

Tsar Nicholas II 1894-1917 Romanov

Autocrat but not good at making decision and jealous of competent men- sacked Witte.

- Not good at delegating;
- didn't like cabinet meetings.
- Not trained to be Tsar but determined to pass on autocracy to son.
- Lived in seclusion with family.

Married German **Alexandra**.

Only son = **haemophiliac**- led to influence of peasant healer **Rasputin**

Used police, **Okhrana** and army/Cossacks to suppress criticism;

- Opponents hanged, flogged or sent to Siberia
- Press censored
- Strikes suppressed

Orthodox Church (70% Russians) taught obedience to Tsar

Ruled through Civil Service rife with corruption and bribery

Ministers appointed by him not by merit.

Local government = **zemstva & Land Captains**

Classes & groups:-

Nobles owned 25% of land and got top jobs in Army/civil service

Small **middle class** developing- educated/liberal –
wanted more say in Government-e.g. a constitution to limit autocracy

Proletariat (factory workers) (4%)

- lived in over-crowded cities – 10 to room
- factories had few safety measures.
- 14+ hour day
- Trade Unions illegal

Peasants (85%)

- religious & devoted to **Papa Tsar**; 5/6 illiterate
- Paid a disproportionate amount of tax (to fund industrialisation)
- inefficient strip farming controlled by communes; famines common
- Each generation, plots grew smaller- so wanted more land from Nobles = **Land Hunger**
- Stolypin's reforms allowed Kulak class to emerge- bought more land

>50% Empire's population = 57 million **Non-Russian Nationalities**

- Resented **Russification** and dominance of Orthodox Church
- Many wanted independence

Causes of the 1905 Revolution

1. Bad harvests 1901 led to famine and unrest
2. 1904-5 Russo-Japanese war
 - Russia's defeat was humiliating- government looked bad
 - War meant longer hours for workers and food shortages

3. Bloody Sunday Jan 1905

- Peaceful protest led by Gapon
- asking for 8 hour day/TUs and constitution
- Cossacks charges/Troops fired killing >100
- Tsar lost affection of workers
- Strikes and protests escalated

Potemkin Mutiny June 1905

Commander **Giliarovsky** shot sailor **Valenchuk** who complained about maggoty meat
Sailors mutinied -killed several officers

- Sailed to Odessa where there were already strikes and protests
- Crowds sang revolutionary songs, speeches...warehouses looted, fires
- Tsar declared Martial law - troops opened fire on crowd killing >1000
- Potemkin fled to Romania- sank.

Revolutionary atmosphere grew throughout 1905-

- Peasants rioted- burnt 3,000 landlords' houses
- Some nationalities declared independence
- Lenin & Trotsky returned from exile
- September **General Strike** paralysed country;
- middle classes also wanted political reform
- **Soviets** set up- St Petersburg Soviet led by **Trotsky**
- Some soldiers mutinied.

The October Manifesto 1905

Reluctantly Nicholas agreed to

- Freedom of speech & religion
- Right to form trade unions
- **Duma**

Middle class satisfied; workers felt abandoned by middle classes

The repression of the 1905 revolution

After peace was made with Japan- Tsar used troops from east to suppress revolution

Minister of the Interior **Stolypin** (PM 1906-)

- Censorship tightened; closed opposition press
- Arrested revolutionary leaders – military tribunals without defence lawyer
- >1000 executed & 1000s sent to Siberia
- Liberals angered by illegality "*Stolypin's necktie*"
- Harassed leaders of political parties
- Shut down over 600 trade unions

Army suppressed peasant unrest. NB importance of army loyalty.

Key question:- **How did Tsar survive 1905 Revolution?**

- Concessions- **October Manifesto** won over many in the Middle classes, splitting them from those who wanted more reform.
- The Army stayed loyal on the whole. Once the war with Japan ended, the Tsar could use those troops to suppress unrest.
- The opposition was not united.

Nicholas & the dumas

Fundamental Laws set up **duma** but limited its powers:-

- **Imperial State Council** – 50% appointed by Tsar, 50% appointed by nobles- could block decisions of duma
- Duma couldn't initiate laws or control finances or Imperial State Council

Tsar retained powers

- Controlled armed forces & Foreign Policy
- Chose ministers
- Veto duma
- Dissolve duma & make any law when duma not sitting
- Only Tsar could alter Fundamental Laws

1st duma- 1906

SRs boycotted elections except for breakaway group **Trudoviks**

Kadets & Trudoviks demanded

- Break up of landlords' estates
- Abolition of Imperial State Council
- Abolition of death penalty
- Independence for Poland
- Religious equality
- Ministers should be responsible to the duma

Tsar dissolved duma.

2nd duma 1907- more radical as SRs took part- so Tsar dissolved it.

Election laws changed; weighted towards aristocracy 1: 300 peasants:600 workers

3rd дума 1907-12 & 4th дума 1912-17 Right-wing majority- supported Tsar until 1912... Parties

Octobrists – keep to October Manifesto

Kadets – Liberal- wanted more democracy/land reform

Social Revolutionaries – redistribute land to peasants

Social Democrats- **Marxist/Communist –workers revolution.**

Split into:- Mensheviks- party open to all; delay revolution until enough proletariat.

Bolsheviks (Lenin) keep party small / disciplined;

Stolypin's reforms 1906-11

He thought the communes (mir) perpetuated inefficiency

He wanted to create **independent peasants** who would produce more & not want revolution

- Set up banks to lend money to ambitious peasants; buy own land- be independent of mir
- Encouraged peasant migration to Siberia (3.5 million)

However although many took up offer, only 14% enclosed farms by 1915; rest still adhered to commune & strip system

Stolypin also reduced taxes on poor and made changes to industry causing growth 1908-11

But Russia still backward c/p/west;
wages low, working & living conditions poor.

1911 Stolypin was assassinated; Tsar about to sack him- disliked/blocked reforms

Lena Goldfields 1912

1912 economic downturn led to unemployment & discontent; high rent, prices, low wages; long hours, high accidents, heavy fines

- Strike triggered when company reduced wages with canteen meals-rotten horsemeat
- Company requested army help- strike leaders were arrested
- Bolsheviks helped spread strike to whole goldfield demanding release of leaders
- Troops fired on protesters – 200-500 killed.

Led to further protests and 2,000 strikes 1912

Kerensky led дума enquiry – reported atrocious conditions

Key question –extent of satisfaction by 1914:?

- Growing discontent of workers – bad living/working conditions, no trade unions; exacerbated by Lena Goldfields massacre – growing number of strikes
- Middle classes frustrated at lack of power of Duma Tsar's apparent refusal to allow change.
- Peasants- some more prosperous due to Stolypin's reforms but most still wanted more land.

Russia in the 1st World War

Russia entered war to support Serbia

Greeted with enthusiasm- Duma voted extra taxes

Confidence in Russian steamroller

St P'burg renamed **Petrograd**

Initial success – advanced 160km into Austria & Germany

But surrounded & defeated at Tannenberg (August 1914) Masurian Lakes (Sept 1914)

Russia lost million men by end of 1914; 4 million after 12 months.
9 million by 1917.

1915- Germans forced Russians to retreat 480km

1915 Tsar made himself **Commander in Chief** went to front. But the war still went badly- Germany & Austria controlled 13% Russia population (16 million) by end of 1915.

1916 Brusilov Offensive- Russia successfully counter-attacked Austria but was driven back again when German reinforcements arrived.

Reasons for defeats:-

Loss of coal fields early on and conscription of workers led to **inadequate industry/railway** which meant

- lack of weapons (1/3 had no rifle) & ammunition
- food, boots, warm clothing, medical supplies.

Generals (not appointed by merit)

- used old tactics e.g. sabre charge & old maps
- Treated men badly e.g. flogged them
- Poor communication e.g. not in code

Huge numbers of desertions

Economic impact of First World War

- Cost 17 billion roubles
- Govt banned sale of alcohol but this reduced govt revenue so taxes rose
- Govt borrowed money from abroad so National Debt grew
- Germans captured territory containing coal
- Germans blocked trade with Allies
- Grain export banned - to feed soldiers.
- 15 million conscripted- 500 factories closed because not enough workers
- **Inflation**- government printed more money- prices rose, savings became worthless.

14 million peasants conscripted- caused discontent among peasants & ethnic minorities, esp due to high death toll. Muslim revolt brutally suppressed
Government slow to pay for grain it took & widows' pensions.

Severe Food & Fuel shortages in towns

- Less food produced due to peasant conscription;
- Inflation & production of fewer consumer goods gave peasants less incentive to sell their grain.
- Inadequate railways – prioritised front- not enough food reached towns – queues/riots/hunger
- Workers in towns also expected to work longer hours – strikes/riots

Political dissatisfaction intensified:-

Alexandra was unpopular regent:-

- She was German (rumours she was spying /sending supplies to Germans)
- She refused to heed the duma
- She followed Rasputin's advice & changed Ministers frequently:-e.g. 4 PMs in 18 months; Rasputin was pro-autocracy; chose those who wouldn't criticise him- not competent and no changes to autocracy.

Rasputin was assassinated by nobles in December 1916.

Middle classes critical of government failures- set up own organisations e.g. to provide medical care.

Riots & strikes mounted in Petrograd due to lack of food/fuel

The Tsar listened to Tsarina & dismissed **Rodzianko's** warnings.

The “February” Revolution 1917

Cold weather- trains couldn't run so acute food/fuel shortages in Petrograd

Bread prices triggered strike at **Putilov steelworks**; strikers were sacked

Govt announced bread rationing

23rd Feb 1917 **International Women's Day March**- 1000's of women protested vs bread prices; joined by striking workers.

By 25 Feb- 300,000 strikers demonstrating- no transport

Cabinet resigned- urged Tsar to listen to Duma but he ordered troops to crush protests.

This led to the **Pavlovsky Regiment Mutiny**- when they heard that 50 protestors had been killed by troops, the Pavlovsky regiment refused to obey Tsar's order; they captured a weapons store and released political prisoners; they attacked police stations.

150,000 soldiers joined the protestors.

Workers re-formed **Soviets**;

Order no 1 -Petrograd Soviet ordered troops not to obey officers

27th Feb The tsar ordered the dissolution of the Duma but 12 members refused & set up **Provisional Committee**

The Tsar tried to get to Petrograd but his train was stopped by soldiers. His generals advised him to abdicate to save Russia.

2nd March **Tsar abdicated** in favour of his brother Michael who handed over authority to the Provisional Committee- this became the Provisional Government.

Key question Reasons for the fall of the Tsar

Defeats in war Tannenberg & Masurian Lakes; due to lack of equipment etc, desertion- Tsar went to Front 1915

Economic effects of war esp food & fuel shortages in cities.

Intensification of political dissatisfaction. Tsarina, Rasputin, rapid change in ministers/incompetent govt-

Crucial moment- soldiers joined protestors

The Provisional Government 1917.

Made up of Octobrists, Kadets, and SRs

- Had not been democratically elected- not seen as representative
- Undermined by the **Petrograd Soviet**

The PG made some reforms

- Freedoms of speech/religion
- Trade unions & 8 hour day
- Abolished secret police
- Released political prisoners
- Prepared for elections

But as the PG only saw themselves as temporary until elections - they did not make major reforms:-

- **Delayed reforms** for Peasants/ Nationalities - peasants seized land
- **Delayed elections**
- **Continued war** so food shortages grew worse –rationing was introduced and then rations were reduced- discontent grew

June- PG launched disastrous offensive

- 60 000 Russians killed;
- Russians forced to retreat 100's of km
- desertions rose

Law and order broke down.

The Petrograd Soviet

3000 members elected by workers & soldiers

Organised railways, food supplies, post and telegraph

Had support in factories, army, railway and postal services

Order No. 1 –only obey PG when Soviet agreed

But initially supported PG due to

- fear that Tsarist forces might try to take back power
- Dominated by Mensheviks who believed Russia needed a bourgeois phase before it could have a workers' revolution

The Bolsheviks

In March the party was small – SRs were far larger and Mensheviks dominated soviets.

The Bolsheviks were divided, e.g. Stalin believed they should work with the PG as there were not enough industrial workers to seize power.

Lenin believed the Bolsheviks should overthrow the PG if they allied with the peasants

The Germans sent Lenin back to Russia and gave him funds.

Lenin's **April Theses** –

- Russia must withdraw from the war,
- Bolsheviks must not work with the PG.
- Overthrow PG and replace it with soviets
- Overthrow capitalist system- give factories and farms to workers' and peasants' soviets– work with peasants

Lenin persuaded other Bolsheviks to his view. His ideas gave them a strong message and direction

They set up newspapers and the **Red Guard**.-10,000 armed workers by July

The July Days

Many deserters in P'grad & riots vs food shortages led the Bolsheviks to try to seize power. But the Soviet did not support them so the PG was able to use soldiers to crush the uprising. 400 killed/injured. Bolshevik leaders fled or arrested.

Kerensky discredited the Bolsheviks as German agents.

Kerensky became Prime Minister; he closed down Bolshevik press

However, from exile, Lenin devised slogans “***All power to the Soviets***”
“***Peace Land Bread***” to appeal to soldiers/peasants/workers.

August **Trotsky** became Bolshevik. He led the Red Guard

September 1917 **The Kornilov Revolt**-

German forces were drawing closer; many deserters arrived in Petrograd.

Kerensky wanted to restore order so appointed Kornilov as Commander in Chief to bring troops to Petrograd to quell unrest.

But Kornilov wanted to break the power of the Petrograd Soviet and issued a statement condemning the PG for being led by the Soviet.(Kerensky was still a member of the Soviet)

Kerensky feared Kornilov was about to overthrow him so he released/armed Bolsheviks.

Bolshevik railway workers stopped Kornilov's troops getting to Petrograd; printers refused to print articles in favour of the coup. Kornilov was arrested.

Results:-

Kerensky looked weak while the Bolsheviks were seen as the victors over counter Revolution.

The Bolsheviks were armed. They **dominated the Petrograd soviet; Trotsky became its president.**

Membership grew to 340,000 with 25,000 in Red Guard. They had newspapers e.g. *Pravda*

The Petrograd Soviet set up the **MRC** under Trotsky in case Kerensky planned a counter coup.

The October Revolution

10th October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to try take power again

- before **All Russia Congress of Soviets** (would not all be Bolsheviks) met so the Bolshevik takeover would be a fait accompli.
- Before the elections to the **Constituent Assembly** which he knew the Bolsheviks would not win. If already in power, they could ignore the results.

Kamenev and Zinoviev opposed Lenin. Lenin won 25:15

Trotsky= **Leader of Petrograd Soviet, MRC and Red Guard. He planned the takeover.**

24th Oct Kerensky belatedly ordered the closure of Bolshevik newspapers, arrest of MRC & block river crossing to working class district. Pushed Bolsheviks into action

That night, Bolsheviks took key points in Petrograd - telegraph/telephone exchange, railways stations, power stations, main roads....

Kerensky tried to find soldiers to defend the PG- failed. Soldiers cited Order No. 1.

Next day, the sailors on the **Aurora** fired on the Winter Palace & Red Guard entered, & arrested PG. Women's' Battalion and Cadets surrendered without resistance..

Reasons for Failure of the Provisional Government/success of Bolsheviks Oct

1. Provisional Government became more unpopular

- **Continuation of war** Food shortages, desertions
- **Postponed Reforms** Peasants/Nationalities frustrated (peasants seized land)
- **Soviets** **Order No.1** undermined Provisional Government;
1917 Trotsky led Petrograd Soviet

2. **Bolsheviks** Lenin returned – **April Theses** - overthrow PG; leave war, win peasants (but July Day suggests not enough support yet)

Slogans - Peace Bread Land, Power to Soviets

Trotsky became Bolshevik in August; led Red Guard

Bolsheviks were organised – Red Guard, Pravda...

3. **Kornilov Revolt** discredited Kerensky
armed the Bolsheviks; seen as = heroes
Bolsheviks dominated Petrograd Soviet; Trotsky became its leader
Set up MRC

4. October Revolution

- **Lenin-persuaded other Bolsheviks to take power** before Congress of Soviets met
- **Trotsky organised military takeover** – MRC & Red Guard occupied key positions
- no one supported Provisional Government- little opposition in Winter Palace

| Lenin's key role | Trotsky's key role |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| April Theses, seize power in October | Led Red Guard etc, organised takeover. |

The Bolsheviks in power 1917-24

The All Russian Congress of Soviets 1917

The Bolsheviks' opponents walked out in protest leaving the Bolsheviks with a majority.

Lenin declared the new government was the **Sovnarkom** (Bolsheviks & Left SRs)

The **All Russian Congress of Soviets** was the parliament until elections...

The early decrees:-

- **Land Decree**- land belonging to Tsar & nobles (later church too) would be redistributed by peasant soviets (effectively acknowledging peasant land seizures (SR policy))
- **Peace** without penalty- they announced an armistice & began negotiations for a treaty.
- **Workers Control** in factories;
8 hour day, insurance for unemployed, sick, injured
- Nationalities free to choose own govt
- Titles and ranks in army abolished
- Women were declared equal- could own property; child care was promised.
- Banks were nationalised
- The Supreme Council of the National Economy would plan the economy and control wages and prices.
- Non-religious weddings were instituted; easy divorce was allowed.
- Free education & access to uni for all, no exams.

Jan 1918 **The Closure of the Constituent Assembly**

- Lenin knew Bolsheviks would not win the election & wanted to postpone them.
- He was overruled by those who argued this would be unpopular. The Bolsheviks had criticised the PG for doing this.
- The Bolsheviks only got 24% seats; SR's got a majority.
- The assembly rejected Bolshevik decrees so Lenin closed the Assembly. Red Guards prevented delegates entering on the 2nd day.
- Lenin declared the **All Russian Congress of Soviets** (which had a Bolshevik majority) was the parliament.
- This action caused the SRs to oppose the Bolsheviks in the Civil War.

March 1918 **Treaty of Brest Litvosk**

Trotsky refused to negotiate with German govt- waiting for World Revolution. “**Neither peace nor war**”

February 1918 Germans therefore re-launched attack and conquered much territory
Lenin intervened and agreed to harsh terms:-

Russia lost

- **26% population,**
- **27% agricultural land,**
- **74% iron & coal mines,**
- **50% industry.**

Lenin signed this because:-

- He knew Russia could not fight the Germans and they Germans were taking more & more territory
- He needed to concentrate on Civil War and couldn't fight both the Whites & the Germans
- He predicted that Germany would be defeated by Allies, so treaty only temporary.

Results:-

It was very unpopular; it galvanised Russian nationalists into fighting the Bolsheviks.

Even Bolsheviks like Bukharin resigned in protest.

However it did enable the Reds to focus on defeating the Whites and as Lenin predicted, it was overturned in November 1918.

Key question:- Why did the Bolsheviks win the Civil War 1918-20?

The Civil War was caused as opposition developed to Bolshevik rule:-because they closed the Constituent Assembly, signed Brest-Litovsk, took land from landowners, persecuted religious leaders,

The Whites' weaknesses -

No overall leader. Lost potential rallying point when Tsar killed 1918.

Different aims eg Landlords want land back, SRs didn't, Czech Legion just wanted to get home!. White generals **Kolchak, Deniken, & Yudenich** disliked each other, 1000s miles apart & attacked at different times.

Didn't control industrial resources – initially supplied by Allies-GB/Fr/US

- to keep Russia in war and stop spread of Communism
- Fr wanted debts repaid; GB furious at murder of Royal Family,

However this meant that the Whites were associated with "Foreign invaders".

Foreign Aid stopped by 1919.

Peasants preferred Bolsheviks as they didn't want land to be restored to the nobles & brutality of Whites.

White officers were corrupt- demoralised unpaid troops deserted/looted

White leaders not politicians- didn't rule well or use propaganda effectively

Reds' strengths

1. Trotsky created the Red Army &

He ran it with severe discipline – desertion was punishable by death. Red soldiers were better behaved. He

- Brought back ranks /medals
- Conscripted 5 million soldiers
- Inspiring speeches
- Mobile HQ on train with printing press/cinema/car
- Used ex-Tsarist officers guarded by political commissars

2. Effective propaganda- agitprop, posters, cinema.

3. Bolshevik territory was one compact unit with good internal communications (railways) and main industrial centres- could supply army and conscript troops.

4. Red Terror

July 1918 Royal family shot – so Whites had no rallying point.

August 1918 Kaplan shot Lenin. Suspected opponents executed without trial. 300,000 killed? (White terror worse?)

5. War Communism

The State took control of the economy in order to increase production to equip and feed the Red Army.

War Communism 1918-21

The State took control of the economy in order to increase production to equip and feed the Red Army.

- **Grain was requisitioned** . Peasants who refused to hand over grain were arrested or killed..
- **Industry nationalised** and centrally controlled
- One man management restored
- Factories had to meet quotas
- **Labour conscription** all aged 16-50 forced to work where told
- harsh punishments e.g. for lateness, low pay (in kind or tokens), long hours & . TU's banned
- Private trade abolished.

Economic effects

- Industrial output fell
- Food production fell to 37% 1913 level
- Peasants had no incentive if it was going to be seized
- The money paid for it was worthless so some peasants hoarded grain so food detachments took whatever they could find- sometimes the seed crop, leaving little for the peasants' needs and nothing to plant next spring.
- Currency worthless – led to barter
- Transport broke down- so food shortages in towns grew acute. .
- The lack of food led to a black market.
- Many urban dwellers fled to the countryside- 75% Petrograd.
- In the countryside- 5 million died from famine and disease. Cannibalism emerged.

Political effects:-

So many **peasant uprisings**- Bolsheviks were in danger of losing control over the countryside.

Inflation, lack of food, harsh rules led to **discontent among workers- strikes & protests**. By end of 1920, 75% Petrograd factories on strike.

Kronstadt Mutiny 1921

“heroes of the revolution” mutinied vs Bolshevik rule demanding

- freedom of press, speech, free elections, trade unions,
- relaxation of controls on workers (civil war over!) end of requisitioning

Although crushed by Trotsky, this was a warning to Lenin to end War Communism.

NEP 1921

Lenin introduced **NEP** as temporary partial restoration of capitalism to recover & win back support of peasants

- Peasants given incentive to grow more- only paid 10% tax- could sell surplus in market
- Free trade partially restored.
- Forced labour ended
- Smaller industries denationalised
- Currency stabilised & money wages resumed
- Managers/experts received more pay
- Foreign trade /investment encouraged
- 1925 peasants allowed to buy more and & employ labourers (**Kulak**)

Effects of NEP

By 1926, 1913 levels of production restored.

Peasant unrest died down.

Trade and small businesses flourished. **Nepmen** made profit

But some communists disliked NEP:-

Trotsky critic effect on prices – **Scissors Crisis** 1923-industrial production less than agricultural so prices of goods rose. If this continued, peasants would not sell grain.(govt lowered price of goods)

- Communists disliked inequalities e.g. experts paid more, Nepmen and kulaks,
- War Communism had seemed more communist whereas NEP allowed private ownership
- NEP favoured peasants- workers' conditions still poor.
- NEP meant dealings with bourgeois governments

Dictatorship

Lack of support and civil war led Bolsheviks to adopt brutal tactics.

- **Cheka** set up to root out opponents;
- Non-Bolshevik press suppressed.
- Other parties banned. Kadets 1917
- Religious leaders arrested- accused of corruption. 330 priests executed.
- Anti-religious propaganda
- RE banned
- Monasteries turned into hospitals.
- Many churches closed

- Bolshevik Party (renamed **Communist**) decisions made by small **Politburo** of 5-10 members.

After the Civil War....

- **10th party Congress 1921**
 - banned all other parties even SRs and Mensheviks
 - banned factions within Bolshevik party
- Cheka was renamed the **OGPU**

The nationalities **Georgia & Ukraine** - that had declared themselves independent were invaded & forced to rejoin the Russian Federation. The Red Army was “helping the soviets to overthrow their bourgeois government”.

(Red Army failed to recapture Poland)

1922 **USSR** (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was created with 11 “autonomous” republics.

But the republics had to have **communist** governments controlled by the Moscow **politburo**.

Each level of soviet elected the next tier (but only one party! usually followed directive)

1924 Lenin died

Key question:-How did the Bolsheviks control Russia?

Popular polices/persuasion –

- **1917** Land Decree to win peasants’ support
- 1921 **NEP** – needed to win back support of peasants after uprisings caused by War Communism
- **Propaganda** (take this from the Civil War section)

Repression –

- 1918 **Dissolution of Constituent Assembly** – otherwise would be handing power to SR
- **Cheka** hunted /executed opponents;
- newspapers censored
- religious persecution
- other parties banned
- Red Army re-conquered Georgia and Ukraine
- crushed **Kronstadt Mutiny** 1921

Defeated their opponents in the civil war *(as above but be briefer this time!)*

- 1918 Treaty of **Brest Litovsk** – enabled Bolsheviks to focus on Civil War
- Red army strengths- 5 million men, controlled industrial area...
- White weakness- disunited.

Note- in your exam you may use official abbreviations such as **USSR, SR, NEP, MRC, Cheka, OGPU**

But do not use **govt, PG , didn't, e.g. /**