

Russian Vocabulary

1. Alexander II - The son of Alexander I and he was a tsar of Russia. He was specifically known as the Tsar Liberator.
2. Tsar - An emperor or ruler of Russia during the sixteenth century. They were the absolute monarchs of the country and believed in autocracy
3. Serfs - The poor peasants of Russia that worked for the Nobles; an agricultural laborer bound under the feudal system to work on his lord's estate.
4. Serfdom - The idea that the peasants should work under the Nobles; the state of being a serf or feudal laborer.
5. Crimean War - (1853 - 1856) A war fought in East Europe on the Black Sea and on Crimea (Ukraine) between Russia and the Allies: Britain, France, Sardinia, and the Ottoman Empire. (Russia lost to Britain, France, Sardinia, and the Ottoman Empire; Russia wanted to take over holy sites in Palestine (they really just wanted to exploiting the weakened Ottoman Empire))
6. Emancipation (of the serfs) - The liberation of the serfs due to Alexander II in 1861. This happened because of the Russian weaknesses that became apparent after their loss in the Crimean war. Such as weak agriculture, lesser technology, lesser infrastructure, and weak military.
7. reasons for emancipation - Inadequate agricultural systems meant declining poor and low production. Rural poverty = serfs were unable to pay their taxes = state facing debt. Pressure from western europe who believed they should follow them and abandon serfdom. Russia's economic needs were incompatible to their system. Fear that Tsarist autocracy would be demolished by revolution. Defeat in Crimean War showed weakness of the military that was dominated by serfs.
8. reasons against emancipation - They were required to perform labour for 2 years of "temporary obligation". They had to remain within the Mir until redemption payments had been made. Landowners retained control of meadows, pasture and woodland. They had to make annual redemption payments often leaving them in debt. Landlords received government bonds as compensation. The Mir supervised the farming of all allocated land. Land prices were sometimes fixed above market value leaving them in debt. Landlords' protection in times of need disappeared.
9. military reforms - Modern weapons introduced. Proper training. Smaller less expensive criminal free army. Reduced length of service. All classes had to do service.
10. legal reforms - Judges well paid so weren't swayed by bribes. Courts open to public. There were now Juries. Hierarchy of courts to match the severity of a case.
11. cultural reforms - This decision defined the Cultural Revolution as "a great revolution that touches people to their very souls and constitutes a deeper and more extensive stage in the development of the socialist revolution in our country.
12. educational reforms - Industrial workforce doubled. Growth of railways subsidised. Growth of cotton, coal and iron industries.
13. local government reforms - Zemstva were locally elected councils. 40% of members were elected by peasants

14. "Tsar Liberator" - For his social reforms in Russia and his role in the liberation of Bulgaria, Alexander II became known in Bulgaria as the "Tsar-Liberator of Russians and Bulgarians".
15. Industrialization - The development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale. This happened in Russia after the Crimean War due to the Tsar, Alexander II wanting to redeem the Russia prestige it once held. His Emancipation and reforms allowed for the industrialization of Russia to rise.
16. populists - Narodniks, member of a 19th-century socialist movement in Russia who believed that political propaganda among the peasantry would lead to the awakening of the masses and, through their influence, to the liberalization of the tsarist regime.
17. spread of opposition - The spread of disagreement and disapproval of the peasants of Russia when the Emancipation of the serfs
18. The People's Will - A 19th-century revolutionary political organization in the Russian Empire which conducted targeted killing of government officials in attempt to promote reforms in the country.
19. Alexander III - Son of Alexander II; 1 November was the Emperor of Russia, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland from 13 March 1881 until his death on 1 November 1894.
20. Russification - Russianization is a form of cultural assimilation process during which non-Russian communities, voluntarily or not, give up their culture and language in favor of the Russian one
21. Soviet Strike - Strikes were strictly forbidden but occurred anyway, especially in 1885, 1896, 1902, and 1903.
22. cultural and social reforms - A kind of social movement that aims to make gradual change, or change in certain aspects of society, rather than rapid or fundamental changes. A reform movement is distinguished from more radical social movements such as revolutionary movements.
23. noble influence - Nobles who had power that could change people's mind. This power usually lead to corruption within the government.
24. education - The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university. The process of enlightenment.
25. Orthodoxy: the quality of being orthodox (especially in religion); a belief or orientation agreeing with conventional standards
26. "land captains"-Land captains were representatives of the administrative and judicial authority in Russian villages from 1889 to 1917. The Statute Concerning Land Captains was passed on July 12, 1889, and was one of the counter reforms made during the rule of Emperor Alexander III.
27. Famine of 1891- The Russian famine of 1891–92 began along the Volga River, then spread as far as the Urals and Black Sea. The famine caused 375,000 to 500,000 deaths. The reawakening of Russian Marxism and populism is often traced to the public's anger at the Tsarist government's poor handling of the disaster
28. Karl Marx- revolutionary, sociologist, historian, and economist. He published (with Friedrich Engels) *Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei* (1848), commonly known as *The Communist Manifesto*, the most celebrated pamphlet in the history of the socialist movement. He also was the author of the movement's most important book, *Das Kapital*.

These writings and others by Marx and Engels form the basis of the body of thought and belief known as Marxism.

29. Capital- The money needed to start and business and more economics stuff or its just the Capital of Russia at the the time which was St.Petersburg.
30. Marxism- the political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, later developed by their followers to form the basis for the theory and practice of communism.
31. “Class-consciousness”- awareness of one's place in a system of social classes, especially (in Marxist terms) as it relates to the class struggle.
32. Nicholas II- the last Russian emperor(1894–1917), who, with his wife, Alexandra, and their children, was killed by the Bolsheviks after the October Revolution.
33. Urbanization- the process of making an area more urban.
34. Industrialization- the development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.
35. Agrarian- relating to cultivated land or the cultivation of land.
36. social unrest- Social unrest happens as a result of collective dissatisfaction and manifests in unconventional and sometimes violent forms of behavior that disrupts the typical social order of society.
37. Socialist Revolutionary Party- The Socialist Revolutionary Party, or Party of Socialists-Revolutionaries was a major political party in early 20th century Imperial Russia. A key player in the Russian Revolution, the SRs' general ideology was revolutionary socialism of democratic socialist and agrarian socialist forms.
38. “Land and Liberty”- n a narrow sense, the possession of land meant freedom from the landowner. And this may have been the main concern of both the Mexican and Russian peasants.
39. Social Democratic Party- a political party in Germany advocating a form of social organization based on the economic and political ideology of Karl Marx. any of several European political parties advocating a gradual transition to socialism or a modified form of socialism by and under democratic processes.
40. Vladimir Lenin- Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, better known by the alias Lenin, was a Russian revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924.
41. Bolsheviks (Majority)- a member of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party, which was renamed the Communist Party after seizing power in the October Revolution of 1917.
42. Mensheviks (Minority)- a member of the moderate non-Leninist wing of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, opposed to the Bolsheviks and defeated by them after the overthrow of the tsar in 1917.
43. Trans-Siberian Railroad- The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world. It was built between 1891 and 1916 to connect Moscow with the Far-East city of Vladivostok. En route it passes through the cities of Perm, Yekaterinburg, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Chita and Khabarovsk.
44. Russo-Japanese War- The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world. It was built between 1891 and 1916 to connect Moscow with the Far-East city of Vladivostok. En route it passes through the cities of Perm, Yekaterinburg, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Chita and Khabarovsk.

45. 1905 Revolution- The Russian Revolution of 1905 was a wave of mass political and social unrest that spread through vast areas of the Russian Empire, some of which was directed at the government. It included worker strikes, peasant unrest, and military mutinies.
46. Bloody Sunday- Bloody Sunday, sometimes called the Bogside Massacre, was an incident on 30 January 1972 in the Bogside area of Derry, Northern Ireland, when British soldiers shot 28 unarmed civilians during a protest march against internment.
47. Winter Palace- The Winter Palace was the official residence of the Russian Emperors from 1732 to 1917.
48. St. Petersburg- St. Petersburg is a Russian port city on the Baltic Sea. It was the imperial capital for 2 centuries, having been founded in 1703 by Peter the Great, subject of the city's iconic "Bronze Horseman" statue. It remains Russia's cultural center, with venues such as the Mariinsky Theatre hosting opera and ballet, and the State Russian Museum showcasing Russian art, from Orthodox icon paintings to Kandinsky works.
49. Autocracy- a system of government by one person with absolute power.
50. Leon Trotsky- Leon Trotsky was a Russian revolutionary, Marxist theorist, and Soviet politician whose particular strain of Marxist thought is known as Trotskyism
51. Sergei Witte - Count Sergei Yulyevich Witte, also known as Sergius Witte, was a highly influential econometrician, minister, and prime minister in Imperial Russia, one of the key figures in the political arena at the end of 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century. Witte was neither a liberal or a conservative.
52. October Manifesto - The October Manifesto was a document promising political reforms, issued by Tsar Nicholas II at the height of the 1905 Revolution. It came after ten months of popular unrest, strikes, violence and political debate about the future of Russia.
53. Liberals - a political or social philosophy advocating the freedom of the individual, parliamentary systems of government, nonviolent modification of political, social, or economic institutions to assure unrestricted development in all spheres of human endeavor, and governmental guarantees of individual rights and civil liberties
54. Kadets - Kadet, member of the Constitutional Democratic Party, also called Party of People's Freedom, Russian Konstitutsionno-Demokraticheskaya Partiya, or Partiya Narodnoy Svobody, a Russian political party advocating a radical change in Russian government toward a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain's.
55. Octoberists - Octobrist, Russian Oktyabrist, also called Union of October 17, member of a conservative-liberal Russian political party whose program of moderate constitutionalism called for the fulfillment of the emperor Nicholas II's October Manifesto.
56. Socialists - a person who advocates or practices socialism
57. Conservatives - Citizens that take part in the Conservative Party of Russia, a former conservative political party in Russia that operated in Russia from 1990 to 2005, founded by Lev Ubozhko. Its ideology is based on Conservative principles, human rights and the rights of the individual, as well as the strengthening of national traditions
58. Union of the Russian People - The Union of Russian People was a loyalist extreme right nationalist political party, the most important among Black-Hundredist monarchist political organizations in the Russian Empire between 1905 and 1917

59. Black Hundreds - an ultra-nationalist movement in Russia in the early 20th century. It was a staunch supporter of the House of Romanov and opposed any retreat from the autocracy of the reigning monarch
60. Nicholas's response to revolution - Nicholas responded in February by announcing his intention to establish an elected assembly to advise the government.
61. Duma - a legislative body in the ruling assembly of Russia and of some other republics of the former Soviet Union.
62. Grigori Rasputin - Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin was a Russian mystic and self-proclaimed holy man who befriended the family of Tsar Nicholas II, the last monarch of Russia, and gained considerable influence in late imperial Russia.
63. Petr Stolypin - the 3rd Prime Minister of Russia, and Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire from 1906 to 1911.
64. Stolypin's necktie - Over 3,000 (possibly 5,500) suspects were convicted and executed by these special courts between 1906 and 1909. In a Duma session on 17 November 1907, Kadet party member Fedor Rodichev referred to the gallows as "Stolypin's efficient black Monday necktie".
65. Stolypin carriages - cars on railways designed by Stolypin
66. Reforms under Stolypin - a series of changes to [Imperial Russia's](#) agricultural sector instituted during the tenure of [Pyotr Stolypin](#), Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister). Most, if not all, of these reforms were based on recommendations from a committee known as the "Needs of Agricultural Industry Special Conference," which was held in Russia between 1901–1903 during the tenure of Minister of Finance [Sergei Witte](#)
67. Stolypin's end - Assassination of Stolypin by Dmitry Bogrov. Peter Stolypin died from his injuries on 18th September, 1911. He was the sixth Minister of the Interior in a row to be assassinated.
68. Union of Russian People - a [loyalist](#) extreme right [nationalist political party](#), the most important among [Black-Hundredist monarchist](#) political organizations in the [Russian Empire](#) between 1905 and 1917
69. Economic issues between 1910-1914
70. WWI's impact on Russia - Huge human & material losses in mostly lost battles, economic crisis, a complicated many-sided civil war of appalling bloodiness, wars of independence fought by subject nations (some successfully, some not), foreign intervention, famine, pogroms, epidemics, mass slaughter of real & imagined political opponents by security services of various sides, & the flight of at least hundreds of thousands and of course, revolution. By 1921 the total income of the territory within the boundaries of the post-war USSR was about 40% of its pre-war level. The population of the current territory of Russia is estimated to have dropped by 13 million between 1914 & 1920, & many more had died in what are now Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic states, & Poland.
71. 1917 February/March Revolution - riots and strikes over the scarcity of food erupt in Petrograd. Also, Russians had lost faith in the leadership ability of the czarist regime. 90000 men and women on strike
72. International Women's Day 1917 - After the Socialist Party of America organised a Women's Day on February 28, 1909 in New York, the 1910 International Socialist

Woman's Conference suggested a Women's Day be held annually. After women gained suffrage in Soviet Russia in 1917, March 8 became a national holiday there.

73. Tsar's abdication - Nicholas II was forced to abdicate (resign from power) his throne in 1917, being Russian first tsar abdication.
74. Provisional government - Emergency governmental authority set up to manage a political transition generally in the cases of new nations or following the collapse of the previous governing administration. Russian dumas established one in 1917 and was run by Alexander Kerensky. This did not have full power over society and was partnered by Petrograd Soviet making the dual authority.
75. Soviets - citizens in the former Soviet Union
76. Dual Authority - Dual authority is the case where the tsarist government divided and became the Provisional Government and Petrograd Soviet in February of 1917. The Provisional Government had formal authority but the Soviet controlled the actual levers of power, including the loyalty of the troops, and offered only conditional support to the government.

THESIS

Part 1

1. 'A failure in all that he set out to do.' To what extent do you agree with this view of Alexander II.

Alexander II, despite having good intentions for Russia, had a few failures in all he set out to do

2. In what respects, and to what extent, was Russia modernized in the reign of Alexander II?

Russia's judicial, education, and social aspects were greatly modernized during the reign of Alexander II.

3. How successful was Alexander II in his efforts to reform Russian institutions?

Alexander was partially successful in his efforts to reform Russia evident through his reforms of judicial, educational, and social aspects.

4. Is it true to say the Alexander II's policies in Russia were revolutionary?

It is not true to say that Alexander II's were revolutionary due to the convoluted nature of the judicial, educational, and social reforms.

5. "They created more problems than they solved". Assess the validity of this view of Alexander II's reforms.

Alexander II's reforms were limited in terms of problems solved compared to problems created through the effects of his notable reforms of the judicial, educational, and social reforms.

Part 2

1. To what extent was Alexander III 'a disaster' as tsar of Russia?

Alexander III was 'a disaster' to a minor extent as a tsar of Russia as he boosted Russia into the industrial revolution.

2. 'The Great Reactionary'. Is this a fair title for Alexander III?

Yes, because he was against liberals and all the political and social reforms.

3. To what extent is it fair to say that Alexander III was a far more successful tsar than his father, Alexander II, had been?

To lesser extent in terms of the peasant well-being, however for the nobles he was successful to a great extent as they had the better side of things.

4. How successful were Russian governments in promoting economic modernization in the years 1861-1905?

Yes, the Russian governments was fairly successful due to them wanting to industrialize which helped the poor people that took up most of the country's population.

5. 'Russia was a strong nation in the second half of the 19th century'. How valid is this assessment?

No, because they lost the Russo-Japanese war. And there was civil unrest among the nation.

Part 4

Analyze the long-term and short-term causes of revolution in Russia in 1905.

Short Term causes:

Defeat in Russo-Japanese war:

A national victory would lessen the growing opposition to Tsarist rule. It was an opportunity to heighten patriotic fervour and national pride.

The embarrassment of defeat to an Asiatic power added to the view that Tsarist government was incompetent.

Resources diverted to the war lessened the already limited supply of grain and fuel.

January 9th, 1905 Bloody Sunday

The workers were not trying to overthrow the Tsar. They believed that the Tsar did not know of their plight. Instead they blamed the Tsarist ministers and officials.

This demonstration of factory workers was brutally put down by Russian soldiers. Up to 200 people were killed by rifle fire and Cossack charges

Long Term causes:

Economic hardship

(Russia had no form of income tax which lead to the Tsar's taxation on the farming peasants which created periodic riots/strikes peasants also had to pay back this loan in a form of redemption payments and pay and safety of industry workers was bad [i.e. working days were about 11.5 hours])

Political opposition:

Ethnic minorities were greatly oppressed by the policies of Russification

Jewish people were persecuted by state-sanctioned pogroms

The influence of Zemstvas (provincial governing bodies) was reduced

In 1900 officials criticizing the government were purged

Middle class industrialists were unhappy that they had no say in how the country was governed

Increased industrialization and urbanization had led to major social and economic problems for workers and peasants.

Part 5

1. How successful was Nicholas II as tsar between 1894 and 1914?

Nicholas II was not successful as a tsar between 1894 and 1914 due to his failures outweighing his successes. *Loss of Russo-Japanese War / Bloody Sunday / Economic hardship / Political Opposition.

2. 'The 1905 Revolution changed nothing; in 1914 the tsarist autocracy was still intact'. Assess the validity of this view.

The 1905 Revolution changed nothing is false to a great extent due to the fact that in 1917 the downfall of tsarist regime occurred. Also the numerous events that happened during this the tsarist rule that have caused unrest among not only the peasants but also the many other people of the nations. (Basically no one in Russia was happy (i.e. long-term and short-term causes)).

3. 'The outbreak of war in 1914 merely delayed the fall of the tsardom in Russia'. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The outbreak of war in 1914 merely delayed the fall of the tsardom in Russia is true to a great extent. (Basically because the rise in patriotism briefly allowed everyone in Russia to have the same goal, to retain the prestige it once held in the world)

4. How successful was Petr Stolypin in his efforts to improve the position of the peasants in Russia after 1906?

After 1906 Petr Stolypin efforts towards improving the position of the peasants in Russia was successful to a lesser extent due to the fact that: The reform was only a moderate success. By the end of 1916 no more than 20 percent of the peasant households had title to their land, although fewer (some 10 percent) had received consolidated plots. The reform did not transform the peasantry into the bulwark of support that the autocracy needed; and during 1917 peasants everywhere participated in the revolutions, seizing properties belonging to the Stolypin farmers.

Part 6

1. Analyze the reasons for the overthrow of the tsar in the Russian Revolution of February/March 1917.

The tsars were tightening their dictator-like grasp around the citizens as the Soviet government took control of the military over the provisional government. The government's inefficient prosecution of World War I that finally provided the challenge the old regime could not meet. Ill-equipped and poorly led, Russian armies suffered catastrophic losses in campaign after campaign against German armies. The war made revolution inevitable in two ways: it showed Russia was no longer a military match for the nations of central and western Europe, and it hopelessly disrupted the economy.

2. 'It was the Dual Power arrangement that prevented the Provisional Government from consolidating and maintaining its power in Russia.' Assess the validity of this view.

The statement is not completely valid as the decisions made by the Provisional caused the citizens to revolt. The arrangement only kept it from enacting upon the public on its own.

Discussion Topics for Notes over World War One and Russia

1. Discuss Ideas to consider: The impact of the First World War and the final crisis of autocracy in February/March 1917

- a. February/March Revolution
 - i. What difference is there in the interpretation of this event from the Western Liberal school of thought compared to the Communist school of thought?
- b. Provisional government and dual power
 - i. Duma and Kerensky with the Soviets.
 - 1. Why didn't the Soviets just seize power?
 - a. Didn't feel like capitalism was developed enough for Russia to transition into communism small membership, in the beginning, would be unable to control the large following of workers
 - b. Most of their strong leaders (ex: Lenin) were abroad/in exile and were just beginning to return
 - 2. Problems?
 - a. Viewpoints between the two parties (prov. gov. and Petrograd soviet) didn't agree
 - b. War made it impossible to form Constituent Assembly
 - c. Dual Power removed Tsarist police and large military desertions made it harder for the government to control/prevent revolts and maintain order
 - d. Tried making policies in favor of both upper and lower class, but ended up alienating both
 - ii. April Theses by Lenin and Bolsheviks?
 - 1. "Peace, Land, Bread"
 - 2. "All power to the Soviets"
 - 3. Rallying people in favor of Soviet
 - iii. July Coup?
 - 1. Pro Bolsheviks protest against Provisional Government
 - iv. Kornilov and his influence in July and August?
 - 1. Kornilov was thought to restore order

2. Made general and Commander in Chief of the Russian army on July 16
 3. Assumed by Kerensky to overthrow Soviet party and establish a Military dictatorship in August
- c. 1917/November Revolution; Bolshevik Revolution
- i. Historiography between Soviet and Western Historians up until the 60s?
 - ii. Since that time, what re-interpretation has taken place? What are the points of evidence now?
- d. Lenin and Trotsky
- i. Were Lenin and Trotsky “men of the people”?
 - ii. How did Lenin differ from other communists on the idea of a bourgeoisie revolution BEFORE a worker revolution? Why would his views make him more prone to agitate for power?
 - iii. April Theses: What was its message and what was the significance of its message?
 - iv. What role did Lenin and Trotsky have in the October Revolution? Were they the leaders of it or did they simply take advantage of the situation?

1

Western Liberals	Communists
<i>Believe that the revolution was leaderless and spontaneous</i>	<i>Believe that the revolution was leaderless and spontaneous</i>
blamed revolution on war and/or Nicholas II's character <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak grasp of politics - Reliance on Alexandra - His detachment and inability to understand the situation in Petrograd 	Journalist Voline: war was spontaneous, climaxing moral preparation nmj nmj
(James White) believed the liberals DID have a leader and they were planning a coup to take out the tsar	War was blamed on economic forces and the class struggle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oppressed working class - Bolshevik party

anti-Bolshevik	emphasized the role of the working class and promoted role of Bolsheviks
	<p>There was not as much beneficial reform as they would have liked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only factory owners benefited from industrial change - Agricultural reforms made no difference to the peasants - Political change was slight

2 above

3 October/November Revolution; Bolshevik Revolution

I. Historiography between Soviet and Western Historians up until the 1960s?

- Russian perspective: Lenin and the Bolsheviks lead the 1917 revolution on behalf of the working people to help better the life of the working class and the rest of Russian society, while removing power from the tsar and form a new communist government. Lenin was depicted as strong and powerful while Trotsky was a powerless coward.
- Western Historians: Western Historians branded the Bolsheviks as a ruthless minority party. Western Historians believe the Bolsheviks determination enabled them to take over when the Provisional Government was in a weakened state. The western view on Lenin and Trotsky was historians viewed them as equal.

II. Since that time, what re-interpretation has taken place? What are the points of evidence now?

Yet it is only in the last 20 years that historians have come to accept that the October revolution was the result of a variety of factors (economic and social as well as political and linked to its leadership). It is now widely believed that Bolshevism succeeded less because of the party's centralisation, unity and discipline (all of which have been questioned) than because of its flexibility in the face of circumstances. Nevertheless, the question of how much weight should be assigned to each of these factors is still unresolved.

4. Lenin and Trotsky

Were Lenin and Trotsky “men of the people”?

Supported the people however, came from wealthy and educated background

How did Lenin differ from other communists on the idea of a bourgeoisie revolution BEFORE a worker revolution? Why would his views make him more prone to agitate for power?

Believed should go straight to communistic government believed would give more support and legitimacy as believed would create chain reaction in neighboring communities to rebel to form more communist nations. From Feudal to communist system

April Theses: What was its message and what was the significance of its message?

“Peace, Bread, land” gave more support to Lenin and larger following of Bolsheviks

What role did Lenin and Trotsky have in the October Revolution? Were they the leaders of it or did they simply take advantage of the situation?

Lenin gave support to Bolsheviks and grew following while Trotsky internally strengthened and organized Bolsheviks by creating Military revolutionary committee

Answers to big topics

7.1 How did the Bolsheviks consolidate power and win the Russian Civil War?

Lenin (& trotsky) believes in continuous revolution basically until the whole world believes in communism.

Communism don't believe in nationality **only social class matters.**

Whites weaknesses: separated ideals, no access to supplies via railroads

Reds strengths: Population, industrial centers, unified

Lenin took over the constituent assembly by force, as he couldn't work alongside the other parties and wanted full power even though he didn't have full support of the democratic vote, he claimed the government he had formed was a democratic government but was clearly not

because of his small support shown by the vote. He justifies this on the ground of democratic centralism is and the supposed democracy of the Soviets.

After Lenin seized control of Russia, he needed to build on his successes to consolidate his power, he did this using three decrees:

The Factory Decree

outlined measures for minimum wage, limitations on workers' hours, and the running of factories by elected workers' committees. This consolidated Bolshevik support amongst the working classes in the cities, where they had taken power.

The Land Decree

outlined measures by which the peasants were to divide up rural land among themselves. It advocated the forceful dissolution of many wealthy estates by peasant forces. Such measures no doubt contributed to an increase in Bolshevik support amongst the peasantry, but were counterproductive in that the Russian war front disintegrated as soldiers (who were formerly peasants) returned to secure land for themselves.

The Peace Decree

The Decree on Peace outlined measures for Russia's withdrawal from the First World War without "payment of indemnities or annexations". This decree aimed to secure the support of many soldiers on the disintegrating Russian front. The sincerity of this Bolshevik assurance came under scrutiny when V.L Lenin endorsed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which divested Russia of its Baltic territory.

<http://www.markedbyteachers.com/as-and-a-level/history/how-did-the-bolsheviks-consolidate-their-power-in-1917-21.html>

7.2 Why was War Communism introduced in 1918 and replaced by the NEP in 1921?

Lenin characterized the NEP in 1922 as an economic system that would include "a free market and capitalism, both subject to state control", while socialized state enterprises would operate on "a profit basis".

More exactly, the policy of War Communism lasted from June 1918 to March 1921. The policy's chief features were the expropriation of private business and the nationalization of industry throughout Soviet Russia, and the forced requisition of surplus grain and other food products from the peasantry by the state.

By early 1921 public discontent with the state of the economy had spread from the countryside to the cities, resulting in numerous strikes and protests that culminated in March of that year in the Kronshtadt Rebellion.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/War-Communism>

7.3 To what extent did the new Soviet state rely on terror and coercion?

Terror and coercion were built into the Bolsheviks state from its earliest days.

Cheka that was established in December 1917 was used to root out political enemies.

A part of the War Communism 1918-1921, Lenin set up CHEKA, after a failed attempt on his life. The Bolsheviks faced increased opposition from workers, anarchists and left-wing SRs (socialist revolutionary parties). After CHEKA being launched, their secret police, many SRs had been arrested in large numbers, along with anarchists. When the Red Terror began there was one clear difference, before execution, previously the exception now became the rule. Official records put the number of Cheka deaths at 13,000, however the real figure is nearer to 300,000. Cheka fanned the flames of class warfare, some Bolsheviks talked about wiping out the middle

class completely. Cheka had a "terrifying random character" (Corin and Fiehn), there was little central control of the Cheka.

Peasants and military upset some rebellions and shid

When the NEP was introduced, the Bolsheviks used a great deal of propaganda to show Lenin as a key factor in modernising Russia.

The **Red Terror** was a period of political repression and mass killings carried out by Bolsheviks after the beginning of the Russian Civil War in 1918.

Gulags basically are used to kill any disobedient nibbas

Kronshtadt Rebellion basically Lenin getting rid of other political parties

7.4 What was the relationship between Bolshevik Russia and the rest of the world?

Following the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, **the U.S. government was hostile** to Soviet Russia.

The USA, as a result of the fear of Japanese expansion into Russian held territory, and support of the Czech legion sent a small number of troops to Northern Russia and Siberia.

The British and the French also fought alongside the Whites during the Civil war, but pulled out in 1919. Because Britain is scared of a “*nigga*” **(Source Needed)**

B(lack)ol(yrch)shv(n)i(gga)k(kk) revolution in their country

However, the NEP went so well that foreign powers wanted to encourage the increase in trade and industry. Hence a trade agreement between Russia and Germany in 1922 and Russia and Britain 1924 was created.

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Quizlet Short and Long term causes of 1905 Revolution

Many parties/countries did not like communism so they were in disagreement with russi/.a

<https://quizlet.com/79705234/russian-revolution-1921-1924-flash-cards/>

<https://quizlet.com/203398953/war-communism-and-the-nep-flash-cards/>

GOD-TIER 1917 Revolution Short/long-term

<https://quizlet.com/137773120/february-revolution-1917-causes-and-effects-flash-cards/>

<https://quizlet.com/10635283/russian-revolution-flash-cards/>

Long Term Causes:

Russification:

- Oppressed minorities (50% of Russian population), e.g. the banning of teaching Polish

Low Social Mobility:

- Farmers used backwards techniques and technology
- Insufficient land given to the serfs
- 50% of urban workers were illiterate and receptive to revolutionary ideas

Mid Term Causes:

- Unhappy and uneducated lower class
- Unmodernised agricultural methods
- Inflation rose by 400%
- Refusal to create a constitutional monarchy

World War One (Short-Mid term cause):

- Military Failure including heavy losses, the Tsar went to lead the troops and as results did not improve he was blamed for the losses
- Bad Living Conditions: factories closed, food and fuel in short supply
- Leaving the Tsarina and Rasputin in power discredited them and the Tsar, this led to very few generals being ready and willing to defend the Tsar

Short-term causes (1917):

-International Women's Day: Frustrations from the workers due to cold winter, undersupply of food and fuel led to a march through Petrograd. The men joined, demanded the end of the war and Tsardom and demands for bread

-Mutiny of Soldiers after orders to put down demonstration, the main struggle was between the police and the soldiers. "The mutiny of the Petrograd Garrison turned disorder into a full scale revolution (don't like tsar because he can't end the war) (counterpoint to 1905 revolution)

Additional Notes::pissnigga:

-Very disorganised barring the Bolsheviks and political leaders were often in exile (counterpoint to 1905 revolution)

Short Term Effect of Revolution:

- The people looked to the Duma for control
- The Socialists created an organization - the Soviet
- Tsar ordered troops to restore order, more mutinies
- Tsar abdicates for himself and his son, his second son abolishes the Tsardom
- The Duma created a provisional government

Source Analysis

Source Analysis Russian Revolution and Lenin

1. What, according to Document 4, were the problems the Russian Empire faced?

The problems facing the Russian empire was that under the tsarist regime, the workers, peasants, and soldiers were largely unsatisfied by the political, economical, military, and educational issues in Russia. The government had a weak system in place that wasn't meeting the state's demands, political parties had little effect on society, the State Duma was largely ignored, the technological gap was widening between Russia and other capitalist powers, the impoverishment from before WWI caused resentment to rise, military security had severe issues, and the administrative and educational coordination was weak.

2. What is the message conveyed by Document 2?

The message of Document 2 is that Rasputin was controlling the Tsar and Tsarina while they were in power. Rasputin largely influenced the decisions made by the tsar due to the close relationship the tsarist family had with him, despite other regime officials warning them not to listen to Rasputin. As a result, they became puppets to him, as seen through the image where Rasputin is holding the tsar in one hand and the tsarina in the other, with them being significantly smaller than him, like puppets. This reliance on Rasputin eventually led to the downfall of tsarist regime because Nicholas II wasn't a strong enough leader to maintain the Russian autocracy after Rasputin and the Tsarina were assassinated.

3. With reference to origin, purpose, and content, assess the value and limitations of Document 1. **Should only have one sentence for origin, one for purpose, and one for content, so three total.**

The origin of the source is a political pamphlet called “What Is To Be Done?”, which was written by Lenin and published in 1902. A value of the origin is that it was written by Lenin himself, so the reader can see his true intentions. Additionally, the reader can see the tactics Lenin used to persuade people to join or support the Bolshevik party. However, a limitation is that source is extremely biased due to it being political propaganda written by Lenin himself, thus, the information provided cannot be entirely trusted.

The purpose of the pamphlet was to persuade the reader into supporting Social-Democracy. A value of the purpose is that it targets the working class for persuasion due to its vulnerability since the strikes in St. Petersburg in the 1890s. However, a limitation is that the pamphlet only targets the workers, whereas it should have also targeted peasants and soldiers to gain the support it would need to make Social-Democracy a reality.

The content of the pamphlet was about what a Social-Democracy is and what needs to happen for it to succeed in Russian Society. A value of the source is that it considers multiple factors as to why a Social-Democracy should be the new form of government. Additionally, it analyzes the effects a Social-Democracy would have on Russia, which strengthens the argument. Although, a limitation is that due to the source's bias, little to no information is included about the possible negative effects of Social-Democracy.

4. Compare and contrast the views expressed by Lenin in Document 3 and Document 5. Source 3 and 5 differ in that Source 3 shows that the Bolshevik party condemns the tsarist regime for participating in WWI for governmental gain, yet Source 5 states that the Bolshevik party participated in a two-year civil war for government gain. Another contrasting aspect is that Source 5 states that the Bolsheviks exploited peasants, workers, and soldiers, yet Source 3 states that those are the people who need to be uplifted in society. Moreover, Source 3 states that the police needs to be abolished and replaced by “the arming of the whole people”, although Source 5 states that coercive methods were used for War Communism by the Bolshevik government during the civil war. However, both Source 3 and 5 support that peasant farming needs to be improved. Furthermore, both sources agree that Socialism cannot be put into place immediately, but rather integrated in. Lastly, both sources agree that agriculture is to be used to benefit society as a whole, not just those who grow the crops.

“Peace, bread, land”

“All power to the Soviets”

5. Using these sources and your own knowledge, discuss the obstacles Lenin faced and his ideas for creating a new Russia.

The Dual Power system established in Russia in 1917 began to fall apart rapidly due to the inability to agree between powers. While the Provisional government wanted to keep in place some of the tsarist regime ideals, the Soviets wanted to completely reform the government. Additionally, due to the strong hatred towards the tsar by most of Russia's population, the Soviet gained more control in government. As a result, Lenin saw an opportunity to push his political ideals forward because of the uneven power share in government. With the support of the Bolsheviks, Lenin was able to quickly gain support by the workers, peasants, and soldiers, who were ready to side with whoever promised them the change they wanted to see. However, the rise to power Lenin envisioned was not as easy as it seemed. Lenin faced many obstacles while

trying to implement his ideas for a new Russia, as seen through the Russian civil war and war communism.

Foremost, Lenin faced the obstacle of political opposition which resulted in Russian civil war due to his ideas for Russian government. With the rise of the conservative White Armies, Lenin was forced to use the Red Army to ensure his place in power. As a result, his ideas for a socialist approach to government were crushed because of the brutality that was used throughout the war. Many peasants, workers, and soldiers lost trust in the Bolshevik party due to the suffering they faced during the two years of war. Even sailors rebelled against Lenin's regime in March 1921 (source 5). Consequently, more force had to be used to crush these rebellions to ensure prevent another overthrow of government, which only worsened the reputation of the Bolsheviks.

Moreover, another obstacle Lenin faced was the use of War Communism to ensure his ideas for Russian government were successful. As previously stated, political oppositions surfaced when Lenin came into power by the Whites due to their different views on government. To combat these political oppositions coercive methods had to be used. Surplus grain grown by peasants, or even grain that was to feed the peasants, were taken to feed the army and workers. Despite this, famine spread throughout the nation, which increased the political opposition more because Lenin's promise of "peace, bread, land" was not being fulfilled. As a result, more War Communism was required to keep the Russian people in check, which created what seemed like a never ending cycle of dissatisfaction and terror.

Overall, Lenin faced many obstacles while trying to implement his ideas for a new Russia, as seen through the Russian civil war and war communism. These obstacles significantly impacted the type of rule that ended up governing Russia and the policies that were put into place. The need to adapt to the ever changing political climate was not something Lenin anticipated, and he would later reap the consequences of his obliviousness as political opposition continued to grow.

Paper 3 3/29

- A. Causes would include: Russia's problems in the First World War; the abdication of the Tsar; the problems of the Dual Authority; Kornilov, Lenin and Trotsky's role in the Revolution and the actual outbreak of the October Revolution.

Consequences could include: Lenin's assumption of control; the Treaty of Brest Litovsk; the Civil War and its consequences, including War Communism and the nature of the Bolshevik state up to 1921.

N.B. If only causes or immediate consequences are included, award up to a maximum of

B. Candidates will probably agree with the general sentiments by making reference to the Cheka, suppression of religion, use of force against the civil service strikes, class warfare, continued political repression during the NEP, the crushing of the Constituent Assembly and the Civil War.

The question remains whether these were pragmatic decisions to ensure the survival of the Bolshevik state, which cared little for the Russian people, or that Lenin felt that he was doing the best as he could for the Russian people. Evidence to support this would be the switching from War Communism to the New Economic Policy

<https://quizlet.com/281075180/lenins-russia-flash-cards/>

b. "The Bolshevik state under Lenin between 1918 and 1921 failed to live up to the expectations of those who had supported it in 1917". To what extent do you agree with this statement?

- Bolshevik state under Lenin between 1918 and 1921 failed to live up to the expectations of the supporters through the political repressions during the NEP, the abandonment of the "national self-determination," and the poor agriculture.
- The NEP permitted private trade and partial capitalism but it had accompanying bans which it put on the communist party which caused the state to fail to live up to the expectations of those that supported it in 1917 because it no longer supported communism like the Russian provisional government of 1918 (which did not support the Bolshevik government so is hardly relevant but still)
- Also, in 1917 trying to cement Bolshevik power Lenin made a costly but much needed peace treaty with the Germans tried to promote social equality and provided the peasants with land and the NEP abandoned social equality when it abandoned national self-determination and it abandoned agriculture therefore not living up to the expectations of Lenin when he supported the Bolshevik state in 1917.
- NEP: revolutionary ideas were punished; Mensheviks were and social revolutionaries were punished and
- Evidence (

c. Evaluate the reasons for, and results of, the establishment of a Marxist/communist state in Russia between October 1917 and the beginning of 1921.

- The reasons for and results of the establishment of a Marxist/Communist state in Russia between October 1917 and 1921 include spreading a proletarian revolution in Europe and foreign awareness of Russia's communist party. -
- Consequences; set up Communists International (Comintern) March 1919 and 1920 -wanted foreign communist parties to follow Lenin's model -western awareness and resistance of communism

d. To what extent did the Reds win the Russian Civil War because of their unity and organization?

- The Reds won the Civil War because of their unity and organization in their military, geographical ideologies, and enemies disunity.

→ Military

➤ Made from a multitude of different groups

tsar death 1918= no figure head

- -Kolchak supreme leader 1919
- --arrested/executed SR
- --SRs undermined authority
- Reds: unity and control
- -army discipline
- --recruited more peasants and less dissertations
- ---jan 1920 5 million men enlisted
- --army discipline
- ---shot if deserted

e. 'Between October 1917 and 1924, Lenin was more interested in power than ideology.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Between October 1917 and 1924, Lenin was more interested in power than ideology in the way that he used terror and coercion and his strict rules on power

- in theory: peasants and workers would influence state decisions by elected member of their local soviets. these soviet members would then chose who would sit on higher level soviets, and so on, while central authorities passed on decisions down to the masses

-became means of passing down orders

-commands passed down to Communists 7 to 9 man Politburo

1919 local soviets led by led by party nominees instead of elected representatives

-1921 ban on political parties and factions

-decisions by central committee had to be accepted by whole parts

f. Discuss the view that the Bolshevik state under Lenin between 1918 and 1924 is best described as a dictatorship.

QUIZ 4/26

Stalin's rise to power vs. Lenin's rise to power [GOD TIER QUIZLETS]:

<https://quizlet.com/83366632/history-russia-how-did-stalin-gain-power-flash-cards/>

<https://quizlet.com/44045280/lenins-rise-to-power-flash-cards/>

https://quizlet.com/_1ewzo8

https://quizlet.com/_1xgcp9

Ez dub

CULT OF PERSONALITY:

<https://quizlet.com/67848452/the-cult-of-personality-flash-cards/>

Paper 2 and 3 Review

You will need to write a complex thesis statement and assertions after you finish researching your evidence below. Remember that your evidence should be on the Paper 2 and Paper 3 study guides below.

“Discuss Stalin’s Rise to Power in relationship to the factors below.”

“Discuss the methods used by Stalin to consolidate and maintain power in relationship to the factors below.”

Paper 2

Emergence of authoritarian states	Consolidation and maintenance of power	Aims and results of policies

<p>I. Conditions in which authoritarian states emerged (https://quizlet.com/170678606/merge-of-authoritarian-state-ussr-and-stalin-flash-cards/ (**GOD TIER**))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · economic factors · social division · impact of war · weakness of political system <p>II. Methods used to establish authoritarian states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · persuasion and coercion · the role of leaders · ideology · the use of force · propaganda 	<p>Use of legal methods</p> <p>Use of force</p> <p>Charismatic leadership</p> <p>Dissemination of propaganda</p> <p>Nature, extent, and treatment of opposition</p> <p>The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power.</p>	<p>Aims and impact of domestic policies</p> <p>Aims and impact of political policies</p> <p>Aims and impact of cultural policies</p> <p>Aims and impact of social policies</p> <p>The impact of policies on women</p> <p>The impact of policies on minorities</p> <p>Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved.</p>
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Paper 3 (more specific)

Soviet Union (1924-1941)

- Stalin and the struggle for power (1924-1929)
- defeat of Trotsky
- Stalin's policies of collectivization and the Five-Year Plans
- government and propaganda under Stalin
- the purges and the Great Terror

Paper 2 Review - Mussolini

Revision

Paper 2 topic 10: Authoritarian states Italy: Mussolini

Emergence of Authoritarian States

Conditions in which authoritarian states emerged

Italian Economic situation:

- Inflation, the lire devalued to 1/5 of its original values.
- Italy still had massive war loans. The Italian debt was 6x the prewar level.
- Demobilization, returning soldiers
- Italian tourist trade and exports virtually came to a standstill. There was large scale unemployment.

Political conditions/weaknesses

- Between 1914 and 1928- Italy had thirty different prime ministers.
- No majority could stay in power.
- Orlando lost support and resigned in 1920.
- There was a general atmosphere of frustration and discontent amongst the Italian people due to the broken promises; the victory in the Great War was regarded as incomplete because Italy did not receive control of regions it wanted - e.g. Fiume. The government was weak and failing.
- Universal suffrage introduced in 1918.
- Italian proportional system meant that political parties had to form coalitions in order to achieve anything in parliament.
- The Fascist's opponents were divided, the socialist and the communists did not work together. The Prime minister, Giolitti could not govern the country with the socialists opposing him in Parliament. He organized the 1921 elections, attempting to bring the Fascists in parliament, in hopes that they would back his liberal party.
- 1919 Elections: Fascists won 339 seats, while the socialists held 12. The socialists could still block the government's policy in parliament.

Social conditions

- Italian patriots felt the Italian government had betrayed them in 1919.
- Occupation of Fiume. In September 1919, a volunteer force led by the poet Gabriele D'Annunzio took over Fiume. They were not driven out until January 1921.
- Soviets began establishing Soviets in 1920. Workers took over 600 factories.
- Peasants began simply taking land.
- Increasing strikes (worker-employer relations were strained), e.g. in the Po valley, and social unrest; the Liberals maintained a stance of neutrality, leaving workers and employers to work out problems themselves whereas the Fascists broke up

strikes. The Fascists were thus able to appear as the only group willing and able to do something about Italy's social problems.

Economic factors

- Higher inflation, poverty, and unemployment pushed people to Fascism.
- Fascism promoted by wealthy land-owners who feared Bolshevism
- Supported by Catholic Church

Social division

- Social Darwinism: Some races have evolved to be superior
- Social Unity: No social classes

Impact of war

- Italy had the intention of making post-war gains, and was on the victorious side of the war.
- The debate over joining the war had divided Italy
- Italy lost >600,000 men

Weakness of political system

The fear of communism was prevalent throughout Italy, communist seizure of the North, communist ideas were spreading. Biennio rosso - two red years in which fear of communism was very real. in an election 26 of 69 provinces were socialist

Economic instability - coming out of the war Italy had high levels of unemployment thanks to deployment of millions of troops and slowness to return to a peacetime economy.

The government before Mussolini got almost nothing done - people were beginning to lose faith in democracy.

Create a complex thesis for the prompt: What conditions allowed for the rise of fascism in Italy?

Fascism was able to rise in Italy due to the poor economic conditions, political conditions, and social conditions due to the promising nature spread by fascism.

Consolidation and Maintenance of Power

Use of legal methods

Broadened his fascist party and made agreements to get more supporters

1922: Gov't could vote in emergency powers

1923: Nationalists join Fascists

1924: Used violence to campaign,

increasing congress seats from 7-66%.

1924: Liberal Matteotti condemned Fascism, and was murdered.

1925: Many withdrew from positions of opposition against Fascism.

1925: Mussolini gains executive powers. No trade unions, no political parties, controlled press, appointed officials

1926: OVRA (new police) can arrest/kill without justification.

Use of force

Squadristo

Black shirts

A

Killed opposers

Giacomo Matteotti

Charismatic leadership

Cult of il Duce, Propaganda to make Mussolini look benevolent/great

Dissemination of propaganda

Used media (newspapers) to promote his friendliness and willingness to work with others

Nature and extent of opposition

He minimized the opposition

Treatment of opposition

He killed or changed minds of the opposing parties

The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power

Creating supported ideas helped keep him in power, Treaty of Versailles

Create a complex thesis for the prompt: Discuss the methods used by Mussolini to consolidate and maintain power.

Mussolini used convinced opposers or kill them, his cult of il duce, and the fascist party to maintain his power in France.

Aims and results of policies

Aims of domestic economic policies

- Create a balanced economy to match other European nations (France, Britain, Germany)
- Fascism intended to replace class conflict
- Equal benefits for workers and employers to better the entire nation

Impact of domestic economic policies

- Economy steadily increased
- Battles weren't successful -> less exports (car industry) -> unemployment^
- Inconsistency + misallocation of resources -> unsuccessful

Aims of domestic political policies

- To gain support for him and the fascist party

Impact of domestic political policies

- Gained almost full support from the killing and agreements

Aims of domestic cultural policies

Have a strictly united culture

Impact of domestic social policies

- Wanted to increase national pride
- Wanted to consolidate support for his regime.
- Wanted to revise post-war settlement.
- Wanted to dominate Balkans/Mediterranean.
- Wanted to expand African empire
- Wanted to internationalize Fascism.

Impact of policies on women

Women given the right to vote for the first time in local elections, such elections abolished in 1926

Did women get a vote in national elections/plebiscites (from 1928)?

Women were (x) to attend rallies/help in propaganda as long as they do not discuss or propose the rightness of policies

Impact of policies on minorities

Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved

It could be easily destroyed and hard to gain since it was built mostly on deals with parties

Create a complex thesis for the prompt: To what extent were Mussolini's domestic policies successful in helping him achieve authoritarian control?

Mussolini's domestic policies helped him achieve authoritarian control seen through the growth of his fascist party, the effect of his new economic ideas (industrialize), and the effect his formed agreements had on society.

Mussolini's Domestic Policies

	Problem that Mussolini needed to address	Correct Fascist response to this problem	Action Taken by Mussolini	Successes	Failures

1 - Consolidation of Power/Police State	Mussolini only had 34 deputies in Parliament and few allies, he needed more power in order to change what he wanted. Required more influence -	Using force to change the policy to then gain majority power. Centralizing power	The Acerbo Law	-manipulating the public -passed the acerbo law making it so he could change about anything he wanted -Founded the Fascist grand council	-linked to the bad actions committed by the Fascists during the election campaign
2 - Propaganda and Censorship	He lacked support from population with most being socialist/communist Anti-Fascism spread Wanted Fascism to be everywhere in Italian society	Forcibly by coercing opposing parties and making the people only see positive propaganda for Mussolini and censorship	The Cult of Ducismo	-set up first state radio. -made a press office which made him look youthful and an expert. -made use of film to increase publicity Radios given to all schools	-Only 1/44 people had radios. -therefore lacked broadcasting. Liberal culture was still strong and made it hard to spread Fascism
3 - Religion	The problem was that the state and the church had constant issues which needed to be addressed as most of the population in Italy at that time was Roman Catholic. He had to work with the church in order for them to accept the fascist party and not have	Mussolini began by closing wine shops and wine shops. He baptised his children to show he was for the church as well as having a big ceremony for his marriage. He also made swearing a public crime.	The Lateran Treaties	-pope formally recognised the Italian state - the state could veto the appointment of politically hostile bishops -civil marriages were no longer necessary.	-People could only get divorced with the consent of the church. Disagreements with the gov and church continued

	any problems with them.	Gov accepted sovereignty over the Vatican			
4 - Men: Labour Relations	<p>Problem is it replaced the parliament democracies with corporations that had represented the nations various economic sectors</p> <p>Made strikes illegal</p>	Avoiding strikes and labor disputes, gave prime consideration to interests of the nation	The “Corporate State”	Elements of increased state control, equal representation of employers and employee's, and overcome social class	<p>Eradicating of private ownership</p> <p>Most Italian quality of life declined</p> <p>Unemployment and a Great Depression</p> <p>Charter of Labour</p>
5 - Industry	<p>Value of Italian currency dropped significantly</p> <p>Italy also wanted to expand territory to gain more resources</p>	<p>Lire revalued urgently</p> <p>Reverse currency value abroad and increases Italian prestige</p>	“Battle for Lira”	Italian prestige increased and value of currency restored abroad, stopped internal price rises	<p>Continuation of importing coal and iron due to a lack of expansion</p> <p>Increase in unemployment and recession</p>

6- Agriculture	<p>Uneven development of agriculture throughout Italy. Northern and central Italy were way more agriculturally advanced than the south region of Italy. Mussolini needed to help the whole of Italy to be generally more agriculturally productive so it could help them have a strong economy (great importance).</p> <p>There were grain shortages</p>	Use coercion towards more agriculturally advanced parts of Italy so agricultural production can be increased.	<p>“Battle for Land”</p> <p>“Battle for Lira”</p>	<p>Continuation of importing coal and iron</p> <p>Cereal Production and self-sufficiency</p>	Declined Exports, then lead to more unemployment rate which fed into the recession and Great Depression
7 - Women: Role and Childbirth	<p>Women were restricted towards their classical/traditional ‘housewife’ role</p> <p>Mussolini wanted a large future Italian army (40 mil to 60 mil in 25 years)</p>	Use coercion towards creating more ‘work’ opportunities for women	“Battle for Births”	<p>Increase in population. Helped increase future fascist support through future.</p>	Downturn in employment opportunities for women

8.1 - Young People: Schools	<p>“Fascistisation” Education and Indoctrination</p> <p>Believe the youth needed to be “Fascistised”</p> <p>Wanted to manipulate the general population</p>	<p>Bringing in multiple modes of propaganda in order to persuade the youth in schools to turn towards Fascism</p>	<p>The Fascist Prayer</p> <p>Begins with “I believe in the genius of Mussolini”</p>	<p>Lead to teachers swearing oaths of loyalty to Mussolini. This gave forced support but it was support.</p> <p>Censorship of textbooks</p>	<p>Normal, factual textbooks were carefully evaluated and eventually replaced so there was no true factual info going to the students</p>

8.2 - Young People: Youth Organisations	Necessity to indoctrinate the youth into Fascist programmes	Forced all children into the Fascist party by using force to install fear into the youth.	Balilla	<p>-introduced youths the national regime.</p> <p>-gave them futurism with relations to nationalism</p> <p>-youths were able to understand the fascist regime and how the country worked.</p>	<p>Impact on schoolchildren was not as great as Mussolini intended</p> <p>40% of people ages 4-18 years old were able to avoid joining the Balilla</p> <p>Resistance to Fascist ideals in colleges became a common thing</p>
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5/16/19 LECTURE BEGINNINGS OF WEIMAR

Lecture on Beginnings of Weimar Germany

1. Keep notes on the information below and add them to Weimar Part One NOTES!
 - i. Kaiser to Military dictatorship to democracy
 - ii. SPD and 1917, the Social Democratic Party of Germany split from the truce policy being rejected
 - iii. German Revolution of 1918-1919:
 - a. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RyKzKPurZqQ&t=1s>
Delagates lead Berlin
Refuse request for provisional armacist
Delagates are: state secretary, naval captain and general
War thought to be over from Germans talking in French territory
German 3rd naval squad arrived for British battle
German navy is very socialist
Sailors asked for release,
3000 sailors rose their flag to begin communist rebellion in Navy
More join revolution
Calls for Kaiser immediate abdication and armacist must be signed by the 9th
Proclamation to Germany issued to claim they have won
 - b. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ssYACBz8gzs&t=3s>
2. Weimar Republic? A result of no one else can do the job? Main parties?
 - i. German Reaction to Treaty of Versailles?
 - a. The Germans refused to pay back Allies and also began to blame Jews for the war. The Germans felt they still have not lost the war and thought terms in Treaty were unfair.
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/greatwar/g5/cs2/background.htm>
 - b. Diktat: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diktat>
 - ii. KPD and DNVP: KPD is an extreme leftist group. DNVP is the Germans national peoples party. DNVP formed after Germany's defeat in WWI. They want Kaiser or military dictatorship, revolutionists, right wing group
 - iii. Spartacist Revolt? When? The Spartacist revolt is a general strike in Berlin from the 5th to 12th in January 1919. The uprising was primarily a power struggle between the moderate Social Democratic Party of Germany led by Ebert and the radical communists party of Germany led by a German leaders who previously founded and led the Spartacist group.
 - a. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spartacist_uprising
 - iv. Bavarian Soviet Republic
The Bavarian Soviet Republic (German: Räterepublik Baiern) was a short-lived unrecognised socialist state in Bavaria during the German Revolution of 1918–19. It took the form of a workers' council republic. Its name is variously rendered in English as the Bavarian Council Republic or the Munich Soviet Republic (German: Münchner Räterepublik; the German name

Räterepublik means a republic of councils or committees; council or committee is also the meaning of the Russian word soviet) after its capital, Munich. It was established in April 1919 after the demise of Kurt Eisner's People's State of Bavaria and sought independence from the also newly proclaimed Weimar Republic. It was overthrown less than a month later by elements of the German Army and the paramilitary Freikorps.

a. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bavarian_Soviet_Republic

v. Alliance between State (SPD leader Ebert and military leader Groener)

Ebert was elected leader of the SPD on the death in 1913 of August Bebel. In 1914, shortly after he assumed leadership, the party became deeply divided over Ebert's support of war loans to finance the German war effort in World War I. A moderate social democrat, Ebert was in favour of the Burgfrieden, a political policy that sought to suppress squabbles over domestic issues among political parties during wartime in order to concentrate all forces in society on the successful conclusion of the war effort. He tried to isolate those in the party opposed to the war, but could not prevent a split.

Ebert was a pivotal figure in the German Revolution of 1918–19. When Germany became a republic at the end of World War I, he became its first chancellor. His policies at that time were primarily aimed at restoring peace and order in Germany and containing the more extreme elements of the revolutionary left. In order to accomplish these goals, he allied himself with conservative and nationalistic political forces, in particular the leadership of the military under General Wilhelm Groener and the right wing Freikorps. With their help, Ebert's government crushed a number of socialist and communist uprisings as well as those from the right, including the Kapp Putsch. This has made him a controversial historical figure.

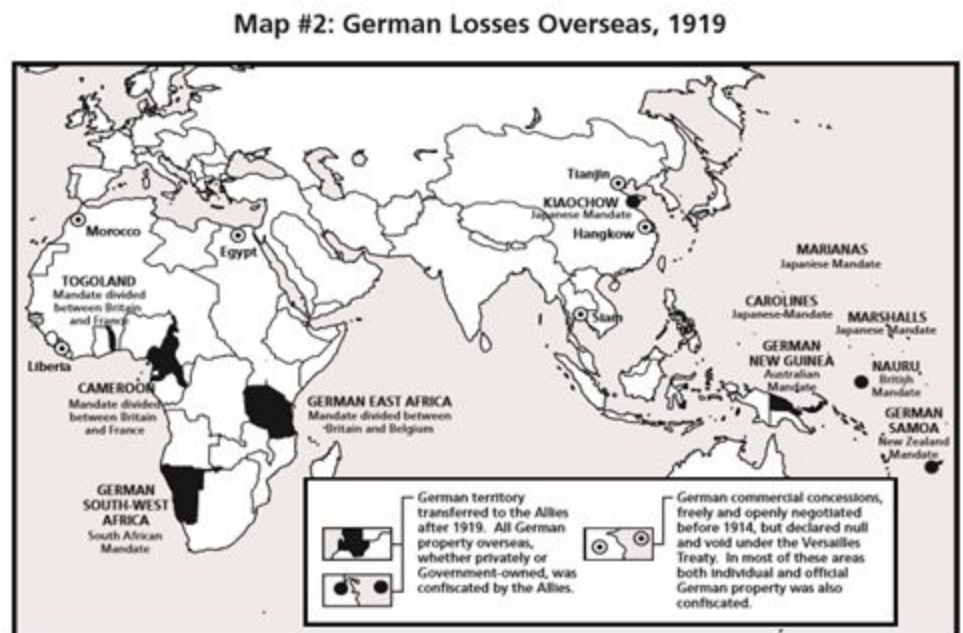
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Ebert

vi. German Losses due to Treaty of Versailles:

a.



b.



vii. How does the Weimar government get associated with the Treaty of Versailles?

a. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Versailles#Germany

viii. Dolchstoß? Former Military leaders and why they allow this “myth” to go on?

a.

ix. Freikorps (Similar to what in Italy?)?

- x. Kapp Putsch? https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kapp_Putsch
- xi. NSDAP? Beer Hall Putsch?
- xii. 1923 and the Occupation of the Ruhr?
- xiii. Hyperinflation? Why? (Dawes and Young Plans)
- xiv. Weimar Culture? Did everyone love it?
- xv. Issues caused by distrust between SPD and Centrist Party
([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_Party_\(Germany\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_Party_(Germany)))?
 - a. How did this help small right-wing groups like DNVP or NSDAP (Nazis)?
- xvi. Hindenburg as president?
- xvii. Great Depression in US:
 - a. What happens to US banks?
 - b. Dawes and Young Plans?
 - c. Consequences in Germany?
- xviii. Paramilitary violence between what groups?

OPCVL

i. The Worker and Society

The source was written by Stanton Evans and published by The Three Rivers Press in 2009. The purpose of the source is to inform the reader of Joe McCarthy. The source is important as it contains lots of information about McCarthy's support of communism and Soviet Russia which furthers the investigation. The limits of the source are its very narrow perspective of only proving McCarthy as a communist.

ii. The Military and Society

The source was written by Samuel Bemis and published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston. The purpose of the source is to inform readers of the history of the United States and its relations and assistance to Russia. Specifically, its analysis of leaders of the United States will be important to the investigation. The value of the source is its unique perspective on Russia, offering lots of detail about it. The limitations of the source are that it is not a source completely focused on Russia and the United States.

iii. Political Ideology

The source was written by Henry Steele, a well-known historian of the 20th century and published by Prentice Hall. The purpose of the source is to inform the readers of important documents in American history. Specifically, the books contents on the various United States' treaties with Russia will prove to be important to my investigation. The value of the source lies within its detailed descriptions of important documents. It lacks in neutral perspective however, as Henry Steele was well known as being a liberal against McCarthyism and other abuses of power.

iv. Women in German Society

The source was published by World War I Document Archive on an unknown date however, the document was last modified on February 28, 2008. The source aims to inform the reader of President Wilson's Fourteen Points speech. The document is a complete transcript of his speech. The value of the source lies within its untampered content which offers great insight to the thought process of the United States President. However, it's assumed that the transcript is word for word even though the speech was given many years after it was published, therefore careful thought should be given to insure the contents are the same.

v. The Abortion Controversy

The source was written by Edward Stettinius and published by Macmillan Company. The source is meant to inform readers of Lend-Lease. Lend-Lease is important to the investigation as it was a pivotal document that helped recognize Soviet Russia. The limitations of the source are that it provides little context outside.

vi. The Unemployed and Political Violence

The source was published on an unknown date by the Office of the Historian. The source informs the readers of American recognition of the Soviet Union and its threat. The source contains Roosevelt's and many other's accounts of their thoughts of the Soviet Union. The value of the source is its deep insight and evaluation of the recognition of the USSR by various important people. The limitation of the source is its secondary source nature.

The Worker and Society (bottom left)

The origin of this source is Kaethe Kollwitz's Demonstration who was a German graphic artist and sculptor who was an eloquent advocate for victims of social injustice, war, and inhumanity. The purpose of this source was to advocate for victims of social injustice, war, and inhumanity. The content of the source of the source is showing the discontent of the workers within the society. The value of the source is that it is a primary source from someone who personally witnessed the riots and events. The limitation of the source is that it only depicts the strikers view on Weimar Republic.

The Military and Society (top)

The origin of this source is from George Grosz who was a German artist known especially for his caricatural drawings and paintings of Berlin life in the 1920s. The purpose of the source is to show how the Weimar Republic deals with the worker uprisings. The content of the source is the soldiers of the Weimar Republic killing the revolting workers within the society. The value of the source is that it is a primary source and it shows the oppression of the citizens by the Weimar Republic. The limitation of the source is that it only shows the perspective of the working class in the society instead of the viewpoint of the actual government officials.

Political Ideology (left song)

The origin of the source is from the NSDAP which is the original Nazi parliament. The purpose of this song was to portray how the people of the country felt during that time as it was the Nazi Anthem. The content of the source is showing how the people would rise up to get what they wanted. The value of the source is that its a primary source from the Sturmabteilung (NSDAP) showing their views on how the general populace feels. The limitation of the source is that it only shows the views of the government instead of the actual people.

Women in German Society (right)

The origin of the source is from Wilhelm Heinrich Otto Dix was a German painter and printmaker, noted for his ruthless and harshly realistic depictions of German society during the Weimar Republic and the brutality of war. The purpose of the source is to show how women were either victims or monsters within the Weimar society. The content of the source is showing that men usually looked at women as tools or object that were meant to serve them as they were depicted as prostitutes. The value of this source is that it is a primary source that shows how men viewed women in the society. The limitation of the source is that it is from a male's perspective despite being about women.

The Abortion Controversy (left)

The origin of the source is from the (Bertholt Brecht) SPD and KPD actively campaigned to repeal paragraph 218 of the German criminal code, which prohibited abortions, while the predominantly Catholic Center party and the NSDAP strongly opposed repeal. The purpose of the source was to show the purpose of women in the society and reinforce the idea that women's sole purpose was to raise the birthrate. The content of the source is showing that women in the society only had a few purposes and that they had to be constrained only allowing them to do the things set by the law. The value of the source is that it is a primary source (from the SPD and KPD) which is important because it shows the perspective of the Weimar Republic on the women. The limitation of the source is that its perspective is from men and the government in the society rather than the women in the society.

The Unemployed and Political Violence (left)

The origin of the source is from Eugen Berthold Friedrich Brecht, known professionally as Bertolt Brecht, was a German theatre practitioner, playwright, and poet. Living in Munich during the Weimar Republic, he had his first successes with theatre plays, whose themes were often influenced by his Marxist thought. The purpose of the source was to show how the people of the Weimar Republic felt during the economic depressions. The content of the source is showing the oppression the citizens and how they were assimilated into the German army. The value of the source is that it is a primary source from someone who actually experienced Germany at the time. The limitation is that it does not show the government and instead only talks about the goals and feelings of the citizens.

Lecture Questions

1) What are the conditions that gave rise to the Weimar Republic?

Germany didn't fare well after World War I, as it was thrown into troubling economic and social disorder. After a series of mutinies by German sailors and soldiers, Kaiser Wilhelm II lost the support of his military and the German people, and he was forced to abdicate on November 9, 1918.

On June 28, the Treaty of Versailles was signed, which ordered Germany to reduce its military, take responsibility for the World War I, relinquish some of its territory and pay exorbitant reparations to the Allies. It also prevented Germany from joining the League of Nations at that time.

No set checks and balances, monarch backed by military held power

2) How was the Weimar Republic established and what challenges did it face early on?

The Weimar Republic was Germany's government from 1919 to 1933, the period after World War I until the rise of Nazi Germany. It was named after the town of Weimar where Germany's new government was formed by a national assembly after Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated.

The name given to the government in Germany established after WWI and ending with Hitler's ascension to power in 1933. The Weimar Republic was a fledgling democracy and great economic problems. It was also a time when the arts flourished and Germans experienced great social freedom. Anti-Semitism was developed.

Main problems/challenges

-The psychological impact of the Versailles Treaty

Peace treaty that ends WWI; blames Germany completely for war; harshly punishes Germany with heavy reparations, and forbids Germany from having a large military

Created by the Allies after the defeat of Germany (France, Britain, Italy and USA) and it would be based on President Wilson's Fourteen Points

Limited to 100,000 men

No submarines

No military aircraft

Big psychological impact

-Revolutionary Activity (this could be wrong)

January 1919- with support from other left wing groups they created the KPD (the German Communist Party) and this was followed by a revolutionary uprising (Spartacist revolt). But it was poorly planned and was easily crushed by the army and Freikorps (private army of veteran soldiers).

15th January- Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were murdered by the army.

-The constitution and political make-up of the Weimar Republic

-The Supreme Court could interpret the constitution as they liked- and this was dominated by the right wing

-President can choose the chancellor

-President can override the constitution by issuing laws by decree (article 48)

-One man controls the army- potential for a military dictatorship

-Proportional Representation- every vote counts but there might be a weak coalition due to several small parties joining forces meaning not a lot is done in favour of Germany

-Freedom of association meaning that extremism could flourish

-Freedom of speech meaning that Hugenburg (media baron) and Hitler are allowed to attack the government

-Economic crisis

August 1923- German economy is on the brink of collapse (hyperinflation) and a new coalition under Gustav Stresemann is formed. They introduce a new economic policy which aimed to control the amount of money in circulation. (basically if the US helped them they would repay the british, french, italians, and belgians who owed the US money for funding war.) Also there was the fear that Germany might become communist which would be bad cuz Russia is also communist (could lead to another war).

3) What does the political spectrum of the Weimar Republic look like early on (what are the political parties of Weimar and what are their ideologies?)

The left consisted of communist (KPD) and socialist democrats (SPD), they were strong supporters of progressive taxation, government social welfare programs, labor unions, equality and economic opportunity for women. The center consisted of the Democratic party (DDP), the Catholic Center Party (Z) and the People's Party (DVP) and the center were the most moderate and the least ideological of the German political parties, each center party favored ideologies from both right and the left. The right consisted of the German Nationalist Party (DNVP) and the National Socialist Party (NSDAP-Nazi) and they were strongly nationalistic and supported large military. They were opposed to social welfare programs, labor unions and progressive taxation. They favored an economy directed by industrialists and landowners with large estates. SPD BECAME THE KPD (1918) splitting off of more radical elements (i.e. spartacus league)

4) What role did reparations and hyperinflation play in the early Weimar Republic (circa 1923)?

This dramatic turnabout happened in large part because of the role played by Gustav Stresemann who became Chancellor in August 1923 during the hyperinflation crisis. This was a time when prices in Germany went up quicker than people could spend their money and the German currency lost its value. Stresemann was Chancellor for only three months but continued to serve as Foreign Minister, rebuilding and restoring Germany's international status until his death in October 1929, ironically just weeks before the Wall Street Crash that would end Weimar's period of greater prosperity and stability.

Belgium and French march into rural Germany to repossess land and if Germany fought back they would clap em

5) How did the Great Depression influence the beginning of the end of the Weimar Republic (beginning circa 1929-1930)?

In October 1929 the Wall Street Crash on the US stock exchange brought about a global economic depression. In Europe, Germany was worst affected because American banks called in all foreign loans at very short notice. These loans, agreed under the Dawes Plan in 1924, had been the basis for Weimar's economic recovery from the disaster of hyperinflation. The loans funded German industry and helped to pay reparations. Without these loans German industry collapsed and a depression began.

IB History 1 Revision – 1st Semester

Paper 2: Topic 11: Causes and Effects of 20th Century Wars

Causes of World War I	Practices of WWI and their impact on the outcome	Effects of WWI
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Economic causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Type of War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Successes of peacemaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · ideological causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Technological developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Failures of peacemaking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · political causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Theaters of war: air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Territorial changes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · territorial causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Theaters of war: land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Political repercussions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · other causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Theaters of war: sea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Economic impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · short term causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The extent of the mobilization of human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Social impact

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · long term causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The extent of mobilization of economic resources · The influence and/or involvement of foreign powers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Demographic impact · Changes in the role and status of women
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Paper 3: Topic 13: Europe and the First World War (1871-1918)

European diplomacy and the changing balance of power after 1871:

Imperial expansion in Africa and Asia and its impact on European diplomacy; the Congress of Berlin:

European Alliance System:

Foreign policy of Kaiser Wilhelm II:

Domestic conditions that impacted on German foreign policy:

German foreign policy's impact on other countries, including Britain, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary:

Causes of the First World War:

- short and long term causes (from paper 2)
- relative importance of causes
- the Alliance system
- the decline of the Ottoman Empire
- German foreign policy
- Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Balkan nationalism

- the arms race and diplomatic crises:

- the July Crisis of 1914

Impact of the First world War on civilian populations of **two** countries from the region between 1914-1918:

Factors leading to the defeat of Germany and the other Central Powers and to the victory of the Entente Powers:

- strategic errors

- economic factors

- entry and role of the US
the Central Powers

- domestic instability of

Paper 3 Topic 15: Versailles to Berlin: Diplomacy in Europe (1919-1945)

Peace settlements (1919-1923) Aims. Issues. Responses.

- Versailles
- Neuilly
- Trianon
- St. Germain
- Sevres/Lausanne

Semester Two:

**Paper 3: Topic 12: Imperial Russia, revolution, and the establishment of the
Soviet Union (1855-1924)**

Alexander II (1855-1881); the extent of reform

Policies of Alexander III (1881-1894) and Nicholas II (1894-1917): economic modernization, tsarist repression and the growth of opposition

Causes of the 1905 Revolution (including social and economic conditions and the significance of the Russo-Japanese War)

- consequences of the 1905 Revolution (including Stolypin and the Dumas)

The impact of the First World War and the final crisis of autocracy in February/March 1917

1917 Revolutions

- February/March Revolution
- provisional government and dual power (Soviets)
- October/November Revolution

- Bolshevik Revolution

- Lenin and Trotsky

Lenin's Russia/Soviet Union

- consolidation of new Soviet state

- Civil War

- War Communism

- New Economic Policy (NEP)

- terror and coercion

- foreign relation

Paper 3: Topic 16: The Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia (1924-2000)

Soviet Union (1924-1941)

- Stalin and the struggle for power (1924-1929)
- defeat of Trotsky
- Stalin's policies of collectivization and the Five-Year Plans
- government and propaganda under Stalin
- the purges and the Great Terror

Paper 2: Topic 10: Authoritarian States (20th century)
Russia/Lenin & Stalin

Emergence of authoritarian states	Consolidation and maintenance of power	Aims and results of policies
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<p>Conditions in which authoritarian states emerged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · economic factors 	<p>Use of legal methods</p>	<p>Aims and impact of domestic policies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · social division 	<p>Use of force</p>	<p>Aims and impact of political policies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · impact of war 	<p>Charismatic leadership</p>	<p>Aims and impact of cultural policies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · weakness of political system 	<p>Dissemination of propaganda</p>	<p>Aims and impact of social policies</p>
<p>Methods used to establish authoritarian states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · persuasion and coercion 	<p>Nature, extent, and treatment of opposition</p>	<p>The impact of policies on women</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the role of leaders 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · ideology 	<p>The impact of the success</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the use of force · propaganda 	and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power.	<p>The impact of policies on minorities</p> <p>Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved.</p>
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Paper 2: Topic 10: Authoritarian States (20th century)
Italy/Mussolini

Emergence of authoritarian states	Consolidation and maintenance of power	Aims and results of policies
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<p>Conditions in which authoritarian states emerged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · economic factors 	<p>Use of legal methods</p>	<p>Aims and impact of domestic policies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · social division 	<p>Use of force</p>	<p>Aims and impact of political policies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · impact of war 	<p>Charismatic leadership</p>	<p>Aims and impact of cultural policies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · weakness of political system 	<p>Dissemination of propaganda</p>	<p>Aims and impact of social policies</p>
<p>Methods used to establish authoritarian states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · persuasion and coercion 	<p>Nature, extent, and treatment of opposition</p>	<p>The impact of policies on women</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the role of leaders 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · ideology 	<p>The impact of the success</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the use of force · propaganda 	<p>and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power.</p>	<p>The impact of policies on minorities</p> <p>Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved.</p>
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Paper 3: Topic 14 European states in the inter-war years (1918-1939)
Italy

Italy (1918-1939)

- rise of Mussolini
- consolidation of power
- Mussolini's pre-war domestic policies
 - economic
 - social
 - political

nature of the fascist state

Paper 1: Prescribed subject 3: The move to global war
Case study 2: Italian Expansion (1933-1940)
(its below)

Causes of expansion (Italy)

- Impact of fascism on the foreign policies of Italy
- Impact of domestic economic issues on the foreign policies of Italy
- Changing diplomatic alignments in Europe; the end of collective security; appeasement

Events (Italy)

- Italian expansion:
 - Abyssinia (1935-1936)
 - Albania
 - entry into the second World War

Responses (Italy)

- International response to Italian aggression (1935-1936)
- International response to German and Italian aggression (1940)



Paper 3: Topic 14 European states in the inter-war years (1918-1939)
Weimar Germany

Weimar Germany

- constitutional issues (1918-1933)

- political issues (1918-1933)

Many political groups such as the SPD and Zentrum (Center)

- economic/financial issues (1918-1933)

Hyperinflation

- social issues (1918-1933)

- initial challenges (1918-1923)

- “Golden Era” under Stresemann (1924—1929)

- the crisis years and the rise of Hitler (1929-1933)

Franz Von Papen

Weimar Golden Age and Culture:

Big Picture Questions: Look back over your notes from section one of the reading and the links below to help in answering these questions. Be ready to explain and discuss one, or all, of these questions!

1. What is meant by the Golden Age of Weimar? Define it and describe it.

The years 1924-29 are often described as the 'Golden Age of Weimar' because of their stability, economic security and improved living standards – at least in relation to previous years. The seeds of German recovery were planted in the autumn of 1923 when Gustav Stresemann was elevated to the chancellorship. Stresemann and his ministers formulated plans to arrest the hyperinflation crisis by introducing a new currency, the *Rentenmark*, and fixed its value to gold prices.

2. What impact did Gustav Stresemann have on the Golden Age? Think about both domestic politics and foreign policy.

Gustav Stresemann was elevated to the chancellorship. Stresemann and his ministers formulated plans to arrest the hyperinflation crisis by introducing a new currency, the *Rentenmark*, and fixed its value to gold prices. He also relied on foreign currency to help with the fixation of their own country. And Stresemann agrees to pay back reparations. TREATY OF LOCARNO PROMISE FRENCH AND BRITISH AND MORE SO THAT THEY WILL NOT CHANGE BORDERS

3. Why did the two major parties of Weimar Republic (SPD and Center) not get along and what effect did that have on the government?

The German Social Democratic Party (SDP) was established in 1875 with the publication of its Gotha programme. The programme was a mixture of the ideas of Karl Marx and Ferdinand Lassalle. Centre Party, German Zentrumspartei, in Germany, political party active in the Second Reich from the time of Otto von Bismarck in the 1870s to 1933. It was the first party of imperial Germany to cut across class and state lines, but because it represented the Roman Catholics, who were concentrated in southern and western Germany, it was unable to win a parliamentary majority. The ideas of communism from the SPD collided with the tradition views from the center. SPD AND WORKER STATE under the SPD. The workers wanted pensions

4. What role did President Hindenburg have on these years?

Paul von Hindenburg, in full Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg, (born October 2, 1847, Posen, Prussia [now Poznań, Poland]—died August 2, 1934, Neudeck, Germany [now in Poland]), German field marshal during World War I and second president of the Weimar Republic (1925–34). His presidential terms were wracked by political instability, economic depression, and the rise to power of Adolf Hitler, whom he appointed chancellor in 1933.

5. What were the significant accomplishments of the Weimar culture?

Ending hyperinflation, renegotiating reparations, increased economy

6. How did Weimar culture change the traditional culture of Germany and who did NOT like the new Weimar culture and why?

Despite the trauma of its early years, during its so-called 'Golden Age' Weimar experienced a flourishing culture, in Berlin especially, that saw developments in architecture, art and the cinema. This expression of culture was greatly helped by the ending of censorship in the new republic.

1. Weimar Golden Age: 1924-1929

a. Golden Age: <https://alphahistory.com/weimarrepublic/golden-age-of-weimar/>

b. Gustav Stresemann: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustav_Stresemann

c. Locarno Treaty: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Locarno_Treaties

2. Let's take a brief look at Weimar Culture

a. Peruse: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weimar_culture

b. Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hBIB8RAJEEc>

c. Watch: <https://youtu.be/29Mg6Gfh9Co>

d. What was interesting to you?

There was a ton of gays in Weimar Germany

e. What roles did Jewish thinkers play in this culture?

Leading Jewish intellectuals on university faculties included physicist Albert Einstein; sociologists Karl Mannheim, Erich Fromm, Theodor Adorno, Max Horkheimer, and Herbert Marcuse; philosophers Ernst Cassirer and Edmund Husserl; political theorists Arthur Rosenberg and Gustav Meyer; and many others. Nine German citizens were awarded Nobel prizes during the Weimar Republic, five of whom were Jewish scientists, including two in medicine.[3] Jewish intellectuals and creative professionals were among the prominent figures in many areas of Weimar culture.

f. What about women?

Stay at home and have children

- Aryan
- No heels
- No makeup
- Broad hips for childbearing
- Right to vote
- Right to divorce

g. Sexuality?

The Weimar Republic, also known as interwar Germany, lasted from 1919 and 1933, and was basically a sexual free-for-all. ... And sex in Weimar Germany was everywhere. Homosexuality, nudity, prostitution, and orgies were easy to come by, as were drugs and alcohol.

h. Why would Nazis, as well as other social conservatives, despise this culture of Weimar?

An estimated 1.2 million men were homosexuals in Germany in 1928. Between 1933-45, an estimated 100,000 men were arrested as homosexuals, and of these, some 50,000 officially defined homosexuals were sentenced. Most of these men spent time in regular prisons, and an estimated 5,000 to 15,000 of the total sentenced were incarcerated in concentration camps.