

UNIT 6

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

A. AUTOCRACY OF THE CZAR

1. Censorship
2. Religious and ethnic intolerance
3. Political oppression

B. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

1. Russia began to industrialize, which created difficult working conditions, child labor, and low wages.
2. Russians were desperately hungry and landless. They relied on an agrarian economy that was outdated and inefficient.

C. REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS

1. Working class Russians were frustrated with living conditions.
2. Karl Marx had previously written about the “dictatorship of the proletariat.”
3. Socialist leader, Vladimir Lenin, will be considered the “father of the Revolution.”

II. EVENTS LEADING TO REVOLUTION

A. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904-1905)

1. Territorial dispute with Japan about the control over Korea and Manchuria goes badly for Russia.
2. News of losses spread unrest and revolt in Russia.

II. EVENTS LEADING TO REVOLUTION

B. “BLOODY SUNDAY” MASSACRE (1905)

1. Peaceful marchers demanding better working conditions, more freedom, and a national legislature are fired on by Czar Nicholas II's soldiers.
2. It sparked a wave of strikes and violence.

II. EVENTS LEADING TO REVOLUTION

C. WORLD WAR I

1. Nicholas II took Russia into war unprepared.
2. Soldiers disobeyed, food and fuel supplies were low, and prices were inflated.
3. This showed his weaknesses.

II. EVENTS LEADING TO REVOLUTION

D. FEBRUARY-MARCH REVOLUTION (1917)

1. Workers had a strike over bread shortages.
2. Nicholas II abdicated, and Kerensky led a provisional government.
3. Russian citizens were still upset as conditions worsened, and soon socialist revolutionaries form Soviets to organize change.

A. THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

1. Lenin and the Bolsheviks gained control of the Soviets.
2. The Bolshevik Red Guards overthrew the provisional government.

A. THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

3. Lenin redistributed land among peasants, gave control of factories to workers, and signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany.
4. Land owners and factory owners were angry, church leaders were upset, and many Russians were angered and humiliated.

B. THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR (1918-1920)

1. War between the Red and White Armies.
2. The Red Army won, leaving 14 million dead.
3. Lenin established a dictatorship of the Communist Party and reorganized Russia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

C. LENIN'S REIGN

1. Lenin's New Economic Plan (NEP)

- a. Peasants can make money by selling surplus goods
- b. Allowed some private companies
- c. Encouraged foreign investment

2. Results of the NEP

- a. Economy slowly recovers
- b. Lenin is able to organize several-self governing republics under the central government (USSR)

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Revolutions in India & China

Unit 6

I. Imperial China Collapses

A. Nationalists Overthrow Qing Dynasty

1. The Qing Dynasty ended in 1912 when Sun Yixian became president. An unfavorable general succeeded him.
2. By 1916, civil war broke out, and war lords or military leaders ruled large territories in China.
3. Despite joining the WWI Allies in 1917, Chinese territories that the Germans had taken were given to Japan in the Treaty of Versailles.
4. The May Fourth Movement in 1919 was a protest against the treaty and foreign involvement.

B. The Communist Party in China

1. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was founded in 1921. One of the founders was Mao Zedong.
2. Lenin helped China's Nationalist government as they started to ally w/ the CCP.
3. Jiang Jieshi headed the Kuomintang in 1925, promising democracy. As his gov't became corrupt, peasants supported the CCP.
4. In 1927, Nationalists nearly wiped out the CCP. Jiang became President of the National Republic of China in 1928.

C. Civil War Rages in China

1. Nationalists and Communists began fighting a Civil War in 1930. Jiang's army largely outnumbered the communists.
2. Communists under Mao endured the 6000-mile Long March from 1934-1935, in which they fled the Nationalist forces.
3. During the Civil War, Japan invaded Manchuria. In 1937, they launched a total invasion and gained control of a large part of China by 1938.

II. Nationalism in India

A. Indian Nationalism Grows

1. After Indians fought in WWI and false promises of self-gov't, radical nationalists violently opposed GB rule.
2. In 1919, GB passed the Rowlatt Acts. Protestors were be jailed for 2 years w/o a trial.
3. In 1919, 10,000 Hindus and Muslims gathered in Amritsar. Many didn't know GB had outlawed public meetings.
4. GB troops opened fire on the crowd, leaving 400 dead and 1,200 wounded. The Amritsar Massacre resulted in Indians demanding independence.

B. Gandhi's Tactics of Nonviolence

1. Mohandas Gandhi (later called Mahatma) emerged as the leader of the independence movement.
2. Gandhi encouraged the Indian National Congress to use civil disobedience to weaken GB's control and economic power over India.
3. Gandhi called for a boycott of GB goods, paying taxes, voting in elections, going to gov't schools, cloth, etc.
4. Thousands were arrested for strikes and demonstrations. Some protests still led to riots.
5. In 1930, Gandhi led the Salt March as a peaceful protest against GB's law that Indians could only buy salt from them.
6. Demonstrators were attacked but continued to march w/o defending themselves. About 60,000, including Gandhi, were arrested.

C. Britain Grants Limited Self-Rule

1. In 1935, the GB Parliament passed the Gov't of India Act, allowing limited self-gov't and limited democratic elections.