


Key Terms

- ◊ Aristocrat - a class of people holding exceptional rank and privileges, esp. the hereditary nobility or any class or group considered to be superior, as through education, ability, wealth, or social prestige.
- ◊ Proletariat - (in Marxist theory) the class of workers, esp. industrial wage earners, who do not possess capital or property and must sell their labor to survive.
- ◊ Socialism - Any of various theories or systems of social organization in which the means of producing and distributing goods is owned collectively or by a centralized government that often plans and controls the economy.

Key Terms continued.....


- ◊ Capitalism - An economic system in which the means of production and distribution are privately or corporately owned and development is proportionate to the accumulation and reinvestment of profits gained in a free market.
- ◊ Industrial Revolution - The complex of radical socioeconomic changes, such as the ones that took place in England in the late 18th century, that are brought about when extensive mechanization of production systems results in a shift from home-based hand manufacturing to large-scale factory production.
- ◊ Cold War - State of indirect conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States from 1945 to 1991.

Friedrich Engels




- ◊ Son of a respected manufacturer.
- ◊ Engels - displayed radical revolutionary tendencies
- ◊ A genuine hatred toward the aristocracy.
- ◊ Education - Philosophy
- ◊ Father partially owned a cotton mill. Engels got to know the English proletariat.
- ◊ 1845, Engels book, "The Condition Of The Working Class" was considered by V.I. Lenin to be a truthful picture of the misery of the working class

Engels continued



- ◊ Request of the Communist League, Engels and Marx published the Manifesto of the Communist Party in 1848.
- ◊ Book was to become one of the fundamental bases for all socialist and communist movements the world over
- ◊ Engels took part in a number of popular socialist uprising, was exiled
- ◊ Lost his Prussian citizenship

Karl Marx



- ◊ Born on May 5, 1818 in Germany
- ◊ Karl Marx studied law/philosophy.
- ◊ Influenced by the works of G. W. F. Hegel.
- ◊ Marx rejected the idealism of Hegel
- ◊ Developed a more materialistic theory of history as science,
- ◊ Predicting that the triumph of the working class was inevitable.

Karl Marx continued

- ✦ Marx - *Communist Manifesto* in 1848.
- ✦ Exiled from Europe.
- ✦ Marx lived in London, England
- ✦ Wrote for various newspapers, including the *New York Tribune*.
- ✦ Marx wrote a book - *Das Kapital*, and was active in early communist organizations.
- ✦ His work greatly influenced modern socialism.
- ✦ Considered one of the founders of Communism.

What is Communism in practice?

- ✦ Communism is the control of goods/services (commodities) through a government that produces only to serve the people.
- ✦ It is total equality. (In theory)
- ✦ Communism is abolition of private property, meaning that resources (minerals, coal, oil, ect.) and production (factories, plants, refineries, ect.) are owned in common by the people.
- ✦ Religion is banned (In theory)

Communism continued.....

- ✦ Generally no taxes.
- ✦ Government for the working class/common people.
- ✦ Government controls commodities unlike corporations who may do as they please in Capitalism, and who usually squander these resources for their own benefit and greed.
- ✦ Media also has true freedom - not controlled by the government. (In theory)
- ✦ Housing/health care is also generally free.
- ✦ Eventually wages and pay from working are eliminated and people are taught to work for the common good.
- ✦ There is also no racism or discrimination in a communist government. (In theory)

The Russian Revolution



- ✦ The October Revolution in Russia/Bolshevik Revolution, October 25, 1917.
- ✦ The October Revolution overthrew the Russian Provisional Government and gave the power to Bolsheviks.
- ✦ It was followed by the Russian Civil War (1917-1920) and the creation of the Soviet Union in 1922.

Russian Revolution continued



- ✦ The revolution was planned earlier, on October 10, led by Vladimir Lenin
- ✦ Bolsheviks
- ✦ Mensheviks
- ✦ Left Socialist Revolutionaries
- ✦ Anarchists.

Continued

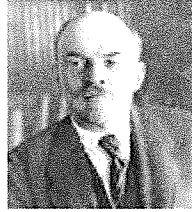


- ✦ Bolshevik troops take over of government buildings on October 24
- ✦ October 25 the Winter Palace was captured.
- ✦ It was the first Marxist communist revolution in history.

Russian Civil War – 1918 to 1921

- ❖ The Russian Civil War lasted from 1918 to 1921.
- ❖ It began after the collapse of the Russian provisional government and the Bolshevik takeover of Petrograd.
- ❖ Intensifying after Lenin's dissolution of the Russian Constitution
- ❖ The war was multi-sided and included foreign forces from several countries. (American)
- ❖ Main hostilities took place between Communist forces known as the Red Army and loosely allied anti-Bolshevik forces known as the White Army.
- ❖ Worst fighting took place from 1918 to 1920.
- ❖ Communists won after four years of intense fighting, and established the Soviet Union in 1922.

Vladimir Lenin



- ❖ Driving force behind the Russian Revolution of 1917
- ❖ First great dictator of the Soviet Union.
- ❖ His brother was executed in 1887 (for plotting to kill the Czar). Lenin gave up studying law/became a full-time revolutionary.
- ❖ He studied Karl Marx
- ❖ Formed workers' groups.
- ❖ Arrested/exiled to Siberia 1895.
- ❖ 1900 - went to Europe, in 1903 he led the Bolsheviks in the split of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' party.

Lenin continued.....



- ❖ Revolution broke out in Russia in 1917, he led the Bolsheviks to control the government.
- ❖ Lenin had complete political control over the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) until his death.
- ❖ Is remembered as the man who put Marx's ideas to practical use.

Joseph Stalin dictatorship



- ❖ Joseph Stalin grabbed control of the Soviet Union after the death of V.I. Lenin in 1924.
- ❖ As a member of the Bolshevik party, Stalin (his adopted name meaning "Man of Steel") had an active role in Russia's October Revolution in 1917.

Stalin continued.....



- ❖ He maneuvered his way up the communist party.
- ❖ 1922 was named General Secretary of the Central Committee.
- ❖ By the end of the 1920s Stalin had expelled his rival Leon Trotsky, consolidated power, and was the *de facto* dictator of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union - 1930's through the 1950's



- ❖ 1930s Stalin executed his political enemies
- ❖ Started aggressive industrial/agricultural programs that left untold thousands of peasants dead.
- ❖ During World War II Stalin was the commander of the Soviet military
- ❖ Attended the postwar conferences at Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam.

Russian Gulag's



- ❖ Soviet system of forced labor camps established in 1919.
- ❖ By 1934 the GULAG had several million inmates
- ❖ Prisoners included murderers
- ❖ Thieves
- ❖ Common criminals
- ❖ Political and religious dissenters.

The Gulag



- ❖ Camps located in remote regions of Siberia and the Far North
- ❖ Conditions in the camps were extremely harsh.
- ❖ Prisoners received inadequate food rations
- ❖ Insufficient clothing
- ❖ Difficult to endure the severe weather and the long working hours
- ❖ Inmates were physically abused by camp guards.
- ❖ Death rate from exhaustion and disease in the camps was high.

Soviet Collectivization and Industrialization



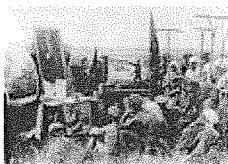
- ❖ Stalin's aim?
- ❖ Erase all traces of the capitalism
- ❖ Transform the Soviet Union into an industrialized and completely socialist state.
- ❖ Stalin's First Five-Year Plan, adopted by the party in 1928
- ❖ Rapid industrialization
- ❖ Emphasis on heavy industry.

Collectivization of Russian farms



- ❖ First Five-Year Plan called for transforming individual farms into a system of large state collective farms
- ❖ Collectivization would:
- ❖ Improve agricultural productivity
- ❖ Produce grain reserves large enough to feed the growing urban labor force.
- ❖ Collectivization expected to free many peasants for industrial work in the cities.

Collectivization continued....



- ❖ Stalin focused particular hostility on the wealthier peasants, or kulaks
- ❖ One million kulak households (some five million people) were deported/never heard from again.
- ❖ Forced collectivization of the remaining peasants.
- ❖ Fiercely resisted
- ❖ Resulted in a disastrous disruption of agricultural
- ❖ Catastrophic famine 1932-33.