

- When we think Picasso, this is what we think.
- Cubism- In cubist artworks, objects are broken up, analyzed, and re-assembled in an abstracted form—instead of depicting objects from one viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context.
- But Picasso wasn't always this way...



Most missed questions from Unit 6 test

1. *“Yesterday, your ambassador petitioned my ministers regarding your trade with China... our Celestial Empire possesses all things in great abundance and lacks no product within its own borders. There is, therefore, no need to import any product manufactured by outside barbarians in exchange for our own goods.”*

In the view of the Emperor, which was in the best interest of China in 1793?

- A. Maintaining economic isolation
- B. Increasing international interdependence
- c. Expanding foreign trade
- D. Developing into a colonial power

2. Which of the following was possible in combat PRIOR to WWI?

- a. An armored combat vehicle moving on chain tracks across tough terrain
- b. A submersed warship firing underwater missiles at the enemy
- c. A poisonous gas attack causing blindness, blistering, or even death by choking
- d. A hand-held mechanism (gun) firing bullets at opposing forces

3. Which statement accurately reflects the significance of the Battle of Verdun ?

- A. German success at Verdun forced America to join the Allies
- B. It was the longest and one of the deadliest battles of World War I which has come to represent the horrors of the war
- C. It was overwhelming victory for France which put them on the offensive for the first time in the war
- D. It was the first battle of the war, initiated by Germany when they attacked France through Belgium

4. Which nations were apart of the central powers?

5. What event motivated the US to join WWI?

Bellringer!

- Define 'Revolution'
- Define 'Czar'
- What type of government do they have in Russia?

Final Review Questions

1. Macedonian king who took control of Greece and conquered the Persian Empire?
2. New type of culture created by the man mentioned in #1?
3. This man ceased power over the Roman Consul, member of the first triumvirate, & named himself “dictator for life”.
4. What did all ancient civilizations develop near because it was essential for their survival?
5. Periods of ruling power in Ancient China are known as
6. This was the first written language, discovered in the Middle East.

The Russian Revolution

Mrs. Rhinehart

Economic Causes

- Peasant majority
- Food and fuel shortages
- Striking workers
- Inefficient transportation system

Political Causes

- Enormous losses in World War I
- Autocracy
- Weak and ineffectual rulers
- Spread of Marxist ideas
- Charismatic leaders, such as Lenin and Trotsky

Social Causes

- Extremes in classes
- Deprivation resulting from World War I
- Peasants' desire for land

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

This is the Romanov family that ruled Russia for over 300 years.



- At this time, Russia had an autocracy form of government which is a gov in which one leader has total power (*think like Absolute Monarch*)

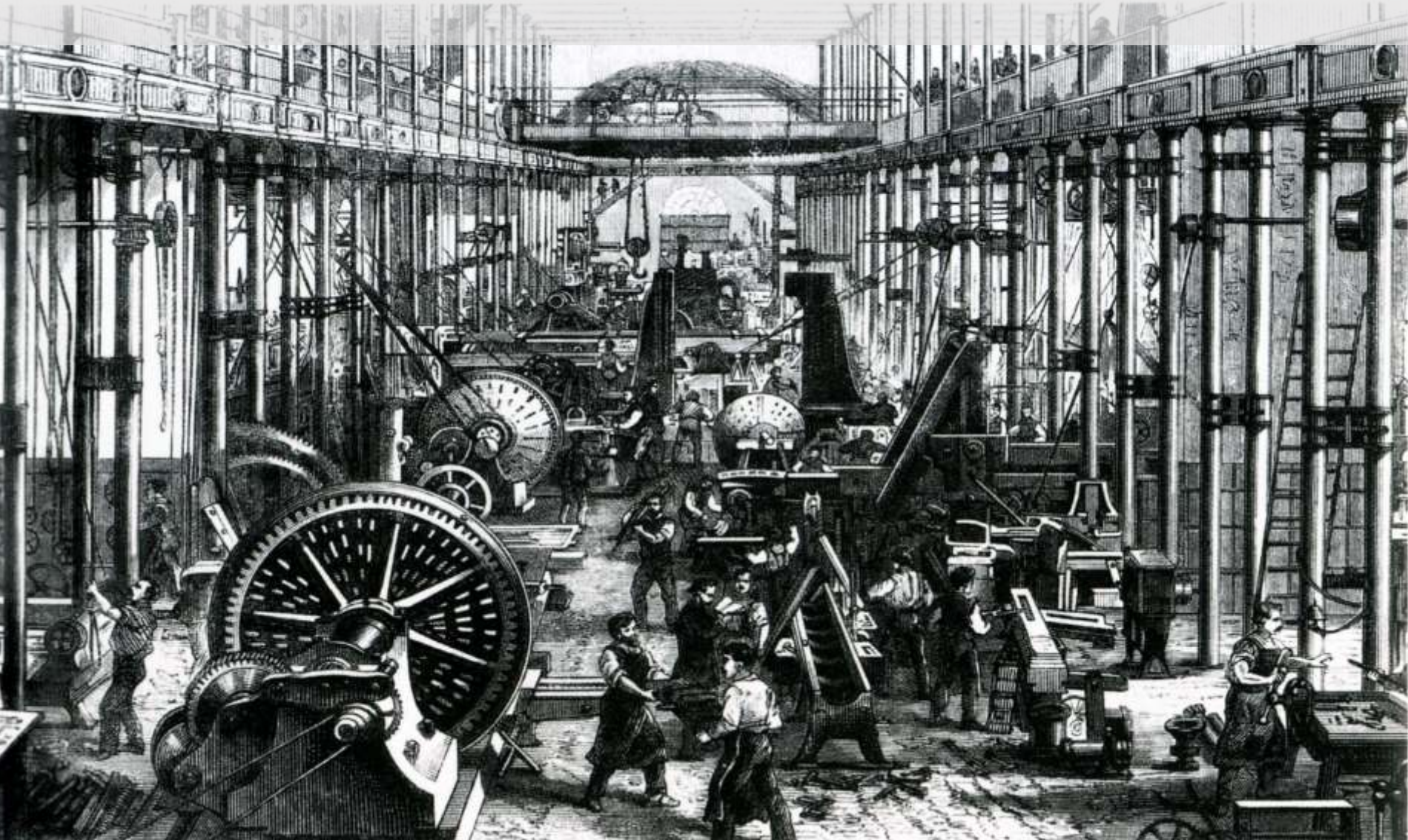
- Anyone who questioned the absolute authority of the czar, worshiped outside the Russian Orthodox Church, or spoke a language other than Russian was labeled dangerous

- **To wipe out rebels they used harsh measures**

- *Teachers must send detailed reports on students*
- *Political prisoners sent to Siberia*
- *Oppressed other national groups in Russia*
- *Refused the use of any language other than Russian*
- *Made Jews the target of persecution*



- Rapid industrialization changed the face of the Russian economy.
 - The number of factories **doubled** between 1863-1900.
- This will stir discontent among Russians. Negatives of Industrialization?





- As a result of these factors, several revolutionary movements began to grow and compete for power.
- A group that followed the views of Karl Marx (communism) believed that eventually the proletariat (working class) would overthrow the czar. They were known as the Bolsheviks.



Russo-Japanese War (1904-05)

Remember this war, which resulted in a humiliating defeat for Russia.



- This war marked the first time any Asian power had defeated a European power in a real war.
- Treaty of Portsmouth-Mediated by US president T. Roosevelt. Russia lost control of Manchuria to Japan.
- With the defeat, Japan emerged as a major threat to Russian interests in the east and, in Russia, even moderates lost confidence in the old regime.



February Revolution of 1917

aka "Bloody Sunday"



January 9, 1905; peaceful marchers in St. Petersburg carried a petition to Tsar Nicholas II asking for higher wages, a shorter work day, better working conditions, a legislative assembly, and universal manhood suffrage, hoping reform would come from above. In reaction, Tsar Nicholas II ordered his guards to fire into the unarmed crowd; when news of one hundred dead and hundreds more wounded escaped, public opinion almost universally turned against the old regime.



The straw that broke the camels back...WWI



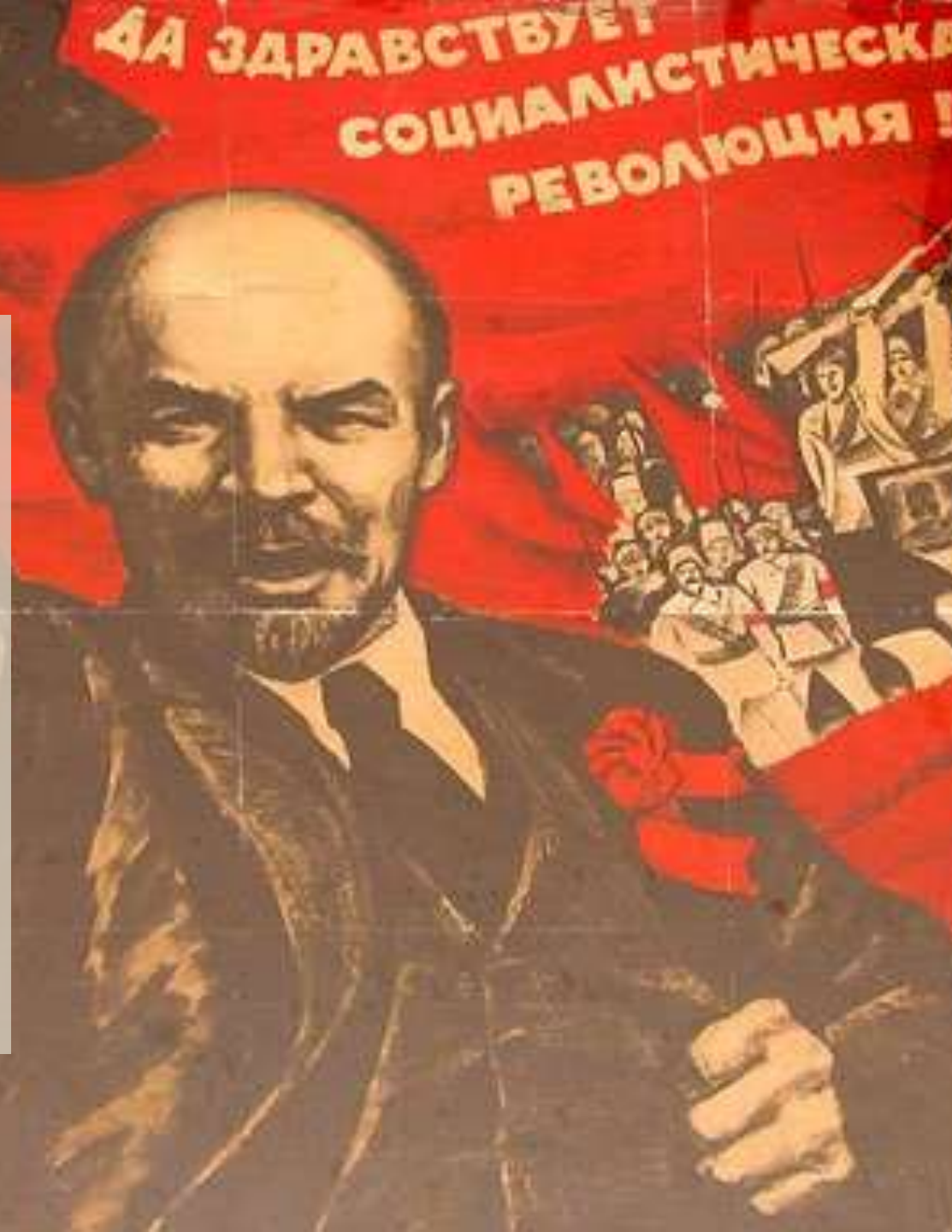
- Russia was dragged into WWI in 1914
- They were unprepared to handle the military and economic costs of war.
 - They possessed weak generals and poorly equipped troops which were no match for German armies.
 - **Defeat followed Defeat**
 - This will also lead to food shortages in the country
- Before a year had passed over **4 million** soldiers had been killed, wounded or taken prisoner

Czar steps down

- In Feb. of 1917 czar Nickolas was forced to abdicate his throne, the Romanov Dynasty came to an end.
- The revolution had succeeded in taking down the czar yet had failed to set up a strong gov. to replace his regime.
 - Provisional (temporary) Government is put into place (*think problems with a substitute teacher*)
- Alexander Kerensky headed it. He decides to stay in the war.
 - Angry peasants demanded land
 - City workers grew more radical
 - Socialist revolutionaries, competing for power, formed soviets
- **They will establish soviets.**
 - **Soviets- local councils consisting of workers, peasants, and soldiers that hold legislative and executive powers over the area.** In many cities the soviets had more influence than the provisional government.

Vladimir Lenin

- “Father of Revolution”
- Major leader of the Bolsheviks
 - Had an engaging personality and was an excellent organizer
 - He was ruthless
- Wanted to create a socialist economic system in Russia





Bolsheviks – November Revolution

- Bolshevik means “majority”
- “Peace, land, and bread”- Lenin’s campaign slogan
- Armed factory workers stormed the Winter Palace in Petrograd.
- They called themselves the Bolshevik Red Guards – they took over government offices and arrested the leaders of the provisional government.
- Overthrew provisional government
- New symbol of government – Red flag with entwined hammer and sickle symbolized union between peasants and workers
- Bolsheviks renamed communists
- [video](#)



Civil War (White vs. Red)

- Lenin signed Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. Ceded a huge piece of western Russia to Germany.
 - Starts a civil war for 3 years
- Whites counterrevolutionaries loyal to Czar, anarchists who favored socialism without strong central government, others who wanted to be democratic.
- Reds are communist supporters
 - US sends military aid and aids the White army side...however they were of little help





Effects of the Civil War

- 14 million Russians died
- Red army crushed all opposition
- Bolsheviks seized power and maintained it
- The Russian revolution had attempted to destroy existing social and political structures
- They had used violence and terror to control people
- Similar to the French Revolution

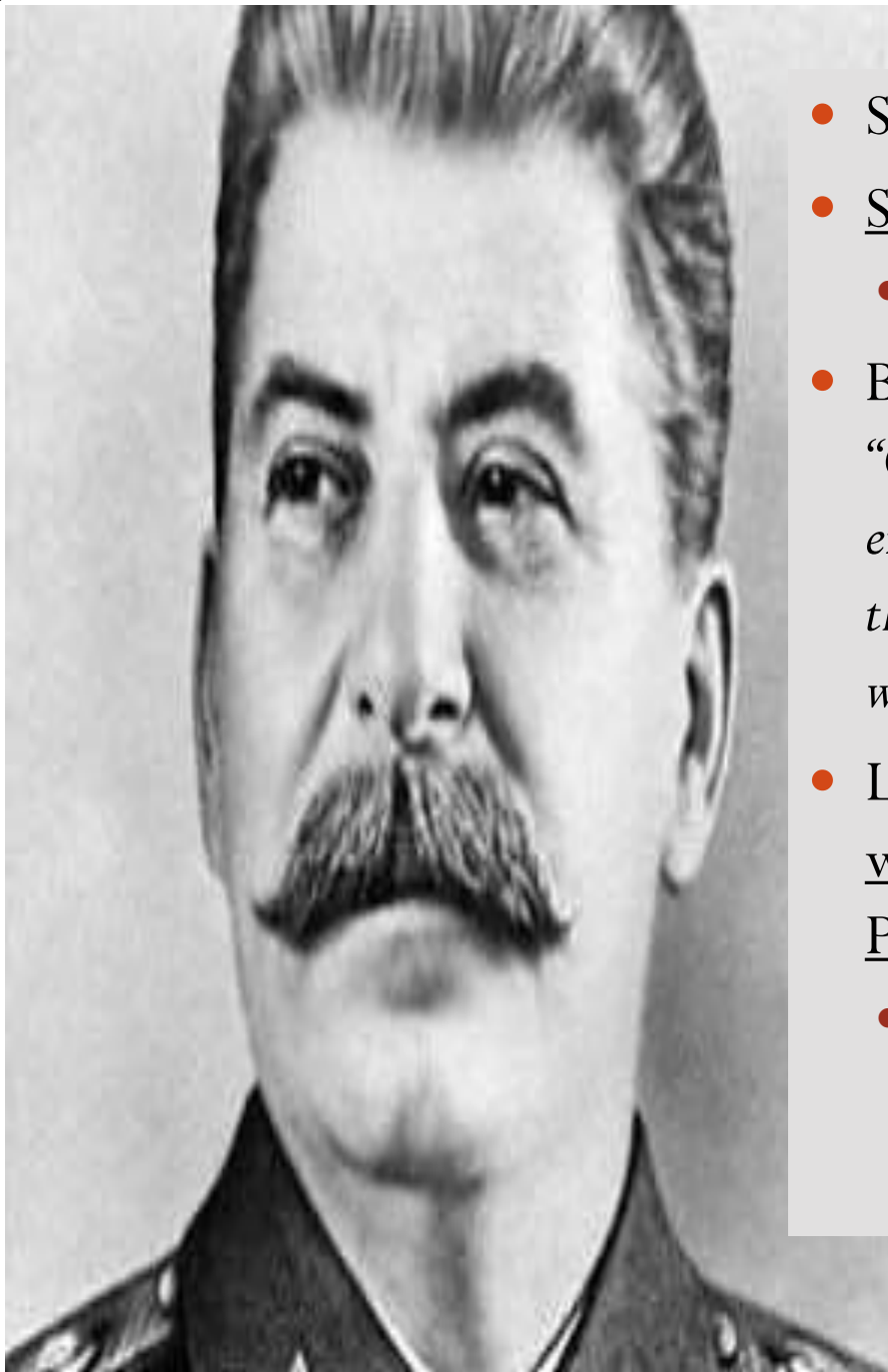
КАРТА
АЗІЙСЬКОЇ ЧАСТИНИ

С. Р. С. Р.
USSR

- Bolshevik leaders saw nationalism as a threat to unity and party loyalty
- Lenin organized Russia into several self-governing republics under the central government.
- In 1922 the country was named the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in honor of the councils that helped launch the Bolshevik Revolution
 - It was hard for Russia to convert to a fully communist state because the majority of Russians were poor farmers not urban industrial workers.
- To “baby-step” Russia into communism Lenin instituted the New Economic Policy (NEP) in the early 20’s which had some capitalistic aspects, such as allowing farmers to sell portions of their grain for their own profit. The plan was successful in agriculture.

In late 1922 Lenin suffered a stroke, this sparks thought of who will lead after him

Межі; УМОВНІ ЗНАКИ: Міста:	
Державна.	□ МОСКВА Столиця.
Союзних республік.	○ Харків Союзних республік.
Автономних республік і областей.	○ Владивосток Автономних республік і областей.
Районованих областей і губерній.	○ Свердловск Районованих областей і губерній.
	○ Ташкент Округні, урядні й чл



- Stalin was cold, hard and impersonal
- Stalin means ‘man of steel’
 - Lenin believed Stalin was a dangerous man
- Before he died in 1924 Lenin wrote *“Comrade Stalin... has a concentrated enormous power in his hands and I am not sure that he always knows how to use that power with sufficient caution.”*
- Lenin dies in Jan of 1924, by 1928 Stalin was in total command of the Communist Party (really totalitarianism)
 - People didn’t share the profits and had no choices regarding participation

Stalin's Five Year Plan



- Believed that the NEP was incredibly slow, so he called for expedient agricultural production by ruthlessly taking over private farms and combining them into state-owned enterprises
- The plans also called for the construction of large nationalized factories
- Process was achieved in the name of communism but it was actually totalitarianism



ПОД ВОДИТЕЛЬСТВОМ ВЕЛИКОГО СТАЛИНА — ВПЕРЕД К КОММУНИЗМУ!

“The Great Purge”

- Stalin’s plans successfully industrialized the USSR and improved economic conditions for the country as a whole
- Stalin relied on terror tactics to achieve these successes though
 - Secret police force
 - Bogus trials
 - Assassinations
- These murders peaked between 1936-38, collectively they are sometimes referred to as “The Great Purge” because the government systematically killed so many of its enemies.
 - He also est. labor camps to punish anyone who opposed him
- It has been estimated between 600,000 and 1.2 million people, many of whom were innocent, were murdered by the Soviet government during this time.



Stalin man of Steel video

- [video](#)