RUSSIAN REVOLUTION and STALINISM

Directions: Complete the text below with an appropirate word.

By the end of the 19th (1) ....., Russia had been a vast empire ruled by tsars. When Tsar Nicholas II took power, the social (2) ..... was dramatic, with the lower class living in poverty and suffering difficult sitations, whereas the upper class lived unworried in luxury. This injustice led to the first social movement resulting in the creation of a national assemby called the (3) ..... . The power was now divided between the Tsar and the people's representatives, but the assemby had limited powers.

Only less then a decade later, World War One broke out, and the country sank into a new crisis. Factory workers had to endure horrible (4) ..... conditions, wartime inflation caused prices to (5) ..... , causing the already scarce food and goods supply to be unaffordable. Most peasants did not own the (6) ..... they farmed, causing more resentment towards the government. The losss and causalties during World War One led people to believe Tsar Nicholas II was incompetent. Due to his son, Alexei's hemophilia, the questionable (7) ..... was called on to heal him. Russian citizens did not trust Nicholas' wife and Rasputin to run the contry while the Tsar fought the war.

On February 28, 1917, (8) ..... , workers, students, and even soldiers, that had been ordered to suppress the movement, started a revolution and Tsar Nicholas II was asked to abdicate the (9) ..... . A provisional (10) ..... took over, led by Alexander Kerensky. With the imperial power officially dissolved, the Russian people could finally hope for a government based on democracy and justice. However, the new government supported the (11) ..... , upsetting the army and the country and the sovjets ((12) .....) controlled the military, transport and communication systems.

In October 1917 Lenin, who strongly opposed what he called the imperialist war, led the (13) ..... in the October Revolution under the slogans, "Peace, Land, (14) ..... !" and "All power to the Soviets!" and toppled the provisional government. He was elected the head of the Bolshevik party and led the new Russian government through a (15) ..... war against all of its anti-Communist enemies. The Reds, or the Bosheviks, defeated the (16) ..... or the anti-Communists.

Stalinism

After Lenin's (17) ..... Stalin rose to power through the use of political alliances to pit his enemies against each other. He would align with one goup to discredit another and then separate himself from the group to discredit it. Stalin bacame the head of the Communist Party in 1928. He believed in "Communism in one (18) ..... " instead of Lenin's idea to spread communism abroad. He changed Lenin's economic policy to his own (19) ..... -year plan that designated the desired economic goals for the Russian economy for the next five years. Stalin prioritized the development of the heavy (20) ..... on the one hand and the collectivization of farms on the other. Stalin became a dictator and turned the USSR in a (21) ..... state where he used terror and violence against all his opponents. He had thousands of people executed and sent millions of people to (1) ..... camps.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

KEY to RUSSIAN REVOLUTION and STALINISM

Directions: Complete the text below with an appropirate word.

By the end of the 19th **century**, Russia had been a vast empire ruled by tsars. When Tsar Nicholas II took power, the social **inequality** was dramatic, with the lower class living in poverty and suffering difficult sitations, whereas the upper class lived unworried in luxury. This injustice led to the first social movement resulting in the creation of a national assemby called the **Duma**. The power was now divided between the Tsar and the people's representatives, but the assemby had limited powers.

Only less then a decade later, World War One broke out, and the country sank into a new crisis. Factory workers had to endure horrible **working** conditions, wartime inflation caused prices to **rise**, causing the already scarce food and goods supply to be unaffordable. Most peasants did not own the **land** they farmed, causing more resentment towards the government. The losss and causalties during World War One led people to believe Tsar Nicholas II was incompetent. Due to his son, Alexei's hemophilia, the questionable **Rasputin** was called on to heal him. Russian citizens did not trust Nicholas' wife and Rasputin to run the contry while the Tsar fought the war.

On February 28, 1917, **women**, workers, students, and even soldiers, that had been ordered to suppress the movement, started a revolution and Tsar Nicholas II was asked to abdicate the **throne**. A provisional **government** took over, led by Alexander Kerensky. With the imperial power officially dissolved, the Russian people could finally hope for a government based on democracy and justice. However, the new government supported the **war**, upsetting the army and the country and the sovjets (**councils**) controlled the military, transport and communication systems.

In October 1917 Lenin, who strongly opposed what he called the imperialist war, led the **Bolsheviks** in the October Revolution under the slogans, "Peace, Land, **Bread**!" and "All power to the Soviets!" and toppled the provisional government. He was elected the head of the Bolshevik party and led the new Russian government through a **civil** war against all of its anti-Communist enemies. The Reds, or the Bosheviks, defeated the **Whites** or the anti-Communists.

Stalinism

After Lenin's **death** Stalin rose to power through the use of political alliances to pit his enemies against each other. He would align with one gorup to discredit another and then separate himself from the group to discredit it. Stalin bacame the head of the Communist Party in 1928. He believed in "Communism in one **country**" instead of Lenin's idea to spread communism abroad. He changed Lenin's economic policy to his own **five**-year plan that designated the disired economic goals for the Russian economy for the next five years. Stalin prioritized the development of the heavy industry on the one hand and the collectivization of farms on the other. Stalin became a dictator and turned the USSR in a **totalitarian** state where he used terror and violence against all his opponents. He had thousands of people executed and sent millions of people to **labour** camps.

LIVEWORKSHEETS