



# Russian Revolution

1900-1939

# 4

Chapter 30

# Czars Resist Change

- 19<sup>th</sup> century czars caused widespread social unrest for decades.
- Army officer revolts, secret revolutionary plots to overthrow the government, but czars halted all reforms.
- Czars used strict censorship codes of published materials, secret police to watch schools, forbid minority languages, and persecuted Jews.



# Russian Industries

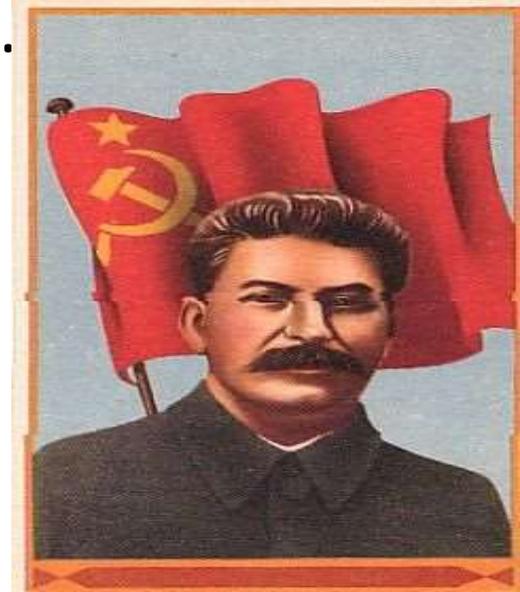
- Industrialization changed Russia's economy
- Factories doubled between 1863-1900
- 1900 Russia became the 4<sup>th</sup> leading producer of steel
- Industry brought problems = bad working conditions, long hours, low wages, and child labor.
- Workers revolution = overthrow government, proletariat would rule the country
- Country divided-
  - Mensheviks = supported revolution
  - Vladimir Lenin/Bolsheviks = committed revolutionaries, wanted change



# Bolshevik Revolution

- Lenin- “Peace, Land, and Bread”
- Red Guards took government offices and arrested leaders of the provisional government.
- Lenin ordered that all farmland be distributed among the peasants and industrial control.
- White Army (democracy) v. Red Army (socialism)

- Civil War- 14 million Russians died in 3 year struggle, and famine followed. Red Army destroyed White Army.
- Revolution destroyed economy
- Bolsheviks created Communist Party- classless society. Lenin created a dictatorship.
- Joseph Stalin “man of steel” takes over 1922. = ruthless, cold harsh, and impersonal.



## Causes and Effects of Two Russian Revolutions, 1917

### Causes: Czarist Russia

- Czar's leadership was weak.

- Revolutionary agitation challenges the government.

- Widespread discontent found among all classes.

### Effects/Causes: March Revolution

- Czar abdicates.

- Provisional government takes over.
- Lenin and soviets gain power.

- Russia stays in World War I.

### Effects: Bolshevik Revolution

- Provisional government is overthrown.

- Bolsheviks take over.

- Bolsheviks sign peace treaty with Germany and leave World War I.
- Civil war begins in Russia.

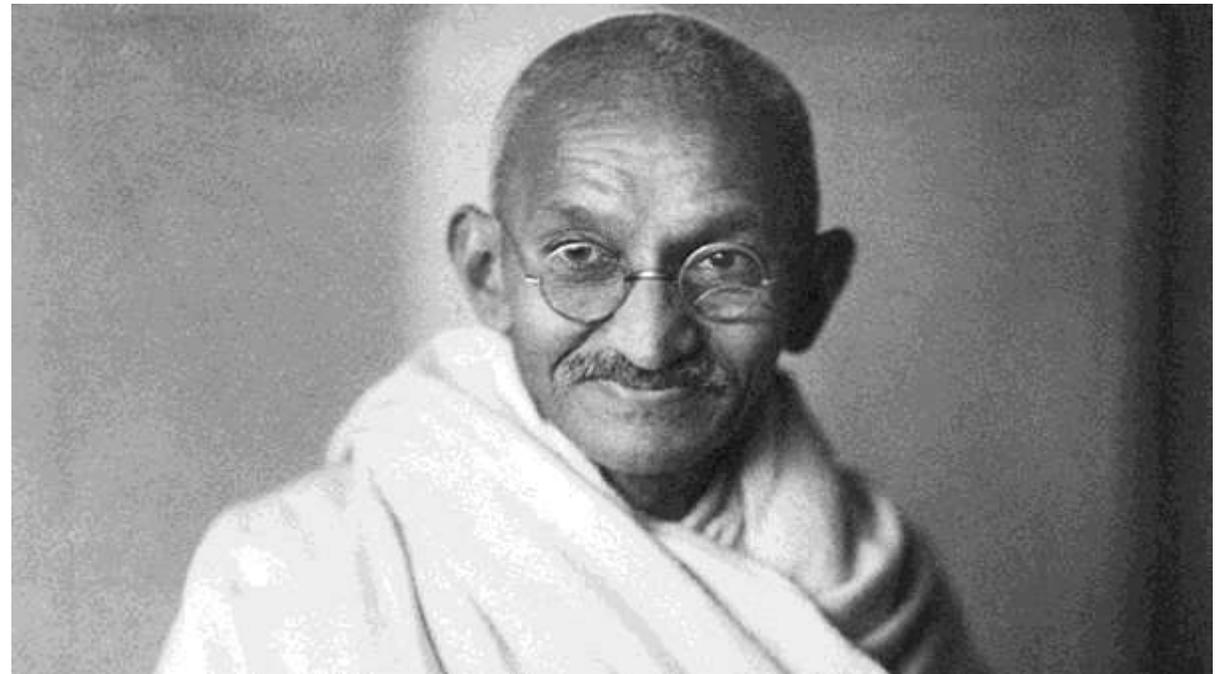
# Quotes by Stalin to illustrate how he thought

- “Death is the solution to all problems. No man no problem”
- “One death is a tragedy; one million is a statistic”
- “The people who cast the votes don’t decide the election, the people who count the votes do”



# Nationalism In India

#5



# Nationalists Activity

- Until World War I majority of Indians had little interest in nationalism.
- Millions of Indians enlisted in British army in return Britain promised India could lead a self-government.
- Returned from war and treated like second-class citizens.
- Radical nationalist acted out against British rule.
- Britain Rowlatt Acts- jailed protesters 2 years.

- Amritsar Massacre- protest Rowlatt Acts 10,000 Hindus and Muslims went to fast, pray and listen to political speeches.
- Viewed as a nationalist outburst and British military opened fired killing 400 and wounding 1,200.
- Overnight millions of Indians changed from loyal British subjects to nationalists.



# Mohandas K. Gandhi

- Lead independence movement.
- Strategy- religious and political approach.
- Followers called him Mahatma “great soul”.
- Civil disobedience- deliberate refusal to obey law in a nonviolent way to achieve peace.
- Used civil disobedience to weaken British rule.



- Boycotts- refusal to buy British goods, cloth (source of British wealth), British schools, pay taxes, or vote in elections.
- He only wore homespun cloth and urged others to follow his example. Fast till death. 17/21 day longest.
- Took an economic toll of Britain.
- Salt March – walked 240 miles in protest against Salt and began making their own from seawater. 60,000 people arrested including Gandhi.
- Civil disobedience lead to local self-government and limited democratic elections but not total independence.
- Assassinated – January 1948 by Indian nationalist