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## Communism vs capitalism worksheet answers

This information was part of the existing History Classroom Content written in 2003 and has been slightly updated to meet the needs of the new curriculum, but further updates will be made in 2010. The difference between capitalism and the communist capitalist system is that democratic property is privately owned, driven by a free enterprise department that distributes the unaccounted education and healthcare provided by private institutions: the upper classes, Middle-class and working-class papers focus on the lives of individuals and the working class, and their progress in the government's system of life-communism cannot equally distribute the education and health care provided by state media led and owned by state media not owned by state-owned enterprises owned by totalitarian property: all members of society are focused on this capitalism and the progress of communities opposed to communism. The ideology of capitalism requires freedom when people compete with each other, and achieving greater things should hinder the economy that communist ideologies need each other when governments work together as equals, because governments should not interfere with individual rights by better utilizing individual rights. They achieve greater things that no one else should have more than anyone else - everyone's needs have central control of economic overallism, which equally important governments must make sure everyone's needs are met: a political system in which governments have full control over public and private life and the actions of its citizens. Free Enterprise: The freedom of private companies to operate for profit without government interference. Why did communism begin in Russia? The beginning of Russian communism can be attributed to the severe inequalities of 19th century life. Communism developed in the thoughts of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and gained popularity among Russian workers due to the many difficulties it faced through chart rule. It was an ideology that guaranteed workers the end of hardship and the opportunity for political and social equality. For this reason, workers support this ideology, the overthrow of the Chart regime, and the course of Russian history has changed forever. Because this section is detailed, it is divided into 3 pages using page navigation to the right or bottom of the page. Give up your background: Step down from your governing position. Give up the crown. Until the early 20th century, Russia was one of the most advanced countries in Europe. It was still ruled by the char under nine orders, and in most cases I lived in poverty. In 1905, attempts were made to overthrow the Old Order, but success was limited. Dissatisfaction has grown, especially since the tsar decided to take part in World War I. The Russian army was not ready and the war effort exacerbated the problem. In March 1917, a riot of workers forced the car to give up. Royal Family, Romanov. Front row: Alexei. Center, left to right: Maria, Charina Alexandra, Tsar Nicholas, Anastasia. Back row: Olga, Tatania. Source: Anyajo.tripod.com new interim government has proven it cannot stabilize the country. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin led the revolution in November 1917, replacing the interim government with the communist Bolshevik Party. The Soviet Union (as Russia is known) developed into one of the most powerful countries in the world, began a long-term power struggle with the United States during the Cold War, and Russia challenged the United States and other capitalist worlds. This confrontation ended in 1990 with the collapse of communism and the collapse of the Soviet Union. The old order before the revolution, Russia was an absolute monarch, a great empire in the car. It was large in both land size and population. By 1914, Russia had a population of 165 million. It was mostly agricultural, as industrialization began in the late 1800s and was slower than many other European countries. Russian society was loosely divided into four groups. These were the ruling class (aristocracy), the upper classes (priests), the commercial or middle class, the popular (workers and peasants). Tsar Nicholas II was an absolute emperor with infinite political power. The upper classes owned most of the land, but there was no political word. There was no parliament and no political parties were allowed. The media and books were subject to state censorship. This drove all opposition parties underground, and in the 19th century there were many secret societies dedicated to political reform or revolution. The Tsarnaev's secret police, Okrana, frequently infiltrated and spied on these organizations. Serf: A medieval farm worker who belonged to a landlord and couldn't leave the land where he worked. The majority of the Russian population was poor, uneducated and powerless to change their conditions. The State and the higher privileged class used them severely. A large part of the farmers consisted of sea bass. These were farmers or peasants who worked the land of the aristocracy and the legal property of the landowners they worked for. They had no rights and were forbidden to leave the landlord, who could order him to do whatever he chose. In the 1860s, The Char Alexander II moved to find other works, liberating perch so that they could become free farmers. Some stayed in rural areas as farmers or farmers, but I decided to go to an urban area to become a wage worker at a development plant. But according to tradition, sea bass had to be bought to liberate them. The state government claimed that because it had liberated the perch, it bought them from the aristocracy and demanded reimbursement. For many farmers, this demand could not be met. They never earned enough, and many of them continued to live in desperate poverty. Without their own land, they still had to work for others to survive. In the 1897 census, these figures provide a good idea of what the social structure of the char Russia looks like: the ruling class (the char, the courts, the government) 0.5% upper class (nobles, senior clergy, military officers) 12% commercial class (traders, factory owners, financiers) 1.5% (factory workers and small businessmen) farmers 82% industrialization began the industrialization process from the early 19th century. Russia lagged behind. The big reason is that the plant lacked the labor available. Serf was still tied to the ground, so he was not free to use it as a labor for the new industry. Real industrialization was only possible when the farmmen were liberated to move and work in urban areas. For this reason, Russia's economic development has far behind the rest of Europe. The Russian government has taken steps to catch up. Millions of rubles were borrowed from European banks to establish the main industry, and many British and French companies were invited to build and operate factories in Russia. The small but important working class began to develop as freed perch increased cheap labor in factories. They lived in terrible conditions and received little remuneration. Along with the repressive rule of the Charist regime, this exploitation created fertile ground for misery and strikes. Bloody Sunday, January 1905. Source: Academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu Charist regime could not handle the pressure of public discontent. To increase Russia's size and influence, the tsar launched an imperialist war to try to move away from internal problems. The first war took place in 1904-1905 and another in 1914. The war was disastrous, and instead of distracting the public, it made the car unhappy. In both cases they propelled the country into a revolution. In the 1904-1905 war, Russia suffered a severe military defeat against Japan. The economy has stagnated, prices have risen and labor unrest has increased. On January 20, 1905, a procession of workers from the state of the church marched to the Winter Palace of the Char in St. Petersburg, where they were handed a petition requesting political prisoners, constitutional council meetings, and eight-hour working days. Fearing an attack on the palace, a security guard was opened on the march. Hundreds were killed, and the incident became known as Bloody Sunday. Douma: The Russian Parliament was convened by Tsar Nicholas II after the 1905 revolution. Amnesty: Formal pardon or forgiveness for political crimes. After the bloody Sunday massacre, civil wars and strikes took place across the country. In St. Petersburg (which was re-called Petrograd in 1914), the Soviet Union or the Workers' Council came to power. In October, Tsar Nicholas II had to propose some of the reforms outlined in the October statement. These reforms included the form of a parliamentary government along European lines called the Douma. Then the opposition withdrew. But Tsar Nicholas was not prepared to lay power so easily. He constantly manipulated the douma to disband when it offended him, and gradually reduced the number of people who could vote until the douma consisted only of representative and aristocrats. Nevertheless, there were some improvements between 1906 and 1911. The economy grew and led to gradual improvements in living standards, and wealthy farmers were offered bank loans. But most of the reforms raised by the October statement were very short-lived, overshadowed by Russia's experience of World War I, and the Russians, tired and hungry for the 1917 revolution, were ready. After the 1905 revolution failed to bring real reform, it became clear that there was no parliamentary path to freedom in Russia. Opposition to the Tsar regime in 1881-1914 was authoritarianly ruled by Russia's tsar and political parties were not allowed, but that did not prevent organized opposition. Russian repression simply forced political resistance underground. Opposition to the char can be divided into three main groups: peasant revolutionaries made up of populism or narodniks, and social revolutionaries who wanted power in the hands of farmers. Socialists or Social Democrats who wanted power in the hands of city workers. Reformers or progressives who want to defend the tsarnaev because his power is limited by elections and the Constitution. 1. Populism (Narodnik) Russian populism dates from the 1870s. It was a revolutionary movement that believed that the peasant mass of the population represented Russia's future. Narodnik opposed the char and industrialization, and rather than follow the capitalist system in Western Europe, he wanted Russia to establish a cooperation regime based on agriculture. Narodnik could not convince farmers to adopt a revolutionary program. As a result of their campaign, many Narodnik relied on violence as the only means of removing the char, which also failed. 2. 1902 Social Revolutionaries. Farmers Another party, social revolutionaries, was formed. They combined violent actions of the people's will, an extremist group in Narodnik, and their efforts to mobilize farmers into mass action. It was very popular with farmers with the slogan of all lands and became an important political force in the Russian Revolution. 3. The Socialists of the Social Democrats followed Karl Marx's ideas. They believed that the interests of the working class should guide society, and their goal was to overthrow the capitalist system for this purpose. The Socialists wanted workers to control factories and share profits fairly among themselves, not industries owned by wealthy minorities who paid workers exploitative wages, but to make greater profits for themselves. Russia's leading Socialist Party, the Social Democrats, was founded in 1898 under the leadership of George Plehanov, the father of Russian Marxism. Soon, serious differences between lawmakers appeared, and in 1903, the two-member party split. The majority were Mensheviks, a minority group led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. 5. Mensheviks are literally the majority. When the Social Democrats split in 1903, minority groups were called bolsheviks and the majority were mensheviks. Menshevik believed that the Socialist Party should be a mass organization open to anyone. They didn't want to push the government out of the armed forces, but they thought workers' conditions could be improved by eddying changes within the existing national framework. In this way, a socialist society will develop or develop peacefully in the Democratic Republic. 6. The Bolsheviks literally minorities. When the Social Democrats split in 1903, minority groups were called bolsheviks and the majority were mensheviks. The Bolsheviks were trying to overthrow the government to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat (the masses, workers), a society dominated by the masses (workers and peasants). The Bolsheviks were well organized, and Lenin was an outstanding spokesman. Nevertheless, they were surprised by the March 1917 revolution that began spontaneously. Lenin and other leaders were abroad, and the Bolsheviks could not take the opportunity to take power. When the next revolution broke out in November, they were ready to take the lead under Lenin's leadership. 7. The reformist (Liberal) middle class was not a strong force in Russia, but they were strong enough to press the char. Liberal policies focused on achieving political and social change through reform rather than the destruction of the Charist regime. The tsar will still be in power, but there will be a constitution and an elected parliament to prevent the tsar's rule. Congress At least part of the political power held by the tsar. In 1902, reformers gathered to form a political party called Liberation. The party helped form the Constitutional Democratic Party (Kadetz) in 1905. Cades became an important political force in Russia. Despite the douma's establishment after the 1905 revolution, the failure of the 1905 revolution and the dictatorship of the Char remained. Banned parties were recognized and newspapers allowed, but actual political power still lay with the char. He manipulated the Douma as he wanted, limiting any democratic power. It became clear that freedom would only be achieved through drastic measures, even violence. Soviet Union: The Striking/Revolutionary Council, originally elected by Russian workers during the 1905 Revolution. In 1917, the Soviet Union was re-established by farmers, workers and soldiers to represent them in the Soviet Interim Committee. Later, the term was used to refer to districts controlled by elected trustees or the Soviet Union. The entire country was considered a coalition of these small Soviets, and thus was called the Soviet Union. Between 1905 and 1917, mensheviks and Bolsheviks were political. They participated in the Soviet Union, published revolutionary newspapers, and developed an understanding of Marxist ideology. During the same period, the workers' movement waged hundreds of strikes across the country. Farmers also began participating in actions to lower taxes and get more land. Many members of the public have not improved since the 1905 revolution, and growing frustration has led to greater intentions by dissidents to overthrow the Old Order. Char's decision to take Russia out of World War I, and before the end of the war, the Russian Revolution broke out. World War I broke out in 1914. The tsar believed that Russia's participation in the war would help it establish itself as a great nation. Russia joined Britain and France in the war against Germany. More than 6 million soldiers were mobilized, and the economy regrouped to support the war effort. Most of the country's food, clothing and livestock went to the military. For a short time, the war united the Russian people in a burst of patriotism (they called the First World War the Great Patriotic War). Within 12 months, Kimmy was in despair. Between 1915 and 1916, more than four million Russian soldiers were killed or wounded. Incompetent leaders, corrupt administrations, weapons shortages and other war supplies shattered the Russian army. In 1917, the army was retreating from the advancing Germans and thousands of soldiers abandoned their ranks. The war exacerbated the country's domestic problems. Most productions Efforts, peasants, and workers carry the cruelty of sacrifice. Livestock and grains grown by farmers were sent to the army, and they rarely went. Food was often hard to find in urban areas and the work and living environment was brutal. As food prices continued to soar, hunger and suffering grew. The war initially united Russia, but now it has only longed for peace. The misery of farmers and workers erupted, and strikes and riots erupted across the country. When the war broke out, the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, launched an anti-war operation. They saw that workers and peasants had nothing to gain from the war. They urged the public to use Russia's involvement in the war as an opportunity to attack the Tsarnaev. By 1916, the campaign had gained significant support. So the tsar entered the war to build his image as Russia's superpower, but the war now brings disaster to his rule. His popularity grew as he and his wife (Charina) proved ineffective as leaders during the war. Source: During www.glyn.org.uk war in The Church, Tsar Nicholas and Tsarina Alexandra (Born Germans) made several decisions that severely damaged the government's standing. First, the tsar decided to take over military command himself without realizing the dangers of being personally responsible for Russia's defeat and suffering. Second, his military intervention meant he left Charina in charge of all other political affairs. Charina was widely unpopular. Because she was German, she was associated with Russia's great enemies in the war, but her close relationship with the fake holy man, Gregory Rasputin, a peasant, was feared and despised. Rasputin was considered evil and immoral according to the religion he signed in order to seek forgiveness. Rasputin captured Charina's blind devotion after proving that her only son, crown prince and heir to the Romanov dynasty, could cure the heir to hemolytic disease, a genetic disease in which blood does not clot. A grateful Charina turned to Rasputin, who manipulated her for her own interests and political ambitions. While Tsarina was in charge of the country and the tsar was leading the war effort, the country became disastrous. Rasputin fired people he didn't like and proceeded to hire his own followers. Fearing his growing influence and Charina's support, he was killed by two royal bloodkins in 1916. Rasputin proved that killing is not easy. He was poisoned, shot, beaten, eventually thrown into an icy river, and finally drowned. It was clear that Russia lacked an effective leader to make real reforms. Russia also lacked a leader who could win the support of revolutionaries and progressives, dissatisfaction with the economy and the chaos caused by Russia. The dissatisfaction Russia felt about poverty, suffering and lack of political rights reached its peak during World War I. March Revolution Notes: Some books mention Russia's February/October revolution, while others talk about the March/November revolution. The reason for the discrepancy is that Russia did not follow the Western calendar. Traditional Russian Christmas is celebrated in the first week of January. Before 1918, Russia followed the Julian calendar. When the revolution took place in 1917, it was February in Russia according to this calendar. So the February/October and March/November revolutions are the same revolutions. One is named according to the Western calendar, with Russia and the other. The important thing is to be consistent regardless of the calendar used. These sections are the March or November revolutions. Today, Russia also follows the Gregorian calendar used by South Africa. By 1917, the climate of revolution was ripe, but the March revolution surprised people. When the uprising broke out, there was not a single Bolshevik leader in Russia, many of them exiled by the anti-war campaign. Lenin himself was in Switzerland at the time. Since 1916, workers have staged strikes and protests against the Charist regime. In January, a massive strike was planned to commemorate the bloody Sunday that sparked the 1905 revolution. More strikes were held the following month, and the tsar did not respond unsuspectingly to the dangers they posed. In late March, when the strikes became larger and larger, he tried to suppress protesters who had been reversed and refused to rule. Confrontations with police resulted in injuries and arrests. The Duma asked the Tsarnaev to respond to the uprising with reforms, but their appeal was ignored. He dismissed the Douma for refusing to obey his orders. The protests turned into a complete french uprising, and Petrograd, one of Russia's largest cities, was occupied by a resistance movement that freed political prisoners there. The tsar lost all control of the country, and by the time a new government was established, an interim committee governing Russia was needed. Two government agencies were deployed: the Interim Committee of the Douma, the Interim Committee of the Soviet Union. The Duma represented aristocrats (conservative forces), and they had to negotiate with the char to establish a constitutional monarchy. The Soviet Union represented workers and soldiers and cared for the interests of these people. There was a serious difference between the two bodies, but they We had to work together to prevent the tsar from quelling the revolution. Of these two institutions, the first interim government appeared in March 1917 and was led by the Doumas. This meant the end of the char and the 300-year-old reign of his family, the Romanovs. The first phase of the Russian Revolution, that is, the March revolution, was over. The Chart regime was overthrown, and there was an interim government in place. The Revolutionary Party (social revolutionaries, mensheviks, bolsheviks) did not play a big role in the March revolution. Kadetz and Oktobrist (those who believed and supported the October manifesto) were conservatives. This means that conservatives will have a great influence over the interim government. The interim government was established in March 1917 and consisted mainly of middle-class progressives. It had no real power without Soviet support. The Soviet Union consisted of workers' strikes and revolutionary committees during the 1905 revolution, which included all farmers, soldiers and workers after the March Revolution. With this stage, the Soviet Union formed the majority of the Russian population, without their support, that an interim government could not be effective. The interim government had legal power, but the Soviet Union had real political power. They were able to influence and reject the government's decisions and actions without taking explicit control and leadership of Russia. Initially, the interim government received great support among political groups such as social revolutionaries, mensheviks and bolsheviks, as long as the interests of peasants, workers and soldiers were protected. The government was unable to maintain this support because it could not meet the most basic needs of popular peace, food, and land. Workers wanted bread or poverty, a hunger they had suffered for so long. The soldiers wanted peace, but Russia intervened in World War I. The interim government has not backed Russia out of the war. The interim government was also stepping into the issue of elections for the opening session. The role was scheduled to be temporary, but the new leaders were not willing to lose this power. These factors have severely damaged the confidence of the interim government and have largely lost public support. The Russian public wanted someone who could solve their problems and provide peace, bread and land. A new leader has happened to promise them this. He was Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and became the first Communist leader in Russia and the world. Lenin Lenin Political parties expelled to Europe during the March revolution. He returned to Russia shortly after the revolution and realized that the interim government was ineffective and inaudible to the needs of the people. In April 1917, the Lenin-influenced Bolsheviks withdrew their government support. Lenin issued several statements revealing his goals. Such an April statement would be his plan of action. He called for Russian intervention in World War I, the dissolution of the interim government, the replacement of the Bolsheviks who led the Soviet Union, and the release of land to the public. At first, the reaction to him was negative, and many felt his goal was too radical. But Lenin's comments captured the hearts of the public and gradually gained more and more support, promising to solve peace, bread and land issues. Lenin wanted the Bolsheviks to take control of the great Soviet network throughout Russia. The Soviet Union was an established tool of authority and power, and if the Bolsheviks controlled them and their vast base of support, the interim government could be overthrown. Lenin was therefore in favor of a new revolutionary step that would force real change in Russia. Meanwhile, the interim government tried to reform it. They invited the Soviet Union to form a coalition with them, but the Bolsheviks refused to have anything to do with the government and middle-class leadership. The Bolsheviks were nervous to be blamed for the government's mistakes, and the choice gained further support for Lenin and his Bolshevik party. November Revolution towards a Revolutionary Coup: Short for coups, coups, usually through insurgencies, violent and illegal seizure of power in the country. In the months leading up to the November revolution, anxiety grew and he was famous. In July 1917, Bolshevik supporters were longing for a revolution. They pressured the Bolshevik party to move faster than planned, and in July they attempted a coup. However, the Bolsheviks did not have enough support, and in June only 105 of the more than 600 Soviets received support. The coup failed miserably, and the government responded by imprisoning Bolshevik leaders it believed were responsible for the coup. Lenin fled to Finland and escaped from prison. The interim government still refuses to withdraw from World War I, and the Russian army continues to experience defeat after defeat. In September, the Conservatives campaigned for a counterrevolution against an interim government. Sensing danger, the government asked the Bolsheviks for help with counterrevolution forces. This was a case in point, as the Bolsheviks were able to maintain a moral high place that they claimed was necessary without participating in the incompetence of the government. After support for the Bolshevik Party has grown considerably. As a minority party in June, they have now gained a majority of seats in some Soviet Union, particularly Moscow and Petrograd. In Finland, Lenin began urging Bolshevik supporters to prepare for the next revolution. Convinced that the revolution was ripe, he exploited the mistakes and weakened positions of the interim government to gain support for the revolution. The party's Central Committee was not yet convinced, but Lenin visited Petrograd on October 22 and persuaded workers to follow him. A week later, the Petrograd Soviet Union formed a military revolutionary committee led by Bolshevik member Leon Trotsky. The revolutionary interim government saw it as a direct challenge to their authority and opposed the Bolshevik newspaper. The prime minister, Alexander Kerensky, asked the Russian people what they wanted. The answer was peace, bread, land. But Kerensky left too late. On November 6, 1917, Lenin and his supporters created a second revolution. Major state buildings, such as the Winter Palace in Petrograd, where the interim government was at the time, were occupied. The government rarely resisted and was overthrown. Lenin announced a declaration that Kerensky was no longer prime minister and that an interim government was no longer in place. He promised to immediately begin fulfilling the country's demands for peace, bread and land. He also promised that the Soviet Union would rule, so he would give power to the public. In the aftermath of the revolution immediately after the revolution, the Bolsheviks won most of the seats of the main umbrella Soviet groups. They refused to cooperate with other parties and share power with anyone else within the Soviet Union. Lenin announced that the new government would begin peace talks with Germany to end Russia's involvement in World War I, and that churches and aristocratic lands would be seized and given to land without land. When the new government was established, the Bolsheviks won nearly 62 percent of the seats. Other seats went to social revolutionaries and mensheviks, whose leadership was shared between Bolshevik leaders Lenin, Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin. Less than a year later, however, Lenin succeeded in consolidating power and taking sole control of the leadership. After the Bolsheviks seized power during the November Revolution (also known as the Bolshevik Revolution), the consequences and significance of the Russian Revolution began to turn Russia into a communist state. When it became clear that the Bolsheviks had no intention of sharing power over Russia, the elements of the anti-Bolsheviks were against them. The result was a violent civil war between the Red (Bolshevik) and White (Imperial Counterrevolution) armies. The Red Army eventually crushed But it was only after more than 100 000 people lost their lives in the war. The Bolshevik Party changed its name to the Russian Communist Party and began to strengthen its power. Control occupied other much smaller countries bordering Russia, and entirely new countries were known as the Socialist Soviet Union or the Soviet Union. When Lenin died, he was succeeded by Joseph Stalin, who introduced several five-year plans to speed up the process of making the Soviet Union a truly communist state. State.