

**Title:** Russian Revolution

**Lesson Author:** Matthew Walker

**Key Words:** Communism, Lenin, "Reds," Bolshevik

**Grade Level:** 9<sup>th</sup>

**Time Allotted:** 1 hour 30 minutes

<b>Rationale/ Purpose (so what?)</b>
To introduce students to the implementation of communism on a broad scale, and to begin the discussion on the rise and effects of communism throughout the world past and present.

**Key Concept(s) include definition:**

**Communism:** a political and social system whereby all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs

**Revolution:** a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favor of a new system

<b>NCSS Standard(s)</b>
<b>SOL Information (As written in the Virginia SOL "Curriculum Framework" for the grade level)</b>  <b>NCSS Theme (s) with indicators: Theme 5: Individuals, Groups, and Institutions</b> – Teachers of social studies at all school levels should provide developmentally appropriate experiences as they guide learners in the study of interactions among Individuals, Groups, and Institutions. They should: <b>A.</b> help learners understand the concepts of role, status, and social class and use them in describing the connections and interactions of individuals, groups, and institutions in society <b>E</b> ask learners to describe and examine belief systems basic to specific traditions and laws in contemporary and historical movements <b>F</b> challenge learners to evaluate the role of institutions in furthering both community and change; guide

learner analysis of the extent to which groups and institutions meet individual needs and promote the common good in contemporary and historical settings

**SOL: WHII.9c** The student will demonstrate knowledge of the worldwide impact of World War I by **c)** citing causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution.

**Essential Knowledge**  
(minimum for SOL Resource Guide)

**Causes of 1917 revolutions**

- Defeat in war with Japan in 1905
- Landless peasantry
- Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II
- Military defeats and high casualties in World War I

**Rise of communism**

- Bolshevik Revolution and civil war
- Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy
- Lenin's successor—Joseph Stalin

**Essential Skills**  
(minimum for SOL Resource Guide)

Use maps, globes, artifacts, and pictures to analyze the physical and cultural landscapes of the world and to interpret the past since 1500 A.D. (WHII.1b)

Identify and compare contemporary political boundaries with the location of civilizations, empires, and kingdoms. (WHII.1d)

**Guiding Question(s):**

What led to the Russian Revolution during the middle of the First World War?  
Why was the Russian Revolution an initial success?

**Assessment Tool(s):**

The students will be given an assignment where they will take information on key events during the Russian Revolution and create short explanatory skits to present to the class. Each skit will be accompanied by a script to be turned in and graded on its accuracy and amount of information covered. The individual members of the groups will also be graded on their participation and effort during the activity.  
Students will be given a concept map on the Russian Revolution to fill out as each skit is performed.

<p><b>Background: How does this lesson fit into a unit of study? Looking backwards, looking forwards</b></p>
<p>This lesson will draw upon the students’ prior knowledge from the previous lessons on Karl Marx and the idea of communism, as well as the events of World War I. The students will have to connect the reasons for the Russian Revolution to the evolution of communism on a mass scale. This lesson will also connect students’ prior knowledge of the film “Animal Farm,” watched in class, to the events of the Russian Revolution. The lesson will connect to the future lesson plans on World War II and the Cold War period.</p>

**Lesson Objective(s):**

Students will be able to:

1. Identify and discuss the causes of the Russian Revolution
2. Discuss and explain the effects of the revolution and communism on Russia

**Historical Source(s):** (include copies in materials section)

**Additional Materials/Resources:** (include copies in materials section)

- Daily Agenda
- PowerPoint
- Slot Notes
- Revolutionary Skit Info Sheets
- Skit Rubrics
- Concept Map on Russian Revolution

**Procedure/Process:**

**JUST DO IT! The "Hook":** (A high-interest activity that introduces new content with connections to students' prior knowledge. Between 1-5 minutes (Could also introduce the days guiding question)

**Students will be asked to answer the question "When is it okay for citizens to rebel against their country/government?"**

<b>Obj #</b> See above.	<b>Processing Activity and Procedure -include directions, question frames, assignment detail to be given to students (these should all be made into explicit materials (e.g. see material A), and time estimates</b>	<b>Check for Evidence of Understanding</b> -Either Formal or Informal- (Checks Essential Knowledge and Skills)
Just do it.	Students will be asked to answer the question "When is it okay for citizens to rebel against their country/government?" (5 minutes)	Understanding will be checked through the answers given, the amount of student participation, and the level of student discussion.
Transition:	We will go over the answers students have come up with and discuss them as a class. (time is included in the five minutes above)	

Objective	The class will go over the PowerPoint on the causes of the Russian Revolution, and the eventual rise of communism in Russia. (20 – 30 minutes)	The students will be required to take notes during the PowerPoint. Their understanding will also be checked through continuous questioning relating to the material being covered.
Transition:	The students will be given their slot note sheets to fill in from the overhead. As the students complete their sheets I will use this time to reiterate the main points of the PowerPoint (10 minutes)	
Objective	The class will be divided up into predetermined groups and assigned specific events before, during, and after the Russian Revolution to study. They will be given information sheets on their assigned events and asked to create a short one to two minute skit about their event. The groups will have to write a script for their skit. Each group will then perform their skit for the class. (30 – 40 minutes)	Students will be graded on their participation in the group assignment, as well as the accuracy of the group's skit.
Transition:	The class will be asked questions on the causes, events, and effects of the Russian Revolution to bring together the numerous skits that were performed. (5 – 15 minutes)	

**Closure/Writing Prompt:**

For closure I will debrief the students on the skits that were just performed and how they all relate to each other. For a writing prompt the students are required to make a script for their skits and to turn them in for grading.

**Materials (one resource per page- so it becomes a teacher or student handout, or overhead directions or ppt presentation):**

Material A:

**Revolutionary Skit Info Sheets**

# Tsar Nicholas II's Incompetence

The rising ideas of the Pan-Slav movement had led Russia to issue treaties of protection to Serbia. Nicholas wanted neither to abandon Serbia to the ultimatum of Austria-Hungary, nor to provoke a general war. In a series of letters exchanged with the German Kaiser (the so-called "Willy and Nicky correspondence") the two proclaimed their desire for peace, and each attempted to get the other to back down. Nicholas took concrete measures in this regard, demanding that Russia's mobilization be only against the Austrian border, in the hopes of preventing war with the German Empire. It proved too late for personal communications to determine the course of events. The Russians had no contingency plans for a partial mobilization, and on July 31, 1914, Nicholas, under political pressure from abroad, and military pressure at home, took the fateful step of confirming the order for a general mobilisation. As Germany and Austria-Hungary had mutual defence treaties in place, this led almost immediately to a German mobilization and declaration of war, and the outbreak of World War I.

The outbreak of war on August 1, 1914, found Russia grossly unprepared, yet an immediate attack was ordered against the German province of East Prussia. The Germans mobilized there with great efficiency and completely defeated the two Russian armies which had invaded. The Russian armies, however, later had considerable success against both the Austro-Hungarian armies and against the forces of the Ottoman Empire.

Gradually a war of attrition set in on the vast Eastern Front, where the Russians were facing the combined forces of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, and they suffered staggering losses. Nicholas, feeling that it was his duty, and that his personal presence would inspire his troops, decided to lead his army directly. He assumed the role of commander-in-chief after dismissing his uncle from that position, the highly respected and experienced Nikolai Nikolaevich (September 1915) following the loss of the Russian Kingdom of Poland.

His efforts to oversee the war left domestic issues essentially in the hands of Alexandra. As a German she was unpopular, and the Duma was constantly calling for political reforms. Political unrest continued throughout the war. Cut off from public opinion, Nicholas did not understand how suspicious the common people were of his wife, who was also the victim of destructive rumours about her dependence on Grigori Rasputin. Nicholas had refused to censor the press and wild rumours and accusations about Alexandra and Rasputin appeared almost daily.

All of the incompetencies of Tsar Nicholas II had accumulated and would ultimately lead to the beginning of the Russian Revolution and his forced abdication of the throne.

# February Revolution

The First World War had a disastrous impact on the Russian economy. Food was in short supply and this led to rising prices. By January 1917 the price of commodities in Petrograd had increased six-fold. In an attempt to increase their wages, industrial workers went on strike and in Petrograd people took to the street demanding food. On 11th February 1917, a large crowd marched through the streets of Petrograd breaking shop windows and shouting anti-war slogans.

The situation deteriorated on 22nd February when the owners of the Putilov Iron Works locked out its workforce after they demanded higher wages. Led by Bolshevik agitators, the 20,000 workers took to the streets. The army was ordered to disperse the demonstrations but they were unwilling to do this and in some cases the soldiers joined the protestors in demanding an end to the war.

Other workers joined the demonstrations and by 27th February an estimated 200,000 workers were on strike. Nicholas II, who was at Army Headquarters in Mogilev, ordered the commander of the Petrograd garrison to suppress "all the disorders on the streets of the capital". The following day troops fired on demonstrators in different parts of the city. Others refused to obey the order and the Pavlovsk regiment mutinied. Other regiments followed and soldiers joined the striking workers in the streets.

On 26th February Nicholas II ordered the Duma to close down. Members refused and they continued to meet and discuss what they should do. Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma, sent a telegram to the Tsar suggesting that he appoint a new government led by someone who had the confidence of the people. When the Tsar did not reply, the Duma nominated a Provisional Government headed by Prince George Lvov.

The High Command of the Russian Army now feared a violent revolution and on 28th February suggested that Nicholas II should abdicate in favor of a more popular member of the royal family. Attempts were now made to persuade Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich to accept the throne. He refused and on the 1st March 1917, the Tsar abdicated leaving the Provisional Government in control of the country.

# October Revolution

On 8th July 1917, Alexander Kerensky became the new leader of the Provisional Government. Kerensky was still the most popular man in the government because of his political past. In the Duma he had been leader of the moderate socialists and had been seen as the champion of the working-class. However, Kerensky was unwilling to end the war. In fact, soon after taking office, he announced a new summer offensive. His commitment to continue the war upset other groups in Russia that were adamantly against the war.

Soldiers on the Eastern Front were dismayed at the news and regiments began to refuse to move to the front line. There was a rapid increase in the number of men deserting and by the autumn of 1917 an estimated 2 million men had unofficially left the army.

On 19th of July, Kerensky gave orders for the arrest of leading Bolsheviks who were campaigning against the war. This included Vladimir Lenin, Gregory Zinoviev, Lev Kamenev, Anatoli Lunacharsky, and Alexandra Kollontai. The Bolshevik headquarters at the Kshesinsky Palace was also occupied by government troops. After the dissention in the military had taken place, disgruntled generals planned on revolting and asked the Bolsheviks for help. Lenin instructed the Bolshevik army and commanders that the revolting generals were to be stopped at Petrograd, instead of help.

Under pressure from the nobility and industrialists, Alexander Kerensky was persuaded to take decisive action. On 22nd October he ordered the arrest of the Military Revolutionary Committee. The next day he closed down the Bolshevik newspapers and cut off the telephones to the Bolshevik headquarters.

Leon Trotsky, one of the leaders of the Bolsheviks now urged the overthrow of the Provisional Government. Lenin agreed and on the evening of the 24th of October 1917, orders were given for the Bolsheviks to begin to occupy the railway stations, the telephone exchange and the State Bank. The following day the Red Guards surrounded the Winter Palace. Inside was most of the country's Cabinet, although Kerensky had managed to escape from the city.

At 9 p.m. the Bolsheviks began to open fire on the palace. Little damage was done but the action persuaded most of those defending the building to surrender. The Red now entered the Winter Palace and arrested the Cabinet ministers.

On 26th October 1917, the All-Russian Congress of Soviets met and handed over power to the Soviet Council of People's Commissars. Vladimir Lenin was elected chairman and other appointments included Leon Trotsky for Foreign Affairs.

# Lenin's Economic Policy

The Bolshevik revolutionary takeover in October 1917 was followed by over two years of civil war in Russia between the new Communist regime (with its Red Army) and its enemies--the conservative military officers commanding the so-called White armies. The struggle saw much brutality and excesses on both sides with the peasants suffering most from extortionate demands of food supplies and recruits by both sides.

The repressive and dictatorial methods of the Bolshevik government had so alienated the mass of peasants and industrial working class elements that the erstwhile most loyal supporters of the regime, the sailors at the Kronstadt naval base, rebelled in March 1921 to the great embarrassment of senior Bolsheviks. Though the rebellion was mercilessly crushed, the regime was forced to moderate its ruthless impulses.

The New Economic Policy (NEP) was the result, a small concession to the capitalist and free market instincts of peasant and petty bourgeois alike. Moreover, victory in the civil war was assured by this stage, thus allowing a relaxation of the coercive methods symbolized by the War Communism of the previous two to three years.

The New Economic Plan (NEP) had specific goals for the country and for communism. They included, but were not limited to:

- Ease public resentment against the emergency measures of the civil war that took food forcefully from the peasants
- To regularize supply and production through a limited reintroduction of the market system (capitalism)
- To increase the “grass-roots” economy (economy led by the work and production of peasant farmers and factory workers) and to generate more money to industrialize Russia
- To lay the foundation for the transition to socialism at some unspecified time in the future

The New Economic Plan (NEP) was not to create the communism suggested by Marx in “The Communist Manifesto,” but rather to strengthen the Russian economy to where it could be self-sufficient and strong enough to support the beginnings of a world wide communist revolution.

# Stalin's Rise to Power

After the October Revolution of 1917, Stalin, already a member of the central committee since 1912, entered the Soviet cabinet as people's commissar for nationalities and began to emerge as a leader of the new regime. During the civil war from 1918 to 1920 he played an important administrative role on the military fronts and in the capital. He was elected (1922) general secretary of the central committee of the party, enabling him to control the rank-and-file members and to build an apparatus loyal to him.

Stalin's significance in the revolutionary movement and his relation to Lenin have been subjects of great controversy. He was highly regarded by Lenin as an administrator but not as a theoretician or leader. Toward the end of his illness, which began in 1922, Lenin wrote a testament in which he strongly criticized Stalin's arbitrary conduct as general secretary and recommended that he be removed. However, he died before any action could be taken, and the testament was suppressed.

On Lenin's death, Stalin, Kamenev, and Grigori Zinoviev formed a triumvirate of successors allied against Trotsky, who was a strong contender to replace Lenin. After Trotsky was ousted (1925) as commissar of war, Stalin, now allied with Nikolai Bukharin, turned on Kamenev and Zinoviev. In a desperate attempt to counter Stalin's power, Zinoviev and Kamenev joined forces with Trotsky. Their efforts failed and they were forced to resign from the central committee of the Communist party. Stalin subsequently broke with Bukharin and engineered his fall from power.

# Tsar Nicholas II

Group Members:

<b>What to include</b>	<b>Possible Points</b>	<b>Points Received</b>
<b>Main Characters:</b> -Tsar Nicholas II -Alexandra -Distrusting Russian Public	30	
<b>Setting:</b> -Frontlines of WWI -Moscow (Russia)	10	
<b>Key Points:</b> -Tsar didn't want war initially -Took over command of army -Tsar left Alexandra in charge of government -Russian public didn't trust Alexandra cause she was related to German Kaiser	40	
<b>Dialog:</b> -Must be thorough in explaining the key points and it must give all of the main characters speaking parts. -Keep it creative and use your imagination.	20	
<b>Total Points</b>	100	
<b>Comments:</b>		

## February Revolution    Group Members:

<b>What to Include</b>	<b>Possible Points</b>	<b>Points Received</b>
<b>Main Characters:</b> -Russian Public -Russian Army -Tsar Nicholas II	30	
<b>Setting:</b> -Petrograd -Center of government operations	10	
<b>Key Events:</b> -Food shortages and price increase -Strikes and marches in Petrograd -Army joining the protestors -Army ordered to suppress strikes (many soldiers mutiny) -Tsar is asked to abdicate and does. Provisional government takes over.	40	
<b>Dialog:</b> -Must be thorough in explaining the key points and it must give all of the main characters speaking parts. -Keep it creative and use your imagination.	20	
<b>Total Points</b>	100	
<b>Comments:</b>		

# October Revolution

# Group Members

<b>What to Include</b>	<b>Possible Points</b>	<b>Points Received</b>
<b>Main Characters:</b> -Alexander Kerensky -Russian Public -Russian Army -Vladimir Lenin -Leon Trotsky	30	
<b>Setting:</b> -Government headquarters -War frontlines -Winter Palace	10	
<b>Key Events:</b> -Kerensky's commitment to war upset public -Russian soldiers deserting the army -Kerensky's order to arrest Bolshevik's campaigning against war -Bolshevik army storming the Winter Palace and taking over the provisional government -Appointment of Lenin as the head of the new government	40	
<b>Dialog:</b> -Must be thorough in explaining the key points and it must give all of the main characters speaking parts. -Keep it creative and use your imagination.	20	
<b>Total Points</b>	100	
<b>Comments:</b>		

## Lenin's New Economic Plan (NEP)    Group Members

What to Include	Possible Points	Points Received
<b>Main Characters:</b> -Vladimir Lenin -Russian Public	30	
<b>Setting:</b> -Anywhere in Russia -Lenin's office	10	
<b>Key Events:</b> -People revolting from harsh treatment by Bolsheviks. -Lenin realizing how oppressive the Bolsheviks were to the public masses through the strict taking of food and goods from them. -Lenin creating the NEP and the provisions of the NEP. (explain that the NEP was to strengthen Russia to spread communism)	40	
<b>Dialog:</b> -Must be thorough in explaining the key points and it must give all of the main characters speaking parts. -Keep it creative and use your imagination.	20	
<b>Total Points</b>	100	
<b>Comments:</b>		

# Joseph Stalin

# Group Members

<b>What to Include</b>	<b>Possible Points</b>	<b>Points Received</b>
<b>Main Characters:</b> -Joseph Stalin -Vladimir Lenin -Leon Trotsky -Those opposed to Stalin (other political leaders)	30	
<b>Setting:</b> -Government buildings -Lenin's deathbed	10	
<b>Key Events:</b> -Stalin being in a position to appoint people that would be loyal to him to other positions. -Lenin, on his deathbed, saying that Stalin should be removed. -Stalin's alliance against Trotsky and Trotsky being forced out of the country. -Stalin turning against his alliance and putting himself alone as the leader of the government.	40	
<b>Dialog:</b> -Must be thorough in explaining the key points and it must give all of the main characters speaking parts. -Keep it creative and use your imagination.	20	
<b>Total Points</b>	100	
<b>Comments:</b>		

**Russian Revolution**  
**Concept Map**

**Tsar Nicholas II Incompetence**

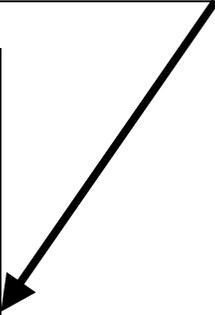
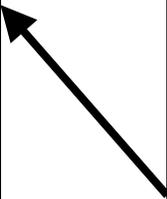
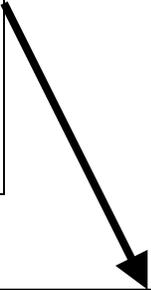
**February Revolution**

**Russian Revolution**

**October Revolution**

**Joseph Stalin's Rise to Power**

**Lenin's New Economic Plan (NEP)**



# Russian Revolution Slot Notes

## Causes of the Revolution

The Russian involvement in the Russo-Japanese War, and its ensuing loss brought embarrassment to the country and also decimated its economy. In response to the perceived incompetence of the Russian Tsar and the shortage of food and work, the loss of the war led to the Revolution of 1905 that was quickly put down.

Besides the embarrassment and perceived incompetence of the government after the Russo-Japanese war, the citizens of Russia were desperately hungry and landless. Russia relied on an agrarian economy that was outdated and inefficient.

The small farming communes had trouble providing enough food for the country, creating massive food shortages.

Factory workers also had to endure long hours, low pay, and horrible working conditions. Strikes for improved situations were often ignored or suppressed. Wartime inflation also caused prices to inflate, causing the already scarce food and goods supply to be unaffordable.

Most peasants did not own the land they farmed, causing more resentment towards the government.

The losses and casualties during World War I led people to believe Tsar Nicholas II was incompetent. Due to his son, Alexei's hemophilia the questionable Rasputin was called on to heal him. Russian citizens mistrusted Nicholas's wife and Rasputin to run the country while the Tsar fought the war.

## Revolution

On February 28, 1917 Tsar Nicholas II was asked to abdicate the throne. A provisional government took over, led by Alexander Kerensky. The new government supported the war, upsetting the army and the country. Kerensky ordered the arrest of the Bolshevik party, for its anti-war protests.

Lenin led the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution under the slogans "Peace, Land, Bread!" and "All power to the Soviets!"

Lenin was elected the head of the Bolshevik party and led the new Russian government through a civil war against all of its anti-communist enemies. The **Reds**, or Bolsheviks, defeated the **Whites**, or anti-communists.

### **Lenin's New Economic Plan (NEP)**

Lenin wanted to accomplish specific goals with his NEP. They were:

- Reduce **mandatory** food offerings from peasants
- Regulate supply and production (**limited capitalism**)
- Generate money to **industrialize**
- Secure Russia for **communism**

### **Stalin**

Stalin rose to power through the use of **political alliances** to pit his enemies against each other. He would align with one group to discredit another, and then separate himself from that group to discredit it.

Stalin became the head of the Communist Party (**Bolsheviks**) in **1928**. He believed in "**Communism in one country**," instead of Lenin's idea to spread communism abroad.

He changed Lenin's **NEP** to his own **Five-Year Plan** that designated the desired goals for the Russian economy for the next five years.

# Russian Revolution Slot Notes

## Causes of the Revolution

The Russian involvement in the \_\_\_\_\_ War, and its ensuing loss brought embarrassment to the country and also decimated its economy. In response to the perceived incompetence of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the shortage of \_\_\_\_\_, the loss of the war led to the \_\_\_\_\_ that was quickly put down.

Besides the embarrassment and perceived incompetence of the government after the Russo-Japanese war, the citizens of Russia

\_\_\_\_\_. Russia relied on an \_\_\_\_\_ economy that was \_\_\_\_\_.

The small farming communes had trouble providing enough \_\_\_\_\_ for the country, creating massive \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ also had to endure long hours, low pay, and \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ for improved situations were often ignored or suppressed. \_\_\_\_\_ also caused prices to inflate, causing the already scarce food and goods supply to be \_\_\_\_\_.

Most \_\_\_\_\_ did not own the land they farmed, causing more resentment towards the government.

The losses and casualties during World War I led people to believe \_\_\_\_\_ was incompetent. Due to his son, Alexei's \_\_\_\_\_ the questionable \_\_\_\_\_ was called on to heal him. Russian citizens \_\_\_\_\_ Nicholas's wife and Rasputin to run the country while the Tsar fought the war.

## Revolution

On \_\_\_\_\_ Tsar Nicholas II was asked to abdicate the throne. A \_\_\_\_\_ took over, led by Alexander Kerensky. The new government supported the war, upsetting the \_\_\_\_\_. Kerensky ordered the arrest of the \_\_\_\_\_, for its anti-war protests.

\_\_\_\_\_ led the Bolsheviks in the \_\_\_\_\_ under the slogans "Peace, Land, Bread!" and "All power to the Soviets!"

Lenin was elected the head of the Bolshevik party and led the new Russian government through a civil war against all of its anti-communist enemies. The \_\_\_\_\_, or Bolsheviks, defeated the \_\_\_\_\_, or anti-communists.

## **Lenin's New Economic Plan (NEP)**

Lenin wanted to accomplish specific goals with his NEP. They were:

- Reduce \_\_\_\_\_ food offerings from peasants
- Regulate supply and production (\_\_\_\_\_)
- Generate money to \_\_\_\_\_
- Secure Russia for \_\_\_\_\_

## **Stalin**

Stalin rose to power through the use of \_\_\_\_\_ to pit his enemies against each other. He would align with one group to discredit another, and then separate himself from that group to discredit it.

Stalin became the head of the Communist Party (\_\_\_\_\_) in \_\_\_\_\_. He believed in "\_\_\_\_\_" instead of Lenin's idea to spread communism abroad.

He changed Lenin's \_\_\_\_\_ to his own \_\_\_\_\_ that designated the desired goals for the Russian economy for the next five years.

# **Daily Agenda**

## **Let's Get Started**

Take a few minutes and think about the question below. Come up with at least two examples. You don't have to write them down, but quietly consider your answers.

**When is it okay for citizens to rebel against their country/government?**

### **Today's**

- **SOL:** WHII.9c
- **Interdisciplinary Question:** What is the power of an idea?
- **International focus:** How have the ideas of the Russian Revolution affected our world today?

**PowerPoint on causes of Russian Revolution, the events of the Revolution, and its leaders.**

**Slot Notes:** WHII.9c

**Reinforcement Activity:** "Revolutionary Skits"

### **Debriefing / Checking for Understanding**

- Why were the peasants unhappy with the Tsar?
- What did the Tsar do that made him seem incompetent to his people?
- What was important about the February Revolution?
- Why did Russia have two revolutions?
- Who was the main leader of the October Revolution?
- Which political group took power after the October Revolution?
- What were the aims of Lenin's New Economic Plan (NEP)?
- Did Lenin think that communism could be implemented immediately? Why/why not?
- How did Stalin rise to power?
- How did Stalin's economic plan differ from Lenin's?

### **Homework**

Study notes for a quiz the next class  
Read pages 756 - 759 in your textbook