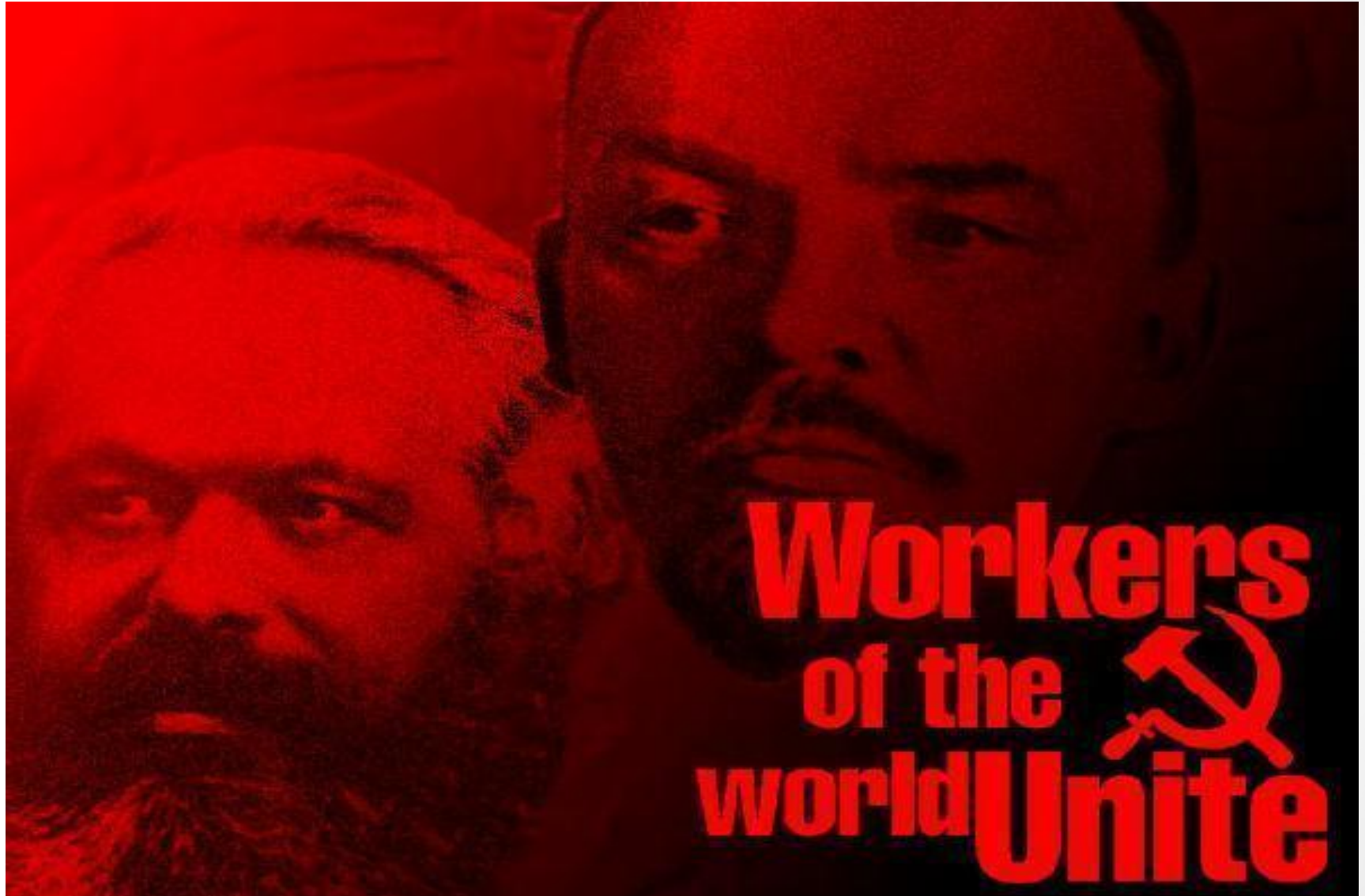


Module 12

Revolution and Nationalism



Lesson 1: Revolution in Russia





Revolution and Civil War in Russia, 1914–1920. Revolutionary and civil unrest was greatest in those areas of Russia with the greatest concentrations of peasants. Kulaks, the more prosperous peasants, were severely repressed for resisting the requisitioning of food after 1918.

Russia Pre-Revolution

- 1913 marked the 300th anniversary of the Romanov Dynasty ruling in Russia.
- **Nicholas II**, the **czar** of Russia, was a weak and ineffective leader.
- Russia was controlled by landowning nobles, priests, and an autocratic tsar.
- The majority peasant population suffered stark poverty.
- As Russia began to industrialize, a small middle class emerged.

Unrest Deepens

- Moderates pressed for a new constitution and social change.
- Nicholas II blocked attempts to limit his authority.
- He relied on his secret police to impose his power.
- Revolutionaries plotted radical plots to lead peasants to overthrow the tsarist regime.
- **Marxists** (revolutionaries) tried to ignite revolution among the **proletariat**- the growing class of factory and railroad workers, miners, and urban wage earners.
- A revolution would occur when the time was right!

Impact of World War I

- WWI quickly strained Russian resources as factories could not produce enough military supplies.
- Many soldiers had no rifles or ammunition, causing millions to die.
- In a patriotic gesture, **Nicholas II** went to the front lines to take charge of the military.
- His decision was a disastrous mistake.
- He left all power to his wife, tsarina Alexandra to make decisions in domestic affairs.
- Alexandra relied on the advice of **Gregory Rasputin**, an illiterate peasant self-proclaimed “holy man.”
- Alexandra believed Rasputin had miracle healing powers after he helped her son, who suffered from hemophilia.
- Fearing the monarchy would end, a group of Russian nobles killed Rasputin on December 29, 1916.

#1

Outline

- I. **Czars Resist Change** (pg. 444)
 - A. **Czars Continue Autocratic Rule**
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- II. **Russia Industrializes**
 - A. **Rapid Industrialization**
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - B. **The Revolutionary Movement Grows**
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.

III. Crisis at Home and Abroad

A. The Russo-Japanese War

1.

2.

B. Bloody Sunday: The Revolution of 1905

1.

2.

3.

C. World War I: The Final Blow

1.

2.

3.

The Fall of the Tsar: video

Rasputin



Alexis



Alexandra



Nicholas II



The March Revolution

- In March 1917, women textile workers in Petrograd led a citywide strike.
- In the next 5 days, riots erupted over a shortage of bread and fuel.
- Later, Russian soldiers (navy) joined the revolution after disobeying orders to shoot the protestors.
- The local protest exploded into a national uprising called the **March Revolution**.
- It forced the czar, Nicholas II and his family to abdicate his throne. The 300 year reign of the Romanov Dynasty ended.
- A new provisional government was set up and the decision was made to continue fighting in WWI.
- As a result, more radical protests grew out of the **Soviets**, local councils consisting of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The Bolshevik Revolution

- **Read pg. 448 to 449.**
- Why did the Germans help Vladimir Lenin return to Russia?
- Why did the Bolsheviks lose support and cause a civil war in Russia?

#2a

- How did each of the following help to ignite the full-scale revolution?

1. Policies of the czars pg. 444	
2. Industrialization and .economic growth pg. 445	
3. The Russo-Japanese War pg. 446	
4. “Bloody Sunday” pg. 446	
5. World War I pg. 447	
6. The March Revolution pg. 448	

#2b

- How did each of the following help the **Bolsheviks** gain and hold political control?

7. November 1917 Revolution pg. 448	
8. Civil War between the Red and White Armies pg. 449	
9. Organization of Russia into republics pg. 451	

#2c

- What role did each of the following play in the Russian Revolution?

10. Karl Marx pg. 451-52	
11. V.I. Lenin pg. 451-52	
12. Leon Trotsky pg. 451-52	

Witness History Video

- *The Fall of the Tsar*



Lenin and the Bolsheviks



Video Clip

- Trotsky in Mexico
- Read pg. 453: *Stalin Becomes Dictator*
- Guardian video: Memories from his grandson.
- Leon Trotsky's unique relationship with Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo while living in exile in Mexico.

Stalin

Lenin

Trotsky

