Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964
War and Revolution and the Development of Government
### Key Events:
The Crimean War, 1853-6
The Russo-Turkish War 1877-8
The Russo-Japanese War 1904-5
The 1905 Revolution
The First World War 1914-1918
The Russian Revolution 1917
The Russian Civil War 1917-21
The Second World War/ The Great Patriotic War 1939-45
The Cold War 1947-

### Key Terms
- **Ottoman Turks**
- **Straits**
- **Eastern Question**
- **Principalities**
- **Protectorates**
- **Pan-Slavism**
- **Great Russian Bear**
- **Prussia**
- **Balkan League**
- **Mobilisation**
- **Eastern Front**
- **Attrition Warfare**
- **War Bonds**

### Assessment Objectives
**Reminder:** Remember those key concepts of continuity and change and the significance of them.

Remember also that **relationships between key features and characteristics of the periods studied** is where your synoptic judgement and synthesis between different rulers comes in. In this unit; what were the common causes, problems and effects between the Tsars and Communists when it came to war and revolution in Russia?
Learning Objectives

To be able to explain the causes and effects of the Crimean War and analyse the impact that it had on the people of Russia.

Success Criteria

1. To be able to describe the events of the Crimean War (Ao1a).
2. To be able to explain the causes and effects of the Crimean War (Ao1a).
3. To be able to analyse the effects of the Crimean war and the impact had on the Russian people, using key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance (Ao1b).
4. Target grades B+, to be able to link war with social and political change (Ao1b).

Task 1: The Causes of the Crimean War

You have some brief notes about the long and short term causes of the Crimean war. Add some detail to these notes from pages 149-151 of the Access to History: Russia and its Rulers text book.

You also need to show: a) where Russia has reservations about taking on the other powers (due to a lack of preparedness for war). b) where there is a desire to show that Russia is as good as the other great powers. Extension- how does this link with the preservation of autocracy?

Long Term Causes

- The decline of the Ottoman Empire gave rise to the Eastern Question which the Great Powers were anxious to solve, whilst still preserving their economic and political interests.

- A number of events demonstrated how worried Russia was about the Eastern Question. These were;

1. 1827: Agreements with Britain and France allowing the Greeks to govern themselves, leading to the Battle of Navarino Bay, war with Turkey and the Treaty of Adrianople (1829).

2. 1833: Help for the Ottomans against the Egyptian rebels led by Mehmet Ali.


4. 1841: Straits Convention.
A dispute between Russian and France arose over Orthodox Christian and Catholic rights and duties in the Holy Lands (part of the Ottoman Empire).

Arguments escalated, sparking the Crimean War.

This was as much about standing up to the French (and British, who stood up on France’s side) and the Turks (who were concerned about how much territory Russia was attempting to take control of) as about these disputes.
Task 2: The Course of the Crimean War: main events
Create a timeline of the events. Indicate: 1) where Russia’s position is bad. 2) where Russia’s weaponry lets them down. 3) Where there are potential problems for autocracy.
Task 4: The Impact of the Crimean War on the development of Russian Government

1. Around each of the headings, explain what the impact of the war was on that heading. Make sure that you highlight continuity and change.
2. When you have explained what the impact of the war was on that heading, assess the significance - how much of an impact is that going to have on the development of Russian government/ on Russian people?
3. What do you think the main reasons for change were?

| Russia’s status as a world power | Impact on the people of Russia | Impact on the military | Impact on government |
Learning Objectives

To be able to compare the causes and impacts of the Russo-Turkish War to the Crimean War.

Success Criteria

1. To be able to explain the causes and effects of the Russo-Turkish War using correct political terminology (Ao1a).
2. To be able to analyse the impact of war on the Russian people, using key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance (Ao1b).
3. To draw links and comparisons between the Crimean War and the Russo-Turkish war.
4. Target grades B+, to be able to link war with social and political change (Ao1b).

Task 1: Tensions with Austria-Hungary (long term cause)

Explain in two sentences why Russia had tensions with Austria-Hungary. You must use the key term Pan-Slavism and refer to the Balkans.


1: 

2: 

Task 2: The Short Term Causes

Complete chart with the events that led to the short term causes of the Russo-Turkish war. Same page, same book!

Middle of 1875: Herzegovina, closely followed by Bosnia rebelled against the Ottomans. Joined by Bulgaria in 1876. Serbia and Montenegro declared war on Turkey.

What does this have to do with Russia? How and why do they get involved?

The British and other Western powers were not keen on the Russian’s actions.

Why?

The Russians continued to provide support for the Slavs, and the Tsar was under increasing pressure to get tough with the Turks. The Ignatiev initiative confirmed Russian military support, and Russia threatened to attack Turkey unless there was a truce.

There was a truce, so how did Alexander II get to declare war on Turkey?
Task 3: The Events of the Russo-Turkish War

“The Russo-Turkish war did not go as badly for the Russians as the Crimean War”. Using your own knowledge, the information on page 156 and 133-134 of the Heinemann Russia and its Rulers textbook, explain in the box below whether this statement is true.

had Russia learned its’ lessons from the Crimean War?

Task 4: The Impact of the War

The impact of the war is summarised in the table below. You need to assess the level of change and significance of each impact.

Page 156 of Access to History and 135 of the Heinemann book will help you with this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact of the War on Russia</th>
<th>Level of change/ significance (positive, negative, does it lead to further actions or issues)</th>
<th>Similar or different to what happened after Crimea?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia was victorious and was seen as standing up for Christian orthodoxy against their traditional enemy (the Turks). It was also seen as a victory for Pan-Slavism, boosting the prestige of the Tsar.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Treaty of San Stefano (1979) - a treaty that gave Russia a substantial amount of money (war indemnity) and territory, plus independence for Serbia, Montenegro and Romania and reforms for Herzegovina and Bosnia. A 'large' Bulgaria was established.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tsar’s concerns that the Treaty of San Stefano would upset the British and Austria-Hungarians led him to accept the offer of a bigger peace conference in Berlin. Russia kept its territorial gains, but Austria-Hungary got to govern Herzegovina and Bosnia, and Britain took over the administration of Cyprus. Bulgaria became smaller. This upset some Russian nationalists, leading to unrest.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact of the War on Russia</td>
<td>Level of change/ significance (positive, negative, does it lead to further actions or issues)</td>
<td>Similar or different to what happened after Crimea?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The war did bring a financial crisis and the collapse of the rouble, and with a run of bad harvests in 1878-81 led to further unrest, and the end of the Free Trade Era (where Russian industry under Reutern was doing quite well, building on foreign expertise and machinery, increased exports, and the improvement of the Russian railway industry). However, there were some increases in the need for industrialisation - in order to protect the Slavic nations, Russia needed a modern army and modern economy and it had neither yet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan-Slavism, and the nationalism following the Russo-Turkish war was another reason for Russification. Those non-Russian Orthodox minority groups needed to be brought into line.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Task 4: Synoptic Links - with other themes and with Crimea**

This diagram is trying to get you to consider how Crimea and the Russo-Turkish war fit in with Russian history as a whole.

Try to create as many links between the different shapes as you can, based on everything you know so far. This can be on any ruler and from any theme.
Learning Objectives

To be able to compare the causes and impacts of the Russo-Japanese War to previous wars.

Success Criteria

1. To be able to explain the causes and effects of the Russo-Japanese War using correct political terminology (Ao1a).
2. To be able to analyse the impact of war on the Russian people, using key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance (Ao1b).
3. To draw links and comparisons between all the previous wars and this one.
4. Target grades B+, to be able to link war with social and political change (Ao1b).

Task 1: The Long Term Causes of the War

Read Access to History: Russia and its Rulers pages 157-158 and make a note of the causes in this box. Highlight any common causes with Crimea and Russo-Turkish war.

What does the above source indicate about Russian reasons for getting involved in the war? Look at page 137 of the Heinemann book for other, related motives).

Task 2: The Short Term Causes of the War and the events of the war (pages 158-159)

Consider the effect that this would have on the Russian people’s morale.

Russia’s broken promises  →  Japanese Retaliation  →  Japanese Blockade  →  The Outcome of the War

Battle of Yalu

Siege of Port Arthur

Tsushima Straits

Mukden
Task 3: The impact of the war and the Russian Revolution of 1905

a) Use pages 159 of the *Access to History* book to write your notes here about the Treaty of Portsmouth and the problems that the Tsar now had.

b) Reading on the 1905 Revolution

The 1905 Russian Revolution

The 1905 Russian Revolution was sparked off by a peaceful protest held on January 22nd. This protest may well have been the turning point in the relationship the tsar, Nicholas II, enjoyed with his people. Led by a Russian Orthodox priest, Father Gapon, 150,000 people took to the cold and snow covered streets of St Petersburg to protest about their lifestyle. They were not intent on making any form of political protest in the sense of calling for the overthrow of the government or royal family. The petition they carried clearly shows that they wanted Nicholas to help them.

The petition they carried stated:

"Oh Sire, we working men and inhabitants of St. Petersburg, our wives, our children and our parents, helpless and aged women and men, have come to You our ruler, in search of justice and protection. We are beggars, we are oppressed and overburdened with work, we are insulted, we are not looked on as human beings but as slaves. The moment has come for us when death would be better than the prolongation of our intolerable sufferings. We are seeking here our last salvation. Do not refuse to help Your people. Destroy the wall between Yourself and Your people."

None of this could be considered to be a call for a political overhaul, merely a plea for Nicholas to hear their call for help.

As the huge crowd marched through St Petersburg to the Winter Palace, they were confronted by troops who were understandably nervous having to face such a large crowd. The evidence as to why the soldiers fired on the peaceful crowd is patchy - such as who gave the command (if one was ever given) - but after the firing had finished several hundred protestors lay dead. The tragedy was quickly called "Bloody Sunday". Revolutionary parties inflated the number of deaths to thousands. Rumours were spread that there were so many deaths, that soldiers disposed of the bodies in the night to disguise the real number killed. The government figure was less than 100 deaths.

"The present ruler has lost absolutely the affection of the Russian people, and whatever the future may have in store for the dynasty, the present tsar will never again be safe in the midst of his people."

The American consul in Odessa
News of what happened quickly spread throughout Russia. Strikes occurred throughout the country involving about 400,000 people; peasants attacked the homes of their landlords; the Grand Duke Sergei, the tsar’s uncle, was assassinated in February; the transport system all but ground to a halt. Russia seemed to be on the point of imploding. Sailors on the battleship 'Potemkin' mutinied in June and to add more woes to the government, it became clear that on top of all of this, Russia had lost the Russo-Japanese War - a war that was meant to have bound the people in patriotic fervour to Nicholas.

In January the demonstrators in St Petersburg had merely wanted the tsar to help improve their living standards. By the summer, the demands had become far more political. Protestors called for freedom of speech to be guaranteed; they demanded an elected parliament (Duma) and they demanded the right to form political parties. The Finns and Poles demanded their right to national independence.

In October 1905, a general strike took place in Moscow and quickly spread to other cities. All manner of people took to the streets demanding change - students, factory workers, revolutionaries, doctors and teachers. On October 26th, the St Petersburg Soviet of Workers’ Deputies was formed. This example of working class unity and strength quickly spread to other industrial cities.

Nicholas had two choices. He could use force to put down the rebellions but he had no guarantee that this would be successful as he could not fully trust the military or he could make a conciliatory offer. He did the latter by issuing the October Manifesto on October 30th.

By December, troops had arrived back in European Russian from the Russo-Japanese War. Nicholas used loyal troops to put down the St Petersburg Soviet and to crush those on strike in Moscow. Loyal troops were also sent into the countryside to restore law and order. While the October Manifesto had seemingly brought rewards to the protestors, the tsar’s reaction in December showed where the government really stood.

Demonstrate that you understand the reading. How did the Russo-Japanese war lead to the Russian Revolution?

C) Use the Heinemann book *Russia and its Rulers 1855-1964* and link your notes to the following ideas and images.

i. Why had the 1905 Revolution been so much worse than any previous rebellions? (page 61-2)
ii. Why did the 1905 Revolution fail? (page 61)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military Unrest not across all units.</td>
<td>Educated elites split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil disobedience ineffective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation of revolutionary groups ineffective</td>
<td>Soviets weren’t ready to take over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military Unrest not across all units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different aims of the peasants.</td>
<td>Nationalism could not unite the nation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task 4: Similarities and Differences between the previous wars.

Complete this table, from all the work we’ve done on this section so far to create a table of similarities and differences between these conflicts. SYNOPTIC LINKS
Learning Objectives
To be able to assess whether Russia’s involvement in the First World War as a turning point, making good use of contextual knowledge.

Success Criteria

1. To be able to explain the causes and effects of the First World War using correct political terminology (Ao1a).
2. To be able to analyse the impact of war on the Russian government, using the key concepts of causation, turning point and significance (Ao1b).
3. To draw links and comparisons between all the previous wars and this one.
4. Target grades B+, to be able to explain links with social and political change, complete with well reasoned and well supported judgments (Ao1b).

Task 1: Relations between the Great Powers (and some uppity upstarts)

Draw a map of the relations between the powers. Try to add the events that have affected these relationships with hearts to represent good relations and unhappy faces to represent bad relations. Use pages 160-161 of Access to History, Russia and its Rulers.
Task 2: Russia drawn into the Wars

a) Look at the above cartoon (called *A Chain of Friendship*, from an American publication). Why does Russia enter the war?

b) Read page 160-162 and complete the gaps. You will notice that the gaps are all about *causation*.

In June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip who was the member of a Serbian nationalist group. Any conflict between Austria Hungary and Serbia would bring Russia into it because

__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________

There was also suspicion that the assassination of the Archduke could be used by Austria as an excuse to go to war with Serbia and make some gains in the Balkans, which would have upset Russia because

_________________________________________________________________________________________
When Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia in July 1914, Russia reacted by issuing a mobilisation order. This would have caused some problems for Russian politicians and military leaders as mobilisation to the south west (where the Slavic nations are) would have left Russia vulnerable to attack by Germany in the west and the Russian railways were not able to cope.

Russia did issue a full mobilisation order on 30th July because ________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

which led the Germans to implement the Schlieffen Plan and an Eastern Front to be developed. This was a rapid escalation of the conflict.

c) Why do the Russians go to war? Some reasons are below in this box. You need to a) identify the conflicts where the Russians have used these as reasons to go to war and b) highlight the reasons that apply to the First World War. (synoptic links and the key concept of causation are important in this task)

Pan-Slavism

Because they think they can win, and thus distract a discontented populace.

To obtain territory/influence

To protect territory/influence

Religious Differences

Task 3: The course of the Russian War

The First World War was a very dramatic conflict. Add to these drama masks any victories and losses briefly, form page 162. (Note, these are the creepiest masks I could find).
Task 3: The Impact of the War. We already know that the First World War led to the abdication of the Tsar and the February Revolution of 1917 where a Provisional Government took over Russia until the establishment of democracy (which never happened, due to the October Revolution of 1917). The failures of the First World War made a significant contribution to the February Revolution but there were many layers of effect of the First World War that led to the downfall of the Tsar. Like a mille-feuille, there were many different layers compressed together to cause change. Create your own mille-feuille diagram explaining how all of these layers led to the strawberry on the top- the abdication of the Tsar. Use your Access to History book (page 163-167)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer 5: A lack of confidence in Nicholas II’s leadership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layer 4: Political issues, including Rasputin (use page 140-141 of the Heinemann book Russia and its Rulers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer 3: Social Factors as a Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2: Economic Problems at Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer 1: Military Failures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 4: Was the First World War a Major Turning Point because of the abdication of the Tsar? (use page 142 of the Heinemann book Russia and its Rulers)

All of these wars have led to some degree of change for Russian government. Create a road map of the level of change. Each car (representing each war) is travelling forward until the war leads to changes. The sharpness of their turn, indicates their turning point.
Learning Objectives
To be able to explain why Nicholas II abdicated AND to explain why the Bolsheviks were able to take power in October 1917 AND to explain the impact of both on the development of Russian government.

Success Criteria

1. To be able to explain the causes of the February / October Revolutions of 1917 using correct political terminology (Ao1a).

2. To be able to analyse the impact on the Russian government, using the key concepts of causation, turning point and significance (Ao1b).

3. To draw links and comparisons between all the previous wars and this one.

4. Target grades B+, to be able to explain links with social and political change, complete with well reasoned and well supported judgments (Ao1b).

Task 1: The State of Russian Government before the First World War
Create a spider diagram including anything you can remember about the state of Russian government before the First World War broke out. (Consider positives, negatives, rights, freedoms, dissatisfaction, opposition, stability)

Task 2: Causes for the February Revolution
These should be familiar to you from the work we’ve done on the previous themes. Use the PowerPoint (The February 1917 Revolution) to help you complete the little box notes. (Note: this is a GCSE level PowerPoint - what can you do to this information to make it into A2 level notes? Don’t just think about detail - think about making links, assessing significance of factors, using key historical terminology etc.

You can also use pages 166-167, and pages 33-37 of Access to History, Russia and its Rulers. Try these websites: http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/RUSmarchR.htm http://www.johndclare.net/Russ3.htm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Causes of the Russian Revolution: Little Box Notes</th>
<th>Think about how you would show long term and short term causes, links, significance etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The First World War</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conditions of the Peasants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfaction with the Tsarist regimes</td>
<td><strong>Lack of support from the military</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions of Nicholas II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 3: The October Revolution Cupcake

This is the happy cupcake. He wants to tell you about all the non-violent ways in which the Bolsheviks took power in October 1917. Use the information on the previous pages to help you complete his speech bubble.

Why did the Bolsheviks take power in October 1917?

This is the grumpy cupcake. He wants to tell you about all the violent ways in which the Bolsheviks took power in October 1917. Use the information on the previous pages to help you complete his speech bubble.
Learning Objectives

To be able to explain what the events of the Russian Civil War indicate to you about the development of the Bolshevik government

Success Criteria

1. To be able to describe the events of the Russian Civil War using correct political terminology (Ao1a).
2. To be able to explain the outcome of the Russian Civil War (Ao1a).
3. To be able to analyse whether there will be much of change in government following the Russian Civil War.
4. To draw links and comparisons between all the previous wars and this one.

Target grades B+, to be able to explain links with social and political change, complete with well reasoned and well supported judgments

Task 1: Little Box Notes

Complete the reading on the Russian Civil War and complete the A3 sheet of little box notes on the issue.

Task 2: What is going to happen to the Bolshevik state following the Russian Civil War?

Complete the following table with your view on how the Bolsheviks seem to be beginning their rule. Use evidence from the little box notes to explain your answer. (You can also use what you know from other areas of the course).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taking into account other political ideas</th>
<th>Changes in the Lives of Peasants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights and Freedoms</td>
<td>Help for agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Russian Civil War, 1919-1921
Learning Objectives

To be able to explain what the impact of the Second World War was on the development of Russian government.

Success Criteria

1. To be able to describe the causes of Russia’s involvement in the Second World War using correct political terminology (Ao1a).
2. To be able to explain the outcome of the Second World War with reference to what Russia’s actions were (Ao1a).
3. To be able to analyse the impact of the Second World War on Russia and explain why it did not result in a major change in government, like the First World War did.
4. To draw links and comparisons between all the previous wars and this one.

Target grades B+, to be able to explain links with social and political change, complete with well reasoned and well supported judgments.

Task 1: Russia’s involvement in the Second World War

a) Look at these two images. What does that indicate to you about what happened in Russia’s international relations from the start to the end of the conflict? (At the end of this section, go back and explain how Stalin got from one state of affairs to the other).
b) Complete this table to explain Russia’s relations with the other people involved in the Second World War. Use pages 171-173 to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Initial Relations</th>
<th>Development of Relations</th>
<th>Where did the relations end up?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nazi Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Baltic States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) Read the course of the Second World War box below, and try to consider what the reaction of the Russian people might be to these events. (NOTE: where there are similar issues to the First World War, note them).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main event of the Second World War</th>
<th>Possible reaction of the Russian people?</th>
<th>Link to the First World War?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1941: ‘Scorched Earth’ Policy in response to the implementation of Operation Barbarossa. German forces continue to move forward with speed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1941: Kiev taken, Leningrad encircled. Siege lasted two years - completely cut off from the rest of Russia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1941: Main attack on Moscow launched. German forces held, German troops struggled with severe winter weather.</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 1941: Russian counter-offensive begun. Stalin ordered Russia to be defended ‘to the last drop of blood’.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1942. German troops moved away from Moscow and focused on attempting to take control of the oilfields in the Caucasus. To be sure of succeeding, the German army had to take Stalingrad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1942: The Battle of Stalingrad. Germans had some initial success but by the beginning of 1943, Soviet forces launched a counter-offensive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1943: German army forced to surrender at Stalingrad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1943: Major Russian victory at Kursk occurred, involving the ‘greatest tank battle in history’ and signalling the start of a continuous German retreat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1943: Kiev retaken.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>January 1944: Siege of Leningrad ended, but only after citizens ensured widespread starvation resulting in around one million deaths.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1944: The full Russian counter-offensive launched with the intention of pushing the German army back to its homeland. Warsaw captured by the Russians (January 1945), Vienna (April 1945). The Red Army pushed through Germany. The Battle of Berlin (April-May 1945) resulted in defeat for the entire German forces. Germany surrendered in May 1945.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 million Russians lost their lives during the war.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Task 2: The Effects of the Second World War**

a) Divide these effects into political, social and economic effects on Russia with creative use of colours, symbols, highlighter pens etc.
b) Identify the effect on foreign policy.
c) Be a good A2 Historian and identify change and continuity.
d) Be a high level thinker and show how they link.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over 27 million Russians were killed. Civilians were 2/3 of this total. This resulted in a massive labour shortage for Russia.</th>
<th>Much physical damage to factories, production plants, mines, dams, roads, bridges and railways caused by the German military through shelling and Stalin’s ‘scorched earth’ policy.</th>
<th>Stalin became the chairman of the State Defence Committee during the war, giving him complete control over the lives of the Soviet citizens. He also became Supreme Commander of the Military and listened to the advice of his generals and relied on his military advisors to make key strategic decisions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Five million prisoners taken by the Germans. A significant number switched sides. 50,000 Russian citizens fought on the side of Germany at the Battle of Stalingrad. Stalin viewed all prisoners of war as traitors and treated them harshly. 13,000 deserters were shot.</td>
<td>Greater numbers joined the Communist party (from 3.6m in 1941 to 5.8m in 1945). Many additions from the military who were rewarded for service with official party membership. Continued to do administration of the state regardless of numbers (which declined again by 1952)</td>
<td>Many industrial enterprises had to be relocated to the Urals, Volga basin and central Asia to be protected but these were not necessarily the best areas for the organisation of efficient and effective production. Many factories also had to be reconverted from munitions production back to their original function. This cost money, and the government was responsible for all of it due to the command economy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian soldiers marching to Berlin reportedly raped over two million women. When charged over this behaviour, Stalin allegedly retorted with ‘what is so awful about his [the Russian soldier] having fun with a woman?’ This, with his treatment of deserters and POWs did little to enhance relations with the allies both during wartime conferences and afterwards, when proposals for economic aid and reconstruction were discussed.</td>
<td>Fourth FYP (1946-50) was to rebuild after WWII. The specific aim was to get the economy back to growth levels achieved immediately before the war. The plan would then be followed by two others to accelerate the development of heavy industry. None of this was concerned with consumer goods. However, the Fourth FYP was achieved after three years, because of the ‘free labour’ available from POWs, Soviet prisoners and conscript labour), unilateral trade agreements and external financial aid from the UN, USA (Lend-Lease programme) Britain and Sweden, and the determination of the Russian people.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stalin’s gargantuan projects (the Volga-Don canal) flopped, using a lot of capital but little gain.</td>
<td>Agriculture suffered (neglected). War had one back to small scale ownership of land plots and the crumbling of collective farms. Those private plots were hit by exorbitant taxes. Collectives suffered from shortages of labour and materials. Resulted in famine (1947) and rural unrest.</td>
<td>NKVD very active during and after the war. Involved in the policing of prisons and the deportation of national minorities during the conflict (bad news for Balkans, Chechens, Karachans and Crimean Tartars who were all accused of collaborating with the Nazis). After the conflict, NKVD reverted to purging the party and other groups of dissidents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stalin joined the Grand Alliance (Britain, France, Russia and the USA) during the war, believing that he placed Russia in a very strong bargaining position over territorial gains. He wanted to keep the frontiers established under the Nazi-Soviet Pact. The wartime conferences at Tehran (November-December 1943) and Yalta (February 1945) confirmed Russia’s claims. Poland was forced to concede most of the Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to Russia but gained some German territory as compensation. Stalin was (most crucally) allowed to influence the nature of government in these areas (insisting they were ruled by communist regimes). The Red Army occupied other eastern European states (Czechoslovakia, Hungary and parts of the Balkans). Churchill agreed that Russia could maintain these areas as a ‘sphere of influence’. Stalin wanted a physical barrier between Russia and the West. The West saw it as Soviet Expansionism. There was also the issue of post-war Germany to deal with.</td>
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<td>Stalin was given the Kruile Islands and South Sakhalin from Japan. The USSR now had responsibility for a further 24 million people.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Learning Objectives
To be able to explain how the Cold War affected the development of Russian government.

Success Criteria

1. To be able to explain why Russia was involved in the Cold War using correct political terminology (Ao1a).
2. To be able to analyse the impact of the Cold War on Russia To draw links and comparisons between all the previous wars and this one.

Target grades B+, to be able to explain links with social and political change, complete with well reasoned and well supported judgments

Task 1: The Long Term Causes of the Cold War
The main difference was the conflicting political ideology - but why did it lead to tension? For each conflict of ideology, try to explain how one group would feel threatened by the other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Conflict</th>
<th>The Difference</th>
<th>Why did it lead to tension?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How is it governed?</td>
<td>Russia: Dictatorship. USA (West): Democracy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Blame for the First/Second World War</td>
<td>Russia: Monopoly capitalism, the profit motive. USA: did not blame their way of life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of the Second World War</td>
<td>Russia: Proved their system of government etc. was best because without their discipline and collaboration (natural to a Communist State) the Nazis would never have been defeated. USA: Yeah, whatever.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopes for the post WWII world</td>
<td>Russia: Hoping its sphere of influence in the East would be respected (needed it for economic growth, and in order to compete with the USA in the developing world free market). USA: Did not support or seem to understand that.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task 2: The Short Term Causes of the Cold War
Use the information on page 178-179 and explain whose fault it was that tension increased between the USA and USSR, using these headings to help you.

- The ‘Kennan’ Long Telegram
- Churchill’s Iron Curtain Speech
- The Truman Doctrine
- Berlin Blockade
- Cominform
- The Marshall Plan
Task 3: The Events of the Cold War and their Impact on Russian Government

On this timeline of the events of the Cold War: highlight 1) things that would have been expensive for Russia, 2) things that showed Russia’s system of government to be working well, 3) things that showed Russia’s system of government to not be working well, 4) things that showed Russian government changing and developing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 1947</td>
<td>Cominform set up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1948</td>
<td>Start of the Berlin Blockade</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 1949</td>
<td>NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) founded. Members of this group were anti-communist and it was obvious that NATO was designed to combat the perceived threat from the USSR.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1949</td>
<td>End of the Berlin Blockade</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1950</td>
<td>Korean War started.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 1952</td>
<td>USA exploded its first hydrogen bomb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 1953</td>
<td>The USSR announced the explosion of its first hydrogen bomb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1955</td>
<td>Warsaw Pact formed - signing of peace and security treaty by the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 1956</td>
<td>Cominform disbanded.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1956</td>
<td>The Hungarian Revolution. Following Khrushchev's critique of Stalin and the creation of freedoms of debate and criticisms, there was unrest in Hungary. Rebels won, Imre Nagy became PM, agreed to establish and multiparty system and in November, declared Hungarian neutrality and appealed to the UN for support. Western Powers failed to respond, and on the 4th November, the Soviets invaded and brutally crushed the Hungarians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1956</td>
<td>Soviet Union cut off diplomatic relations with Israel and warned France and Britain about the consequences of their behaviour during the Suez Crisis. Russia warned off a possible missile attack.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1957</td>
<td>Sputnik 1 was launched by Russia and signalled the start of the Space Race. Led to new political, military, technological and scientific developments.</td>
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<td>September 1959</td>
<td>Khrushchev flew to the USA for the first time and held negotiations with President Eisenhower; demands over Berlin were withdrawn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1962</td>
<td>A US U2 spy plane piloted by Gary Powers was shot down while flying over Russia. Khrushchev demanded an apology from Eisenhower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1961</td>
<td>Khrushchev demanded the demilitarisation of Berlin during negotiations with US president Kennedy in Vienna.</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 1961</td>
<td>Construction of the Berlin Wall was started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1962-January 1963</td>
<td>Cuban Missile Crisis. USA and USSR came close to conflict. Khrushchev had ballistic missiles in Cuba, US (President Kennedy) denounced these actions and imposed a naval blockade on Cuba- saying any missile launched at the US would be met with a full scale retaliatory attack on the USSR. Soviet ships turned back to Russia. Khrushchev agreed to dismantle the missile sites. US ended its blockade, but untold damage done to Khrushchev’s political standing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June-July 1963</td>
<td>Rapid deterioration in Sino-Soviet relations after China accused Soviet leaders of ‘restoring capitalism’ and abandoning Marxism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use this diagram to draw out all the ways in which wars caused change to happen in Russia. Focus on government, but its effect on economies and industries will also be relevant IF YOU LINK THEM BACK TO GOVERNMENT.