

Russian Imperialism & Communism

Outcome: Russian Revolution & Communism

1. Setting the Stage: Ripe for Revolution

- Cruel and oppressive rule of 19th Century czars caused _____
- 1881, reformist Czar Alexander II _____ by upset revolutionaries

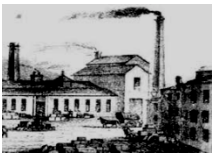
2. Czars Resist Change

- Alexander III halted all reforms and clung to _____ (_____ control)
- Anyone who _____ the czar, worshipped outside of Russian Orthodox Church, or spoke _____ was labeled _____
- Alexander _____ published materials, teachers, and students
- Forbade minority _____, targeted the _____
- Died of _____ inflammation in 1894, son _____ takes over



3. Russia Industrializes

- Number of factories _____ between 1863 and 1900; still behind _____
- Industrialization brought new problems: high _____, bad working _____, low _____, & child _____
- Trade unions _____; unhappy workers organized _____
- Marxist revolutionaries believed:
 - The industrial class would _____ the czar and form a “dictatorship of the _____”
 - Proletariat: _____
 - The proletariat would _____ the country
- Marxists (those who followed ideas of _____) split into two groups: _____ and _____



4. Three Crises Show Czar's Weaknesses

- Russo-Japanese War
- Bloody Sunday: The Revolution of 1905
- World War I



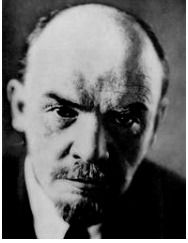
5. The March Revolution

- Prices were wildly _____
- Food and supplies were _____
- March of 1917, women _____ in Petrograd led a city-wide _____
- In the next 5 days, shortages of bread and fuel led to _____
- _____ workers swarmed the streets shouting “Down with the _____!”
- This uprising led Czar Nicholas II to _____ his throne
- Nicholas and his family were _____ by revolutionaries a year later
- A _____ (temporary government) was set up

- i. Socialist revolutionaries formed _____
- j. Soviets: local councils consisting of _____, _____, and _____

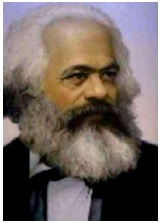
(Stand up and stretch!)

6. The Bolshevik Revolution



- a. _____ returns to Russia from exile (via Germany)
- b. The provisional government topples after Bolshevik _____ storm Winter Palace in Petrograd
- c. The Bolsheviks are in power within days behind _____
- d. Lenin gave control of factories to the _____
- e. Lenin _____ all farmland to the _____
- f. _____ erupts in Russia
- g. Lenin restores order and in 1922 Russia is renamed the _____
- h. Bolsheviks rename themselves the _____

7. Communism



- a. A _____ and _____ system of organization
- b. In theory, property is owned by the _____ and all citizens share in the common _____ according to their need
- c. _____ to achieve; ideally a _____ society
- d. People lack _____ in communism
- e. Karl Marx wrote the _____
- f. Marx felt the proletariat (workers) would _____ due to population and poor conditions
- g. The Revolution would end with _____ of wealth.
- h. Lenin _____ with Marx: He felt the state needed to be run by a _____ (dictatorship)