian” leader and wrote about the need for a political revolution
  + Stalin sent a hitman – Trotsky avoided by moving around to France, Norway, and eventually Mexico
  + Stalin’s assassins hunted from country to country
* In May 1940, an assassination attempt failed
* There was a successful assassination in August from a pickaxe to the head – Trotsky died the next day

Stalin’s Plans: 1928-1932

* Forged alliances with ethnic groups in previous jobs
  + Promised culture, language, and traditions, and for their value to be maintained
* Industrial production fell 13% from the pre-war level due to the 10 million deaths
* Social welfare systems were set up
  + Health services were free
  + Work accident insurances were put in place
  + Kindergarten expanded for working moms
  + Paid holidays were implemented
  + Education and literacy were emphasized (native languages were taught)
* In 1927, about 50% of peasant households belonged to agricultural cooperatives
* 1927 – NEP disintegrates
  + Breakdown in grain supply to cities, money from this was used to build industry
* After 1927, heavy taxes were placed on Kulak farms
* Credits were given to collective farms – rapid growth
  + Peasants joined smaller, more informal collectives
* First plan: 1928
  + 5 years to speed up industrialization
  + Command economy: all economic decisions were made by the central government (state)
    - Set high production goals: mining, railways, electricity, and manufacturing
    - Made Russia a world leader in industry
  + Super high quotas for agriculture
    - Farms forcibly consolidated into state collectives
    - Some Kulaks destroyed fields and slaughtered livestock in protest
    - The government took all harvest, so there was no food or grain/seed for the next growing season
    - Was meant to control peasants: easier tax collection, provided more food in cities
      * Peasants count no longer own land
      * All equipment (livestock, produce, and homes) was given up
      * Required to work in collectivized farms
    - Agricultural production dropped
      * Was blamed on Kulaks, who were only 4% of the population (however, many more were lumped in – those who resisted changes)
      * These kulaks were ordered to be shot, deported, or sent to Gulag labor camps
  + In 1931, 1000 specialized settlements were made to receive 300 Kulak families
    - 2 million people were exiled over the next year
    - Many did not survive
    - The purpose was to remove defenders of the old ways – the biggest threat to the new ways

Holodomor (death by starvation) 1932-33

* Most European countries classified as a genocide
* Harvests were poor, state procurements were high (quotas)
* Officials submitted exaggerated harvest figures to win favor from Moscow
* A famine began in 1931 and lasted until 1934
  + Agricultural managers were appointed for loyalty to the party and not expertise
  + Agricultural surplus was used to invest in industry and not feed people
* In 1930, Ukrainian production goals were not met: the entire harvest and the next year’s seed and grain were taken
  + The Russians would take everything from villagers – food, livestock, shoes
  + Anyone who was caught with hidden food was sent to Siberia or killed
  + Houses were torn apart to look for hidden grain
  + Police and guards carried rods with sharp ends to check if there was any buried grain
  + People’s bodies were left in the streets because those alive were too weak to move them
  + Trains stopped running, so Ukraine was blocked off
  + Guards were stationed outside of towns so people couldn’t leave or enter
  + People who were caught with grain were executed publically and used as examples
  + The crisis was attempted to be concealed by the government
  + 1/3 of the region (Caucasus/Kazakhstan included) died
  + People would kill livestock, rodents, pets, eat tree bark, unripe harvests, grasses, and weeds
  + In some cases, people resorted to cannibalism
* Propaganda in the mainland led people to feel justified
* Ukraine was a huge grain producer and Stalin wanted to control it
* So many people died that people were sent to Ukraine in resettlement programs to restart labor

Key Dates and Events:

Russo-Japanese war: 1904-05

WWI: 1914-1918

Civil War: 1918-1922

1905 Revolutions:

* Bloody Sunday, January
* September & October 20-30 general strikes
* October 9th: Reforms delivered to Tsar
* Result in the October manifesto (signed 1930)

1917 Revolutions:

* February Revolution at the end of February
* April: Lenin revolutionizes Bolsheviks with April Thesis
* October Revolution: October 24

Tsars:

* Alexander II: 1855-1881 (the liberator)
* Alexander III: 1881-1894 (the Russian Bear – Russification)
* Nicholas II: 1894-1917

USSR Created 1922

NEP: 1921

War Communism: Right when the Bolsheviks took over (June 1918) – 1921

Stalin: 1924

5-year plan: 1928-1932

Famines:

* 1861: after the Emancipation Manifesto
* 1891-92: bad harvests and Alexander III’s lack of peasant programs
* 1921: during the civil war and post WWI
* 1931-34 (Including the Holodomor)

Socialism vs. Communism vs. Capitalism

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aspect | Capitalism | Socialism | Communism |
| Ownership of Means of Production | Private individuals or corporations | State or community | Shared ownership, no private property |
| Economic Organization | Market-driven, free-market competition | Central planning, mixed economy | Central planning, command economy (central government controls everything) |
| Distribution of Wealth | The profit motive, wealth inequality is tolerated | Aim for some equality; wealth is redistributed | A classless society, equal distribution of resources |
| Social Welfare | limited social welfare, reliance on the private sector for services | Social safety nets and public services | Universal welfare, public ownership of services |
| Role of Government | Limited role in the economy, limited intervention | Actively regulates the economy and provides social services | In proletariat rule, the State controls all aspects of society |
| Class Structure | Distinct classes, wealth, and income disparities | May have social classes, but with less disparity than capitalism | Aim for no classes with no social hierarchy |