Critical read the last paragraph of, "The Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism" by Benito Mussolini (on the back of your Political/Economic Systems sheet)

What is the role of the state (gov) under Fascism?



Karl Marx, the father of Communism

Criticized the social inequalities of his time

Industrial Revolution create two classes:

• working class (proletariat) → sell their labor power

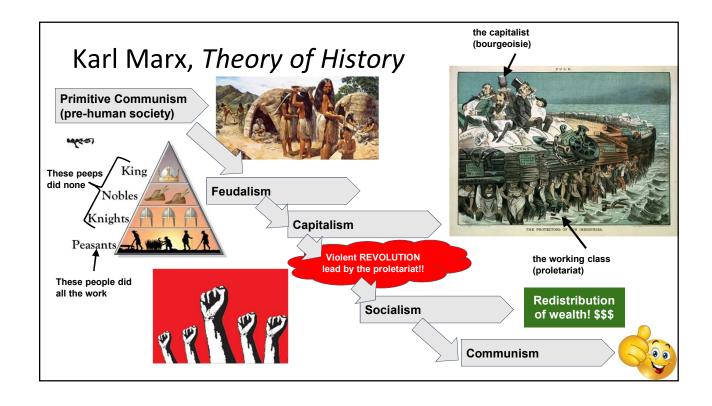






 Capitalist (bourgeoisie) → own the means of production







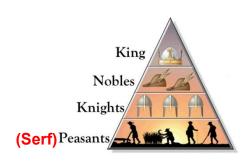
Flip your notes to the black

Divide into 3 sections

Pre-Revolution	Revolution of 1917	Post-Revolution

1900: Government in Russia

- AbsoluteMonarch: Tsar
- Feudalism





1900: Economy in Russia

- State directed **Westernization** (become more like Western Europe)
- State directed **Industrialization** in the late 19th- early 20th Century
 - Coal, textile and oil industries
 - In cities only countryside was still focused on agriculture
 - 80% of the population was peasants



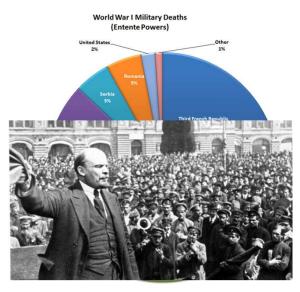


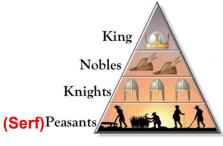
1900: Society in Russia

- Nobility: large landowners. Largely westernized.
- Growing Middle Class in industrialized cities
- Majority of the population is peasants (serf)
 - Owned their land but...
 - Poor, uneducated
 - •NOT westernized (traditional religion, dress, language, etc.)
- Factory workers 5% of the population
 - Face all the same problems as all working classes in Industrial nations but
 - Labor unions & political parties do not exist
 - MANY strikes
- 1905 Revolt:
 - Violently suppressed but led to...
 - Some changes (created a parliament, made labor unions legal)

1917 Communist Revolution

- ❖ Sparked by WW1
 - **>** Soldiers deserted
 - ➤ Factory workers seized factories
 - ➤ Peasants seized land
- Bolsheviks (Russian Socialists) seized power
 - ➤ Led by Vladimir Lenin
 - ➤ 3 years of civil war..





After the Revolution: Government in Russia

- Politically: One Party
 Communist Rule
 - Lenin followed by Joseph Stalin (and so on)
 - Use of Propaganda/ controlled media
 - Suppression of all opposition
 - Especially under Stalin



After the Revolution: Society in Russia

- Mass education (especially for peasants)
- Laws declaring equality for women.
- Suppression of Religion (E. Orthodox Christianity)



The Great Purge

- Also know as, "the Great Terror"
- Large scale purge (killing) of the Communist Party, government official, repression of the peasants, and Red Army leadership
- Widespread police surveillance, suspicion of "saboteurs", imprisonment and arbitrary execution
- Estimated 600,000 to 3 million or even more were killed



After the Revolutions: Economy in Russia

- Government ownership of industry
- Five Year Plans
 - Communist Party plans to develop industry completely government directed
 - · Led to significant economic growth
- Collectivization of Agriculture
 - Wealthy peasants (kulaks) imprisoned or killed
 - · Government seized all land
 - Peasants strongly resisted
 - Disastrous consequences → famine



Famine

- Crops were sold to the gov't at fixed prices
- Drought
- Estimate 7-9 millions died

