

Russian Revolution KUD Chart

Know	Understand	Do
<p>autocracy democracy Nicholas II Bloody Sunday Russo-Japanese War Revolution of 1905 Duma Rasputin March Revolution Alexander Kerensky Provisional Government November Revolution Lenin proletariat Bolsheviks/ Communists Soviets Treaty of Brest-Litovsk Civil War War Communism Command Economy USSR New Economic Policy gulag</p>	<p>Causes of the Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread suffering under autocracy—a form of government in which one person, in this case the czar, has absolute power • Weak leadership of Czar Nicholas II—clung to autocracy despite changing times • Poor working conditions, low wages, and hazards of industrialization • New revolutionary movements that believed a worker-run government should replace czarist rule • Russian defeat in the Russo-Japanese War (1905), which led to rising unrest • Bloody Sunday, the massacre of unarmed protestors outside the palace, in 1905 • Devastation of World War I—high casualties, economic ruin, widespread hunger • The March Revolution in 1917, in which soldiers who were brought in for crowd control ultimately joined labor activists in calling “Down with the autocracy!” <p>Consequences of the Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government is ultimately taken over by the Bolshevik Party, led by V. I. Lenin; later, it will be known as the Communist Party. • Farmland is distributed among farmers, and factories are given to workers. • Banks are nationalized and a national council is assembled to run the economy. • Russia pulls out of World War I, signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, conceding much land to Germany. • Czarist rule ends. Nicholas II, his wife, and his five children are executed. • Civil war, between Bolshevik (“red”) and anti-Bolshevik (“white”) forces, sweeps Russia from 1918 to 1920. Around 15 million die in conflict and famine • The Russian economy is in shambles. Industrial production drops, trade all but ceases, and skilled workers flee the country. • Lenin asserts his control by cruel methods such as the Gulag, a vast and brutal network of prison camps for both criminals and political prisoners. 	<p>Identify locations we discussed in this unit on maps of Europe and the world.</p> <p>Use your knowledge and given data to answer questions about the Russian Revolution using maps, graphs, and charts.</p> <p>Write a detailed essay on the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution.</p>