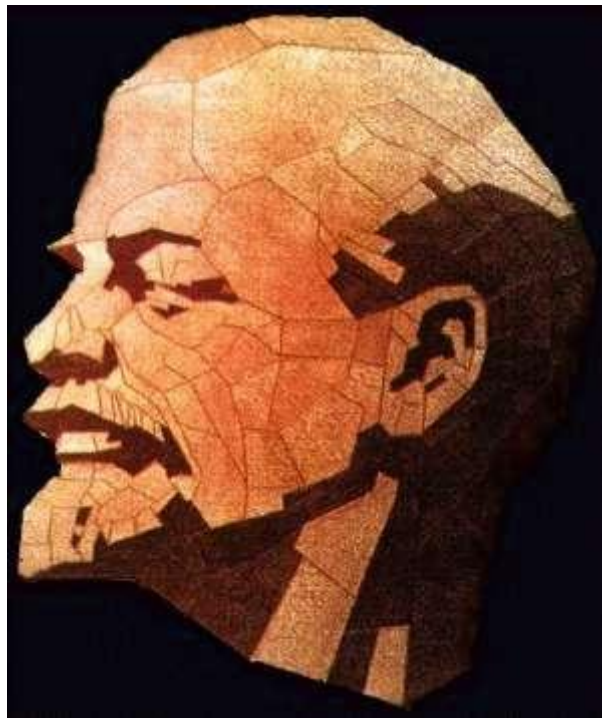


RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION: 1905-1924



Name.....

QUESTION 1:

Question:	Level:	How to Answer:	Mark:
What does Source A show you about? (2)	1	Select one piece of information from the source	1
		Select two pieces of information from the source	2
Use Source B and your own knowledge to explain why (4)	1	Select one piece of information from the source	1
		Select two pieces of information from the source	2
How far does Source C support the view? (5)	2	Select two pieces of information from the source and add one piece of information from your own knowledge	3
		Select two pieces of information from the source and add two pieces of information from your own knowledge	4
	1	Select one piece of information from the source	1
How useful is Source D?	2	Use the content of the source to explain whether the source does or does not support the view	3
		Use the content of the source to explain in detail whether the source does or does not support the view	4
	3	Use the content of the source and its author to explain how far the source supports the view	5
Why do sources E and F have different views?	1	Explain why the source is useful based on its CONTENT	1-2
	2	Explain why the source is useful based on CONTENT and ORIGIN	3-4
	3	Explain why the source is useful based on its CONTENT and ORIGIN and why this usefulness is reduced by PURPOSE	5-6
Why do sources E and F have different views?	1		1-2
	2	Explain why the sources have different views based on CONTENT	3-4
	3	Explain why the sources have different views based on CONTENT and ORIGIN	5-6
	4	Explain why the sources have different views based on CONTENT, ORIGIN and PURPOSE	7-8

QUESTION 2:

Describe (4)	1	Generalised answer which makes weak points	1-2
	2	Detailed and accurate description	3-4
Explain (5)	1	Description or one reason not explained List of unexplained reasons	1 2
	2	Detailed explanation which covers more than one reason	3-4
	3	A full explanation of a range of factors	5
How successful? / How Important? (6)	1	Generalised answer based on weak knowledge	1-2
	2	Some detailed analysis which attempts an evaluation	3-4
	3	Detailed analysis with a reasoned evaluation	5-6

QUESTION 3:

Essay question (10+3)	1	One sided answer - little evidence	1-2
	2	One sided answer - some evidence OR weak two sided answer - little evidence One sided answer - good evidence OR weak two sided answer - some evidence	3 4-5
	3	One sided answer - detailed evidence OR unbalanced two sided answer - good evidence Unbalanced two sided answer - detailed evidence - may be a lack of detail in places – starts to make links between factors	6-7 8
	4	Reasoned and balanced two sided answer - detailed evidence – may be a few inaccuracies - reaches a conclusion – good links between factors Reasoned and balanced two sided answer - detailed evidence – fully accurate - detailed conclusion – good links between factors	9 10

UNIT 1: 1905-1917

Describe what Russia was like in 1905:

Difficult to govern	Russian Empire covered 1/6 th of the worlds land surface Population of 125 million Many different nationalities
Tsar was an autocrat	He could make laws and govern as he wished No parliament and political parties were banned He took advice from a Committee of Ministers which he chose from the rich nobles
No opposition to the Tsar	Newspapers and books were censored The Okhrana (secret police) removed all opposition groups Opposition groups were sent to prison camps in Siberia
The Nobles and Middle Class	The nobles formed 0.1% of the population but owned over 25% of the land A middle class (bourgeoisie) began to emerge following industrialisation They demanded a say in how the country was run
Peasants	80% of the population were peasants Primitive farming methods and poor crops meant that food shortages were common Living conditions were terrible – many families lived in a single room
Industrial Workers	Conditions for industrial workers were poor Many houses had no running water or sewage system Workers were employed for long hours and wages were low Trade unions were banned and strikes were illegal



Explain why the rule of Tsar Nicholas II faced problems

Problems with autocracy	The autocratic system needed a forceful and charismatic leader but Nicholas was weak He was a family man and preferred to spend time with his wife, the Tsarina, and their five children He knew little about the people he governed
Son suffered from haemophilia	Alexis suffered from a blood disorder He was not expected to reach adulthood
Religion	Nicholas believed that he had been chosen by God to rule Therefore he thought that no one had the right to challenge him He rejected all reform



Describe the opposition to the Tsar:

1. Liberals – Made up of Middle class people – wanted a parliament (Duma)
2. Social Revolutionaries – Wanted to seize power by revolution. Wanted the land to be taken from the nobility and given to the peasants
3. Social Democrats – Followed the teachings of Karl Marx. Wanted a revolution to bring about a communist government. The Mensheviks wanted a big party so that power was spread amongst many. The Bolsheviks (led by Lenin) believed that power should lay with a core elite

Explain why the 1905 revolution broke out

1. PEASANTS - Growing discontent due to living conditions and were now also badly hit by poor harvests
2. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS – Growing discontent due to working and living conditions. Industrial slump caused workers to be laid off. This led to strikes and demonstrations
3. MIDDELE CLASS – Wanted a say in how the country was run (democracy)
4. Russo-Japanese war
5. Bloody Sunday

Describe the events of the Russo-Japanese War

1. Russia wanted a quick victory in war to raise morale
2. Both sides fought for control of a place called Manchuria
3. The Russian army was destroyed
4. Defeat was humiliating and Russia lost lots of land
5. The war made conditions worse in Russia. It disrupted food supplies which caused prices to rise

Describe the events of Bloody Sunday

1. Father Gapon led a crowd of 200,000 workers through the streets of St Petersburg to the Tsar's Winter Palace
2. They intended to deliver a petition listing their grievances
3. The Tsar was not in his palace
4. The troops panicked and opened fire on the crowd
5. Close to 1000 people died



Describe the events of the 1905 Revolution

1. Bloody Sunday led to a wave of protests across Russia. 400,000 workers were on strike by the end of January
2. In some cities workers elected Soviets (Councils) to take over control
3. During June and July peasant uprisings became widespread; they seized land and murdered landlords
4. In October a general strike paralysed the city. On the 26 October the St Petersburg Soviet was formed to co-ordinate the strikes. It soon established itself as the real source of power and was led by Leon Trotsky

How successful was the 1905 revolution

Successful	Not Successful
Sergei White convinced the Tsar that the only way to end the crisis was to grant concessions to the Liberals in order to win back their support	By December most of the troops had returned to Russia after the war with Japan and this gave the Tsar the necessary power to win back control
On 30 October Nicholas issued the October Manifesto which set up an elected parliament (Duma). This action regained the support of the middle classes	The Tsar used force to shut down the St Petersburg Soviet and arrested its leaders
The Tsar announced an end to redemption payments. These were unpopular payments that peasants had to pay for the land they had previously received	An armed uprising by the Moscow Soviet was severely put down by the army, 1000 people were killed
	Election for the first Duma resulted in a left-wing majority critical of the Tsar's regime. Therefore the Tsar passed the Fundamental Laws which restored his autocratic power
	After the Fundamental Laws the Duma demanded a greater say in government. Therefore the Tsar sent in troops to dissolve it. The second Duma was also dissolved after the SR's and SD's gained their first seats
	Before the third Duma the Tsar changed the voting system. The richest 1% of Russians would vote for 2/3's of the representatives. Therefore the Duma became full of conservatives who generally supported the Tsar

Did life for Russian workers and peasants improve by 1914?

NO:	YES:
The Tsar appointed a new Prime Minister called Peter Stolypin. In 1906 the SR's started acts of terrorism. Therefore Stolypin started a policy of severe repression	Stolypin introduced a series of agricultural reforms in order to secure the loyalty of the peasants
Field Courts for Civilians were set up for those who were 'obviously guilty'	Peasants were allowed to buy land from the 'mir'. This meant that they were able to buy several neighbouring strips of land to create a small farm. This new class of farmers were called 'Kulaks'
During 1906 1008 people were arrested, tried and executed for their part in the revolution. 21,000 were sent to prison camps in Siberia	A Peasants' bank was set up to help farmers become Kulaks. 15% of farmers took this opportunity but the rest were too poor to do so
Between 1907 and 1911 a further 1800 were hanged. The hangman's noose became nicknamed 'Stolypin's necktie'	Measures were introduced to improve education
	Conditions in the armed forces were improved to prevent mutinies
	Between 1906 and 1914 Russia experienced an industrial boom but little was done to improve the living and working conditions. Between 1910 and 1914 the number of strikes rose to 8000



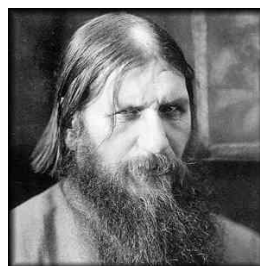
Explain why WWI was so unpopular amongst the Russian people

Military defeats	In 1914 there were two military defeats at the battles of Tannenberg and the Masurin Lakes. Over 250,000 troops were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. In 1915 the Germans advanced 300 miles into Russia. 1 millions died in a failed counter-attack
Poor Preparation	The Russian troops were badly led and had insufficient weapons. Nearly a million soldiers were without rifles and many had no boots
Conditions in Russia	Fifteen million men were drafted into the army which meant that there were not enough left to run the factories or farm the land. 600 factories had to close
Transport system	There were not enough trains to keep the towns and army supplied with food. Food supplies dried up and so prices rose, but wages did not
Inflation	To pay for the war the government printed more money which caused the rouble to lose its value. Between 1914 and 1917 there was a 400% rise in inflation. This caused strikes and demonstrations
The Tsar takes charge	In August 1915 the Tsar took personal charge of the army. This was a mistake because he was a weak and incompetent commander. He now made himself personally responsible for Russia's military failures.
The Tsarina	In the absence of the Tsar the Tsarina (Alexandra) was left in charge of the government. Her German nationality caused people to mistrust her



Describe the influence of Rasputin

1. The Tsarina heavily relied upon Rasputin particularly in the selection of ministers
2. There were rumours that the pair were German agents seeking to undermine the war effort
3. The Tsar and Tsarina (following Rasputin's control of their son's haemophilia) refused to listen to the stories of his wild lifestyle
4. This weakened the reputation of the Tsar and Tsarina and shocked the nobles.
5. In December 1916 a small group, led by Prince Yusupov, assassinated Rasputin



Explain the causes of the February 1917 Revolution (Abdication of the Tsar)

1. Russia was difficult to govern
2. Problems with Tsar Nicholas' autocratic rule
3. Bloody Sunday
4. Failure of the 1905 Revolution to bring about change
5. Impact of WWI
6. Rasputin
7. Short term causes



Describe the short term causes that led to the February Revolution

1. By February 1917 Russia was in chaos.
2. Food and fuel shortages, together with temperatures of 35 degrees below freezing, led to growing discontent
3. Strikes became common as workers demanded higher wages and better conditions

Describe the events of the February 1917 Revolution

1. 23rd February – International Women's Day – Group of women marched through the streets of Petrograd to protest about the queues for food
2. They were joined by 90,000 strikers and protestors
3. 26 February – 250,000 workers went on strike
4. The Tsar ordered the army to clear the protestors from the streets
5. 27 February – The army refused and mutinied. Instead the army joined the protestors and demanded that the Duma take control of the government
6. 12 members of the Duma met to take control of the government. They called themselves the Provisional Government. They intended to rule until elections could take place for a new Duma
7. At the same time representatives of the workers and soldiers met and re-formed the Petrograd Soviet
8. The Tsar tried to return to Petrograd but soldiers stopped the train he was travelling on
9. The Tsar realised that he had no supporters and signed a decree of abdication
10. The throne passed to his brother Grand Duke Michael but he abdicated 24 hours later

Describe the main features and actions of the period of Dual Power

Provisional Government (led by Prince Lvov):	Petrograd Soviet:
Political prisoners were released	In reality this was the real source of power in Petrograd
Revolutionary exiles were allowed to return to Russia	They had 3000 elected members and the Provisional Government could not rule without its support
Free speech was announced and newspapers were allowed to print what they liked	Alexander Kerensky (an SR) was a member of both and so acted as a bridge between them
An 8 hour day was introduced for industrial workers	One of their first actions was to issue Order Number One which gave them control of the Russian armed forces
The Tsar's secret police (the Okhrana) was abolished	They announced that they would accept the rulings of the Provisional Government but only if they thought that they were appropriate
Equality for all was announced (irrespective of class, religion or nationality)	
The new Duma was to be elected by all	

Explain why the Provisional Government became increasingly unpopular

WWI	The PG wanted to support the allies and fight. In June 1917 Russia launched a major offensive but the advance failed and 60,000 Russians were killed. Soldiers began to desert in increasing numbers. Food and fuel shortages continued
Land	The peasants wanted to own their own land and took it from the nobles and the church. The PG wanted them to stop as they said it should be an issue for a newly elected government to decide in the future. The peasants ignored them and began to take land illegally



Explain why Lenin's popularity with the Russian people grew

1. In April 1917 Lenin returned from exile. On his arrival in Petrograd he delivered a major speech to the Bolsheviks (called the April Thesis)
2. In his April Thesis he promised the people Peace, Bread, Land and Freedom
3. Lenin told the Bolsheviks to prepare for a second revolution which came as a shock as many did not believe that the time was right
4. His slogan of 'All Power to the Soviets' and his April Thesis were popular with the Russian people

Describe the July Days

1. Many deserting soldiers and the Kronstadt sailors went to Petrograd where they joined with the Bolsheviks to demand an end to the Provisional Government
2. 100,000 were involved in rioting which lasted for three days
3. Kerensky (Minister of War) sent in troops to break up the demonstrators
4. 400 were killed or wounded and Lenin was forced to flee to Finland. Kerensky replaced Lvov as Prime Minister

Describe the events of the Kornilov Plot

1. In September 1917 Kornilov (Commander in Chief of the Army) attempted to overthrow the Provisional Government. This was because he wanted to continue the war with Germany without government interference
2. Kerensky did not have an army to defend Petrograd with and so was forced to give the Bolsheviks weapons. This force became known as the Red Guard
3. The Bolsheviks managed to stop Kornilov and save the Provisional Government but they refused to hand back their guns
4. In September the Bolsheviks secured a majority in the Petrograd Soviet. As a result of the Kornilov Plot they were now a strong political force



Explain why the Bolsheviks were able to seize power in October 1917

Success of Lenin	Role of Trotsky	Failures of Provisional Government
The party was well organised and efficiently led	Trotsky led a disciplined armed force (called the Red Guard) to back up their demands for change	Would not end WWI
The Bolsheviks were the only party to offer the people what they wanted (Peace, Bread, Land and Freedom)	Trotsky took charge of the actual days of the revolution	Would not organise land reform and tried to stop the peasants taking land
Lenin convinced his party that the time was right for a revolution	Trotsky directed the troops who undertook the Bolshevik seizure of power	
He published dozens of books and articles adopting the ideas of Marx		
He founded 'Pravda' the Bolshevik newspaper to help spread the party message		
He was a gifted speaker and possessed the ability to tell people what they wanted to hear		

Describe the Bolshevik seizure of power

1. Autumn 1917 – the peasants tried to grab more land
2. Lenin returns from exile in disguise and convinces his party that the time was right for the revolution
3. Trotsky was made head of the Military Revolutionary Committee
4. Night of 24-25 October – The Red Guard took control of key points of Petrograd
5. Red Guards stormed the Winter Palace
6. They arrested members of the Provisional Government as they sat around a table. There was no resistance
7. The next day Lenin announced the creation of a new Bolshevik government



Explain how well Lenin established Bolshevik rule after the seizure of power:

Describe the actions of Sovnarkom

- This was set up to manage the running of the state
- It was a group of 25 members
- Lenin was the chairman, Trotsky was the Commissar for war and Stalin was the Commissar for Nationalities
- During November and December 1917 they passed a series of laws which laid the foundations for the new Russia:
- Peace talks were opened with Germany to end the war
- Land which had belonged to the Tsar, church and nobility was re-distributed
- Factory workers were to work a minimum 48 hour week
- All non-Bolshevik newspapers were closed down
- A secret police force called the Cheka was set up
- The Bolshevik party was renamed the Communist Party
- All other political parties were made illegal

What was the Constituent Assembly?

- The Provisional Government had arranged for elections to a new parliament called the Constituent Assembly
- Lenin allowed the elections to take place in order to maintain support
- The Bolsheviks came second and the Social Revolutionaries gained the highest percentage of votes
- In January 1918 Lenin sent troops to dissolve it on its first day

Describe the Treaty of Brest Litovk

- Lenin had to withdraw from WWI as he promised
- In December 1917 representatives met with the German government
- It became clear that Russia was going to have to pay a heavy price for peace but the Bolsheviks feared the consequences of continuing Russia's involvement in the war
- On the 3rd March 1918 the Treaty of Brest Litovk was signed
- Russia lost 27% of its farmland and 26% of its population
- Russia lost its most valuable industrial land and 26% of their railways
- They had to pay a fine of 3 billion Roubles to Germany

UNIT 2: 1918-1921

What was the Russian Civil war?

- In the summer of 1918 Civil War broke out between the Reds (Bolsheviks) and the whites (who opposed the Bolsheviks)
- They were called the Whites because white was the traditional colour of the Tsar

Explain why the Bolsheviks faced opposition

Monarchists	Wanted to see a return of the Tsar
Kerenskyists	Wanted a return of the Constituent Assembly
Landowners	Wanted their land back from the peasants
Foreign Countries	Did not want to Russia to leave their side in WWI and were annoyed that Russia was not paying back the Tsar's debts



Explain why the Bolsheviks won the Civil War

REDS:	WHITES:
The reds had a geographical advantage as the centre of the country including the industrial cities of Petrograd and Moscow	The white armies were spread over a large area which made it difficult to stay in contact with one another and keep their forces supplied. The reds could pick off white forces one at a time
The Reds had control of the railway network which enabled them to move their troops and supplies quickly	The whites did not have control of these areas
The reds were a united fighting force with one aim: to stay in power	The whites were not united and operated as independent armies. They had many different aims
Trotsky was made Chairman of the Supreme War Council and he re-organised the Red army. He implemented a harsh regimented order. Capital punishment was introduced for desertion or disloyalty. He proved to be a brilliant leader and won the respect of the troops	In contrast the white army suffered from low morale and mass desertions
Conscription was introduced for all men aged 18-40	
Trotsky employed the best officers from the Tsar's former army. Family members were taken hostage to ensure loyalty	
Lenin introduced the policy of War Communism in order to keep the Red Army controlled with food and weapons. The state nationalised major industry and controlled the production and distribution of goods.	

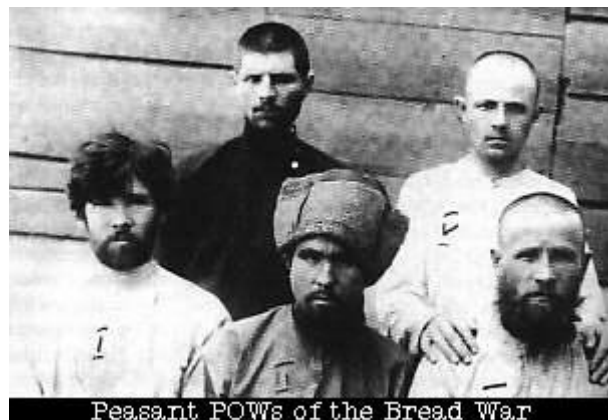
Explain why War Communism was unpopular

Towns	Countryside
Lenin sent in his own managers to operate factories	Peasants were forced to grow more food
Strict discipline was imposed on workers	They refused to work harder as they were not paid a fair price
The death penalty was introduced for strikers	Therefore Lenin ordered requisition squads to seize the food
People were prevented from leaving the cities	Those found hoarding food were punished
Prices rose and this inflation made the rouble lose its value. Bartering replaced money	Peasants did not want to hand over surplus food and so grew less
	The result was famine on a massive scale



Describe the work of the Cheka

- This was the Bolshevik secret police
- It arrested, executed and tortured anyone who appeared disloyal to the Bolsheviks
- Hundreds of Bolshevik opponents were executed in the red Terror
- They shot the Tsar and his family to undermine the whites in the Civil War
- Their bodies were cut up and acid was poured over them before they were buried. This was to make them unrecognisable
- The Cheka became more and more brutal. Any person showing any signs of opposition was arrested and shot without trial nor sent to work in labour camps
- It is estimated that they killed more than 250,000 people



Describe how the Bolsheviks established their rule after the Civil War

<p>CPSU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolshevik party was renamed Communist Party of the Soviet Union • In theory power lay with the Central Committee • In practise power lay with smaller committees that could make decisions faster • These were called the Politburo and the Orgburo • The Politburo made important decisions (Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin) • The Orgburo carried out these decisions (led by Stalin)
<p>Comintern</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created by Lenin in 1919 • To organise Communist revolutions across Europe • In 1920 the Red Army invaded Poland to start this • They were defeated and this convinced many leaders that the plans should wait
<p>Propaganda and Censorship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To spread the Communist message it was vital to censor newspapers • Books and films were only allowed if they carried the 'right' messages • Posters became important in a country that could not read or write • They sent out agitprop – Propaganda trains to explain Communism and the party message

Unit 3: 1921-1924

Describe the problems Lenin faced in 1921

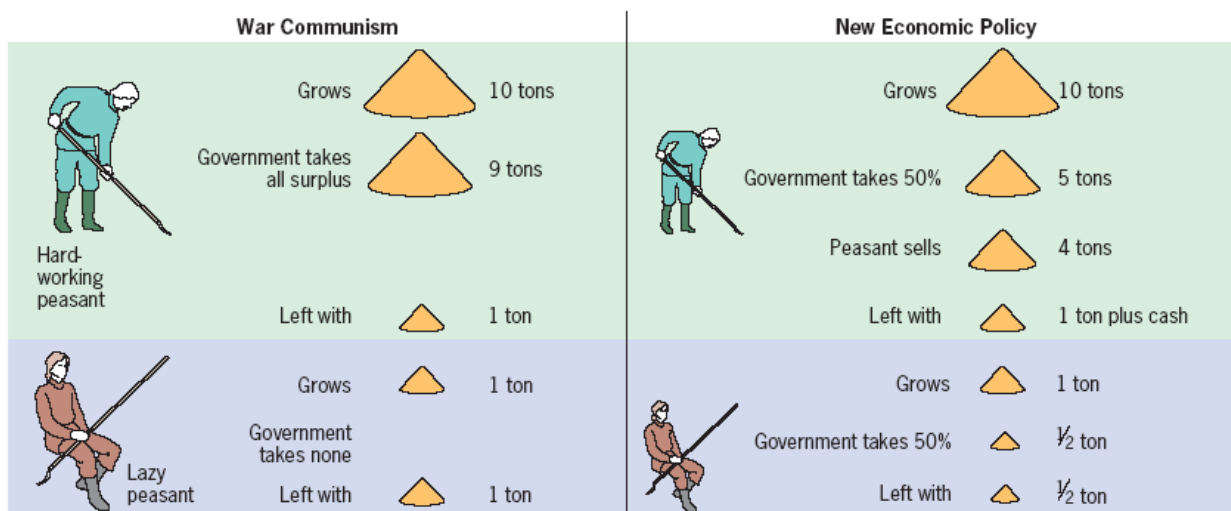
- War Communism had destroyed the economy and Civil War had drained the country of its resources
- There was a sharp decline in industrial production
- 5 million died in a famine. Many turned to cannibalism
- Therefore opposition to Lenin's government grew
- In 1921 workers in Petrograd went on strike, by February they were joined by the sailors at Kronstadt
- They demanded better conditions
- These used to be Lenin's most loyal supporters
- The Kronstadt rising was put down violently, 10000 men were killed
- This convinced Lenin that War Communism had to be abandoned and replaced by the New Economic Policy (NEP)

Describe how the New Economic Policy worked

- Peasants would pay a small fixed amount of grain in tax each year
- Any surplus grain could be sold
- Small factories were allowed to make a profit
- Traders could make and sell goods at a profit. These were called 'Nepmen'

How successful was the New Economic Policy?

Successful:	Not Successful:
Food production increased and brought an end to the famine	Many in the party saw this as a betrayal of Communist ideals. They disliked the idea of allowing workers to make a profit. They saw it as a retreat to Capitalism
Industry recovered slowly	The speed of agricultural recovery was not matched by industrial recovery
There was a variety of goods on sale in the shops	An increase in food production resulted in a fall in the price of food
The introduction of a new Rouble helped to control inflation	Prices of industrial goods rose due to the scarcity of goods



Did life improve under the Communists?

Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women were made equal in the workplace • A new Marriage Law made it legal for men over 18 and women over 16 to marry • Divorce was made easier • Abortion on demand was introduced • Progress was slow as traditional attitudes were hard to break down
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lenin saw the Orthodox church as a centre of resistance • He recognised that he could not ban religion outright • Therefore he adopted a middle way • People were allowed freedom of belief and worship but church property was seized and priests had to pay high taxes • The teaching of religion in schools was banned
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A massive literacy programme was launched to help people understand the ideas of the party • New schools were built • Komosol – Was set up to encourage the growth of Communist ideas amongst the young
Cultural Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new emphasis on art for the people. This was reflected in the designs of buildings, streets, fabrics, cloths and furniture • Artists were encouraged to work in teams • Orchestras did away with conductors • New Communist films spread party propaganda. The Russian film industry was one of the most innovative in the world • The film 'October' portrayed the people as the decisive factor in the Bolshevik seizure of power • Art portrayed Lenin as the hero of the revolution

Describe how relations with other countries improved

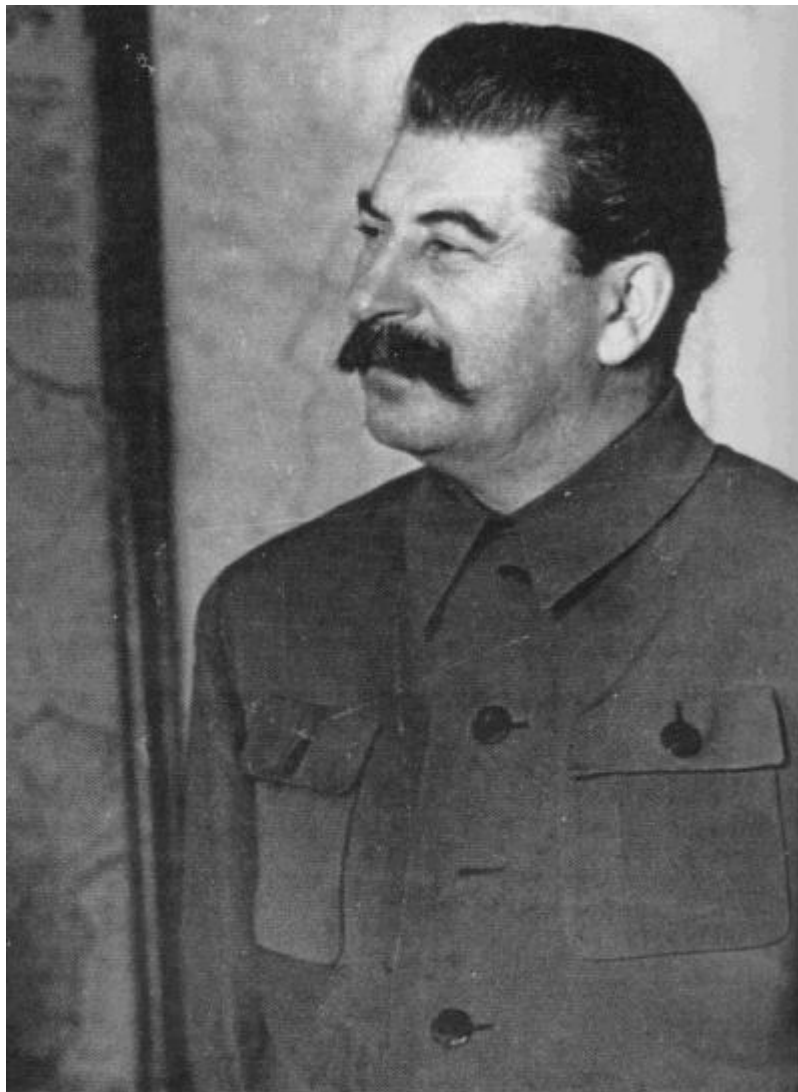
- Countries began to recognise the Communist government and began to trade with Russia
- In April 1922 Russia signed the Treaty of Rapallo with Germany establishing friendly relations
- Trade agreements were signed with Britain and France

Describe who Lenin wanted to succeed him

- From 1922 Lenin's health began to fail
- He died in 1924
- In December 1922 he dictated his Testament detailing the strengths and weaknesses of the men who might succeed him
- He came to the conclusion that he should not be replaced by one man
- He felt that Trotsky was the most gifted leader but that he was too arrogant
- Stalin was considered to be an unsuitable leader. He recommended that he was removed from his posts.

Explain how Stalin became the next leader

Divide and Rule	Stalin joined with Kamenev and Zinoviev to discredit Trotsky and block his chances of success
Funeral	Stalin lied to Trotsky about the date of the funeral. This made Trotsky look disrespectful. Stalin, on the other hand, played a leading part in the proceedings and was seen as chief mourner
Removal of Trotsky	In 1926 Trotsky was expelled from the Politburo and the following year from the Communist party
Removal of Zinoviev and Kamenev	Stalin no longer needed them and used their objections to the NEP as an excuse to remove them from the Politburo. Stalin replaced them with his own supporters



Was Lenin a successful leader of Russia?

YES	NO
He managed to secure the Bolshevik takeover of power. He was the ideology behind it and the inspiration	Many Historians say Lenin was a harsh leader who used brutal force to repress and control people (Cheka) Under Lenin Russia operated as a one party state which had a secret police force and banned opposition
He restored political, economic and social stability to Russia in his final years	Historians argue that Lenin's cruel regime actually set the tone for Stalin's purges in the 1930'
In 1924 Russia changed it's name to the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) in honour of the important role that the Soviets (led by Lenin) had played in Russia	Lenin left no clear instructions before his death as to who was to succeed him. He had suggested a collective leadership would be best but had not devised instructions on how this would happen. He had not trained a successor. Therefore the power struggle that went on in the years after 1924 meant party leaders like Stalin concentrated only on securing their own positions and not the care of the Russian people
When he was in power Lenin had played a central role in directing affairs. He had made unpopular decisions like War Communism but this had helped the Bolsheviks to win the Civil War. His decision to abandon War Communism in favour of the NEP may have been unpopular with party radicals but it stopped Russia from collapsing.	Lenin had not left clear ideas on the future of the Communist party when he died. This resulted in a long struggle between Trotsky and Stalin.
Thousands of people queued to pay their respects to Lenin after his death and he was embalmed.	
He had transformed the idea of Marxism into Communism. Without his ideas the revolution may never have succeeded	