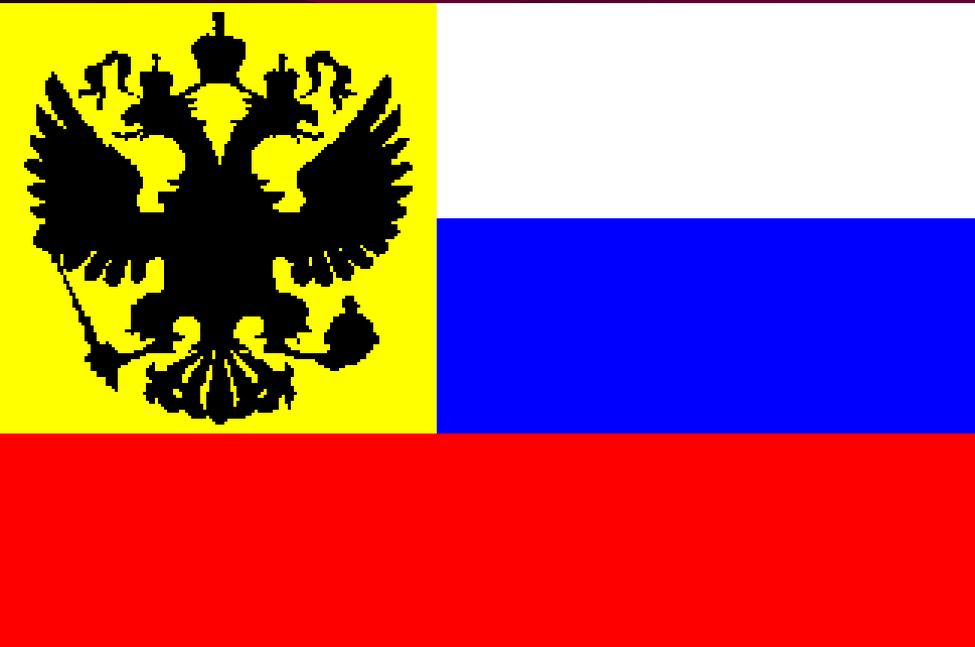
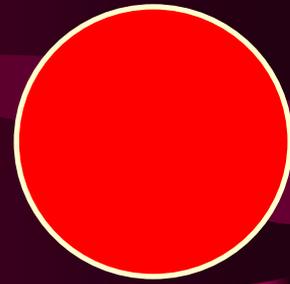


RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER



PDN



Enduring Understanding:

A civil war broke out in Russia between the Red & White Armies and the Bolshevik Red Army won

Essential Questions:

1. What were the causes of the Russian Revolution in November 1917?
2. How did the Russian government collapse?

Objectives

- Describe the government structure of Russia before and after World War I
- Explain the causes of the March & November Revolutions

Temporary Government

- Duma established temporary government
 - Aleksandr Kerensky was leader
- many Russians didn't like this government
- Bolsheviks wanted basic changes
 - Lenin was still leader

Bolshevik Revolution

- **mid-1917** → Kerensky's government still fighting Central Powers in WWI
- Russian army was weak & collapsed
- **November 1917** → Bolshevik Red Guard attacked Kerensky's government

Bolshevik Revolution

- Kerensky's government didn't put up much of a fight
- Lenin established radical communist program
 - private ownership = illegal
 - land redistributed to peasants

After the Revolution

- Lenin wanted to end involvement in war
- Leon Trotsky was sent to negotiate with Central Powers
- Russia lost much land to Central Powers because of lack of strong military

Civil War

- some Russians disliked the negotiations & their results
- opponents of Bolsheviks = “White Army”
 - army leaders
 - political opponents
 - wealthy Russians

*France & United States supported White Army

Civil War Ends

- Red Army vs. White Army
 - fighting & famine cost millions of lives
- **late 1920** → Bolsheviks triumph
- **1921** → New Economic Policy: plan permitting some capitalist activity

the Soviet Union

- 1922 → economy begun to improve
- 1922 → Russia reunited with neighboring lands that had belonged to Russian Empire
- became Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) or Soviet Union