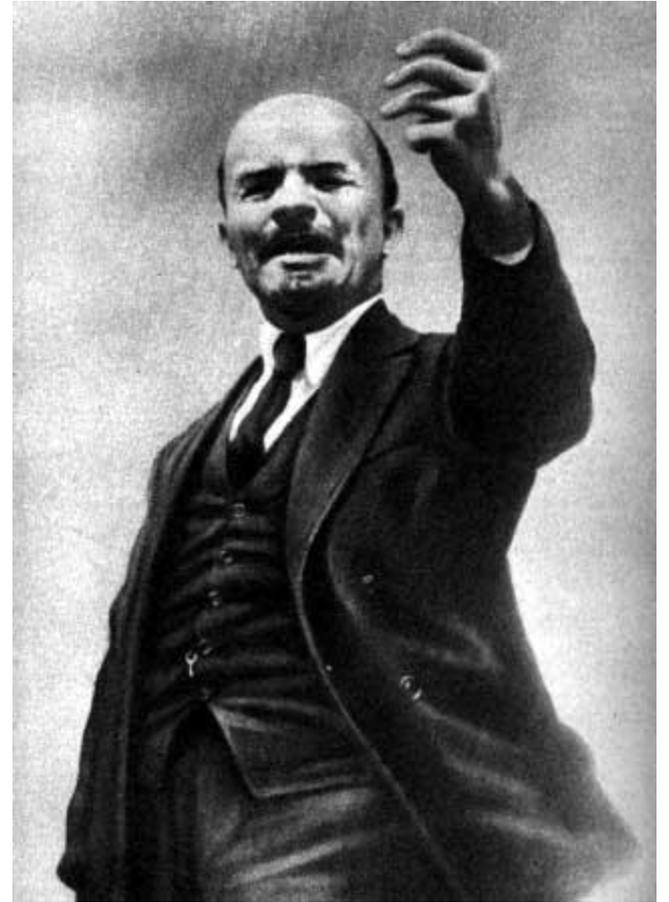


# The Russian Revolution and Civil War



# **In Your Notebook--**

- What do you remember about the causes of the Russian Revolution?
- What were the revolutionaries trying to achieve?
- What were some of the major events of the revolution itself?
- What results came from the Russian Revolution?



## Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1905–1922



# Objectives

- Explain the causes of the March Revolution
- Describe the goals of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in the November Revolution
- Outline how the Communists defeated their opponents in the Russian Civil War
- Analyze how the Communist state developed under Lenin

# Communism vs. Capitalism

	COMMUNISM	CAPITALISM
What does it value?		
Who controls the economy?		
What do individuals get under this system?		

# Communism: Key Ideas

- The Proletariat (the workers) owns the land and factories communally – there is no “owning class”
- The workers essentially share the benefits of their labor
- The government (which is created by and for the workers) regulates the economy to a large degree
- Private property is allowed, but limited

# Free Write: Communism

What problems might result from trying to put Communism into place?

# Terms and People

- **proletariat** – working class
- **soviet** – a council of workers and soldiers
- **Cheka** – early Soviet secret police force
- **commissar** – Communist party official assigned to the army to teach party principles and ensure party loyalty

# Revolution of 1905

- Russia attacks Japan in 1905 and is defeated
- The loss stirs unrest and revolution in Russia
- Czar Nicholas II did little following the revolution of 1905
- Massive corruption, the rich lived well
- The Duma (the Russian version of Congress created by Nicholas II to appease the revolutionaries) had no real authority to accomplish anything

# World War I

- Total disaster for Russia
- Millions died, leaders were incompetent
- Soldiers lacked guns, ammunition, and food
- The entire society was at the breaking point



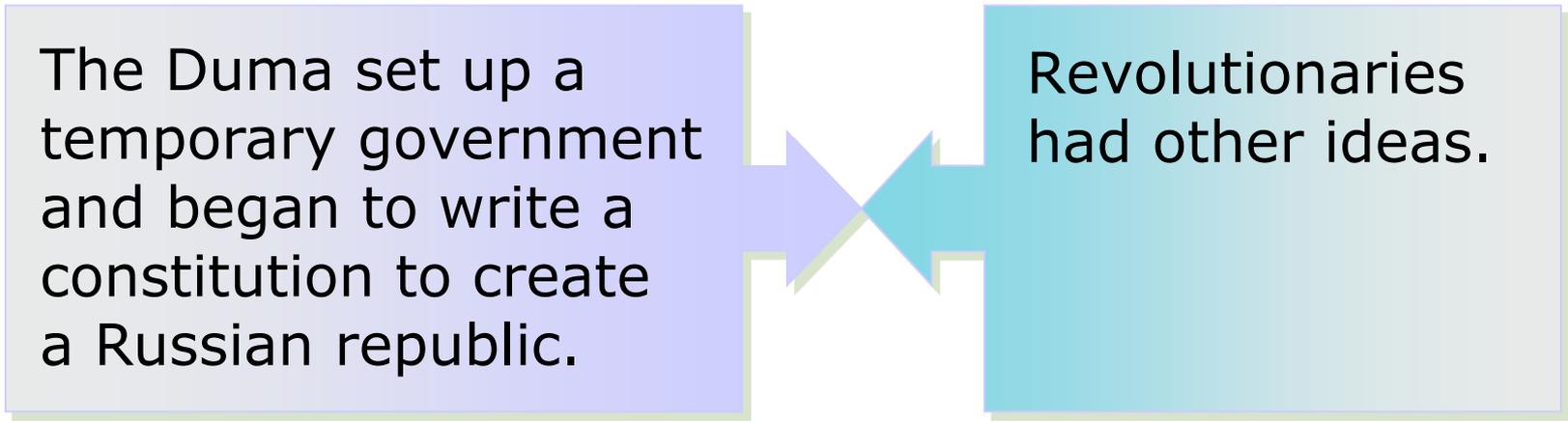
# March 1917

- The workers go on strike demanding bread
- The military is called in to restore order, but sides with the people
- Czar eventually forced to step down
- War with Germany continued



## **With disaster on the battlefield and protests at home, Nicholas abdicated.**

The Duma set up a temporary government and began to write a constitution to create a Russian republic.



```
graph LR; A[The Duma set up a temporary government and began to write a constitution to create a Russian republic.] --> B[Revolutionaries had other ideas.];
```

The diagram consists of two rectangular boxes connected by two arrows. The left box is light purple and contains the text 'The Duma set up a temporary government and began to write a constitution to create a Russian republic.' The right box is light blue and contains the text 'Revolutionaries had other ideas.' A purple arrow points from the right side of the left box to the left side of the right box. A blue arrow points from the left side of the right box to the right side of the left box, creating a bidirectional relationship.

Revolutionaries had other ideas.

# Lenin Arrives in Russia



- Lenin had been living outside Russia in exile
- Germans returned him to Russia to bring revolution to Russia to take them out of World War I
- As the new provisional government stumbled Lenin and the communists gained in popularity

# November 1917

- Lenin and the communists (the Bolshevik party) seized power in Russia

## Changes under Lenin

Ended private ownership of land

Gave land to peasants

Gave control of factories and mines to workers

Withdrew from WWI

# Other Revolutionary Changes

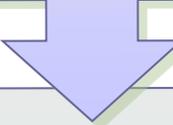
- Lenin and the Bolsheviks also did the following upon taking control of the government:
  - Nationalized all banks and seized private bank accounts
  - Took all Church property
  - Cancelled all the foreign debts
  - Increased wages and shortened the work day to eight-hours

# Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

- Harsh treaty for Russia
- Russia surrendered a lot of land to gain peace



A brutal civil war broke out between the Communists, known as "Reds," and their opponents, known as "Whites."



Trotsky created a Red Army using former tsarist officers led by **commissars**. The army was well led and well positioned in the center of Russia to fight against the Whites.



In 1918, the former tsar and his family were shot. By 1921, the Red Army had taken control of Russia.

# Russian Civil War

- The Communists ( “The Reds” ) fought against other groups who didn ’ t want to see them in power ( “The Whites” )
- The Whites were aided often by outside powers including the United States
- The main fighting was over by 1922 with the Reds winning out (but it did continue in some areas into the 1930 ’ s)
- This is one important reason why the Russian government didn ’ t trust outside nations

# **“War” Communism and the “New” Economic Policy**

- To win the Civil War, and solidify communist hold over Russia various measures were implemented
- These are known as “War” communism and deviated somewhat from original communist ideas
- War communism was unpopular and was replaced with a “New” Economic Policy in 1921 when the Civil war came largely to an end

## War Communism

- State-controlled banks, mines, factories, and railroads
- Small businesses forced to give profits to the state
- Farmers forced to give crops to feed the army or the poor

## New Economic Policy

- State-controlled banks, trade, and large industries
- Small businesses allowed to keep some profits
- Farmers allowed to sell surplus crops for profit

# Video Overview...

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22nzopiyWx0>

