Chapter 14, Section 1
GUIDED READING

A. Possible responses:

1. Autocratic policies, harsh measures, and resistance to change inflamed the masses.

2. Grueling working conditions, miserably low wages, and child labor, as well as the workers’ low standard of living, lack of political power, the enormous gap between the rich and poor, led to civil unrest and strife.

3. Russia’s losses sparked unrest at home, revealed the czar’s weaknesses, and led to revolt in the middle of the war.

4. provoked a wave of strikes and violence across the country and forced Czar Nicholas II to promise more freedom and create the Duma, Russia’s first parliament

5. revealed weaknesses of czarist rule and military leadership; destroyed morale of Russian soldiers, who mutinied, deserted, and ignored orders

6. forced the czar, Nicholas II, to abdicate his throne; allowed Duma to set up provisional government

7. toppled provisional government and gave power to Bolsheviks

8. caused millions of deaths from fighting and famine; showed that Bolsheviks were able both to seize power and to maintain it; crushed opposition to Bolshevik rule

9. centralized power and unified country

10. Marx’s ideas formed the basis of the revolutionary government.

11. led the Bolshevik revolution and restored peace and order

12. helped negotiate Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and commanded the Red Army during civil war

B. Possible responses:

- Proletariat: the workers
- Rasputin: influential adviser to the Czarina (wife of Nicholas II) who opposed reform
- Provisional government: a temporary government after the fall of the czar
- Soviet: local council of workers, peasants, and soldiers
- Communist Party: a revolutionary party following the teachings of Marx and Lenin