


The Russian Revolution Worksheet Answers

Name _____

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Complete the following directions and answer the questions.

- Underline the following important vocabulary terms in the reading: Autocrat, Cossack, Duma, communists, Bolsheviks. Then define the terms here:
 - Autocrat -
 - Duma -
 - Communism -
 - Bolshevik -
 - Soviet -
- Make a timeline of 4 events that led to the Bolsheviks taking charge of Russia in 1922. (1905, 1914, 1915, 2/1917, 10/1917, 1918)



- How did the feelings of the people in Russia in 1917 help the February revolution to succeed?
- Why was Lenin unhappy with the results of the February revolution?
- What steps do you think Tsar Nicholas II could have taken to avoid revolution in Russia?

The Russian Revolution worksheet answers are often sought after by students studying this pivotal moment in history. The Russian Revolution of 1917 marked a significant turning point not only for Russia but for the entire world, leading to the rise of communism and altering the course of global politics. This article will provide a comprehensive overview of the revolution, exploring its causes, key events, figures, outcomes, and its impact on both Russia and the world.

Understanding the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution encompasses two major events: the February Revolution and the October Revolution, both occurring in 1917. This period was characterized by widespread discontent among the populace against the autocratic Tsarist regime and the socio-economic hardships faced by the Russian people.

Causes of the Russian Revolution

Several factors contributed to the Russian Revolution, including:

1. Political Discontent:

- Autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II.
- Lack of political reforms and representation.
- Influence of revolutionary ideologies.

2. Economic Hardships:

- Industrialization led to poor working conditions.
- High inflation and food shortages exacerbated by World War I.
- Peasant discontent due to land ownership issues.

3. Social Inequality:

- Rigid class structures with a vast divide between the wealthy aristocracy and the impoverished working class.
- Ethnic minorities seeking autonomy and rights.

4. Influence of World War I:

- Heavy casualties and military failures demoralized the population.
- The war strained resources, leading to increased unrest.

Key Events of the Russian Revolution

The revolution can be divided into two main phases: the February Revolution and the October Revolution.

February Revolution

The February Revolution was primarily a spontaneous uprising fueled by widespread protests and strikes.

- Timeline:

1. February 23, 1917: International Women's Day protests escalate into general strikes in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg).
2. February 25: Strikes and protests spread, with workers and soldiers joining the movement.
3. February 26: The military is ordered to suppress the protests but begins to mutiny.
4. February 27: The Duma (Parliament) forms a provisional government, and the Tsar abdicates.

- Outcome:

- Establishment of the Provisional Government led by Alexander Kerensky.
- Creation of the Petrograd Soviet, a council of workers and soldiers, which began to challenge the authority of the Provisional Government.

October Revolution

The October Revolution was more organized and led by the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin.

- Timeline:

1. October 24-25, 1917: Bolsheviks seize key locations in Petrograd, including government buildings and communication centers.
2. October 25: The provisional government is arrested, and the Bolsheviks declare a new government.

- Outcome:

- Establishment of a communist government.

- Withdrawal from World War I with the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918.

Key Figures in the Russian Revolution

Several prominent figures played crucial roles in the Russian Revolution:

- Tsar Nicholas II: The last Emperor of Russia, whose inability to manage political and social unrest led to his abdication.
- Vladimir Lenin: Leader of the Bolsheviks, who promised "peace, land, and bread" to the war-weary and impoverished Russian populace.
- Leon Trotsky: A key Bolshevik leader who helped orchestrate the October Revolution and later led the Red Army.
- Alexander Kerensky: A member of the Provisional Government who attempted to maintain order but ultimately lost support.

Consequences of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution had profound effects on Russia and the world:

Immediate Consequences

1. Civil War:

- The rise of the Bolshevik government led to a brutal civil war (1917-1922) between the Red Army (Bolsheviks) and the White Army (anti-Bolshevik forces).
- The conflict resulted in millions of deaths and widespread devastation.

2. Formation of the Soviet Union:

- In 1922, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was established, marking the beginning of a new political and economic order based on Marxist principles.

3. Economic Reforms:

- The Bolsheviks nationalized industry and redistributed land, implementing a command economy that aimed to eliminate class distinctions.

Long-Term Consequences

1. Spread of Communism:

- The revolution inspired communist movements worldwide, leading to the establishment of communist regimes in various countries throughout the 20th century.

2. Cold War:

- The ideological divide between capitalist and communist nations set the stage for the Cold War, a prolonged period of geopolitical tension between the USSR and Western powers, particularly the United States.

3. Cultural Changes:

- The revolution influenced art, literature, and culture, with socialist realism becoming the dominant artistic style in the Soviet Union.

Conclusion

The Russian Revolution worksheet answers serve as a useful tool for students and educators to explore the complexities of this significant historical event. Understanding the causes, key events, figures, and consequences of the revolution provides valuable insights into its lasting impact on Russia and the world. The revolution not only transformed the political landscape of Russia but also played a crucial role in shaping international relations and ideologies throughout the 20th century. As students

engage with these themes through worksheets and discussions, they gain a deeper appreciation for the revolutionary spirit that continues to resonate in various forms to this day.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution?

The main causes included social inequality, economic hardship, political repression, and the impact of World War I.

What were the key events of the Russian Revolution?

Key events include the February Revolution in 1917, which led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, and the October Revolution, where the Bolsheviks seized power.

Who were the major leaders during the Russian Revolution?

Major leaders included Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky, and Joseph Stalin, among others.

What role did the Bolsheviks play in the Russian Revolution?

The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, played a crucial role in orchestrating the October Revolution and establishing a communist government.

How did the Russian Revolution affect the world?

The Russian Revolution inspired communist movements worldwide and led to the establishment of the Soviet Union, influencing global politics for decades.

What was the significance of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signed in 1918, ended Russia's involvement in World War I, allowing the Bolshevik government to focus on internal consolidation.

What were the consequences of the Russian Revolution for Russian society?

Consequences included the redistribution of land, the nationalization of industry, and significant social changes, including the promotion of gender equality.

How did the Russian Revolution lead to the Civil War?

The revolution created divisions between the Bolsheviks and various opposition groups, leading to the Russian Civil War from 1917 to 1923.

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