

russian revolution ap world history

Russian Revolution AP World History: A Deep Dive into a Historic Turning Point

russian revolution ap world history is a topic that often captivates students and history enthusiasts alike due to its profound impact on the 20th century and global politics. Understanding the Russian Revolution helps illuminate the causes and consequences of one of the most significant upheavals in modern history. It marked the end of imperial rule in Russia and the birth of the Soviet Union, setting the stage for revolutionary ideologies to spread worldwide. In this article, we'll explore the complexities of the Russian Revolution, its background, key events, and lasting effects, all while weaving in essential context for AP World History students.

The Background of the Russian Revolution

Before diving into the revolution itself, it's crucial to understand the conditions that led to this dramatic shift in Russian society. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a period of intense social, political, and economic unrest in Russia.

The Romanov Dynasty and Autocracy

The Russian Empire was ruled by the Romanov family for over 300 years, with Tsars exercising absolute power. By the early 1900s, the monarchy under Nicholas II struggled to maintain control amid growing dissatisfaction. The autocratic rule meant limited political freedom, widespread censorship, and little representation for the common people.

Economic and Social Struggles

Russia was primarily agrarian, with a vast majority of the population being peasants living in poverty. Industrialization was slow compared to Western Europe, and urban workers faced harsh working conditions. This economic disparity fueled discontent among peasants and the working class alike.

Impact of World War I

World War I exacerbated Russia's internal problems. Military defeats, enormous casualties, food shortages, and inflation led to widespread unrest. The war highlighted the inefficiency and corruption of the Tsarist regime, further eroding public confidence.

Key Events of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution is not a single event but a series of uprisings and political changes that unfolded primarily between 1917 and 1923. Understanding these milestones is essential for grasping the revolution's significance.

The February Revolution (March 1917)

The February Revolution began with mass protests in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg), fueled by hunger, war fatigue, and political dissatisfaction. Workers, soldiers, and peasants united to demand change. The unrest forced Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate, ending centuries of Romanov rule. In its place, a Provisional Government was established, aiming to create a democratic Russia.

The Dual Power and the Role of Soviets

After the abdication, Russia experienced a period of “dual power,” with the Provisional Government sharing authority with the Petrograd Soviet, a council representing workers and soldiers. This division created political confusion and instability, as the Provisional Government wanted to continue the war, while the Soviets pushed for peace and reforms.

The October Revolution (November 1917)

The October Revolution was the Bolshevik-led overthrow of the Provisional Government. Led by Vladimir Lenin, the Bolsheviks promised “peace, land, and bread,” appealing directly to soldiers, workers, and peasants. The revolution resulted in the establishment of a communist government, marking the beginning of Soviet rule.

The Civil War and the Red vs. White Armies

Following the October Revolution, Russia plunged into a brutal civil war between the Bolshevik Red Army and the anti-Bolshevik White Army, composed of monarchists, liberals, and foreign interventionists. The Reds ultimately prevailed, consolidating Bolshevik power and leading to the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1922.

Ideology and Impact on Global Politics

Understanding the ideological foundations of the Russian Revolution is key to appreciating its broader significance.

Marxism–Leninism and the Rise of Communism

The revolution was deeply influenced by Marxist theory, which advocated for a classless society achieved through proletarian revolution. Lenin adapted Marxism to Russian conditions, emphasizing the need for a vanguard party to lead the revolution. This ideology became the blueprint for communist movements worldwide.

Global Influence and the Spread of Revolutionary Ideas

The Russian Revolution inspired communist parties and labor movements across Europe, Asia, and beyond. It challenged the existing world order and contributed to the polarization seen during the Cold War. For AP World History students, recognizing this global ripple effect is crucial to understanding 20th-century geopolitics.

Social and Economic Changes Post–Revolution

The Bolsheviks implemented sweeping reforms that transformed Russian society, although not without significant challenges.

Land Redistribution and Collectivization

One of the revolution's promises was land for peasants. Initially, peasants seized land from nobles and redistributed it among themselves. Later, under Stalin's leadership, collectivization forced peasants into collective farms, often with devastating consequences.

Industrialization and Five-Year Plans

The Soviet government prioritized rapid industrialization to catch up with Western powers. The Five-Year Plans focused on heavy industry, infrastructure, and military production, aiming to build a self-sufficient socialist economy.

Changes in Gender Roles and Education

The revolution sought to promote gender equality, with women gaining legal rights and access to education and employment. Literacy campaigns and expanded educational opportunities aimed to create a more informed and ideologically aligned populace.

Tips for AP World History Students Studying the Russian Revolution

If you're preparing for the AP exam or simply want to deepen your understanding, here are some strategies to keep in mind:

- **Connect Causes and Effects:** Trace how economic struggles, political repression, and World War I contributed to revolutionary fervor.
- **Understand Key Figures:** Know the roles of Nicholas II, Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin in shaping events and policies.
- **Analyze Primary Sources:** Reading speeches, propaganda, and firsthand accounts can provide valuable insight into the period.

- **Compare Revolutions:** Compare the Russian Revolution with other revolutions like the French or Chinese to understand similarities and differences.
- **Focus on Long-Term Impact:** Consider how the revolution influenced global politics, the Cold War, and modern ideologies.

Studying the Russian Revolution in the context of AP World History offers a rich exploration of how social unrest, war, and political ideologies can reshape a nation and influence the world. Its legacy continues to be felt today, making it a vital chapter in understanding modern history.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution?

The main causes of the Russian Revolution included widespread discontent with the autocratic rule of the Tsar, economic hardship, military defeats in World War I, and the influence of revolutionary ideologies like Marxism.

Who were the key leaders of the Russian Revolution?

The key leaders of the Russian Revolution were Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky, and Joseph Stalin, with Lenin playing the primary role in leading the Bolsheviks to power.

What was the significance of the February Revolution in 1917?

The February Revolution led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II and the end of the Romanov dynasty, resulting in the establishment of a provisional government in Russia.

How did the October Revolution differ from the February Revolution?

The October Revolution, led by the Bolsheviks in 1917, was a second phase of the revolution that overthrew the provisional government and established a communist government under Lenin.

What role did World War I play in the Russian Revolution?

World War I exacerbated Russia's economic troubles, caused massive military casualties, and undermined confidence in the Tsarist regime, contributing significantly to revolutionary sentiments.

What was the outcome of the Russian Civil War that followed the revolution?

The Russian Civil War ended with the victory of the Bolsheviks (Red Army) over the anti-Bolshevik forces (White Army), consolidating communist control over Russia and leading to the formation of the Soviet Union.

How did Lenin's policies impact post-revolutionary Russia?

Lenin implemented policies such as War Communism and the New Economic Policy (NEP) to stabilize the economy and consolidate Bolshevik power, laying the foundation for a socialist state.

What was the role of the soviets during the Russian Revolution?

Soviets were councils of workers and soldiers that played a crucial role in organizing revolutionary activity and served as a base of support for the Bolsheviks during the revolution.

How did the Russian Revolution influence global history?

The Russian Revolution inspired communist movements worldwide, led to the establishment of the Soviet Union as a superpower, and significantly affected global geopolitics throughout the 20th century.

Additional Resources

Russian Revolution AP World History: An In-Depth Exploration of Causes, Events, and Impact

russian revolution ap world history represents a pivotal chapter in global history, marking the dramatic upheaval that dismantled centuries-old imperial rule and ushered in a new ideological era. For students and scholars alike, understanding the Russian Revolution within the AP World History framework involves examining its complex causes, key events, and far-reaching consequences. This analysis delves into the multifaceted aspects of the revolution, providing a comprehensive view that integrates essential historical context and thematic insights relevant to the AP curriculum.

The Historical Context of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution did not occur in isolation; it was the culmination of socio-political, economic, and military pressures that had been mounting throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The backdrop to the revolution includes the autocratic rule of the Romanov dynasty, widespread peasant poverty, rapid industrialization, and the strains of Russia's involvement in World War I. These factors created fertile ground for revolutionary ideologies to take root.

Autocracy and Social Inequality

At the heart of the Russian Revolution AP World History narrative is the recognition of the autocratic regime led by Tsar Nicholas II. The tsarist system was characterized by centralized power, limited political freedoms, and a rigid social hierarchy. The vast majority of Russians were peasants living in poor conditions, while a small aristocracy and emerging bourgeoisie controlled wealth and political influence. This social stratification fomented resentment and demands for reform.

Economic Pressures and Industrialization

Russia's late but rapid industrialization brought significant changes but also exacerbated social tensions. Urban workers faced harsh labor conditions, low wages, and overcrowded living environments. Meanwhile, agricultural inefficiencies persisted, and land reforms failed to alleviate peasant discontent. The contrast between the emerging industrial working class and the traditional peasantry created a volatile social landscape.

Key Events of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution is often divided into two distinct but interconnected phases: the February Revolution and the October Revolution of 1917. Each phase played a critical role in dismantling the old order and shaping the new Soviet state.

The February Revolution: Collapse of the Tsarist Regime

In February 1917 (March in the Gregorian calendar), widespread strikes and protests erupted in Petrograd (now Saint Petersburg) due to food shortages, military defeats, and general war fatigue. The unrest quickly escalated, forcing Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate. This event ended over three centuries of Romanov rule and led to the establishment of a provisional government.

The Provisional Government and Dual Power

Following the abdication, the Provisional Government, led by Alexander Kerensky, attempted to continue Russia's participation in World War I while implementing moderate reforms. However, it faced significant challenges from the soviets—workers' and soldiers' councils—that gained influence and represented more radical socialist interests. This period of “dual power” created political instability and

opened the door for the Bolsheviks' rise.

The October Revolution: Bolshevik Seizure of Power

In October 1917 (November Gregorian calendar), the Bolshevik Party, under Vladimir Lenin's leadership, orchestrated a coup against the Provisional Government. Capitalizing on widespread war weariness and calls for "peace, land, and bread," the Bolsheviks seized critical infrastructure in Petrograd and declared a new socialist government. This marked the beginning of Soviet rule and a radical shift in Russia's political and economic systems.

Impact and Significance in AP World History

The Russian Revolution's influence extends far beyond its immediate geographic and temporal boundaries, making it a critical subject in AP World History for understanding 20th-century global dynamics.

Transformation of Political Ideologies

The revolution was a practical implementation of Marxist ideology on an unprecedented scale. It challenged existing capitalist and imperialist structures and inspired communist movements worldwide. The ideological divide between communism and capitalism shaped much of the 20th century's geopolitical landscape, including the Cold War.

Social and Economic Reforms

Under Bolshevik rule, Russia underwent radical social and economic restructuring. Land redistribution,

nationalization of industry, and the establishment of a planned economy sought to eradicate class distinctions. While these reforms aimed to empower the proletariat, they also led to authoritarian governance and significant internal conflict.

Global Repercussions and Legacy

Internationally, the Russian Revolution alarmed Western powers and influenced anti-colonial and revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The creation of the Soviet Union as a superpower altered global alliances and conflicts, shaping international relations for decades.

Comparative Perspectives: Russian Revolution and Other Revolutions

Within the AP World History curriculum, comparing the Russian Revolution to other significant revolutions—such as the French Revolution or the Chinese Revolution—enriches understanding of revolutionary causes and outcomes.

- **Similarities:** All involved overthrowing entrenched hierarchies, popular mobilization, and ideological shifts.
- **Differences:** The Russian Revolution was unique in its immediate establishment of a one-party communist state, whereas others led to varied political systems.

Challenges and Controversies in Historical Interpretation

The Russian Revolution remains a subject of debate among historians, reflecting differing perspectives

on its motivations, successes, and failures.

Evaluating the Role of Leadership

Lenin's leadership is often analyzed for both his strategic acumen and the authoritarian tendencies that emerged. Some historians argue the revolution's violent tactics were necessary for survival, while others view them as the roots of later repression.

Assessing the Revolution's Outcomes

While the revolution promised equality and justice, the ensuing civil war, famine, and political purges highlight the complexities and contradictions of revolutionary change. The balance between ideological goals and practical governance continues to be scrutinized.

Integrating Russian Revolution AP World History into Study Practices

For AP students, mastering the Russian Revolution involves more than memorization; it requires critical engagement with primary sources, timelines, and thematic connections.

Effective Study Strategies

1. **Contextualize Events:** Place the revolution within broader global trends like industrialization, imperialism, and World War I.

2. **Analyze Cause and Effect:** Explore how social, economic, and political factors interplayed to spark the revolution.
3. **Compare and Contrast:** Draw parallels with other revolutions to deepen understanding of patterns and exceptions.
4. **Use Primary Documents:** Study speeches, manifestos, and eyewitness accounts to grasp perspectives of the time.

Key LSI Keywords to Remember

Throughout an AP World History course, incorporating related keywords such as “Bolshevik Revolution,” “Tsar Nicholas II abdication,” “Lenin and Marxism,” “soviets and proletariat,” and “Soviet Union formation” can enhance comprehension and exam performance.

The Russian Revolution stands as a defining moment in world history, encapsulating the profound transformations that shaped modern political ideologies and global relations. Its study in AP World History offers valuable insights into the dynamics of revolution, the complexities of societal change, and the enduring impact of ideological struggles.

[Russian Revolution Ap World History](#)

russian revolution ap world history: AP WORLD HISTORY NARAYAN CHANGDER, 2022-12-19 Note: Anyone can request the PDF version of this practice set/workbook by emailing me at cbsenet4u@gmail.com. I will send you a PDF version of this workbook. This book has been designed for candidates preparing for various competitive examinations. It contains many objective questions specifically designed for different exams. Answer keys are provided at the end of each page. It will undoubtedly serve as the best preparation material for aspirants. This book is an engaging quiz eBook for all and offers something for everyone. This book will satisfy the curiosity of most students while also challenging their trivia skills and introducing them to new information. Use this invaluable book to test your subject-matter expertise. Multiple-choice exams are a common

assessment method that all prospective candidates must be familiar with in today's academic environment. Although the majority of students are accustomed to this MCQ format, many are not well-versed in it. To achieve success in MCQ tests, quizzes, and trivia challenges, one requires test-taking techniques and skills in addition to subject knowledge. It also provides you with the skills and information you need to achieve a good score in challenging tests or competitive examinations. Whether you have studied the subject on your own, read for pleasure, or completed coursework, it will assess your knowledge and prepare you for competitive exams, quizzes, trivia, and more.

russian revolution ap world history: Cracking the AP World History Exam Monty Armstrong, David Daniel, Princeton Review (Firm), Abby Kanarek, Alexandra Freer, 2004-02-03 The Princeton Review realizes that acing the AP World History Exam is very different from getting straight A's in school. We don't try to teach you everything there is to know about world history-only what you'll need to score higher on the exam. There's a big difference. In Cracking the AP World History Exam, we'll teach you how to think like the test makers and -Focus on the key ideas and information by using the History Review, structured to help you wade through thousands of facts -Nail the essay questions by learning how to compare and contrast across civilizations and through the centuries -Learn time-tested Princeton Review techniques for answering multiple-choice questions and acing essays This book includes 2 full-length practice AP World History tests. All of our practice test questions are like the ones you'll see on the actual exam, and we fully explain every answer.

russian revolution ap world history: Cracking the AP World History Exam 2016, Premium Edition Princeton Review, 2015-12-22 PREMIUM PRACTICE FOR A PERFECT 5! Equip yourself to ace the AP World History Exam with this Premium version of The Princeton Review's comprehensive study guide. In addition to thorough content reviews, targeted test strategies, and access to AP Connect extras via our online portal, this title includes 5 full-length practice tests with complete answer explanations! This eBook edition is optimized for on-screen learning with cross-linked questions, answers, and explanations. Everything You Need to Know to Help Achieve a High Score. • Comprehensive content review for all test topics • Up-to-date information on the 2016 AP World History Exam and the changes planned for the 2017 exam • Engaging activities to help you critically assess your progress • Access to AP Connect, our online portal for late-breaking news, exam updates, and more Premium Practice to Help Achieve Excellence. • 5 full-length practice tests with complete answer explanations • Lists of key terms, people, places, and events at the end of each content chapter • Detailed maps and helpful timelines of major developments in world history Techniques That Actually Work. • Tried-and-true strategies to help you avoid traps and beat the test • Tips for pacing yourself and guessing logically • Essential tactics to help you work smarter, not harder We don't have to tell you how tough AP World History can be to learn and analyze (after all, there's so much of it), but Cracking the AP World History Exam 2016, Premium Edition, will arm you to take on the test and achieve your highest possible score!

russian revolution ap world history: AP World History Prep Plus 2018-2019 Kaplan Test Prep, 2018-02-06 Exam changes recently announced by the College Board, which affect the AP World History exam, will not take place until the May 2020 exam. In the meantime, this book is the most current and fully aligned with exams given in 2018 and 2019. Kaplan is currently planning the next edition of the book, which will reflect the new exam changes. Look for the new book in the fall of the 2019-2020 school year. Kaplan's AP World History Prep Plus 2018-2019 gives you concise review of the most-tested content to quickly build your skills and confidence. With bite-sized, test-like practice sets and customizable study plans, our guide fits your schedule. Personalized Prep. Realistic Practice. Three full-length practice exams and an online test scoring tool to convert your raw score into a 1-5 scaled score Pre- and post-quizzes in each chapter so you can monitor your progress Customizable study plans tailored to your individual goals and prep time Focused content review on the essential concepts to help you make the most of your study time Online quizzes for additional practice Test-taking strategies designed specifically for AP World History Expert Guidance We know the test—our AP experts make sure our practice questions and study materials are true to the exam We know students—every explanation is written to help you learn, and our tips

on the exam structure and question formats will help you avoid surprises on Test Day We invented test prep—Kaplan (www.kaptest.com) has been helping students for 80 years, and more than 95% of our students get into their top-choice schools

russian revolution ap world history: Princeton Review AP World History: Modern Premium Prep, 2022 The Princeton Review, 2021-10-26 Make sure you're studying with the most up-to-date prep materials! Look for the newest edition of this title, The Princeton Review AP World History: Modern Premium Prep, 2023 (ISBN: 9780593450949, on-sale August 2022). Publisher's Note: Products purchased from third-party sellers are not guaranteed by the publisher for quality or authenticity, and may not include access to online tests or materials included with the original product.

russian revolution ap world history: Princeton Review AP World History: Modern Premium Prep, 2023 The Princeton Review, 2022-11-22 Make sure you're studying with the most up-to-date prep materials! Look for the newest edition of this title, The Princeton Review AP World History: Modern Premium Prep, 5th Edition (ISBN: 9780593517338, on-sale August 2023). Publisher's Note: Products purchased from third-party sellers are not guaranteed by the publisher for quality or authenticity, and may not include access to online tests or materials included with the original product.

russian revolution ap world history: Princeton Review AP World History: Modern Prep, 5th Edition The Princeton Review, 2023-11-28 Make sure you're studying with the most up-to-date prep materials! Look for the newest edition of this title, The Princeton Review AP World History: Modern Premium Prep, 6th Edition (ISBN: 9780593517789, on-sale August 2024). Publisher's Note: Products purchased from third-party sellers are not guaranteed by the publisher for quality or authenticity, and may not include access to online tests or materials included with the original product.

russian revolution ap world history: CliffsNotes AP World History Cram Plan James Zucker, 2017-12 This new edition of CliffsNotes AP World History Cram Plan calendarizes a study plan for AP World History test-takers depending on how much time they have left before they take the May exam.

russian revolution ap world history: The Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1921 Jonathan Smele, 2006-04-15 The Russian Revolution and Civil War in the years 1917 to 1921 is one of the most widely studied periods in history. It is also somewhat inevitably one that has generated a huge flow of literature in the decades that have passed since the events themselves. However, until now, historians of the revolution have had no dedicated bibliography of the period and little claim to bibliographical control over the literature. The Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1917-1921 offers for the first time a comprehensive bibliographical guide to this crucial and fascinating period of history. The Bibliography focuses on the key years of 1917 to 1921, starting with the February Revolution of 1917 and concluding with the 10th Party Congress of March 1921, and covers all the key events of the intervening years. As such it identifies these crucial years as something more than simply the creation of a communist state.

russian revolution ap world history: Vladimir Lenin and the Russian Revolution Elizabeth Schmermund, Judith Edwards, 2015-12-15 Ending a two-hundred-year tsarist regime and bringing communism to the masses, Vladimir Lenin changed not only Russia, but also the world's political climate. Using source documents and photos, this text discusses the major events of the Russian Revolution and its consequences in a way that makes the concepts clear, concise, and interesting to students.

russian revolution ap world history: The Russian Revolution, 1900-1927 Robert Service, 2009-06-02 This popular, concise and highly readable study discusses the key themes and debates about the Russian Revolution. Robert Service's lively analysis examines: - state and society under the Romanovs from 1900 - The February and October Revolutions of 1917 - The final years of the Romanov dynasty and the start of the Soviet order - Comparisons with political, social and economic trends elsewhere in the world - The extent to which the later development of the USSR was conditioned by the October Revolution Clear and incisive, the fourth edition has been thoroughly

revised and updated in the light of the latest research and features a new scene-setting Introduction and maps. Service's text remains the essential starting point for anyone studying this tumultuous period in the history of Russia and the world in the twentieth century.

russian revolution ap world history: Emma Goldman and the Russian Revolution Frank Jacob, 2020-11-23 What impact did Bolshevik rule have on Emma Goldman's perception of the Russian Revolutions of 1917 and why did she change her mind, going from defending the Russian Revolution to becoming a crusader against Bolshevism? The Russian Revolution changed the world and determined the history of the 20th century as the French Revolution had determined the history of the 19th century. Left-wing intellectuals around the world greeted the February Revolution with enthusiasm as their hope for a new world and social order and the end of capitalism seemed close. However, the joy did not last long as the ideals of February 1917 were replaced by the realities of October 1917 and Lenin crushed the revolution during the following Civil War. Emma Goldman, a famous Russian-born American anarchist was one of the intellectuals, whose admiration for the revolution turned into frustration about its corruption. *Emma Goldman and the Russian Revolution* discusses her evolving perception of the revolution between 1917 and the early 1920s. The analysis of such an intellectual transformation process, provides a case study of intellectual and revolutionary history alike, adding a closer reading to the research about the famous American anarchist, Emma Goldman, her transnational life and her role as a revolutionary intellectual.

russian revolution ap world history: *The Russian Revolution, 1917* Rex A. Wade, 2017-01-16 Rex A. Wade presents an essential overview of the Russian Revolution from its beginning in February 1917, through the numerous political crises under Kerensky, to the victory of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution. This thoroughly revised and expanded third edition introduces students to new approaches to the Revolution's political history and clears away many of the myths and misconceptions that have clouded studies of the period. It also gives due space to the social history of the Revolution, incorporating people and places too often left out of the story, including women, national minority peoples, peasantry, and front soldiers. The third edition has been updated to include new scholarship on topics such as the coming of the Revolution and the beginning of Bolshevik rule, as well as the Revolution's cultural context. This highly readable book is an invaluable guide to one of the most important events of modern history.

russian revolution ap world history: *Rural Reform in Post-Soviet Russia* David J. O'Brien, Stephen K. Wegren, 2002-03-20 *Rural Reform in Post-Soviet Russia* reviews change in agricultural and rural life since 1990 through historical, political, sociological, and anthropological investigation. The contributors' interest is not so much in agriculture itself but in agrarian issues such as the relationship between rural interests and changing Russian institutions, the economic and social organization of rural households, and the quality of life in rural families and villages.

russian revolution ap world history: *How Revolutionary Were the Bourgeois Revolutions?* Neil Davidson, 2012-07-24 "An impressive contribution both to the history of ideas and to political philosophy." —Alasdair MacIntyre, author of *After Virtue* Once of central importance to left historians and activists alike, recently the concept of the "bourgeois revolution" has come in for sustained criticism from both Marxists and conservatives. In this magisterial work, Neil Davidson offers theoretical and historical insights about the nature of revolutions. Through extensive research and comprehensive analysis, Davidson demonstrates that what's at stake is far from a stale issue for the history books—understanding that these struggles of the past offer far-reaching lessons for today's radicals. "A monumental work. Neil Davidson has given us what is easily the most comprehensive account yet of the 'life and times' of the concept of 'bourgeois revolution' [and] has also provided us with a refined set of theoretical tools for understanding the often complex interactions between political revolutions which overturn state institutions and social revolutions which involve a more thoroughgoing transformation of social relations." —Colin Mooers, author of *The Making of Bourgeois Europe* "Davidson's book is one of immense and impressive erudition. His knowledge of the history of Marxist theory and historiography is as detailed as it is comprehensive, and must be well-nigh unrivalled. The endless, complex debates that characterize the Marxist

tradition are distilled with clarity and illumination.” —Times Literary Supplement “A brilliant and fascinating book, wide-ranging and lucidly written.” —Jairus Banaji, author of *Theory as History*

russian revolution ap world history: Stalin Stephen Kotkin, 2014-11-06 A magnificent new biography that revolutionizes our understanding of Stalin and his world. It has the quality of myth: a poor cobbler's son, a seminarian from an oppressed outer province of the Russian empire, reinvents himself as a top leader in a band of revolutionary zealots. When the band seizes control of the country in the aftermath of total world war, the former seminarian ruthlessly dominates the new regime until he stands as absolute ruler of a vast and terrible state apparatus, with dominion over Eurasia. While still building his power base within the Bolshevik dictatorship, he embarks upon the greatest gamble of his political life and the largest program of social reengineering ever attempted: the collectivization of all agriculture and industry across one sixth of the earth. Millions will die, and many more millions will suffer, but the man will push through to the end against all resistance and doubts. Where did such power come from? In *Stalin*, Stephen Kotkin offers a biography that, at long last, is equal to this shrewd, sociopathic, charismatic dictator in all his dimensions. The character of Stalin emerges as both astute and blinkered, cynical and true believing, people oriented and vicious, canny enough to see through people but prone to nonsensical beliefs. We see a man inclined to despotism who could be utterly charming, a pragmatic ideologue, a leader who obsessed over slights yet was a precocious geostrategic thinker—unique among Bolsheviks—and yet who made egregious strategic blunders. Through it all, we see Stalin's unflinching persistence, his sheer force of will—perhaps the ultimate key to understanding his indelible mark on history. Stalin gives an intimate view of the Bolshevik regime's inner geography of power, bringing to the fore fresh materials from Soviet military intelligence and the secret police. Kotkin rejects the inherited wisdom about Stalin's psychological makeup, showing us instead how Stalin's near paranoia was fundamentally political, and closely tracks the Bolshevik revolution's structural paranoia, the predicament of a Communist regime in an overwhelmingly capitalist world, surrounded and penetrated by enemies. At the same time, Kotkin demonstrates the impossibility of understanding Stalin's momentous decisions outside of the context of the tragic history of imperial Russia. The product of a decade of intrepid research, *Stalin* is a landmark achievement, a work that recasts the way we think about the Soviet Union, revolution, dictatorship, the twentieth century, and indeed the art of history itself. *Stalin: Waiting for Hitler, 1929-1941* will be published by Penguin Press in October 2017.

russian revolution ap world history: The Petrograd Workers in the Russian Revolution David Mandel, 2017-11-20 *The Petrograd Workers in the Russian Revolution* is a study of the Russian Revolutions of 1917 and of the first months of Soviet power as viewed and experienced 'from below', by the industrial workers of Petrograd, Russia's capital and the centre of its revolutionary movement. Based largely on contemporary sources, it lets the workers speak for themselves, showing them as conscious, creative subjects of the revolutionary process, indeed, as the leading force of the revolution. In doing so, it sheds light on the nature and role of the Bolshevik party as an authentic workers' organization that by the summer of 1917 had become the leading political force among workers. Revised and expanded edition of two books published in English, namely: *The Petrograd Workers and the Fall of the Old Regime* (Macmillan, 1983) and *The Petrograd Workers and the Soviet Seizure of Power* (Macmillan, 1984).

russian revolution ap world history: Rußlands »neue Menschen« Bianka Pietrow-Ennker, 2020-11-27 Im 19. Jahrhundert wurden Rußlands »neue« Frauen zum Blickfang der Welt. Sie traten in der höheren Frauenbildung und in einzelnen Wissenschaften als Pionierinnen hervor. 1917 erkämpften sie das uneingeschränkte Frauenwahlrecht. Die Autorin geht der Frage nach, wie in einem rückständigen, autokratisch regierten Land eine autonome Frauenbewegung entstehen konnte, die solche Erfolge verbuchte und zu einem konstitutiven Element der entstehenden zivilen Gesellschaft im Zarenreich wurde. Am Beispiel führender Frauenrechtlerinnen werden traditionelle weibliche Welten neuen Lebensformen von Frauen gegenübergestellt, die in einer radikalen Gegenkultur ein modernes Bewußtsein und öffentliches Engagement entwickelten. Unveränderter

Nachdruck

russian revolution ap world history: *Culture and Legacy of the Russian Revolution*

Christopher Balme, Burcu Dogramaci, Christoph Hilgert, Riccardo Nicolosi, Andreas Renner, 2020-12-11 The Russian Revolution of October 1917 was an event of global significance. Despite this fact, public attention and even research mostly focused on Russia and the other states that became part of USSR for many decades. The impact of these dramatic events on other parts of the world was neglected or not systematically explored until recently. And in analyzing the events, political history still dominates the field. This volume, which is largely based on papers presented at the third annual conference of the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies, adds to this image some valuable perspectives by exploring the culture as well as the political and cultural legacy of the Russian Revolution. Three focal points are taken here: the revolution's rhetoric and performance, its religious semantics, and its impact on Asia.

russian revolution ap world history: *The Bloomsbury Handbook of the Russian*

Revolution Geoffrey Swain, Charlotte Alston, Michael C. Hickey, Boris Kolonitskii, Franziska Schedewie, 2022-12-15 Through 30 interpretative essays, *The Bloomsbury Handbook of the Russian Revolution* sees an international team of leading scholars comprehensively examine Russia's revolutionary years. In the wake of the 2017 centenary, this handbook is the first reference point for anyone wishing to learn more about the changes which took place in Russia between 1917 and 1921 and subsequently the 20th century. Split into six sections covering political crises, politicians and parties, social groups, identities, regions and peoples, and civil war, the volume covers the collapse of Tsarism and the February Revolution, the emergence of the Provisional Government, and major historical figures such as Lenin, Kerensky and the Socialist Revolutionary leader Viktor Chernov. It also explores the events surrounding the Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917, the first year of Soviet Government until the Bolshevik dictatorship was established, and the impact on Russia of the subsequent civil war. The focus is broader than these issues of high politics, however, since this handbook also considers events in the provinces as well as revolutionary Petrograd, and examines the social impact of the revolution in terms of class, gender, age and culture.

Related to russian revolution ap world history

Russian language - Wikipedia Education in Russian is still a popular choice for both Russian as a second language (RSL) and native speakers in Russia, and in many former Soviet republics. Russian is still seen as an

Russian language | Origin, History, Dialects, & Facts | Britannica Russian language, principal state and cultural language of Russia. Russian is the primary language of the overwhelming majority of people in Russia and is also used as a second

Russian language and alphabet - Omniglot Russian is an Eastern Slavic language spoken mainly in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus, and in many other countries

Russian Language Lessons - Learn Russian For Free Learn Russian online with our free Russian language lessons. Includes Russian audio, grammar, vocabulary, alphabet, verbs, pronunciation and exercises

Learn Russian for Free and Become Fluent | Official Russian Learn the Russian language with our complete and easy-to-follow free courses. Become a true native Russian thanks to our in-depth lessons, bilingual teachers and rich cultural insights that

A Guide to Russian - Facts, key phrases and the Russian alphabet Surprising and revealing facts about the Russian language, key phrases to get started, details on the Russian alphabet and useful Russian links

Learn Russian Language - Beginning to Advanced Russian 3 days ago Russian language lessons, dictionaries, alphabet, pronunciation, grammar. For both novice and advanced students of Russian. Supported by Russian language tutors

Russian - The Languages Russian is part of the East Slavic branch of the Slavic languages, which themselves belong to the larger Indo-European family. The closest relatives to Russian are Ukrainian

and Belarusian

Learn Russian online - Speak Languages This site contains a wide range of materials to help you learn Russian. Pick up some basic phrases, expand your vocabulary, or find a language partner to practise with

The Russian Language | Modern Languages and Cultures | Baylor Learning Russian allows for direct engagement with diverse cultures, including those in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and other countries where Russian is spoken: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan,

Russian language - Wikipedia Education in Russian is still a popular choice for both Russian as a second language (RSL) and native speakers in Russia, and in many former Soviet republics. Russian is still seen as an

Russian language | Origin, History, Dialects, & Facts | Britannica Russian language, principal state and cultural language of Russia. Russian is the primary language of the overwhelming majority of people in Russia and is also used as a second

Russian language and alphabet - Omniglot Russian is an Eastern Slavic language spoken mainly in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus, and in many other countries

Russian Language Lessons - Learn Russian For Free Learn Russian online with our free Russian language lessons. Includes Russian audio, grammar, vocabulary, alphabet, verbs, pronunciation and exercises

Learn Russian for Free and Become Fluent | Official Russian Learn the Russian language with our complete and easy-to-follow free courses. Become a true native Russian thanks to our in-depth lessons, bilingual teachers and rich cultural insights that

A Guide to Russian - Facts, key phrases and the Russian alphabet Surprising and revealing facts about the Russian language, key phrases to get started, details on the Russian alphabet and useful Russian links

Learn Russian Language - Beginning to Advanced Russian 3 days ago Russian language lessons, dictionaries, alphabet, pronunciation, grammar. For both novice and advanced students of Russian. Supported by Russian language tutors

Russian - The Languages Russian is part of the East Slavic branch of the Slavic languages, which themselves belong to the larger Indo-European family. The closest relatives to Russian are Ukrainian and Belarusian

Learn Russian online - Speak Languages This site contains a wide range of materials to help you learn Russian. Pick up some basic phrases, expand your vocabulary, or find a language partner to practise with

The Russian Language | Modern Languages and Cultures | Baylor Learning Russian allows for direct engagement with diverse cultures, including those in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and other countries where Russian is spoken: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan,

Russian language - Wikipedia Education in Russian is still a popular choice for both Russian as a second language (RSL) and native speakers in Russia, and in many former Soviet republics. Russian is still seen as an

Russian language | Origin, History, Dialects, & Facts | Britannica Russian language, principal state and cultural language of Russia. Russian is the primary language of the overwhelming majority of people in Russia and is also used as a second

Russian language and alphabet - Omniglot Russian is an Eastern Slavic language spoken mainly in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus, and in many other countries

Russian Language Lessons - Learn Russian For Free Learn Russian online with our free Russian language lessons. Includes Russian audio, grammar, vocabulary, alphabet, verbs, pronunciation and exercises

Learn Russian for Free and Become Fluent | Official Russian Learn the Russian language with our complete and easy-to-follow free courses. Become a true native Russian thanks to our in-depth lessons, bilingual teachers and rich cultural insights that

A Guide to Russian - Facts, key phrases and the Russian alphabet Surprising and revealing

facts about the Russian language, key phrases to get started, details on the Russian alphabet and useful Russian links

Learn Russian Language - Beginning to Advanced Russian 3 days ago Russian language lessons, dictionaries, alphabet, pronunciation, grammar. For both novice and advanced students of Russian. Supported by Russian language tutors

Russian - The Languages Russian is part of the East Slavic branch of the Slavic languages, which themselves belong to the larger Indo-European family. The closest relatives to Russian are Ukrainian and Belarusian

Learn Russian online - Speak Languages This site contains a wide range of materials to help you learn Russian. Pick up some basic phrases, expand your vocabulary, or find a language partner to practise with

The Russian Language | Modern Languages and Cultures | Baylor Learning Russian allows for direct engagement with diverse cultures, including those in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and other countries where Russian is spoken: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan,

Russian language - Wikipedia Education in Russian is still a popular choice for both Russian as a second language (RSL) and native speakers in Russia, and in many former Soviet republics. Russian is still seen as an

Russian language | Origin, History, Dialects, & Facts | Britannica Russian language, principal state and cultural language of Russia. Russian is the primary language of the overwhelming majority of people in Russia and is also used as a second

Russian language and alphabet - Omniglot Russian is an Eastern Slavic language spoken mainly in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus, and in many other countries

Russian Language Lessons - Learn Russian For Free Learn Russian online with our free Russian language lessons. Includes Russian audio, grammar, vocabulary, alphabet, verbs, pronunciation and exercises

Learn Russian for Free and Become Fluent | Official Russian Learn the Russian language with our complete and easy-to-follow free courses. Become a true native Russian thanks to our in-depth lessons, bilingual teachers and rich cultural insights that

A Guide to Russian - Facts, key phrases and the Russian alphabet Surprising and revealing facts about the Russian language, key phrases to get started, details on the Russian alphabet and useful Russian links

Learn Russian Language - Beginning to Advanced Russian 3 days ago Russian language lessons, dictionaries, alphabet, pronunciation, grammar. For both novice and advanced students of Russian. Supported by Russian language tutors

Russian - The Languages Russian is part of the East Slavic branch of the Slavic languages, which themselves belong to the larger Indo-European family. The closest relatives to Russian are Ukrainian and Belarusian

Learn Russian online - Speak Languages This site contains a wide range of materials to help you learn Russian. Pick up some basic phrases, expand your vocabulary, or find a language partner to practise with

The Russian Language | Modern Languages and Cultures | Baylor Learning Russian allows for direct engagement with diverse cultures, including those in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, and other countries where Russian is spoken: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan,

Related Articles

- [diary of a madman and other stories](#)
- [the secret of photo 51 worksheet](#)
- [lego ninjago masters of spinjitzu](#)

[Back to Home](#)