**World War II: The Build Up**

**SSWH18 - Examine the major political & economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I & World War II**

1. **Determine the causes & results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin to Stalin’s first Five Year Plan**

**Objectives**

**Students will be able to:**

* **Explain how the political legacy of World War I combined with regional & global economic challenges like income inequality, inflation, & unemployment to undermine public confidence in many governments.**
* **Explain how the lack of confidence in government led to the rise of authoritarian and in some cases totalitarian regimes in Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain, & Japan.**
* **Explain how the rise of authoritarian & totalitarian regimes led to World War II.**

**The Russian Revolution**

* Nicholas II, the last tsar of the Russian Empire spent much of his early reign highly distracted by family concerns, including his son Alexei's hemophilia
* This distraction was heightened by the royal family’s close association with Rasputin
  + A Russian peasant priest that claimed to talk to Mary & heal the sick
  + A heavy drinker & womanizer
* Political rivals of Nicholas II used his association with Rasputin as a political tool
* Outside of Nicholas II’s personal issues, Russia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Each defeat attributed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

During World War I, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leading to open rebellion in Russia cities

**February Revolution of 1917**

* Tsar was forced to abdicate, give up his throne
* Liberal Provisional Government was formed
* Provisional Government attempted economic & political reforms
* Reforms were not enough for the Russian people
* The Russian people wanted peace but this government continued the fight in World War I.
* Russia still had a number of issues
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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* Russia’s many issues led to a radical Bolshevik Revolution
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Bolshevik Party leader
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Civil war ensued between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Communist Russia**

* Lenin took power & set up a 1 party dictatorship
* Lenin began to move towards a communist Russia
  + United Soviet Socialist Republic
* Creating a pure communist Russia was difficult
  + Attempted to follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Population was majority peasant farmers, not urban factory workers
  + To help make the transition easier, Lenin put into place his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which was designed to gradually move the Soviet economy to centralized communist party control (1921)

**Under Lenin : Communist Russia**

* Lenin died in 1924 while Russia was still in transition
* Power struggle between 2 of his closest associates ensued
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Stalin eventually took control
  + Exiled Trotsky in 1928
  + Consolidated the Soviet government under his control
* Stalin rejected the gradual transition of Lenin’s NEP & pushed for a more immediate transition thru a series of 5 Year Plans
  + 1st 5 Year Plan
    - Construction of factories
    - Construction of transportation networks
    - State took over private farms which were used to fund industrialization
    - Mismanagement of private farms led to Great Famine in Ukraine

**Under Stalin: Communist Russia**

* Stalin used propaganda to create a powerful cult of personality that maintained his popularity despite the suffering he imposed on his people
* Secret police rounded up political opponents, dissenters, & counter-revolutionaries
* From 1936 to 1938 Stalin ordered the execution of about 1 million of his people & sent millions more into exile in Siberia
* These efforts created a totalitarian communist state & made the Soviet Union into a global industrial power.