THE GLOBAL INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE USSR

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- •The possibility of a workers' state fired people's imagination across the world.
- •In many countries communist parties were formed, like the Communist Party of great Britain.
- •The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial people to follow their experiment.

Continued.....



SPREAD OF COMMUNISM



•Many non- Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East(1920)

- The Bolsheviks founded **Comintern** (an international union of pro – Bolshevik socialist parties).
- •Some received education in USSR's Communist University of the Workers of the East.

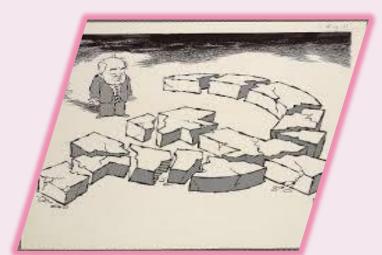


The keynote address to the Congress of the Peoples of the East was delivered by Comintern chief Grigory Zinoviev



- •By the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.
- •Yet by the 1950s it was acknowledged within the country that the style of government in the USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution.
- In the world socialist movement too, it was recognised that all was not well in the Soviet Union.







•By the end of the 20th century the international reputation of USSR as a



But in each country the ideas of socialism were rethought in a

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Timeline of Events in 1905

To show that they were occurring simultaneously

- Bloody Sunday was the start of a year of murders, strikes and protests which forced Tsar Nicholas to promise changes in the government of the Empire. Historians have called these events the Revolution of 1905.
- 8th Jan 100,000 workers strike in St Petersburg
- 9th Jan Bloody Sunday
- February Grand Duke Sergei Aleksandrovich assassinated (Tsar's Uncle)
- March 89,000 Russian soldiers killed in battle for Shenyang
- May 'Union of Unions' set up and St Petersburg Soviet established
- 27th May Tsushima naval disaster
- June Crew of battleship Potemkin mutinied
- June Street fighting resulting in the deaths of 2,000 people
- 5th September Treaty of Portsmouth concluded.
- 14th September Union of Unions co-ordinated strike of all workers
- 17th October 1905 October Manifesto issued

Russian Revolution of 1917

Demonstrations in Petrograd

Abdication of Tsar Nicholas (March)

 Growing power of local councils (soviet), especially the Petrograd Soviet

Lenin's return to Russia (April)

Army Order Number 1 Issued (May)

Agrarian upheaval (Summer)

 Alexander Kerensky becomes Prime Minister (July)

Failure of provisional government

Bolshevik takeover under Lenin (Nov)



Nicholas II, March 1917, shortly after the revolution brought about his abdication.

Timeline

- 1917 Bolshevik or 'October' Revolution
- 1917 Treaty of Brest-Litovsk signed
- 1918 Start of the Civil War. 'War Communism' introduced

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- 1919 ~ Formation of 'Comintern'
- 1921 ~ End of Civil War. Kronstadt uprising. Introduction of the 'NEP'.
- 1924 Death of Lenin (beginning of power struggle)
- 1927 First 'Five Year Plan
- 1928 End of the NEP. Start of collectivisation. Beginning of the Stalin's 'Cultural Revolution'
- 1929 Trotsky exiled to Alma Ata in Kazakhstan
- 1930 ~ Zhenotdel abolished, Beginning of the 'Great Refreat'
- 1934 ~ Assassination of Kirov. 'Kirov Decrees' announced
- **1936** First of the 'show trials'. Introduction of a new 'Constitution'. Beginning of the 'Great Terror'
- 1939 Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact signed
- 1941 Beginning of the 'Great Patriotic War'

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AT A GLANCE

