

CHAPTER
14

GUIDED READING *Revolutions in Russia*

Section 1

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about some factors in Russia that helped lead to revolution.

How did each of the following help to ignite the full-scale revolution?	
1. Policies of the czars	
2. Industrialization and economic growth	
3. The Russo-Japanese War	
4. "Bloody Sunday"	
5. World War I	
6. The March Revolution	

How did each of the following help the Bolsheviks gain and hold political control?	
7. November 1917 Revolution	
8. Civil war between the Red and White armies	
9. Organization of Russia into republics	

What role did each of the following play in the Russian Revolution?	
10. Karl Marx	
11. V. I. Lenin	
12. Leon Trotsky	

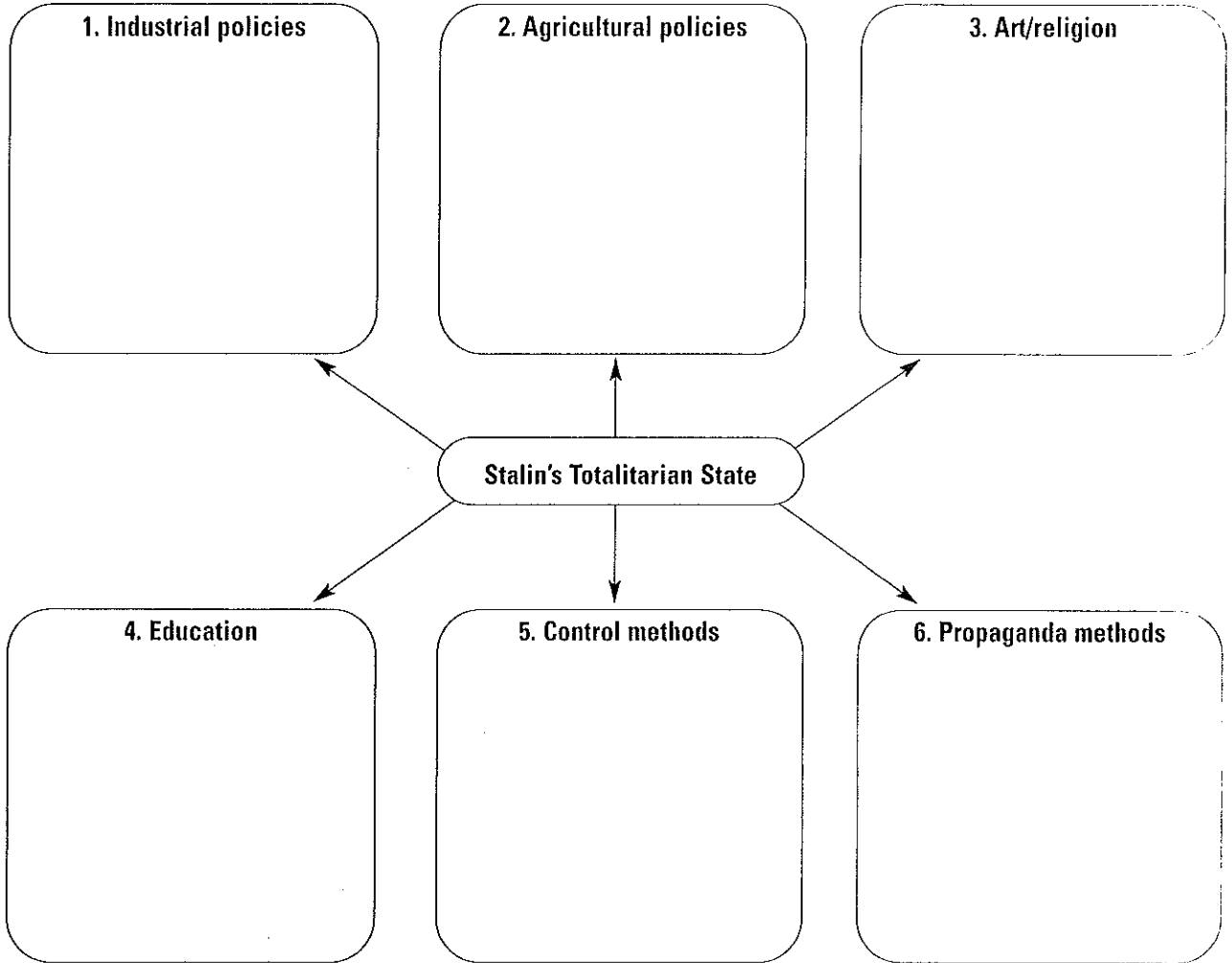
B. Determining Main Ideas On the back of this paper, identify each of the following:
proletariat Rasputin provisional government soviet Communist Party

CHAPTER
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Section 2

GUIDED READING *Totalitarianism*
Case Study: Stalinist Russia

A. Determining Main Ideas As you read this section, fill in the web diagram with key characteristics of Stalinist Russia.



B. Clarifying Define or identify each of the following terms:

totalitarianism command economy collective farm Five-Year Plan

CHAPTER

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Section 1

PRIMARY SOURCE *from Bloody Sunday* by Father Gapon

On January 22, 1905, a priest named Father Gapon led a peaceful march of about 200,000 workers and their families to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. The marchers wanted to ask Czar Nicholas II for better working conditions, more personal freedom, and an elected national legislature. As you read the following excerpt from Father Gapon's autobiography, think about what happened on Bloody Sunday.

We were not more than thirty yards from the soldiers, being separated from them only by the bridge over the Tarakanovskii Canal, which here marks the border of the city, when suddenly, without any warning and without a moment's delay, was heard the dry crack of many rifle-shots. I was informed later on that a bugle was blown, but we could not hear it above the singing, and even if we had heard it we should not have known what it meant.

Vasiliev, with whom I was walking hand in hand, suddenly left hold of my arm and sank upon the snow. One of the workmen who carried the banners fell also. Immediately one of the two police officers to whom I had referred shouted out, 'What are you doing? How dare you fire upon the portrait of the Tsar?' This, of course, had no effect, and both he and the other officer were shot down—as I learned afterwards, one was killed and the other dangerously wounded.

I turned rapidly to the crowd and shouted to them to lie down, and I also stretched myself out upon the ground. As we lay thus another volley was fired, and another, and yet another, till it seemed as though the shooting was continuous. The crowd first kneeled and then lay flat down, hiding their heads from the rain of bullets, while the rear rows of the procession began to run away. The smoke of the fire lay before us like a thin cloud, and I felt it stiflingly in my throat. . . . A little boy of ten years, who was carrying a church lantern, fell pierced by a bullet, but still held the lantern tightly and tried to rise again, when another shot struck him down. Both the smiths who had guarded me were killed, as well as all those who were carrying the icons and banners; and all these emblems now lay scattered on the snow. The soldiers were actually shooting into the courtyards of the adjoining houses, where the crowd tried to find refuge and, as I learned

afterwards, bullets even struck persons inside, through the windows.

At last the firing ceased. I stood up with a few others who remained uninjured and looked down at the bodies that lay prostrate around me. I cried to them, 'Stand up!' But they lay still. I could not at first understand. Why did they lie there? I looked again, and saw that their arms were stretched out lifelessly, and I saw the scarlet stain of blood upon the snow. Then I understood. It was horrible. And my Vasiliev lay dead at my feet.

Horror crept into my heart. The thought flashed through my mind, 'And this is the work of our Little Father, the Tsar.' Perhaps this anger saved me, for now I knew in very truth that a new chapter was opened in the book of the history of our people. I stood up, and a little group of workmen gathered round me again. Looking backward, I saw that our line, though still stretching away into the distance, was broken and that many of the people were fleeing. It was in vain that I called to them, and in a moment I stood there, the centre of a few scores of men, trembling with indignation amid the broken ruins of our movement.

from Father Gapon, The Story of My Life (1905). Reprinted in John Carey, ed., Eyewitness to History (New York: Avon, 1987), 417–418.

Discussion Questions

Determining Main Ideas

1. When did the soldiers start firing on the marchers?
2. According to this excerpt, who were among the victims of the shooting?

3. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects

Why do you think many Russians were outraged by this massacre? Use information from this excerpt as well as your textbook to support your opinion.



CHAPTER
14

Section 2

PRIMARY SOURCE **The Need for Progress**
Speech by Joseph Stalin

Joseph Stalin (1879–1953) ruled the Communist Party in the Soviet Union from 1928 until his death. One of his aims as the Soviet premiere was to tap the country's vast economic potential. His economic plans achieved success but at an immense human cost. Historians estimate that he caused the deaths of between 8 and 13 million people. In this speech in 1931, he invoked Russian nationalism in an attempt to motivate a group of industrial managers.

About ten years ago a slogan was issued: "Since Communists do not yet properly understand the technique of production, since they have yet to learn the art of management, let the old technicians and engineers—the experts—carry on production, and you, Communists, do not interfere with the technique of the business; but, while not interfering, study technique, study the art of management tirelessly, in order later on, together with the experts who are loyal to us, to become true managers of production, true masters of the business." Such was the slogan. But what actually happened? The second part of this formula was cast aside, for it is harder to study than to sign papers; and the first part of the formula was vulgarised: non-interference was interpreted to mean refraining from studying the technique of production. The result has been nonsense, harmful and dangerous nonsense, which the sooner we discard the better. . . .

It is time, high time that we turned towards technique. . . .

This, of course, is no easy matter; but it can certainly be accomplished. Science, technical experience, knowledge, are all things that can be acquired. We may not have them today, but tomorrow we shall. The main thing is to have the passionate Bolshevik desire to master technique, to master the science of production. . . .

You remember the words of the pre-revolutionary poet: "You are poor and abundant, mighty and impotent, Mother Russia." Those gentlemen were quite familiar with the verses of the old poet. They beat her, saying: "You are abundant," so one can enrich oneself at your expense. They beat her, saying: "You are poor and impotent," so you can be beaten and plundered with impunity. Such is the law of the exploiters—to beat the backward and the

weak. It is the jungle law of capitalism. You are backward, you are weak—therefore you are wrong; hence you can be beaten and enslaved. You are mighty—therefore you are right; hence we must be wary of you.

That is why we must no longer lag behind.

In the past we had no fatherland, nor could we have had one. But now that we have overthrown capitalism and power is in our hands, in the hands of the people, we have a fatherland, and we will uphold its independence. Do you want our socialist fatherland to be beaten and to lose its independence? If you do not want this, you must put an end to its backwardness in the shortest possible time and develop a genuine Bolshevik tempo in building up its socialist economy. There is no other way. That is why Lenin said on the eve of the October Revolution: "Either perish, or overtake and outstrip the advanced capitalist countries."

We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance in ten years. Either we do it, or we shall go under. . . .

from J. V. Stalin, Works, Vol. XIII (Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1955), 38–51, 43–44. Reprinted in Peter N. Stearns, ed., Documents in World History (New York: Harper Collins, 1988), 128–129.

Discussion Questions

1. **Determining Main Ideas** What is the meaning of the slogan in the beginning of the speech?
2. **Drawing Conclusions** How does Stalin define "the jungle law of capitalism"?
3. **Making Inferences** How does Stalin attempt to motivate the industrial managers in this speech?