

## Useful and Engaging Info #11 The Russian Revolution

### Crude Outline:

- I. Significance of the Russian Revolution
- II. Stages of the Revolutionary Process, 1917-1938
  - 1. The Revolutions of 1917
  - 2. Civil War, 1918-21
  - 3. New Economic Policy, 1921-28
  - 4. The Stalin Revolution & Stalinism, 1928-1938
- III. 1917-1938 as a Single, Broad Revolutionary Process

### Terms, people, concepts:

Dual Power	Provisional Government
soviets, Petrograd Soviet	Bolsheviks (Marxists)
V. I. Lenin	Lev Trotsky
Civil War (1918-1921)	Reds & Whites
Joseph Stalin	New Economic Policy (NEP)
Collectivization	Cult of personality

### Basic Chronology:

1890s	Industrialization in Russia begins to accelerate dramatically
1905	Revolution in Russia forces Tsar to establish a quasi-parliament
1914	Russia enters World War I against Germany & Austria-Hungary
1917	Two revolutions in Russia February: Tsar abdicates, Provisional Government established October: Bolsheviks overthrow Prov Gov't in name of soviets
1918-21	Bolsheviks (Reds) <sup>1</sup> fight Civil War against Whites ("war communism" as economic policy)
1919	Establishment of Third (Communist) International, the Comintern
1922	Establishment of the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
1921-28	New Economic Policy: political dictatorship + limited capitalist economy
1924	Death of Lenin, struggle for power follows
1927	Lev Trotsky expelled from Communist Party
1929	Stalin initiates collectivization & rapid industrialization
1936-38	Stalin's Great Purge: elimination of all potential rivals

### Interesting Potential Triad:

World War I Bolshevik Revolution Civil War	Think here about how, specifically, the world war created the conditions in which the Bolsheviks could take power in 1917. Consider also the ways in which the civil war was, and was not, a continuation of the world war.
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<sup>1</sup> The Bolsheviks renamed themselves "Communists" in 1918.