

## Specific Test Items Regarding Chapter 18

1. Role of Provisional Government and the realities which caused its inevitable collapse:
  - a. Nature of revolutions in general
  - b. Lack of true representation
  - c. Some bad decisions
  - d. Pressure from Bolsheviks

**Power without responsibility v.  
responsibility without power**

2. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
  - a. Positive aspects for Bolsheviks
  - b. Negative aspects for Bolsheviks
3. Role of “Bloody Sunday” October 1905: The beginning of the end?
4. How the Bolsheviks get into power = how they stay in power
  - a. not bound by electoral results (See vote for Const Assembly)
  - b. Lenin does not necessarily follow Marxist philosophies (spontaneity of working class)
  - c. Necessity of a “professional” revolutionary party
  - d. Stay in power yet promise national autonomy

- 5. Constant changing of policies based on political expediency**
  - a. War Communism 1917 to 1921**
  - b. New Economic Policy 1921 to 1926**
  - c. Five Year Plans under Stalin**
  
- 6. Stalinism: Dictatorship**
  - a. Roots in Russian history- force**
  - b. Uses certain elements of Marxism**
  - c. Lenin as model of “Machiavellianism”**
  - d. Method of eliminating inside rivals (Trotsky)**
    - i. “Permanent Revolution”**
    - ii. “Socialism in One Country”**
  - e. Method of safeguarding nation**
  - f. Method of staying in power**
  - g. Overwhelming bureaucratic structure**
  - h. Five Year Plan = Purges = Collectivization**
  
- 7. Thus, Marxist – Leninist Theory only becomes a justification / legitimization of Communist Party power and dictatorship**

**Essays: Choose 1 (30 Points)**

1. "1914 - 1918 marks a turning point in the intellectual and cultural history of Europe."

Defend, refute, or modify this statement with reference to the generation before and the generation after the First World War.

2. "The Treaty of Vienna (1815) was a more realistic accommodation to the post-Napoleonic period than was the Versailles settlement (1919) to the post-First World War period."

Decide the merits of the statement above and in a well-developed argument support your decision with a carefully reasoned analysis of the events mentioned.

3. "The Tsarist regime fell in 1917 because it had permitted tremendous change and progress in some areas while trying to maintain a political order that had outlived its time."

Assess the validity of this statement as an explanation of the abdication of Nicholas II in 1917.

4. Compare and contrast the French Jacobins' use of state power to achieve revolutionary goals during the Terror (1793 to 1794) with Stalin's use of state power to achieve revolutionary goals in the Soviet Union during the period 1928 to 1939.