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
soviet, 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)¹ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World War I</th>
<th>Bolshevik Revolution</th>
<th>Civil War</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>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.</td>
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¹ The Bolsheviks renamed themselves "Communists" in 1918.