

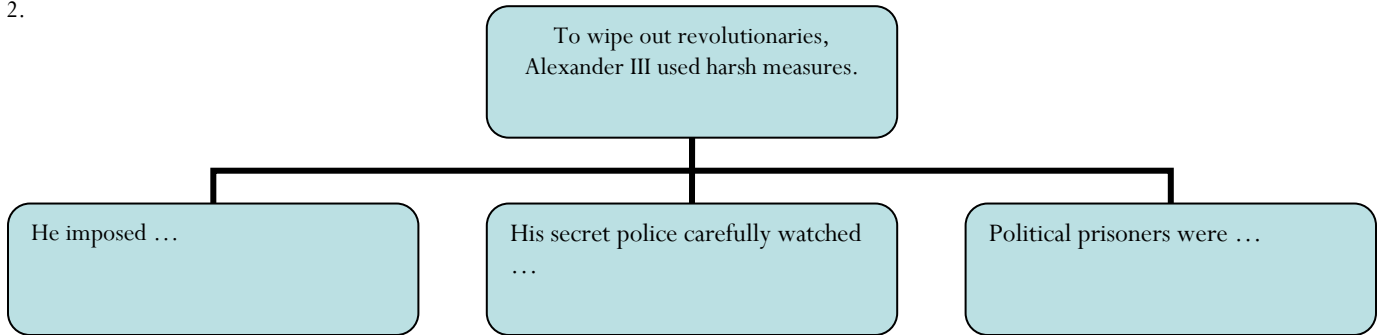
UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM
Reading Guide 53: Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

30.1: Revolutions in Russia

- **Objective A: Describe the autocratic methods of Alexander III and the economic changes under Nicholas II.**

1. Define *autocracy*:
- 2.



3. To establish a uniform Russian culture, Alexander III ...
4. Define *pogrom*:
5. By around 1900, Russia had become the world' ...
6. **Critical thinking:** Why was the Trans-Siberian Railway important to Russia's economy?

7. **Critical thinking:** Why did industrialization in Russia lead to unrest?

8. The _____ revolutionaries believed that the _____ would overthrow the czar and then form a "_____."
9. The major leader of the _____ was _____ who adopted the name _____.

- **Objective B: Explain the crises that paved the way for the March Revolution and the end of czarist rule.**

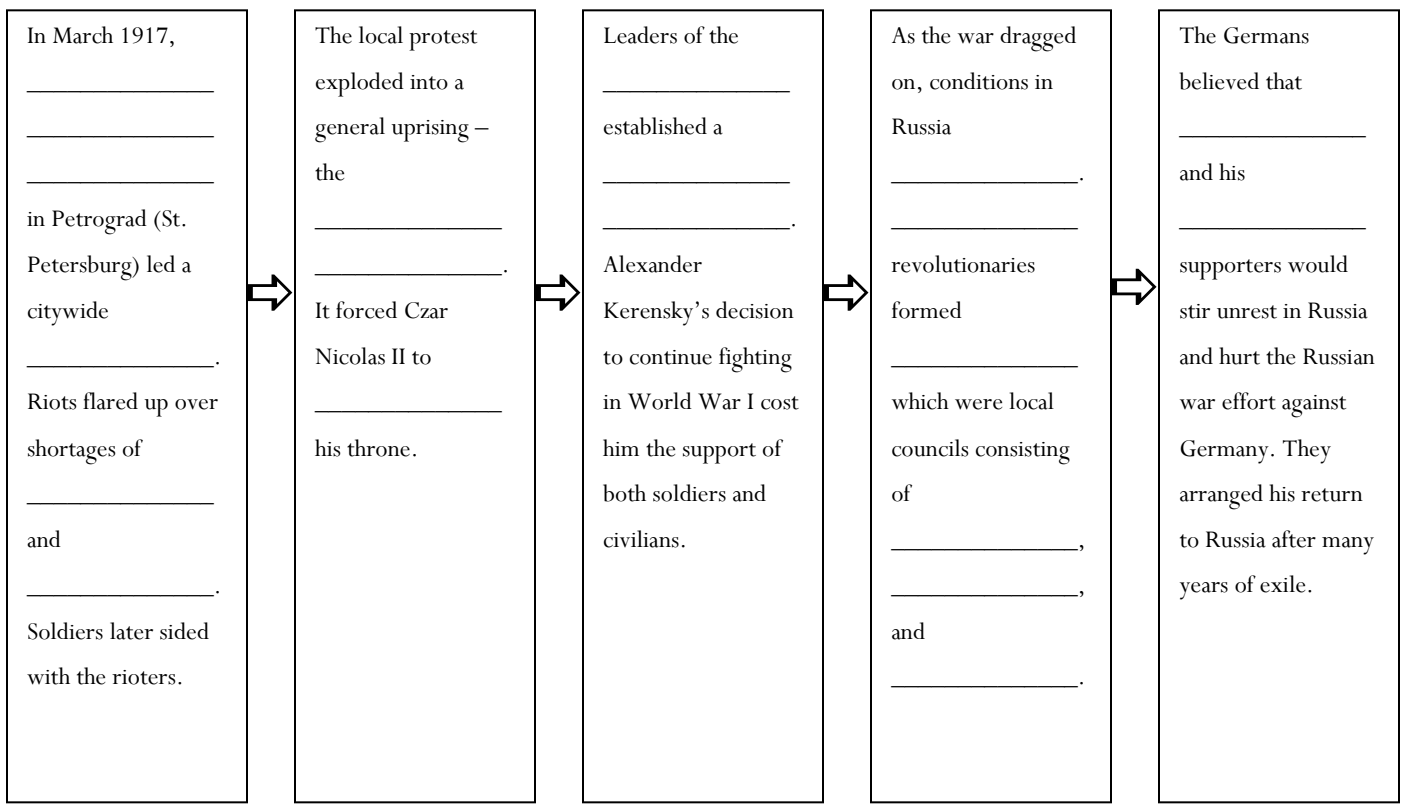
What three crises between 1904 and 1917 showed the czar's weakness and paved the way for revolution in Russia?

10. The _____ War
 - a. In the late 1800s, Russia and _____ competed for control of _____ and _____.
 - b. News of repeated Russian losses sparked unrest at home and led to _____ in the midst of the war.
11. _____: The Revolution of 1905
 - a. On 1/22/1905, 200,000 workers approached the czar asking for better _____, more _____, and an elected _____.
 - b. How did Nicolas II respond?
 - c. Define *Duma*:

12. _____: The Final Blow

- a. Before a year had passed, more than _____ Russian soldiers had been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.
- b. On the war front, Russian soldiers, _____, _____, or _____.
- c. On the home front, _____ and _____ supplies were dwindling.

13. Complete the flow chart of the March Revolution:



• **Objective C: Summarize the Bolshevik Revolution and its outcome.**

- 14. By the fall of 1917, people in the cities were rallying to the call, “_____.” Lenin’s slogan – “_____” – gained widespread appeal.
- 15. In November 1917, armed factory workers stormed the Winter Palace in Petrograd. Calling themselves the _____, they:
 - a. took over ...
 - b. arrested ...
- 16. What did the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk do?
- 17. The White Army was made up of very different groups.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
- 18. The revolutionary leader, _____, expertly commanded the _____.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

19. From _____ to _____, civil war raged in Russia. Around _____ Russians died in the three-year struggle and the famine that followed.
20. How was the Russian Revolution more like the French Revolution than the American Revolution?
- Both the French and Russian Revolutions attempted to ...
 - Revolutionaries in France and Russia used ...

• **Objective D: Explain Lenin's reforms and the rise of Stalin.**

21. Discuss the New Economic Policy and its effect:
22. In 1922, the country was named ...
23. The Bolsheviks renamed their party the _____.
24. The two most notable men who competed for leadership of the Communist Party after Lenin were _____ and _____.
25. How did Stalin build his power?
26. **Critical thinking:** Why did Stalin force Trotsky into exile?

30.2: Totalitarianism

• **Objective A: Define totalitarianism.**

27. Stalin worked to establish _____ of all aspects of life in the Soviet Union. He controlled not only the government, but also the _____ and many aspects of _____.
28. Define *totalitarianism*:
29. Totalitarianism challenges the highest values prized by Western democracies - _____, _____, _____, and the _____.

• **Objective B: Describe Stalin's goal of transforming the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state.**

30. In 1934, Stalin turned against members of the _____. In 1937, he launched the _____, a campaign of terror directed at eliminating anyone who _____. Historians estimate that during this time he was responsible for _____ to _____ deaths.
31. Stalin's government controlled all _____, _____, _____, and other sources of information. The _____ also were used for propaganda.
32. Under Stalin, the government controlled all _____ from _____ through the _____.
33. Communists aimed to replace _____ with the ideals of communism.
34. **Critical thinking:** Why did children report their parents to the secret police?

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

35. Complete the chart on page 875:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ideology | State Control of Individuals | Methods of Enforcement |
| ○ ○ ○ | ○ ○ ○ | ○ ○ ○ ○ |
| Dynamic Leader | TOTALITARIANISM | |
| ○ ○ ○ | Modern Technology | |
| Dictatorship and One-Party Rule | | State Control of Society |
| ○ ○ | | ○ ○ ○ ○ |

• **Objective C: Summarize Stalin’s state-controlled economic programs.**

36. Define *command economy*:

37. What was the purpose and effect of the Five-Year Plans?

38. Define *collective farms*:

39. Between _____ and _____ peasants died as a direct result of Stalin’s agricultural revolution.

• **Objective D: Describe Soviet daily life.**

40. How did Communist rule in Russia affect women?

41. Stalin ushered in a period of total social control and rule by _____, rather than

_____.