Revolutionary Ideologue: Vladimir Lenin, born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, was a Russian revolutionary and the founder of the Bolshevik Party. He was a key figure in the Russian Revolution of 1917 and played a pivotal role in shaping the course of Russian and global history.

Leader of the Bolsheviks: Lenin emerged as the leader of the Bolshevik faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. His charismatic leadership and strategic acumen were instrumental in guiding the Bolsheviks to power during the October Revolution of 1917.

April Theses: Upon his return to Russia from exile in 1917, Lenin presented his "April Theses," which outlined his vision for the country's future. These theses called for the end of the war, land redistribution to peasants, and the transfer of power to the Soviets (workers' councils).

October Revolution: Lenin's leadership culminated in the October Revolution (November by the Gregorian calendar), when the Bolsheviks, under his guidance, seized power from the Provisional Government. This event led to the establishment of Soviet Russia.

Peace, Land, and Bread: One of Lenin's slogans during the Revolution was "Peace, Land, and Bread," which resonated with the masses who were exhausted by World War I and suffering from economic hardship.

New Economic Policy (NEP): Following the Revolution and the subsequent Russian Civil War, Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy in 1921. This policy aimed to stabilize the economy by allowing some private enterprise while maintaining state control over key industries.

Formation of the Soviet Union: Lenin played a central role in the formation of the Soviet Union, which brought together various republics under a centralized Communist government. The Soviet Union emerged as a major global power during his leadership.

Literary Contributions: Lenin was not only a political leader but also a prolific writer and theorist. His works, including "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" and "State and Revolution," provided theoretical foundations for Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Health Issues: In 1922, Lenin suffered a series of strokes that left him partially paralyzed and unable to actively lead the government. His health challenges led to political struggles within the Communist Party regarding the succession of leadership.

Death and Legacy: Lenin passed away on January 21, 1924, at the age of 53. His death marked the beginning of a power struggle within the Communist Party, eventually leading to Joseph Stalin's rise to power. Lenin's legacy continues to be debated, as he remains a complex figure who reshaped the course of history through his revolutionary zeal and contributions to Marxist thought.