The Russian Revolution

I. Causes of the Russian Revolution

A. Modernization under Peter the Great
   1. In the 1700s, Czar _______ expanded and modernized Russia
   2. Peter introduced into Russia _______ - _______ navy, _________, and city-planning

B. But in the 1800s, Russia failed to keep pace with the rapid changes taking place in Western Europe
   1. Government: Western Europe vs. Russia
      a. Europe: The Enlightenment led to new _______ throughout Europe
      b. In Russia, the Romanov czars continued to rule as _________
      c. Czars like Alexander III used _______ to monitor citizens, _______ the media, and sent political prisoners to _______ in Siberia
      d. Czars organized _______ (violent attacks) against ethnic minorities like _______ and Poles in Russia
   2. Industry: Western Europe vs. Russia
      a. Europe: The _______ made European militaries and economies the strongest in the world
      b. Russian industry _______ behind Europe, had few railroads, and most citizens were poor _______
      c. Russia committed to industrialization, but it led to poor _______, long hours, and _______ among the Russian people
      d. Russia used its _______ and built a respectable navy, but had problems _______ weapons

C. In 1894, Czar _______ (the Second) came to power but _______ to address major problems from 1904 to 1917
   1. When Russian liberals called for _______ reforms, Nicholas II ordered his _______ to persecute those calling for reform
   2. In 1904, Russia and _______ went to war over Manchuria and Korea
      a. Russia’s _______ to Japan exposed weaknesses in the nation’s military and government
      b. Losing the Russo-Japanese War set off a series of _______ among commoners who were unhappy with Nicholas’ government
   3. Bloody Sunday, 1905
      a. In 1905, Russian commoners met outside the czar’s Winter Palace to demand better _______ conditions, right to _______, and a _______ constitution
      b. The protest became known as “Bloody Sunday” when the czar’s guards _______ into the crowd. Riots broke out across Russia
      c. In 1905, Nicholas II agreed to new constitution that created a _______ (parliament) and _______ monarchy, but Nicholas _______ the Duma

II. Vladimir Lenin and the Russian Revolution, 1917

A. The czar’s _______ and failure of the government to respond to problems increased calls for _______
   1. Socialism and Communism
      a. Socialists demanded that the _______ control all means of production to create an _______ society
      b. Karl Marx developed a radical form of socialism in called _______ in which the working class led a _______, seized property, and shared all wealth without a government
2. Radical workers, peasants, and soldiers began to form ___________ called ___________ that held meetings and assumed control over local governments

3. The Bolsheviks
   a. In 1903, a radical socialist named ___________ formed the Bolsheviks, a group that supported a revolutionary ___________ of the Russian government
   b. Lenin fled Russia to avoid arrest by the czar’s secret police and ___________ for an opportunity to return and lead his revolution

B. Russia’s involvement in ___________ proved to be the fatal blow to Czar Nicholas’ support in Russia
   1. The Russian military was no match for the ___________ army
      a. Russia had difficulty producing ___________ for soldiers on the front, ___________ shortages were common for troops and civilians; the lack of ___________ slowed supplies and communication
      b. Russia drafted ___________ soldiers and nearly ___________ were killed or wounded; ___________ civilians died

2. RASPUTIN
   a. Czar Nicholas ___________ to pull Russia out of the war and went to the Eastern Front to personally take command of the army
   b. Nicholas left his wife, ___________, in charge of the day-to-day operations of the Russian government
   c. To help cure her ___________ son Alexi, she relied on a mystic named ___________
   d. Russian nobles ___________ that Rasputin was controlling the royal family and ___________ him
   e. Grigori Rasputin was an Orthodox ___________ who lived anything but a “holy” life (womanizer, heavy drinker); he claimed to have ___________ powers
   f. After healing Alexi Romanov, Rasputin was then brought into the czar’s ___________ and helped make political decisions. This made the czar even more ___________
   g. Russian nobles hated Rasputin and ___________ to kill him
   h. Luring Rasputin to a “party,” five Russian nobles ___________ him, ___________ him three times, ___________ him, tied him up, and threw him in an icy river, where he finally died from ___________

3. By early 1917, citizens were rioting across Russia, demanding an end to ___________ and an end to Russia’s involvement in ___________

C. In March, Czar Nicholas II ___________ the throne and the Duma created a provisional (___________) government

D. Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia; he led the ___________ in the Russian Revolution in November 1917
   1. Lenin’s message of “___________, ___________, and ___________” helped him gain popularity among the Russian people
   2. Bolshevik ___________ seized control of the provisional government and declared themselves the new government leaders of Russia
   3. The Bolsheviks arrested and ___________ the Romanovs, which ended 300 years of rule by ___________ in Russia

III. The Soviet Union
A. After the success of the Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin announced major ___________ for Russia
   1. Lenin ordered all ___________ to be distributed among the peasants
   2. Lenin gave control of the ___________ to the workers
   3. Lenin signed a ___________ with Germany and gave up huge ___________ in order to get Russia out of the war

B. The Russian Civil War, 1918-1920
   1. The Russian Revolution led to a ___________ between the Bolshevik Red Army and the ___________ (various people who wanted a either a new czar or democracy or land returned to them)
   2. Britain, France, and the ___________ supported the White Army to stop the spread of Bolshevism. Tens of millions of people were killed in the bloody Russian Civil War.
   3. After three years of fighting, the ___________ won and ___________ became the unquestioned leader of Russia.

C. In 1922, Lenin renamed Russia the ___________ (___________)
D. Lenin created the ___________, which ruled the Soviet Union as a dictatorship
E. Lenin and his followers never forgot the interference by the USA, which helped set the stage for the ___________ ___________ years later