

CHAPTER 28-REVIEW SHEET ANSWERS

1. Stalin gained power through ruthless measures

- joined the Bolsheviks & worked his way up the rankings
- became general secretary of the party-used position to build loyal following
- Lenin dies->struggle for power btw. Trotsky & Stalin
- Trotsky was stripped of party membership & isolated by Stalin & his supporters
 - he fled the country and was later murdered in Mexico

-Stalin gained absolute power by

- *launching the Great Purge
- *acts of terror
- *censorship
- *use of propaganda
- *secret police

2. Lenin promised the people

Peace, land, and bread

3. The November Revolution is also known as the

Bolshevik Revolution

4. After the November Revolution a civil war broke out between the

Reds=Communists & Whites=counterrevolutionaries (want czar back in power)

5. The purpose of the Comintern was

- to aid revolutionary groups around the world
- urge colonies to rise up against their imperial rulers

6. The purpose of the Great Purge was

- for Stalin to eliminate all opposition to the state
- get rid of anyone he considered a rival or threat
- absolute power

7. command economy

government makes all economic decisions

8. kulaks

- wealthy peasants opposed to collectivization

9. collective

large farms owned & operated by peasants as a group

10. cheka

Stalin's secret police

11. Bolshevik

- means MAJORITY
- revolutionary party of radical socialists led by Lenin
- later renamed Communists

12. Lenin's economic program was called

the NEP-New Economic Policy

13. Lenin's NEP allowed for

limited capitalism but this was only temporary

14. Totalitarian state

government in which a one party dictatorship regulates every aspect of life

15. Supreme Soviet

- the elected legislature which was part of the 1922 constitution
- possessed no real power → in reality all political power/control was in the hands of the Communist party

16. Goals of Stalin's Five-Year plans

-build up industry

- improve transportation
- increase farm output/food production

17. Peasants resisted collectivization by

- killed farm animals
- destroyed tools
- burned crops

18. Benefits of Communist rule under Stalin

- free education
- free medical care
- free day care
- inexpensive housing
- public transportation
- public recreation

19. Drawbacks of Communist rule under Stalin

- low wages/standard of living
- scarce housing
- censorship
- secret police
- use of terror/violence
- shortage of many foods

20. The Bolsheviks renamed themselves the

Communists

21. What happened to Trotsky?

He was stripped of his membership in the Communist party & isolated by Stalin & his supporters - fled the country - later murdered in Mexico

22. Karl Marx wanted

the proletariat (industrial working class) to unite and overthrow capitalism.

23a. Marxism would fail in Russia because

it did not have a large urban proletariat (working class)

23b. Russia did not have a large urban proletariat because

the country had only just started to industrialize.

24. Lenin changed Marxist ideas to fit conditions in Russia by

- using his elite revolutionary party the Bolsheviks to lead the revolution
- would set up a dictatorship of the proletariat

25. After the civil war Russia became known as the

-USSR-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or Soviet Union

26. & 27. Last czar/czarina of Russia

-Nicholas II and Alexandra

28. Last dynasty to rule Russia was the

Romanov dynasty

29. Results of collectivization

- angry peasants only grew enough food for themselves → government seized everything leaving the peasants to starve
- poor harvests also helped lead to famine & death
- it DID NOT improve farm output
- it DID increase Stalin's power/control

30. Western nations were suspicious of the Soviet Union because

-the formation of the Communist International or Comintern

- *used propaganda to put down capitalism
- *pledged to aid revolutionary groups around the world
- *urged colonies to revolt against their imperial rulers

31. A totalitarian state ensures power & obedience by using

-propaganda -secret police -censorship -terror -violent purges -fear

32. The official religious policy of the Soviet Union was

-atheism

33. socialist realism

- artists/writers were forced to conform their work to show Soviet life in a positive light in order to boost support for socialism
- had to promote hope in the communist future

28-1 Fill-in the blank Answers

1. Rasputin
2. bread/fuel/riots
3. abdicated
4. provisional
5. peasants/factories and mines
6. ****If referring to the time period between the March & November Revolution then the answer is the provisional government and the Bolsheviks.**
****If referring to after the November aka Bolshevik revolution then the answer is The Reds (Communists) and the Whites (Counterrevolutionaries).**
7. Peace, Land, and Bread
8. St. Petersburg/Winter Palace
9. Germany/land
10. Reds/Whites

28-2 Fill-in the blank answers

1. under state control
2. private ownership of business
3. socialist state
4. were given their own republics
5. Stalin
6. industrial power
7. agriculture
8. did not want to lose their farms
9. secret police
10. Soviet accomplishments