

the russian revolution answer key

the russian revolution answer key provides a detailed understanding of one of the most significant political and social upheavals of the 20th century. This article explores the causes, key events, major figures, and lasting impacts of the Russian Revolution. By examining the historical context, ideological battles, and the sequence of revolutionary actions, readers will gain a comprehensive overview and essential facts that clarify this complex period in Russian history. The russian revolution answer key also addresses common questions and misconceptions, making it a valuable resource for students and history enthusiasts alike. The article is structured to guide readers through the background, the revolutions of 1917, and the subsequent establishment of Soviet power, ensuring a thorough grasp of the subject matter. Following the introduction, the table of contents will outline the main topics covered in this detailed exploration.

- Background and Causes of the Russian Revolution
- The February Revolution of 1917
- The October Revolution and Bolshevik Seizure of Power
- Key Figures of the Russian Revolution
- Consequences and Legacy of the Revolution

Background and Causes of the Russian Revolution

The russian revolution answer key begins with an examination of the deep-rooted causes that set the stage for the upheaval. The Russian Empire in the early 20th century was marked by widespread social inequality, political oppression, and economic backwardness. The autocratic rule of the Romanov dynasty, under Tsar Nicholas II, faced mounting criticism due to failure in modernizing the state and addressing the needs of the growing population.

Several factors contributed to the revolutionary climate:

- **Social Inequality:** A vast majority of Russians were peasants living in poverty, while the nobility and aristocracy enjoyed privileges.
- **Economic Struggles:** Industrial workers faced poor working conditions, low wages, and lack of political representation.
- **Political Repression:** The absence of democratic freedoms and the use of secret police to suppress dissent fueled resentment.

- **The Impact of World War I:** Military defeats and enormous casualties exacerbated public dissatisfaction and economic hardship.

The Role of Political Movements

Various political groups emerged in response to the oppressive regime, including liberals, socialists, and anarchists. The most influential among these were the Marxist groups, which sought to overthrow the monarchy and establish a worker-led government. The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) split into the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, representing differing strategies and ideologies for achieving revolution.

The February Revolution of 1917

The Russian Revolution answer key identifies the February Revolution as the first major phase of the 1917 upheaval. It began with mass protests and strikes in Petrograd (now Saint Petersburg) due to food shortages, military defeats, and general war fatigue. The unrest escalated quickly as soldiers joined the demonstrators, refusing to suppress the protests.

This led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, ending centuries of Romanov rule and the Russian monarchy. A provisional government was established, consisting mainly of liberal and moderate socialist leaders, attempting to maintain order and continue Russia's involvement in World War I.

Impact of the Provisional Government

The Provisional Government faced significant challenges, including:

- Continuing war efforts despite widespread opposition.
- Failing to address land reform demands from peasants.
- Struggles to control radical political groups and maintain authority.

These shortcomings set the stage for further revolutionary activity later in the year.

The October Revolution and Bolshevik Seizure of Power

The Russian Revolution answer key highlights the October Revolution as the decisive moment when the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, overthrew the

Provisional Government. Capitalizing on public discontent with the ongoing war and economic instability, the Bolsheviks promised "peace, land, and bread" to the masses.

On October 25, 1917 (Julian calendar), Bolshevik forces seized key locations in Petrograd, including government buildings and communication centers. This relatively bloodless coup led to the establishment of a Soviet government, marking the beginning of communist rule in Russia.

Bolshevik Policies and Reforms

After taking power, the Bolsheviks implemented sweeping changes:

1. Withdrawal from World War I through the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
2. Redistribution of land to peasants.
3. Nationalization of banks, industry, and resources.
4. Establishment of a one-party state under the Communist Party.

These policies aimed to dismantle the old social order and create a socialist state, but also sparked civil war and internal conflict.

Key Figures of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution answer key recognizes several influential individuals whose actions and leadership shaped the course of the revolution and its aftermath.

Vladimir Lenin

Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik faction and the principal architect of the October Revolution. His theories on revolutionary socialism and his ability to mobilize the masses were critical to the Bolsheviks' success.

Leon Trotsky

Trotsky played a vital role as the organizer of the Red Army and a key strategist during the civil war that followed the revolution. His leadership helped secure Bolshevik control over Russia.

Tsar Nicholas II

The last emperor of Russia, whose abdication marked the end of imperial rule. His inability to address the crises facing Russia contributed to the collapse of the monarchy.

Alexander Kerensky

Leader of the Provisional Government, Kerensky struggled to balance war efforts with demands for reform, ultimately failing to maintain power during the October Revolution.

Consequences and Legacy of the Revolution

The Russian Revolution answer key concludes with an analysis of the revolution's profound and lasting effects on Russia and the world. The overthrow of the monarchy and the rise of communism transformed Russian society, politics, and economy.

The Russian Civil War between the Red (Bolshevik) and White (anti-Bolshevik) forces resulted in Bolshevik victory and the formation of the Soviet Union in 1922. The revolution inspired other communist movements worldwide and influenced global geopolitics throughout the 20th century.

Social and Political Changes

The revolution abolished the feudal class system, redistributed land, and sought to eliminate social inequalities. However, it also established a totalitarian regime characterized by centralized control, suppression of dissent, and extensive state propaganda.

Economic Transformation

The introduction of planned economy policies aimed at rapid industrialization and collectivization of agriculture. While these policies modernized the Soviet economy, they also caused significant hardship, including famine and political purges.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the primary cause of the Russian

Revolution?

The primary cause of the Russian Revolution was widespread dissatisfaction with the autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II, exacerbated by economic hardship, military failures in World War I, and social inequality.

Who were the main leaders of the Russian Revolution?

The main leaders of the Russian Revolution were Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky, and Joseph Stalin for the Bolsheviks, while Tsar Nicholas II represented the monarchy.

What were the two main phases of the Russian Revolution?

The two main phases were the February Revolution, which led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II and the establishment of a provisional government, and the October Revolution, in which the Bolsheviks seized power.

What role did the Bolsheviks play in the Russian Revolution?

The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, played a crucial role by organizing workers and soldiers to overthrow the provisional government in the October Revolution and establish a communist state.

How did World War I impact the Russian Revolution?

World War I exacerbated economic and social problems in Russia, leading to food shortages, military defeats, and loss of public support for the Tsarist regime, which contributed directly to revolutionary unrest.

What was the outcome of the Russian Revolution?

The outcome was the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty, the end of the Russian Empire, and the establishment of the Soviet Union under Bolshevik control.

How did the Russian Revolution influence global politics?

The Russian Revolution inspired communist movements worldwide, led to the Cold War between the Soviet Union and Western powers, and significantly reshaped 20th-century global political dynamics.

Additional Resources

1. *Ten Days That Shook the World* by John Reed

This classic firsthand account of the Russian Revolution was written by American journalist John Reed. Reed offers a vivid, on-the-ground perspective of the October Revolution of 1917, capturing the passion and turmoil of the Bolsheviks' rise to power. The book is widely regarded as a seminal work for understanding the dynamics and key figures of the revolution.

2. *The Russian Revolution: A New History* by Sean McMeekin

McMeekin provides a fresh interpretation of the Russian Revolution, challenging traditional narratives. He explores the roles of foreign intervention, international politics, and the internal chaos that led to the collapse of the Russian Empire. This book offers a detailed analysis with a critical eye on the causes and consequences of 1917.

3. *A People's Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891–1924* by Orlando Figes

Orlando Figes presents a comprehensive and deeply researched account of the Russian Revolution and its aftermath. Covering the period from the late 19th century through the civil war, Figes delves into the social, political, and cultural upheavals that shaped the revolution. His narrative provides insight into the experiences of ordinary Russians as well as the political elite.

4. *The Russian Revolution, 1917* by Richard Pipes

Historian Richard Pipes offers a detailed and critical examination of the 1917 revolution. Pipes focuses on the ideological motivations and the failures of the Provisional Government, which paved the way for Bolshevik dominance. This book is known for its clear prose and scholarly rigor, making it a staple for students of Russian history.

5. *The Bolshevik Revolution 1917–1923* by E.H. Carr

This multi-volume series by E.H. Carr is a fundamental resource for understanding the Bolshevik Revolution and the early Soviet state. Carr draws on a wealth of archival sources to explore the political, social, and economic developments during and after the revolution. His sympathetic yet critical approach helps readers grasp the complexities of the period.

6. *Revolutionary Russia, 1891–1991: A History* by Orlando Figes

In this expansive work, Figes traces the entire revolutionary period and its long-term impact on Russia and the Soviet Union. The book contextualizes the 1917 revolution within a broader century of turmoil, reform, and repression. It is notable for its engaging narrative and thorough exploration of both political events and cultural change.

7. *The Russian Revolution: A Very Short Introduction* by S.A. Smith

This concise book by historian S.A. Smith offers a clear and accessible overview of the Russian Revolution. It covers the causes, main events, and key figures in a brief format suitable for newcomers to the subject. The book also discusses the revolution's legacy and its influence on global history.

8. *Red Fortress: The Secret Heart of the Soviet Union* by Catherine Merridale

Merridale's book focuses on the Kremlin as a symbol and center of Soviet power emerging from the revolution. Combining history and vivid storytelling, she reveals the political intrigue and daily life within this iconic fortress during the revolutionary and Soviet eras. The work adds a unique spatial perspective to the understanding of revolutionary Russia.

9. *The Whisperers: Private Life in Stalin's Russia* by Orlando Figes

While focusing on the Stalinist period, this book by Figes provides essential context for the aftermath of the revolution. It explores how ordinary Soviet citizens lived under the shadow of political repression that grew out of revolutionary upheaval. The personal testimonies and archival research illuminate the human cost of the revolutionary legacy.

[The Russian Revolution Answer Key](#)

The Russian Revolution Answer Key

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The Russian Revolution Answer Key: Unraveling the Events that Shaped the 20th Century

The Russian Revolution, a pivotal event in the 20th century, irrevocably altered the course of global history. Understanding its complexities is crucial to comprehending the geopolitical landscape we inhabit today. This in-depth analysis delves into the causes, consequences, and enduring legacy of this tumultuous period, providing a comprehensive "answer key" to its multifaceted nature.

Introduction: Setting the Stage for Revolution (H2)

The seeds of the Russian Revolution were sown long before the events of 1917. Decades of autocratic rule under the Tsarist regime, coupled with widespread social and economic inequalities, created a volatile atmosphere ripe for upheaval. Serfdom, abolished in 1861, left a legacy of rural poverty and land inequality. Rapid industrialization, while boosting economic growth in some sectors, also created a large, impoverished urban proletariat increasingly susceptible to revolutionary ideologies. The disastrous Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) exposed the weaknesses of the Tsarist army and fueled public discontent, leading to the 1905 Revolution, a precursor to the events of 1917. This initial uprising, though ultimately unsuccessful in overthrowing the Tsar, forced concessions, including the creation of a Duma (parliament), demonstrating the growing power of revolutionary movements. The continued oppression and lack of meaningful reform, however, ensured that the underlying tensions remained, setting the stage for the more decisive revolutions to come. This section examines the key social, economic, and political factors that contributed to the escalating crisis within Tsarist Russia. We'll analyze the impact of figures like Sergei Witte, whose industrialization policies inadvertently created a large, discontented working class, and the growing influence of various revolutionary groups, including the Mensheviks and Bolsheviks. Understanding this historical context is fundamental to grasping the events that unfolded in 1917.

Chapter 1: Tsarist Russia: A System on the Brink (H2)

This chapter provides a detailed examination of Tsarist Russia's internal vulnerabilities. It explores the rigid social hierarchy, the autocratic nature of the Tsar's rule, and the pervasive corruption within the government. The vast inequalities between the aristocracy, the burgeoning middle class, and the peasantry are analyzed, demonstrating the growing resentment towards the ruling elite. We'll examine the role of the Orthodox Church in maintaining the Tsar's authority and the limitations placed on freedom of speech and assembly. The economic struggles of the peasantry and the harsh conditions faced by industrial workers are highlighted, demonstrating the widespread dissatisfaction that fueled revolutionary sentiment. The chapter also addresses the Tsar's failures in addressing the country's problems, emphasizing his inability to adapt to changing times and his reliance on outdated and repressive methods of governance. This section focuses on demonstrating the systemic weaknesses of the Tsarist regime, painting a clear picture of why revolution was ultimately inevitable. Key figures such as Tsar Nicholas II and his advisor Rasputin will be examined in detail, along with the limitations of the Duma and the effectiveness (or lack thereof) of various attempts at reform.

Chapter 2: The February Revolution: The Fall of the Tsar (H2)

The February Revolution (March in the Gregorian calendar), while initially spontaneous, was the culmination of years of simmering discontent. This chapter meticulously examines the events leading to the Tsar's abdication. We analyze the role of food shortages, widespread strikes, and the growing influence of revolutionary propaganda in destabilizing the regime. The actions of the Petrograd Soviet, a council of workers' and soldiers' deputies, will be explored in detail, highlighting its crucial role in coordinating the uprising and challenging the authority of the Provisional Government. The chapter will also address the surprising lack of significant resistance from the Tsarist army, a key

factor in the revolution's success. The complex dynamics between the Provisional Government, formed after the Tsar's abdication, and the Petrograd Soviet will be examined, showing the inherent instability of the new political landscape. The chapter concludes by examining the immediate aftermath of the February Revolution, setting the stage for the October Revolution. Specific events, dates, and key players will be discussed, providing a clear chronological narrative of the revolution's early stages.

Chapter 3: The October Revolution: The Bolshevik Seizure of Power (H2)

This chapter focuses on the Bolsheviks' successful coup d'état, led by Vladimir Lenin. It examines Lenin's return to Russia and his implementation of his revolutionary strategy. The Bolshevik's promise of "Peace, Land, and Bread" will be analyzed as a key factor in gaining popular support. The chapter will also delve into the October Revolution itself, detailing the key events and strategic decisions that led to the Bolshevik takeover of key government buildings and institutions in Petrograd. The relatively bloodless nature of the coup will be examined, contrasting it with the violence that characterized other revolutionary movements. This section will explore the debates within the Bolshevik party, highlighting the internal struggles and disagreements that shaped their strategy. The chapter will conclude by analyzing the initial response to the Bolshevik seizure of power, setting the stage for the Russian Civil War. The significance of the October Revolution in establishing the world's first communist state will be emphasized.

Chapter 4: The Russian Civil War: A Nation Divided (H2)

The October Revolution triggered a brutal and protracted civil war. This chapter explores the conflict between the Bolsheviks (Reds) and their opponents (Whites), a diverse coalition of anti-Bolshevik forces. The chapter will dissect the different factions involved in the conflict, their ideologies, and their strategic goals. We will examine the key battles and military campaigns, analyzing the military strategies employed by both sides. The widespread famine and violence that characterized the civil war will be addressed, highlighting the devastating human cost of the conflict. The role of foreign intervention, primarily by Allied powers fearful of Bolshevik expansion, will be explored in detail. This section analyzes how the civil war shaped the political landscape of the newly formed Soviet Union, consolidating Bolshevik power and establishing a totalitarian regime. Key figures like Leon Trotsky and their contributions (or failures) to the conflict will be highlighted.

Chapter 5: The Rise of Stalin and the Consolidation of Power (H2)

Following the conclusion of the civil war, Joseph Stalin gradually consolidated his power, establishing a totalitarian regime. This chapter examines Stalin's rise to power, exploring his strategic alliances and ruthless elimination of political rivals. The chapter will analyze the methods Stalin employed to maintain his grip on power, including the use of propaganda, secret police (NKVD), and the suppression of dissent. The implementation of collectivization and its devastating consequences on the peasantry will be discussed. The Great Purge, a period of widespread repression and execution of political opponents, will be examined in detail. This section explores the creation of a cult of personality around Stalin and the transformation of Soviet society under his rule. The chapter will emphasize the human cost of Stalin's totalitarian regime and its long-lasting impact on Russia and the world.

Chapter 6: The Legacy of the Russian Revolution: Global Impact and Lasting Consequences (H2)

This chapter examines the long-term consequences of the Russian Revolution, both within Russia and globally. The establishment of the Soviet Union and its impact on the geopolitical landscape of the 20th century will be explored. The spread of communist ideology and the rise of communist parties across the globe will be analyzed. The chapter will also address the revolution's influence on subsequent revolutionary movements and the ongoing debates about its significance. The revolution's impact on art, literature, and culture will be examined, showcasing its enduring legacy in various spheres of life. The lasting effects of the revolution on Russia's economy, social structure, and political system will be evaluated. The chapter concludes by providing a balanced assessment of the revolution's successes and failures, acknowledging both its positive and negative contributions to history.

Conclusion: Understanding the Enduring Significance (H2)

The Russian Revolution remains one of history's most significant turning points. Its lasting impact continues to shape global politics and ideologies. This concluding section summarizes the key takeaways from the preceding chapters, reiterating the revolution's multifaceted nature and its enduring relevance. It emphasizes the importance of understanding its complexities to fully grasp the 20th and 21st-century world.

FAQs

1. What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution? A combination of factors, including Tsarist autocracy, social inequality, economic hardship, and the disastrous Russo-Japanese War, fueled revolutionary sentiment.

2. What was the difference between the February and October Revolutions? The February Revolution overthrew the Tsar, while the October Revolution saw the Bolsheviks seize power from the Provisional Government.
3. Who were the key players in the Russian Revolution? Key figures include Tsar Nicholas II, Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Joseph Stalin, and Grigori Rasputin.
4. What was the impact of World War I on the Russian Revolution? WWI exacerbated existing problems in Russia, weakening the Tsarist regime and fueling popular discontent.
5. What was the Russian Civil War? A brutal conflict between the Bolsheviks (Reds) and their opponents (Whites) following the October Revolution.
6. What was collectivization? Stalin's policy of forcibly collectivizing agriculture, resulting in widespread famine and death.
7. What was the Great Purge? A period of widespread repression and execution of political opponents under Stalin's rule.
8. What was the legacy of the Russian Revolution? The establishment of the world's first communist state, the spread of communist ideology, and lasting impacts on global politics and culture.
9. How did the Russian Revolution impact the 20th century? It fundamentally reshaped the global political landscape, leading to the Cold War and influencing numerous other revolutionary movements.

Related Articles

1. Lenin's Rise to Power: An in-depth examination of Lenin's political maneuvering and strategies that led to the Bolshevik seizure of power.
2. The Role of Propaganda in the Russian Revolution: Analysis of how propaganda was used by both sides to gain popular support and influence public opinion.
3. The Impact of World War I on Russia: A detailed study of the war's devastating effects on Russia's economy, society, and political system.
4. The Russian Civil War: A Military Perspective: An analysis of the key battles, military strategies, and foreign interventions during the civil war.
5. The Reign of Terror Under Stalin: A comprehensive examination of the Great Purge and Stalin's repressive methods of maintaining control.
6. Collectivization and the Holodomor: A detailed look at the devastating consequences of Stalin's agricultural policies, particularly the famine in Ukraine.
7. The October Manifesto and its Impact: An analysis of the concessions made by Tsar Nicholas II

after the 1905 Revolution and their limited effectiveness.

8. The Fall of the Provisional Government: A detailed examination of the factors that contributed to the Provisional Government's inability to maintain power.

9. The Legacy of Trotsky in the Russian Revolution: A look at Trotsky's contributions, his conflicts with Stalin, and his ultimate fate.

the russian revolution answer key: Through the Russian Revolution Albert Rhys Williams, 1921

the russian revolution answer key: The Russian Revolution 1917 Nikolai Nikolaevich Sukhanov, 2014-07-14 Author of the only full-length eyewitness account of the 1917 Revolution, Sukhanov was a key figure in the first revolutionary Government. His seven-volume book, first published in 1922, was suppressed under Stalin. This reissue of the abridged version is, as the editor's preface points out, one of the few things written about this most dramatic and momentous event, which actually has the smell of life, and gives us a feeling for the personalities, the emotions, and the play of ideas of the whole revolutionary period. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

the russian revolution answer key: *Was Revolution Inevitable?* Tony Brenton, 2017 The former British Ambassador to Russia brings together the top scholars of Russian history to evaluate the causes and effects of the 1917 Revolution, almost a century ago.

the russian revolution answer key: With Snow on Their Boots Jamie H. Cockfield, 1999-07-02 In 1916, in an exchange of human flesh for war material, the Russian government sent to France two brigades to fight on the side of their French allies. By the end of World War I, these two brigades had experienced their own form of the Russian Revolution, had been isolated at a southern training post in a discipline move by the French government, had battled against each other in what was one of the first confrontations of the Russian Civil War, and had emerged from the conflict as a single force, the Russian Legion of Honor, which would remain loyal to France until the end of the war. The remarkable story of these Russian soldiers has been overlooked by historians until now. Jamie Cockfield here explores the journey and transformation of these men, and in so doing, he examines the impact of the revolution on the Russians who were caught in the middle of wartime alliances and nationalist ardor.

the russian revolution answer key: A People's History of the Russian Revolution Neil Faulkner, 2017 The Russian Revolution may be the most misunderstood and misrepresented event in modern history, its history told in a mix of legends and anecdotes. In *A People's History of the Russian Revolution*, Neil Faulkner sets out to debunk the myths and pry fact from fiction, putting at the heart of the story the Russian people who are the true heroes of this tumultuous tale. In this fast-paced introduction, Faulkner tells the powerful narrative of how millions of people came together in a mass movement, organized democratic assemblies, mobilized for militant action, and overturned a vast regime of landlords, profiteers, and warmongers. Faulkner rejects caricatures of Lenin and the Bolsheviks as authoritarian conspirators or the progenitors of Stalinist dictatorship, and forcefully argues that the Russian Revolution was an explosion of democracy and creativity--and that it was crushed by bloody counter-revolution and replaced with a form of bureaucratic state-capitalism. Grounded by powerful first-hand testimony, this history marks the centenary of the Revolution by restoring the democratic essence of the revolution, offering a perfect primer for the

modern reader.

the russian revolution answer key: The Russian Revolution, 1917 Rex A. Wade, 2017-02-02
This book explores the 1917 Russian Revolution from its February Revolution beginning to the victory of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in October.

the russian revolution answer key: *The Russian Revolution: Kornilov or Lenin?, Summer 1917* Pavel Nikolaevich Mil'ukov, 1978

the russian revolution answer key: The Bolshevik Response to Antisemitism in the Russian Revolution Brendan McGeever, 2019-09-26 The first book-length analysis of how the Bolsheviks responded to antisemitism during the Russian Revolution.

the russian revolution answer key: The Russian Revolution Sean McMeekin, 2017-05-30
From an award-winning scholar comes this definitive, single-volume history that illuminates the tensions and transformations of the Russian Revolution. In *The Russian Revolution*, acclaimed historian Sean McMeekin traces the events which ended Romanov rule, ushered the Bolsheviks into power, and introduced Communism to the world. Between 1917 and 1922, Russia underwent a complete and irreversible transformation. Taking advantage of the collapse of the Tsarist regime in the middle of World War I, the Bolsheviks staged a hostile takeover of the Russian Imperial Army, promoting mutinies and mass desertions of men in order to fulfill Lenin's program of turning the imperialist war into civil war. By the time the Bolsheviks had snuffed out the last resistance five years later, over 20 million people had died, and the Russian economy had collapsed so completely that Communism had to be temporarily abandoned. Still, Bolshevik rule was secure, owing to the new regime's monopoly on force, enabled by illicit arms deals signed with capitalist neighbors such as Germany and Sweden who sought to benefit politically and economically from the revolutionary chaos in Russia. Drawing on scores of previously untapped files from Russian archives and a range of other repositories in Europe, Turkey, and the United States, McMeekin delivers exciting, groundbreaking research about this turbulent era. The first comprehensive history of these momentous events in two decades, *The Russian Revolution* combines cutting-edge scholarship and a fast-paced narrative to shed new light on one of the most significant turning points of the twentieth century.

the russian revolution answer key: Lenin and the Russian Revolution Steve Phillips, 2000 A study of Lenin and the Russian Revolution. It is designed to fulfil the AS and A Level specifications in place from September 2000. The AS section deals with narrative and explanation of the topic. The A2 section reflects the different demands of the higher level examination.

the russian revolution answer key: Caught in the Revolution Helen Rappaport, 2016-08-25
SELECTED AS A BOOK OF THE YEAR IN THE TELEGRAPH AND EVENING STANDARD '[The] centenary will prompt a raft of books on the Russian Revolution. They will be hard pushed to better this highly original, exhaustively researched and superbly constructed account.' Saul David, Daily Telegraph 'A gripping, vivid, deeply researched chronicle of the Russian Revolution told through the eyes of a surprising, flamboyant cast of foreigners in Petrograd, superbly narrated by Helen Rappaport.' Simon Sebag Montefiore, author of *The Romanovs* Between the first revolution in February 1917 and Lenin's Bolshevik coup in October, Petrograd (the former St Petersburg) was in turmoil. Foreign visitors who filled hotels, bars and embassies were acutely aware of the chaos breaking out on their doorsteps. Among them were journalists, diplomats, businessmen, governesses and volunteer nurses. Many kept diaries and wrote letters home: from an English nurse who had already survived the sinking of the Titanic; to the black valet of the US Ambassador, far from his native Deep South; to suffragette leader Emmeline Pankhurst, who had come to Petrograd to inspect the indomitable Women's Death Battalion led by Maria Bochkareva. Drawing upon a rich trove of material and through eye-witness accounts left by foreign nationals who saw the drama unfold, Helen Rappaport takes us right up to the action - to see, feel and hear the Revolution as it happened.

the russian revolution answer key: Bolshevism: The Road to Revolution Alan Woods,
There have been a multitude of histories of Russia, either written from an anti-Bolshevik perspective,

or its Stalinist mirror image, which both paint a false image of Bolshevism. For them, the Russian Revolution was either an historical 'accident' or 'tragedy', or is presented as the work of one great man (Lenin), who marched single-mindedly towards October. Using a wealth of primary sources, Alan Woods reveals the real evolution of Bolshevism as a living struggle to apply the method of Marxism to the peculiarities of Russia. Woods traces this evolution from the birth of Russian Marxism, and its ideological struggle against the Narodniks and the trend of economism, through the struggle between the two strands of Menshevism and Bolshevism, and up to the eventual seizure of power. 'Bolshevism: The Road to Revolution' is a comprehensive history of the Bolshevik Party, from its early beginnings through to the seizure of power in October 1917. This important work was first published in 1999, with material collected by the author over a thirty year period, and was republished to mark the centenary of the Russian Revolution. It represents the authoritative work on the building of the Bolshevik Party and can be used as a handbook for those involved in the movement today.

the russian revolution answer key: Russia in Revolution Stephen Anthony Smith, 2017
Russia in Revolution gives a full account of the Russian empire from the last years of the nineteenth century, through revolution and civil war, to the brutal collectivization and crash industrialization under Stalin in the late 1920s

the russian revolution answer key: The Russian Origins of the First World War Sean McMeekin, 2013-05-06
The catastrophe of the First World War, and the destruction, revolution, and enduring hostilities it wrought, make the issue of its origins a perennial puzzle. Since World War II, Germany has been viewed as the primary culprit. Now, in a major reinterpretation of the conflict, Sean McMeekin rejects the standard notions of the war's beginning as either a Germano-Austrian preemptive strike or a "tragedy of miscalculation." Instead, he proposes that the key to the outbreak of violence lies in St. Petersburg. It was Russian statesmen who unleashed the war through conscious policy decisions based on imperial ambitions in the Near East. Unlike their civilian counterparts in Berlin, who would have preferred to localize the Austro-Serbian conflict, Russian leaders desired a more general war so long as British participation was assured. The war of 1914 was launched at a propitious moment for harnessing the might of Britain and France to neutralize the German threat to Russia's goal: partitioning the Ottoman Empire to ensure control of the Straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Nearly a century has passed since the guns fell silent on the western front. But in the lands of the former Ottoman Empire, World War I smolders still. Sunnis and Shiites, Arabs and Jews, and other regional antagonists continue fighting over the last scraps of the Ottoman inheritance. As we seek to make sense of these conflicts, McMeekin's powerful exposé of Russia's aims in the First World War will illuminate our understanding of the twentieth century.

the russian revolution answer key: The Russian Revolution , 2005-07

the russian revolution answer key: American-Soviet Relations Peter G. Boyle, 2022-12-28
American-Soviet Relations (1993) is a study of American policy towards the Soviet Union from 1917 to the fall of Communism. It attempts to understand what precisely were the roots of the Cold War and an analysis of the later relationship in the light of the Soviet Union's evolution since the Revolution. It argues that American policy was shaped not only by the external threat from the USSR but also by internal forces within American society, domestic politics, economic interests, emotional and psychological attitudes and images of the Soviet Union.

the russian revolution answer key: History of the Russian Revolution Leon Trotsky, 2017-08-08
An unparalleled account of one of the most pivotal and hotly debated events in world history.

the russian revolution answer key: The Russian Civil War Evan Mawdsely, 2017-09-07
The Russian Civil War of 1917-1920, out of which the Soviet Union was born, was one of the most significant events of the twentieth century. The collapse of the Tsarist regime and the failure of the Kerensky Provisional Government nearly led to the complete disintegration of the Russian state. This book, however, is not simply the story of that collapse and the rebellion that accompanied it, but of

the painful and costly reconstruction of Russian power under a Soviet regime. Evan Mawdsley's lucid account of this vast and complex subject explains in detail the power struggles and political manoeuvres of the war, providing a balanced analysis of why the Communists were victors. This edition includes illustrations, a new preface and an extensively updated bibliography.

the russian revolution answer key: Revelations from the Russian Archives Diane P. Koenker, Library of Congress, 2011-03-01

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With precision and sensitivity, the human story of what the Russian revolution meant to ordinary people is told through the experiences, thoughts, and feelings of the people as expressed in their own words.

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2017-01-03 World-renowned economist Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum, explains that we have an opportunity to shape the fourth industrial revolution, which will fundamentally alter how we live and work. Schwab argues that this revolution is different in scale, scope and complexity from any that have come before. Characterized by a range

of new technologies that are fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the developments are affecting all disciplines, economies, industries and governments, and even challenging ideas about what it means to be human. Artificial intelligence is already all around us, from supercomputers, drones and virtual assistants to 3D printing, DNA sequencing, smart thermostats, wearable sensors and microchips smaller than a grain of sand. But this is just the beginning: nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than a strand of hair and the first transplant of a 3D printed liver are already in development. Imagine “smart factories” in which global systems of manufacturing are coordinated virtually, or implantable mobile phones made of biosynthetic materials. The fourth industrial revolution, says Schwab, is more significant, and its ramifications more profound, than in any prior period of human history. He outlines the key technologies driving this revolution and discusses the major impacts expected on government, business, civil society and individuals. Schwab also offers bold ideas on how to harness these changes and shape a better future—one in which technology empowers people rather than replaces them; progress serves society rather than disrupts it; and in which innovators respect moral and ethical boundaries rather than cross them. We all have the opportunity to contribute to developing new frameworks that advance progress.

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Alexander Rostov - recipient of the Order of Saint Andrew, member of the Jockey Club, Master of the Hunt - is escorted out of the Kremlin, across Red Square and through the elegant revolving doors of the Hotel Metropol. Deemed an unrepentant aristocrat by a Bolshevik tribunal, the Count has been sentenced to house arrest indefinitely. But instead of his usual suite, he must now live in an attic room while Russia undergoes decades of tumultuous upheaval. Can a life without luxury be the richest of all? A BOOK OF THE DECADE, 2010-2020 (INDEPENDENT) THE TIMES BOOK OF THE YEAR 2017 A SUNDAY TIMES BOOK OF THE YEAR 2017 A MAIL ON SUNDAY BOOK OF THE YEAR 2017 A DAILY EXPRESS BOOK OF THE YEAR 2017 AN IRISH TIMES BOOK OF THE YEAR 2017 ONE OF BARACK OBAMA'S BEST BOOKS OF 2017 ONE OF BILL GATES'S SUMMER READS OF 2019 NOMINATED FOR THE 2018 INDEPENDENT BOOKSELLERS WEEK AWARD

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began as a conservative revolt but was soon captured by messianic intellectuals intent not merely on reforming Russia but on remaking the world. He provides fresh accounts of the revolution's personalities and policies, crises, and cruelties, from the murder of the royal family through civil war, famine, and state terror. Brilliantly and persuasively, Pipes shows us why the resulting system owes less to the theories of Marx than it did to the character of Lenin and Russia's long authoritarian tradition. What ensues is a path-clearing work that is indispensable to any understanding of the events of the century.

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