



Golden Threads: Change and Continuity / Evidence

1. Ideas and Ideologies	2. First World War	3. Russian Revolution	Pre 20 th Century Tsars	Tsar Nicholas II	Bloody Sunday	Rasputin	The Revolution	Lenin	Stalin	4. Second World War	5. Holocaust	6. Post Second World War
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Key Word	Definition
Democracy	A system of government in which everyone votes the leader or party into power. Values and rights of individuals are respected and in law.
Dictatorship	A system of government in which there is one leader who controls all forms of life. There are no regular elections and if there are, they are corrupt.
Communism	All property is owned by the community and everyone contributes and is looked after by the government.
Capitalism	Privately owned business; little censorship; some more wealthy than others; free voting
Fascism	A form of ultra-national government that maintains power through violence and terror and oppressing minorities.
The Cold War	A state of political hostility between the Soviet Union and the USA. It was characterised by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare.
Freedom of speech	The power or right to express one's opinions without censorship, restraint, or legal penalty.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Nuclear Weapons	A bomb which uses nuclear energy to cause a deadly explosion which creates radioactive waste.
Tsar / Tsarina	An emperor of Russia.
Duma	An early form of Russian government.

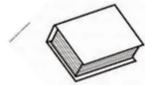
Key Date	Stages of War
1894	Nicholas II becomes Tsar
1905	Bloody Sunday
1917	February Revolution
July 1917	Death of Tsar Nicholas II and Romanov Family
1917	October Revolution results in Lenin leading Russia
1924	Death of Lenin
1928	Stalin becomes leader

Key People

		
Tsar Ivan the Terrible	Tsar Alexander III	Tsar Nicholas II
		
Leon Trotsky	Vladimir Lenin	Josef Stalin

You might like to read...

- The Clever Teens Guide to the Russian Revolution by Felix Rhodes
- The Russian Revolution – History Books for Kids Children’s History by Baby Professor
- The Tzars Curious Runaways by Robin Scott-Elliot
- Lost Tales – Stories for the Tsars Children by Gleb Botkin, Greg King, Marina Botkin Schweitzer
- Animal Farm by George Orwell
- 1984 by George Orwell



How far did politics change from Tsarist Russia to Communist Russia?

When assessing change you need to look at how far things have stayed the same as well as have changed between the two time periods – what changed and what continued?

In History we PEEL our paragraphs!



Point Evidence Explain Link paragraph

One way in which politics changed from Tsarist Russia to Communist Russia is...
 An example of this can be seen...
 This was because...
 This meant that...
 Therefore, one way in which politics changed was...

However, there were also some continuities such as...
 An example of this is...
 This was because...
 This meant that...
 Therefore, one way in which politics continued was...

Map of Pre 20th Century Russia



The Dumas

First Duma	Second Duma	Third Duma	Fourth Duma
<p>The first Duma was established in May 1906, after the announcement of the Fundamental Laws.</p> <p>It consisted mainly of Kadets and SRs. Hence, it demanded further political reform, including land reform and the release of political prisoners.</p> <p>This was denied by the Tsar. It lasted for just over two months before it was dissolved for passing a vote of 'no confidence' in Prime Minister Ivan Goremykin.</p>	<p>The second Duma was established in February 1907. Following the dissolving of the first Duma, many Kadets were involved in writing the Vyborg Appeal. This criticised the government and demanded the non-payment of taxes.</p> <p>In response, these Kadets were made ineligible to vote. This greatly reduced the power of the Kadets.</p> <p>Liberal Octoberists (those who agreed with the October Manifesto) had more influence as did SRs, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. The second Duma lasted for five months. It was dissolved when members began promoting revolutionary organisations within the army.</p>	<p>Established in 1907, this Duma was intended to be much more supportive of the Tsar.</p> <p>Arrangements had been made for landowners to have more voting power. This meant only the most affluent third of the population were able to vote in the election.</p> <p>The resulting Duma was less radical and more favourable to the government. Prime Minister, Pyotr Stolypin was able to pass considerable land reform. It lasted until mid-1912.</p>	<p>Established in November 1912, the fourth Duma comprised mainly Octoberists on one side and socialists on the other. This made decision-making increasingly difficult.</p> <p>Both groups found it impossible to unite in order to make progress. The Duma was suspended in 1915, by which time Russia was committed to fighting the Austrians and Germans in World War One.</p>

Rasputin

Who was Rasputin?

Rasputin was from Siberia. Although he went to school he remained illiterate. He had a reputation for disregarding laws and moral restraints, He was infamous for his drunkenness and for womanising as well as his antisocial behaviour. The name Rasputin is Russian and means "The debauched one". He was rumoured to be a Khlyst, member of an extreme underground sect that had split from the Orthodox Church. He failed to become a monk and got married having four children. He later left his family behind and wandered to Greece and Jerusalem, living off donations to the poor. He eventually ended up in St Petersburg with a reputation as a holy man able to heal the sick and predict the future.

Why was he respected by some?

He gained a reputation as a healer, able to perform amazing feats and miracles. Rasputin came to the attention of the royal family. In April 1907, Alexandra called on him to heal her only son, Alexis. He was suffering from painful bleeding as a result of an injury. It was not publicly known but Alexis suffered from the blood disease hemophilia. Rasputin succeeded in easing the boy's suffering (probably by his hypnotic powers) and, upon leaving the palace, warned the parents that the destiny of both the child and the dynasty were irrevocably linked to him. In 1912, Rasputin 'cured' Alexis via Telegram. He was seen by many as a typical peasant.

Why was he hated by many?

- His perceived ability to heal and have immortal life shocked many conservatives in Russia.
- There were many high ranking officials and ministers such as Stolypin who were jealous in a professional manner.
- There was resentment of his influence over the Tsarina, especially during WWI. After Alexis recovered, Tsarina Alexandra became convinced that Rasputin could control the young boy's illness. While there is still debate over the nature of his powers over the health of Alexis, it is clear that his influence over the Tsarina was considerable. He advised her on appointments to the government, interfered in important decisions.
- He could do no wrong in the eyes of the Tsarina. Excuses were always made for his excessive and antisocial behaviour. To the Russian people, Rasputin symbolised everything that was wrong with imperial government. The court and the royal family became objects of ridicule, to be despised. Rasputin's murder by royalists at the end of 1916, came too late to undo the damage he had caused.
- The Tsar censored many press reports in an attempt to cover up the lifestyle of Rasputin.

Death

On the night and early morning of the 29-30 December, a group of nobles led by the Husband of the Tsar's niece and the Tsar's first cousin lured Rasputin to Youssupov Palace where they murdered him over fears of his growing power.

Timeline

