



# Foundations of Russia's Government

# The Monarchy

- Ruled Russia as autocrats from 1613 – 1917
  - Limited reform and liberal reform
    - Attempts often met with bloody response
  - Opulent life of aristocracy as compared to peasants
- Russification
  - Policy of securing power for Russians over ethnic minorities
- Modernization in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century
  - Switched economy to more industrial
    - Social Institutions failed to advance



# Russian Revolution

- Causes
  - World War I
  - Autocratic Rule
  - Denial of Liberal reforms
    - Stolypin, Rasputin, and dissolved Duma
- February Revolution (1917)
  - Duma calls for Tsar to abdicate
  - Monarchy replaced by Provisional Government
    - Led by Alexander Kerensky
- October Revolution (1917)
  - Workers of Petrograd begin rebellions
    - Under leadership of V.I. Lenin
  - Bolsheviks rose up and occupied Petrograd



# Lenin's Russia

- Wartime Communism – New Economic Plan
  - Collectivization – Gives land to peasants
  - Selective Privatization – Some factories allowed to remain in private control
- Russian Civil War (1917-1922)
  - Bolsheviks fought with “Whites” for control of country
    - Whites trying to reinstate Tsar
  - Bolsheviks able to win over Russia
    - More effective leadership
    - Establish Cheka as secret police
- Problem of Succession
  - Stalin dies in 1924
  - Stalin vs. Trotsky



# Stalinism

- Totalitarian Russia
  - Cult of Personality built around Stalin
    - Developed through propaganda
  - Loss of freedoms
    - No social or economic mobility
    - Live in fear of government
  - The Great Purge
    - Relocates and “disappears” enemies of the state
- The Five-Year Plan
  - Call for Soviet citizens to work for the overall good
  - Set goals for rapid economic growth through heavy industry
    - To develop core industries, spur military growth, and provide minimum consumer goods
    - Government decided the quantity



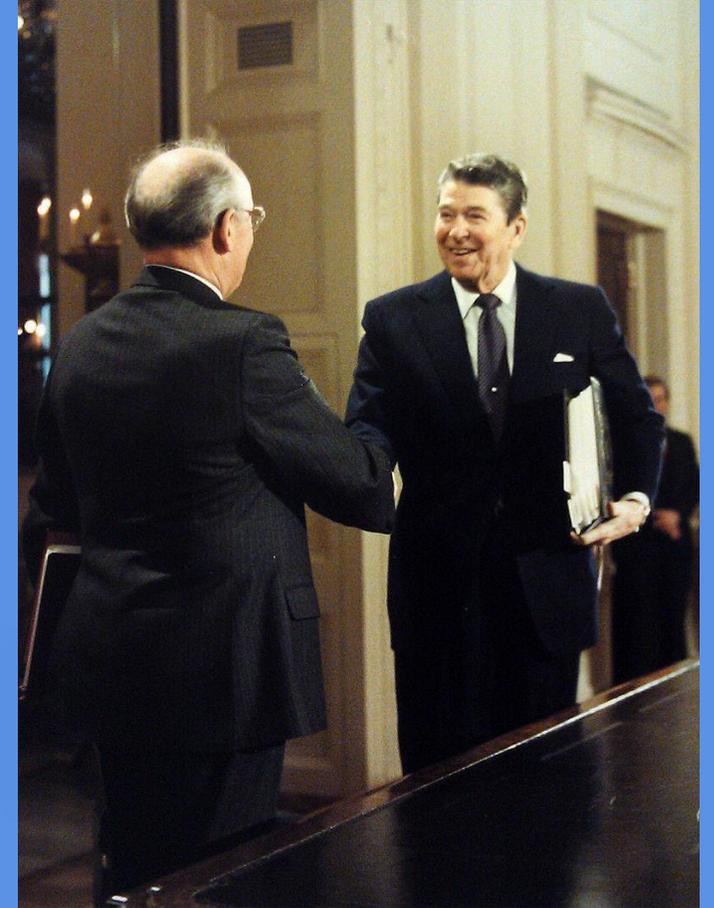
# The Cold War

- Nikita Khrushchev
  - General thawing of Cold-War tensions
    - Détente
    - “Secret” Speech
  - Ended with Cuban Missile Crisis
- Leonid Brezhnev
  - Restoration of Cold War Tensions
    - *"When forces that are hostile to socialism try to turn the development of some socialist country towards capitalism, it becomes not only a problem of the country concerned, but a common problem and concern of all socialist countries."*
    - Invasion of Afghanistan
  - Use of KGB to ensure stability at home and abroad



# Mikhail Gorbachev

- Last leader of Soviet Union
  - Abolished position and opened democratic elections
    - First elected leader of the Soviet Union
      - Leaders had been chosen by Politburo and Nomenklatura
  - Glasnost – Openness: More government transparency
  - Perestroika – Restructuring: Changing the judicial and economic operation to allow more freedom



# Boris Yeltsin

- First President of Russia
  - Adopted rapid liberalization
  - Rapid economic reforms
    - Inflation and loss of production as market restructures
  - Rapid Privatization
    - Mines
    - Factories
- Rise of Oligarchs
  - Old KGB bosses bought up businesses as they became available
    - Owners forced government to provide subsidies for businesses
    - Monopolies developed

