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Long term consequences of the russian revolution

by Kara Tang The October Revolution has largely affected Russia- Some of the long-term consequences have even affected the way Russia is today. Lenin speaks at a meeting in Sverdlov Square in Moscow. There were many short-term consequences after the end of the October revolution, each change leading to a different change that generally helped the country develop. Shortly after the October revolution, the Bolsheviks came to power and were respected among society, the citizens would vote for them in the elections. On 15 December 1917 (a month after the revolution, according to the calendar we are now using), an armistice (peace document) was signed between Russia and Germany, or rather between Russia and the Russian Socialist Federation (RSFSR). This enabled Russia to get out of World War I and continue to develop their country while committed to Marxism. Bolshevik power consolidation also led to the creation of Cheka. On December 20, 1917, the first Cheka was founded, Cheka is a security force for the Communist Party Bolsheviks. Cheka is the first successful Soviet state security organization, by the end of the 1918 there were a few hundred Chekas scattered throughout the state. Around that time, banks also nationalized, allowing the economic state of Russia to be balanced. Later, in January 1918, the All Russian Constituent Assembly was established, it is a constitutional body that is recognized as the first democratically elected legislative body in Russian. In short, the first government that was elected by the citizens rather than already elected by the royal family or the provisional government. Because the armistice was not enough, the Bolsheviks later decided to sign the Treaty of Brest Litovsk on March 3, 1918, to officially end their participation in the First World War. Unfortunately, a Civil war began within Russia, it was between the Bolsheviks (red, communist) and the anti-Bolsheviks (White) in the period of 1918 – 1920, killing more than 15 million people in the country. After the civil war ended in Russia, the Bolsheviks continued to consolidate power, it could be said that the war between the Bolsheviks and the anti-Bolsheviks helped Russia together, and allowed Lenin to possess even more power than before (around 1921–1924). After this war there was also new economic policy, because of the large number of deaths extra farmland was distributed among the farmers, while factors were given to the workers. The October Revolution has made many changes to Russia, as a result of this revolution, the government and the controlling party was taken over by the Bolsheviks, making Russia in a communist state. said, this revolution pushed Russia out of World War I, eventually pandering much land to Germany- this still has an impact on Russia. As one of the most powerful of the Bolsheviks, Vladimir Lenin died on January 21, 1924, came the rise of Stalin, bringing Stalin to power. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was an important historical event of the 20th century and was also a great revolution. The Russian Revolution widely spread Karl Marx's economic idea of communism. As we now know, communism has not worked out in history, but in the 1900s it was a very popular idea. The Russian Revolution had many results that were good and bad. Positive: The Russian Revolution of 1917 had many negative results, but it also had some positive results. A positive result is that the tsarist rule comes to an end and gives say to the workers and farmers. This is also a negative effect because communism replaces tsarist rule. After the revolution, Lenin created free education throughout Russia. Children learned communist ideas, but they were still educated about the world. Another positive effect was that Lenin made the eight-hour working day, which greatly improved working conditions. Negative: As you can see, the Russian Revolution had many positive effects on Russia, but it also had many negative effects on the world. A negative effect was the spread of communism around the world, which was the reason for World War II. Another negative effect was that 15 million people died after the Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks Russia. After the revolution, people's freedom was lost and people could not read, write or say what they wanted. People were also not allowed to celebrate religion because religious leaders were murdered and churches were destroyed. Every revolution has causes and consequences, so what were the consequences of the Russian Revolution? The first and most important consequence, since it led to all other consequences, of the Russian Revolution is the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II. After his abdication, there were many arguments as to whether or not Russia should withdraw from the war. Russia eventually withdrew from the war, just as the Bolsheviks, a socialist group, wanted. Russia was to sign the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, presented by the Central Powers, on 3 March 1918. This treaty contained hard conditions, such as Russia which gave up much of its country. After the abdication of Nicholas II, the Bolsheviks seemed to possess great power, with Vladimir Lenin as leader. Lenin is an important key to the second consequence, namely the transformation of Russia into a communist country. Vladimir Lenin was one of the main leaders of the Bolshevik party, which was a political party that believed in socialism. Lenin was accepted by the people Russia because he promised them peace by the end of the war. Lenin stood up and pleaded for two points he wrote on the way back to Russia of his exile to Switzerland. These two were the end of war and the replacement of the provisional government by the Soviet. The provisional government consisted of the remnants of the Duma, the Russian government that was previously suspended by the tsar, so it was mainly made up of the upper class. The Soviets, on the other hand, were revolutionary councils. The Russian people saw Lenin as their path to freedom, they didn't know he wanted to stop the revolution, make it his own and captivate the freedom of the people. While Lenin fought for communism and peace, others objected to his thought. The objections of those people led to the division of Russia in the Reds, the Bolsheviks and others who agreed with Lenin, and the Whites, who disagreed with him. The Whites launched campaigns in 1919 that could threaten the disaster of the Russian Revolution. A civil war broke out between the Reds and the Whites. The Whites had Aleksandr Kolchak, a Russian naval commander, as their supreme ruler. During the civil war, the Russian allies wanted to help the Whites in the hope of getting Russia back into the war. However, the Allies did not care too much about Russia, as the Civil War took place towards the end of The First World War, a period when the leaders believed they had too much to deal with to regulate the internal situation of Russia. Moreover, the Whites, who consisted of generals, underestimated the Reds' ability to fight and resist. Thus the Whites had an army of 250,000 soldiers at the time, while the Whites had a massive army of five million soldiers, led by Leon Trotsky. The Reds eventually won the Civil War, but their victory did not depend on the difference in the number of soldiers alone, because the Bolshevik army was much more organized than the Army of the Whites. This Civil War has caused the death of ten million lives, a shocking number for a person who promised to end the war, like Lenin. Here's a video that has further explanations about the Russian Civil War: Vladimir Lenin, along with the Bolsheviks, was the reason why Russia turned into a communist country. Communism is a political theory descended from Karl Marx, a German political philosopher and economist. Marx's theory was that all the properties of a country should be public, nothing should be owned by one person. The theory also states that every person in that communist country should work and be paid to their abilities. The Bolsheviks were able to turn Russia into a communist country and destroy capitalism that took place earlier. That system of communism collapsed in the late 1980s and early 1990s, causing it to last years. Last but not least, the Russian people went from the hand of a monarch, Tsar Nicholas II, to a group of people who applied terror to get what they the Bolsheviks. An example of this is the Bolsheviks who execute Nicholas II, his wife and his five children, even after the Tsar had abdicated the throne. Russia would not come out of this terror any time soon, for after Lenin's death Joseph Stalin followed his faith gratingly. The Bolshevik Here is a summarized list of the short-term consequences of the Russian Revolution: - Nicholas II's abdication. - The tsar rule ended and a republic was established. - The execution of Nicholas II, his wife and his five children by the Bolsheviks. - The Bolshevik party that Russia took over in October 1917. - Russia that turns in a communist country: o Farmlands were distributed to farmers. o Factories were given to workers. o The banks were nationalized, thus a national council led the country's economy. - Russia withdrew from the First World War and had to sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk that gave land to Germany. As for the long-term consequences, they are the following: - The Russian Civil War between the Reds (the Bolsheviks) and the whites (the anti-Bolsheviks) that took place between 1918 and 1920. Fifteen million people died as a result of the conflict and famine. - The Soviet Union which was run by Stalin. - The Russian economy declined, causing skilled workers to flee the country. - Lenin applied terror. The Gulag is a method Lenin used to use terror. The Gulag was a vast, cruel and cruel network of prison camps for criminal and political prisoners. - The Cold War, which took place between 1947 and 1991. This war was mainly between the Western World and the Communist world, which was led by the Soviet Union. This Cold War was a constant state of political and military tension between these two worlds. Worlds.

