**Capitalism:** Individuals own private property and control resources for profit. Production and distribution left up to market forces.

**Socialist:** State or community own resources and dictate distribution.

**Communist:** After socialism – no property, class, or government

**Populists:**

What is to be done pamphlet 1863 – Critiqued Tsarist regime, advocated for socialism, called for the emancipation of women

“Going to People” campaign 1870 brought socialist ideas to peasants, didn’t go well peasants reported them

Opposed industrialization and effects of capitalism

Russia should become socialist with communes (essentially groups living together)

Criticized autocratic Tsar, mixed ideas but knew Russia needed to change

Splinter group(Peoples Will) killed Alexander the 2nd

**Liberals:**

Wanted a democracy modeled on European systems

Fostered middle class and not violent

Factions:

 Octoberists: Supported reforms of October Manifesto

Constitutional Democrats: Advocated for universal suffrage and more civil rights not mentioned in the manifesto

Supported Prov Gov after Revolution

**Socialists:**

Grew from populist movements

Factions:

The **Social Revolutionaries** led by Victor Chernov focused on improving peasant communities, wanted land distribution, and collective ownership of production

Conducted many assassinations including Peter Stolyn

Revolutionaries were focused on peasants and agrarian based revolution vs Democrats were focused on the industrial proletariat

The **Social Democrats** which split into the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks in 1903 who supported industrialization

**Mensheviks:** Believed Russia wasn’t ready for socialism due to its underdeveloped capitalism system. Wanted gradual reforms headed by Julius Martov.

**Bolsheviks:** Advocated for small, highly skilled group to lead revolution. Wanted immediate violent action, headed by Vladmir Lenin.

**Conservatives:** Supported Tsarist autocracy, led white army.

**Karl Marx:**

1818: Karl Marx born to a Jewish family in Trier, Germany.

Rejected religion and adopted anti-religious beliefs.

Moved to Paris, where he met Friedrich Engels.

Co-authored The Communist Manifesto (1848).

Wrote The German Ideology and Das Kapital.

 **Ideas:**

 Society divided into Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

 Problems w/ Communism:

-Based on exploitation of workers

-Rich controls lives of poor

-Rich always have more than they need

-Alienation as private ownership divides the people and work is competitive

-Overtime results in rich getting richer

-Society shaped by forces of production

 Religion is “opium of people”

Marxist Stage Theory:

Primitive communism, no classes, hunted gathered for survival, no private property

Imperialism: slave vs slave owner, strong get land

Feudalism: Aristocracy owns land, peasant workers exploited, created merchant/capital system

Capitalism: bourgeoisie vs proletariat

Socialism: State managers vs workers, dictatorship of proletariat

Communism

Marx Utopia:

“From each according to their ability, to each according to their needs”

Eliminate all private ownership

Marx believed in perfect humans - all loyal and incorruptible

Unified world culture

No religion or politics

Science and tech will eliminate want

Process of history ends

**Communist Manifesto:**

Co-authored by Marx and Engels in 1848.

Advocated for a proletarian revolution to overthrow the bourgeoisie.

Promoted the abolition of private property and collective ownership of production.

Famous slogan: “Workers of the World Unite.”

**Cult of Personality:**

Idolization of political leaders, used to maintain control

**State of Empire:**

 (**1855-1881): Alexander II becomes Tsar.**

Removes serf system through **emancipation manifesto** but ties them to the mir (village communes) with redemption payments.

Nobles sold land to state who sold it to peasant communities, sticking them with a 49 year payback period. Ended up causing more poverty as peasants got stuck with crappy land as nobles kept the good land.

Expansion of railroad

Reforms begin but maintain strict censorship and suppress revolutionary activity.

Ems Ukase Passed

Created Zemstvos(local workers council/local government) (often nobles)

**(1881-1894): Alexander III ascends after Alexander II’s assassination**.

Implements Russification (purify Russia from revolutionaries and western ideas) and anti-Semitic policies like restricting Jews to the Pale of Settlement. Supported Christianity.

“Land captains” created who oversee communes, dictate legal disputes

Russian culture/art flourished

Started Trans Siberian railroad

Encourages industrialization, building chunks of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

1891-1892 Famine downplayed then asked for help from relief groups

Replaces German alliance with French

Public opposition grows due to famine (36 million peasants starve in 1891) and economic inequality.

**(1894-1917): Nicholas II becomes Tsar.**

Rapid industrialization makes Russia the 5th wealthiest country by the late 19th century.

Growth of middle class

Peasants move to cities, leading to labor unrest and the emergence of trade unions.

Publicly shamed pogroms and discrimination

Public opposition grows due to famine (36 million peasants starve in 1891) and economic inequality.

**Russo Japanese War (1904-1905):**

Conflict over trans-Siberian railroad (1904-1905), Manchuria, and Korea

(Add more about battles)

**Treaty of Portsmouth:**

T Roosevelt brokered treaty of Portsmouth, giving Japan Korea, Southern Manchuria. Port Arthur, and railroad

Led to Japan Russia relations improving but Japan U.S declining

 **1905 Revolution and General Strike:**

January 1905 - Bloody Sunday a wave of worker strikes in St. Petersburg

Father Georgy Gabon organized mass demonstration, led to police firing on demonstrators starting country-wide uprising

Nicholas left city leaving uncle grand duke in charge

(Other strikes)

September 1905 General Strike led by Leon Trotsky and workers council – all factories, railways shut down, led to October manifesto

**October Manifesto, Fundamental Laws, Duma:**

1905 October Manifesto – guaranteed liberties, worker unions, and limited monarchy (Duma) signed by Nicholas (proposed by Sergei Witte minister of finance)

Fundamental Laws – Russian Parliament(Duma) ironed out, legislation created for civil liberties, Tsar could revoke liberties under martial law, and could dissolve the Duma

Duma - Bicameral legal system where half of upper house appointed by Tsar and half by nobles, lower house was elected

 Approves any legislature but Tsar maintains “supreme autocratic power”

Workers council shut down

**Petr Stolypin and Reforms:**

Elected in 1906, focused on agricultural reform

Allowed peasants to leave mir (village communes), and created peasant banks

 Allowed purchasing of land turning peasants into kulaks

Stolypin assassinated 1911 at opera marking end of last hope for Tsar autocracy

1912-1914 massive miner strikes sparked by Lena Goldfield Massacre

Loyal to Tsar, very tough on crime, good for people of Russia, and was last opportunity for Tsar to really stay in power

**WW1:**

Russia joins allied power (Britain, France, Italy, Japan) vs central powers (Ottomans, Austria-Hungary, Germany)

Russia changed St. Petersburg to Petrograd

Industry lagged leading to questioning of autocracy

Used scorched-earth tactic when retreating from Germany leading to severe Russian food shortages

War led many women to work outside of their homes sparking February Revolutions

(After October Revolution and Bolsheviks take control) **Brest-Litvosk** treaty gave Germany Poland, Baltics, Ukraine, and Finland taking Russia out of WW1

Treaty of Versailles nullifies agreement

**1917 Revolutions**

WW1 also resulted in severe shortages WW1 had led many women to work outside of their homes, though they were severely underpaid

Led to February Revolution, with Nicholas calling for military

Soldiers killed protesters but eventually switched sides

Nicholas the 2nd abdicated to Aleksei who then abdicated to Grand Duke Michal

The Provisional Government (liberals) and Petrograd Soviet (workers, soldiers) emerged as opposing powers

Prov Gov says Soviet will remain in war

Vladimir Lenin returns publishing April Thesis calling for withdrawal of land and redistribution of land to peasants

Kerensky becomes Prime Minister of War in Prov Gov, Kerensky’s leadership results in many defeats

First Congress of Soviets dominated by Social Democrats and Mensheviks

Kerensky becomes leader of Prov Gov

Kornilov (leader of military) affair occurs where Kornilov attempts coup of government, prov gov Bolsheviks banded together, metal workers talked troops down

Bolsheviks hold power in Petrograd Soviet, Trotsky becomes leader of Soviet

October Revolution begins with Bolsheviks (Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin) attack the Prov Gov

Red Guards (Petrograd Soviet) vs White Guards (Prov Gov)

Bolsheviks win creating the Soviet, Lenin becomes chairman, Trotsky the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Stalin the Commissar for Nationalities

Capital is moved to Moscow

Red terror – 1918 campaign killing and and arrests against anyone deemed to go against Bolshevik ideals before civil war(before Civil War)

**Russian Civil War (1918-1922):**Begins against Bolsheviks (now Communist) party by mainly conservatives

Romanovs seek political amnesty in Britain are accepted then rejected, Romanovs are executed

Lot of quality-of-life improvements – abortions, divorces, increased education

Landlords, generals, property owners led by Kornilov and backed by western powers attacked the Soviets

Kornilov dies, scattering white army

Trotsky built up red army crushing the white army

Red Terror + White Terror

During the war there were tons of detentions and executions

Civil war ending signified start of USSR and they took back countries lost in Brest-Litvosk

Stalin becomes general secretary of party

**War Communism:**

Lenin ended private trade, nationalized economy, collectivized agriculture

Forced grain requisitioning (took surplus often leaving peasants with nothing) sending grain to soldiers and industrial workers

1920 decree on rations

Divided population into priority ration groups (given more rations like soldiers or city workers)

Didn’t feed non-soviets

**New Economic Policy(1921-1928):**

War communism had caused horrible famines and market crashes, so Lenin needed to be more lenient

It was aimed at rebuilding socialism through a mixed economy

State still controlled mining and railways

Reinstated cooperatives farms

People all had share and worked jointly on farms, livestock and tools private property

Cooperative – farmers voluntarily pool resources and work on large estate

Collective – farmers forced to work on state land

Membership in these cooperatives were voluntary

Agriculture credit cooperatives were made to give short-term loans to members (precursor to collectives)

Legalized small scale private trade

Tax in Kind Policy - surplus grain could be sold taken grain was redistributed across nation, consistent grain tax implemented

Goal was to mechanize production

Lenin died 1924 due to potential poisoning

Ended due to wanting speedier industrialization, though it greatly improved economy and wellbeing

**Stalin vs Trotsky:**

Stalin focused on socialism is one country vs Trotsky wanted Marxist world revolution

Trotsky was most likely heir, Stalin framed him as elitist and uncaring about workers/peasants

Stalin expels Trotsky in 1927 to Kazakhstan then to Turkey

**5 Year Plan (1928-1932):**

Forged alliances between ethnic groups so more acceptance

Social welfare system – free healthcare, accident insurance

Command economy - all decisions made by central government

High production goals, quotas for agriculture production, no peasant ownership of land

Kulaks destroyed land and protests led to them being sent to the gulag

Aimed to destroy defenders of old rural life - mass exiles

**Holodomor (1932-1933):**

Harvest bad, and exaggerated harvest figures lead to great deal of produce being taken from farmers

Lead to horrible famine, specifically in Ukraine

Soviet government prevented people from leaving

(Two questions from packet)

**3 Famines:**

**1860 famine after Emancipation Manifesto**

(1891-1892) -

(1921-1922) – Caused by War Communism

(1932-1933) - Holodomor

**Kerensky:** Served as minister of justice, then minister of war, then prime minister of Provisional Government following February Revolution. As war minister he failed the June Offensive (attack against Germany) weakening morale. Clashed with Kornilov after promotion to prime minister. After Bolshevik overthrow in October, joined white army then, Kerensky fled to U.S.

**Lenin:** Was a revolutionist causing him to get thrown in exile under Nicholas 2nd. After he fled and lived abroad. Lenin became part of the Social Democratic party and led to its split in 1903 as the head of the Bolsheviks. He lived in Switzerland as he faced prosecution from the Tsar, but returned after February Revolution, writing the April Thesis which demanded the end of the war, and land for peasants. Then became leader of Russia after October Revolution.

**Stalin:** Sided with Bolsheviks 1903. After 1917 Revolution was appointed Commissar for Nationalities. Became General Secretary of the communist party after Civil War and became leader of Russia after Lenin death through propaganda and joining forces with Zenoviev and Kamenev. Created the 5 year plan.

**Trotsky:** Led the workers council during 1905 revolution, leading to his arrest. Was then exiled. Trotsky returned from exile in 1917 after February Revolution and was chairman of Petrograd Soviet. Became the Commissar for Foreign Affairs for the Soviet. Organized and led the Red Army during the Russian Civil War. After Lenin died, Stalin had too much influence leading him to be kicked out of the Communist party in 1927. Trotsky moved around the world eventually being assassinated in Mexico.

**Kornilov:** Was leader of military for the Prov Gov, potentially led a coup against Kerensky, then led the white army in the Civil War.