

AUTOCRACY

Tsar Nicholas II

Appointed
by God

Had
unlimited
political
power

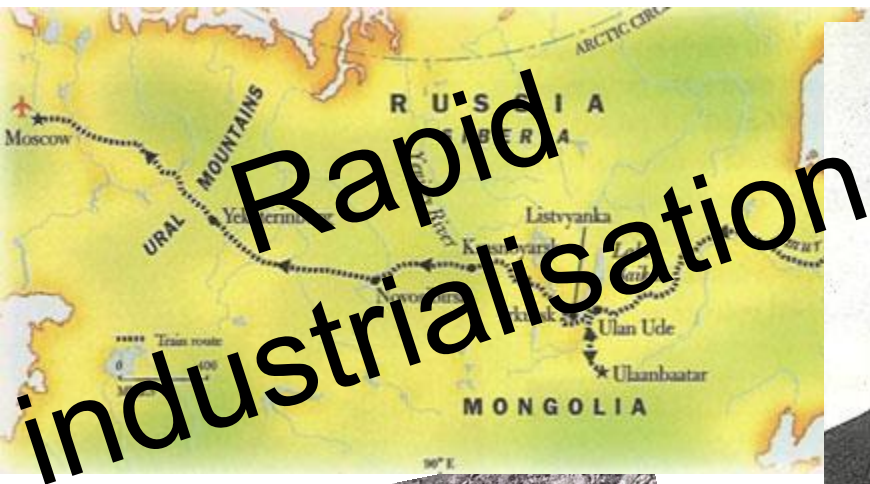


Unwilling to
make political
reforms

Forced to
abdicate in
1917

AUTOCRACY

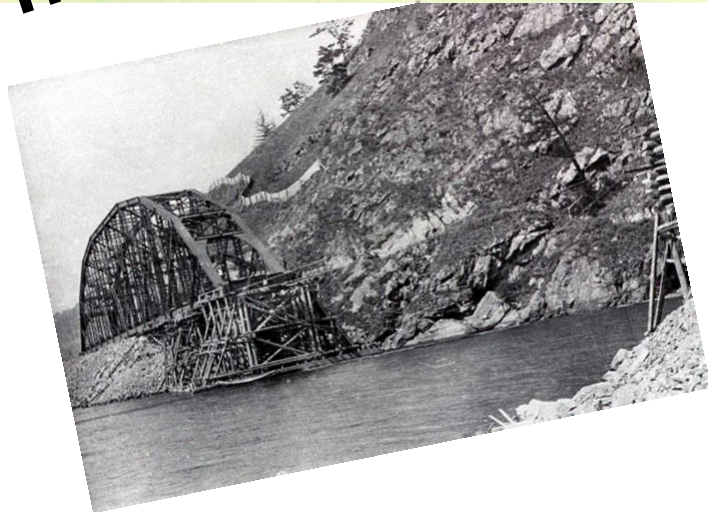
Tsar Nicholas II's Government...



Social Reforms.

- Improve working conditions.
- Trade Unions.

SERGIE WITTE



OPPOSITION TO TSARIST RULE 1881 - 1905

Populists

Liberals

Social Democrats

Marxists

Socialist Revolutionaries

Russo-Japanese War

1904 - 1905



1905

Father Gapon
takes petition
to the Tsar



Bloody Sunday

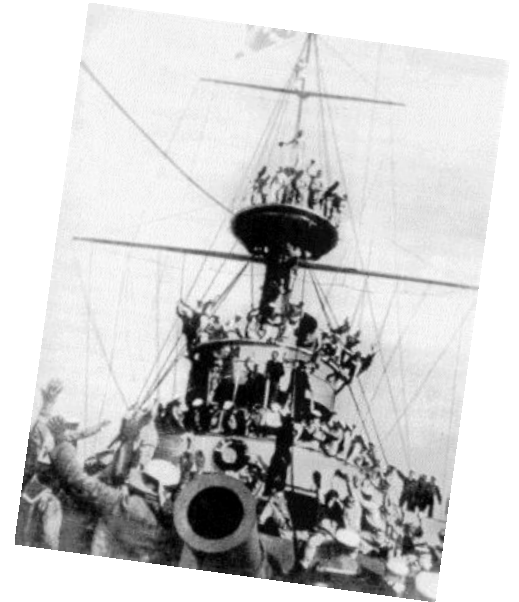


Tsar orders
troops to fire

1905

Troubled Year!

- Strikes in other cities – wanted better wages and working conditions
- June 1905 sailors on battleship *Potemkin mutiny*.
- May/June - Middle class liberals demand political changes
- June/July - Peasant riots
- September – Peace Treaty. Troops return.
- October – General strike. Soviets formed.



1905

OCTOBER MANIFESTO

Promised:-

- Parliament (DUMA) elected by the people
- Civil rights – freedom of speech
- The right to form political parties and
Uncensored newspapers
- BUT**

Fundamental Laws

- Russian State is one and indivisible
- Russian language is the language of the State
- Supreme Autocratic power belongs to the Tsar
- No law can be passed without the approval of the Tsar
- The Tsar appoints and dismisses Ministers

AUTOCRACY

Tsar Nicholas II's Government...

**Land
Reforms**



***Social
Reforms***

**Political
Reforms
—
DUMA**

Peter Stolypin:-

OPPOSITION TO TSARIST RULE 1908 - 1917

Bolsheviks

Mensheviks

**Liberals - from 1906 split into
Octobrists and Kadets**

Trudoviks

Tsar involves Russia in Great War 1914



Revolution

FEBRUARY 1917

1. *Bread Rationing –
Queues*

2. March to
commemorate
*International
Women's Day*
on 23rd February
1917

4. Tsar orders DUMA
to disband – THEY
REFUSE!

3. **Strikes –
Pulitov Works
Strikes spread**

5. Troops join
crowds!

THE FALL OF AUTOCRACY



Tsar Nicholas II is forced to
abdicate.

Dual Power

Provisional Government

Petrograd Soviet

- Coalition
 - Lack authority
 - Land question
 - Urban discontent
 - Continuation of WWI
- Soviet Order No. 1 – claimed authority over all Russian Troops

Provisional Government



Alexander Kerensky

The July Days...

- Demonstrations against war and government
- Loyal troops cleared streets
- Bolsheviks discredited

The Kornilov Affair

- AUGUST 1917. General Kornilov ordered troops to march on the capital; aim was to overthrow Kerensky's government.
- Some Bolsheviks and workers of Petrograd were given weapons to defend the city and the Government
- **Coup failed** – railway operators refused to bring Kornilov's trains to Petrograd; Kornilov arrested.
- KEY CONSEQUENCES...

The Bolsheviks

- Bolsheviks - 'Men of the Majority'
- Increasing popularity in 1917

**Peace, Bread, Land
and All Power to the
Soviets**

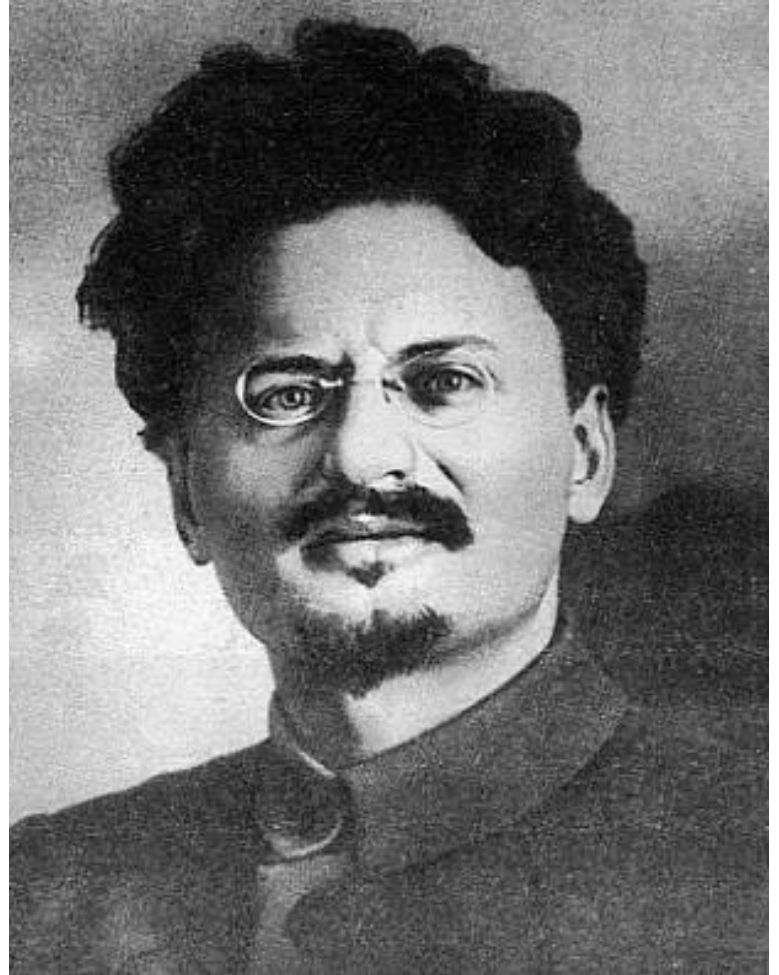


LENIN

- Vladimir Ulyanov
- Born in Simbrisk 1870
- Marxist
- Lived in London with his wife Krupskaya from 1900
- Set up revolutionary newspaper 'Iskra' (The Spark)
- Developed Marxism – Leninism,
- Leader of Bolshevik Party



- Lev Bronstein
- Born 1879 in the Ukraine
- Marxist
- Great public speaker
- Influential in October Revolution, Civil War and leading figure in Bolshevik Party.
- Exiled by Stalin.
- 1940 killed in Mexico with an ice pick.



Leon Trotsky

OCTOBER REVOLUTION 1917

Bolsheviks seize power
on behalf of the workers.



Civil War 1918 - 1921

Reds

v.

Whites

- War Communism
- Trotsky and the Red Army
- Weaknesses of Whites
- Murder of Romanov family

COMMUNISM

Marxist-Leninist version of a classless society in which capitalism is overthrown by a working-class revolution that gives ownership and control of wealth and property to the state.

N.E.P

New Economic Policy 1921

- **Tax in kind on Peasants – 10% of grain**
- **Grain requisitioning ends**
- **Free market reintroduced**
- **Small businesses legalised**
- **State control of heavy industry, banking and transport.**



Lenin's death

21 January 1924



- Mausoleum built in Moscow's Red Square to house his embalmed body
- Petrograd renamed Leningrad
- Cult of Lenin established

Zinoviev

Stalin

Tomsky

Kamenev

**Battle over
leadership**

Rykov

Trotsky

Bukharin

Key issues in leadership contest...

- **Collective leadership OR Dictatorship**
- NEP and industrialisation
- **‘Permanent Revolution’ versus ‘Socialism in One Country’**

- Born in Georgia
1878/79 Josef
Djugashvili
- First Pseudonym –
Koba
- Second Pseudonym –
Stalin ‘Man of Steel’
- Sole leader of Soviet
Russia by 1929.

Joseph Stalin





COLLECTIVISATION



- Modernise agriculture
- Join farms together under state control
- Kolkhoz





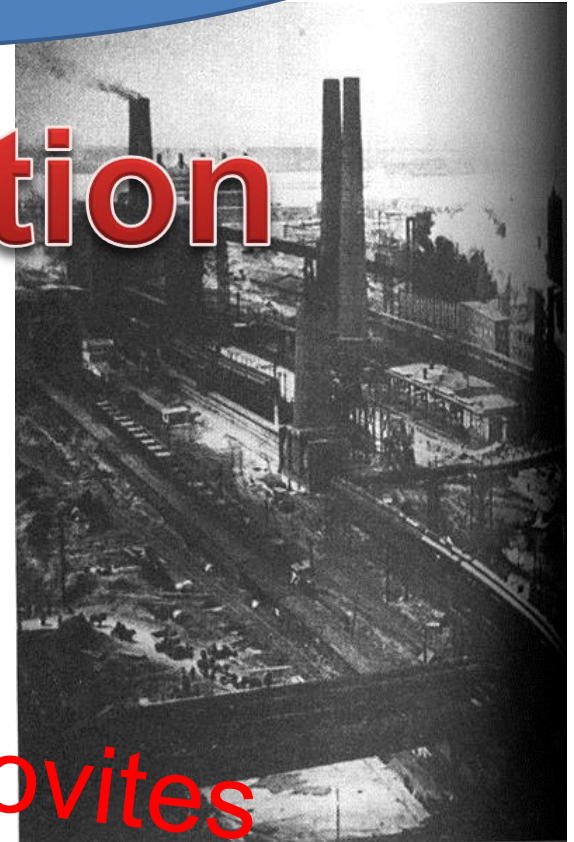
We are going full steam ahead along the road of industrialisation to socialism, leaving behind our century old Russian backwardness. We are becoming a metallic country, an automotive country, a tractor country.
Stalin – November 1929

Industrialisation

Five Year Plans

Magnitogorsk

Stakhanovites



Purges and Terror

- Industrial Trials 1928 – 1934
- Murder of Sergei Kirov in 1934
- The 'Great Purge' 1936 – 1938
- Show Trials 1936 – Zinoviev and Kamenev
- Show Trials 1938 – Bukharin, Rykov, Yagoda



**Gulag
Labour Camp**

