

Name:

Chapter 29-30

Revolution in Russia: Liberalism to Communism	Tsar abdicates in 1917, and a provisional government appears, led by Alexander Kerensky <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Slowed reforms gave rise to social unrest2. Gave rise to communism3. Lenin signs a peace treaty with Germany
Stabilization of the New Regime	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lenin issued the New Economic Policy <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Stopgap economic mix of true Communism and capitalism2. Food production increased <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bolsheviks time to strengthen their grip on national politics3. By 1923, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was called “peoples’ government” in name only4. All the features of an authoritarian system
Stalinism in the Soviet Union Stalin's rise	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Totalitarian state emerged in the Soviet Union beginning in the late 1920s2. Largely independent economy avoided Great Depression under communism3. Very similar to Nazism <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Stepped up industrialization, abject worship of the leader, and a violently repressive police state4. Stalin acquired unquestioned power <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Experimental mood of the middle of the 1920s faded5. Industrial society under full control of state
Economic Policies Agriculture Industry Consumer Goods	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Large, state-run farms called “collectives” replaced private land ownership2. Stalin starved and murdered millions of peasants3. Survivors planted and harvested in lower amounts than Stalin envisioned <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Agricultural production was one of the Soviet Union’s great weaknesses4. U.S.S.R. a world-class power in heavy industry <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Government ordered the building of massive factories and an extensive power grid5. Consumer goods were not a priority6. Considerable waste of resources due to top-down structure
Toward an Industrial Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Incentives and nationalist fervor pushed workers to produce more2. Cities grew rapidly3. Government provided welfare services, old-age pensions, and health programs
Totalitarian Rule	Stalinism controlled many aspects of daily life <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. People who resisted were exiled to Siberia2. Scientific thought was not promoted3. Opposition to Stalin were executed4. Germany became a threat5. Stalin signed a non-aggression pact with Germany
New Political and Economic Realities	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 1930s clearly changed the world balance since World War I <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Germany and the Soviet Union reasserted their positions as powers2. Japan recovered and became more militaristic like Germany2. Enlightenment politics questioned in western Europe and the United States3. Revolutionary forces remained in Latin America and China4. Movements against Western colonialism continued in Asia, Africa, and, particularly the Middle East
Global Connections:	The Great Depression promoted a wave of nationalist reactions and weakened global ties. Increased tariffs decreased trade; many of the countries dependent on trade with the West reacted

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**Depression
and Retreat**

with varying degrees of militarism and authoritarianism and yet, at the same time, economic isolation from the West. The world as it had been known was falling apart for the second time in a generation, and no one seemed capable of putting it back together.