

1. Notebook Entry: **Joseph Stalin**
2. In what ways did Stalin change the Soviet Union (USSR/Russia)?

EQ: Evaluate the extent to which the Russian Revolution fits our model for a political revolution. writers, riots, reformers, former rulers, radicals, return to normalcy, rise of imperialism

By the end of class our objectives are to:

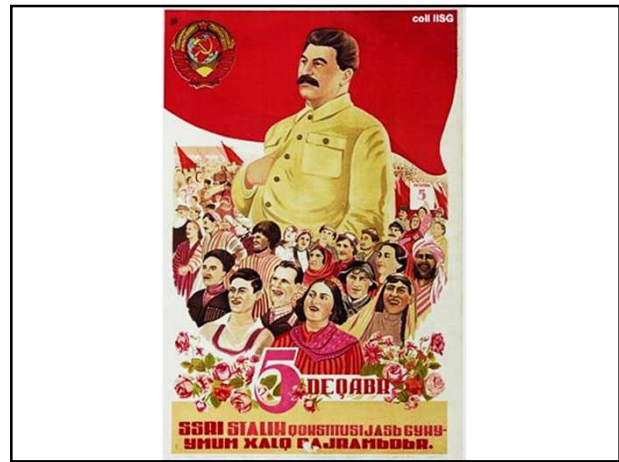
- identify how Stalin gained control
- describe how Stalin transformed the Soviet Union
- evaluate the success of Stalin's economic programs

Tonight's Homework: Read & Outline p. 775-780
Russian Revolution Quiz + Q3 Interim Marking Period Ends: Friday

Long-term social unrest in Russia erupted in revolution, ushering in the first communist government.







Stalin Becomes Dictator:

- Lenin suffered a stroke in 1922
 - believed Stalin was a dangerous man
- Competition to lead Communist Party
 - Leon Trotsky v. Stalin
- Stalin: “man of steel” in Russian
- Moved supporters into positions of power
- 1928: Stalin in total command

Seizes Control of the Economy:

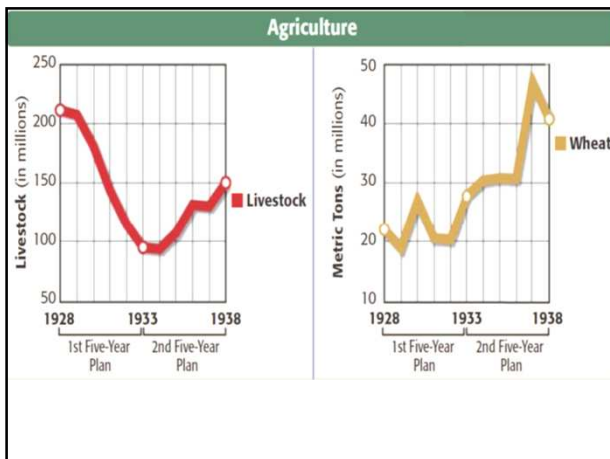
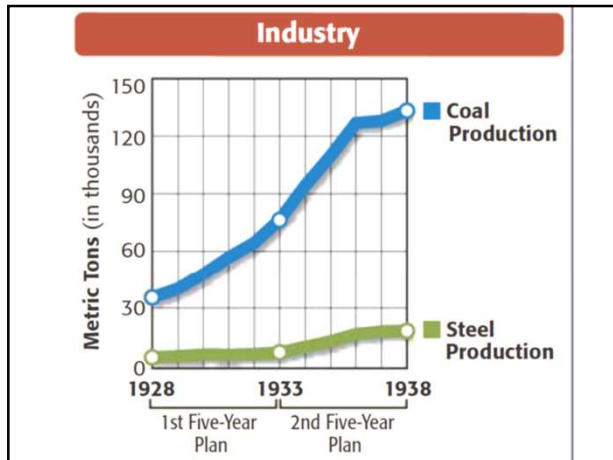
“We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance in ten years”

- Command economy- government makes all economic decisions
- Attempt to bring about an industrial revolution
- Five-Year Plans
 - Set impossibly high quotas to increase the output of steel, coal, oil, and electricity
 - Limited production of consumer goods
 - People faced severe shortages of housing, food, and clothing

Seizes Control of the Economy:

"We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance in ten years"

- Tough methods produced impressive economic results
- Most goals for the first Five-Year Plan were not met
 - **But** Soviets did make substantial gains
- 2nd Five-Year Plan also successful
- 1928 to 1937: production of steel increased more than 25%



Agricultural Revolution:

- Government seized over 25 million privately owned farms
 - Combined into large, government owned "collective farms"
 - Hundreds of families worked on collectives
 - Produced food for the state
- Government expected modern machinery would boost production and reduce workers

Agricultural Revolution:

- Resistance from kulaks (wealthy peasants)
 - Peasants killed livestock and destroyed crops
 - Government decided to eliminate them
 - 5-10 million peasants died
- More than 90 percent of all peasants lived on collective farms
- State farms
 - Work was difficult
 - Operated like factories
 - Workers received wages
 - Larger than collectives - mostly produced wheat