



7th Grade History

Lesson #36 : May 11, 2020



Learning Target:

I can explain the impact of World War 1 on Russia and its eventual revolution.

Lesson #36, Materials Needed

For this lesson you're going to need the following materials:

- ❑ Chromebook
- ❑ Pen or pencil
- ❑ Paper
- ❑ Cornell Notes

Cornell Notes	Topic/Objective	Name
X AVID	Identify significant literary devices. How to define a writer's style and how to interpret work.	Class Period Date: 11/15 Page: 12, 2009
Essential Question: How does Langston Hughes' poem, "Mother to Son", advise the reader to overcome difficulty and keep from giving up in life?		
Questions:	Notes:	
1. What is the significance of the speaker in the poem?	1. <u>Speaker</u> - voice that communicates a person's ideas, actions, descriptions, & feelings. - similar to narrator - can be <u>unknown</u> or <u>specific</u> (like character)	
2. How does a poet's choice of speaker affect the mood/meaning of a poem?	1. <u>Point</u> - poet's choice of speaker - contributes to the poem's mood/meaning. - who speaks is as important as what is said. - different points of view regarding same event (i.e. parent, child, elderly person) - the person telling the story gives point of view and affects the message told. Poet's choice of speaker affects the poem's mood/meaning.	
3. How does Hughes use vocabulary to contribute to and convey his message?	3. <u>Word</u> - writer's/poet's style. - helps to understand meaning. - "crystal stair" = luxuries, metaphors, imagery. - "I" = like for me, ain't for me, crystal stair. - "reachin'" = replace labor and of word (dialect) - "cause" = because → slang - varying word by group, vocabulary.	
The speaker/voice in the poem is important because it communicates the ideas/feelings of the poem. Who the poet chooses as the speaker identifies the point of view and affects the message/meaning. Hughes uses vocabulary and style to convey the message that life is hard when Mother and I live for me. Ain't been no crystal staircase.		



Warm Up:

For today's lesson we are going to take a look at how World War 1 impacted Russia, but first I would like for you to complete a Quick Write.

On your own paper, jot down everything you know about WW1 for the next two minutes.

- If you are unfamiliar with WW1, here is a brief video that summarizes it.



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World War 1 was also known as the Great War. It took place between 1914 and 1918, and would cause the death of millions of people. Alliances, trench warfare, disease, new technology (machine guns and barbed wire) and outdated tactics would all play important roles in WW1. Ultimately, the outcome of WW1 set the stage for WW2.



Warm Up:

Now, let's take a look at how World War 1 changed Europe's borders. As you watch the video take note of what happens to some of the European empires.

Russian Empire -

Austro-Hungarian Empire -

Ottoman Empire -

German Empire -



Warm Up:

Now, let's take a look at how World War 1 changed Europe's borders. As you watch the video take note of what happens to some of the European empires.

Russian Empire - its collapse created Poland, the Baltics, and Finland.

Austro-Hungarian Empire - dissolved into Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Ottoman Empire - collapsed and Turkey was established.

German Empire - became Germany and lost a lot of territory outside of Europe.



Lesson:

Now that you have a better understanding of World War 1, let's take a look at how the Great War impacted Russia and its eventual Revolutions.



Key Words:

Topic:

WW1 and Russian Revolutions

Name:

Class:

Date:

World History - May 11, 2020

Questions:

What was going on in Russia before WW1?

Notes:

Before Russia got involved in WW1 some groups of people already wanted to rebel against the Czar.

One of these groups were the Bolsheviks. At first this groups had little power, but as life in Russia got worse they began to gain more power.

The Bolsheviks were led by Vladimir Lenin.

Was Russia prepared for war?

While Russia had a 6 million man army heading into the war, it was not prepared for war.

Russia had:

- A weak transportation system.
- Outdated equipment
- Not enough supplies for their soldiers.
- Poor leadership.



Czar Nicholas II decided to lead his army, which left his wife to rule Russia. She turned to “the mad monk” Rasputin for advice.

Summary:

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Questions:

Is Russia successful in the war?

Was life on the homefront better?

Summary:

Notes:

After several defeats, the Russian military had no faith in their leadership.

- The battles at Masurian Lakes and Tannenberg cost Russia 2 entire armies (250,000 men)

Russia would end the war with 1.7 million dead and 5 million wounded.

While the Russian soldiers were fighting, life for the rest of Russia was getting worse.

- Lack of food and fuel
- People took to the streets to protest and the government couldn't stop them.

Czar Nicholas II was forced to give up his power

- **The February Revolution**

The losses looked bad, especially when the Russian army was led by the Czar.

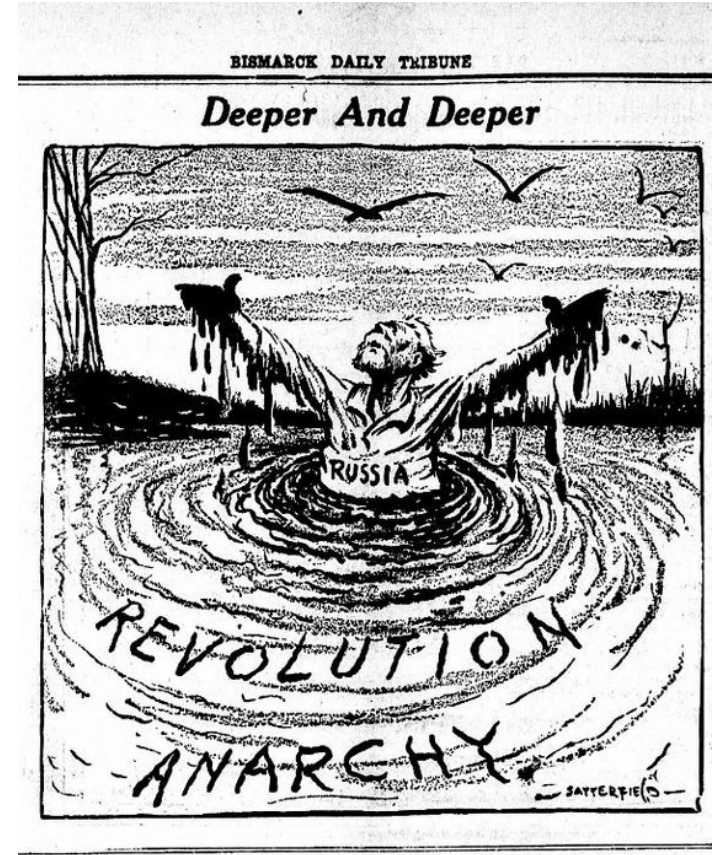


The February Revolution of 1917

Activity:

Take a look at this political cartoon.

What do you see? What do you think the author is trying to say?



Activity:

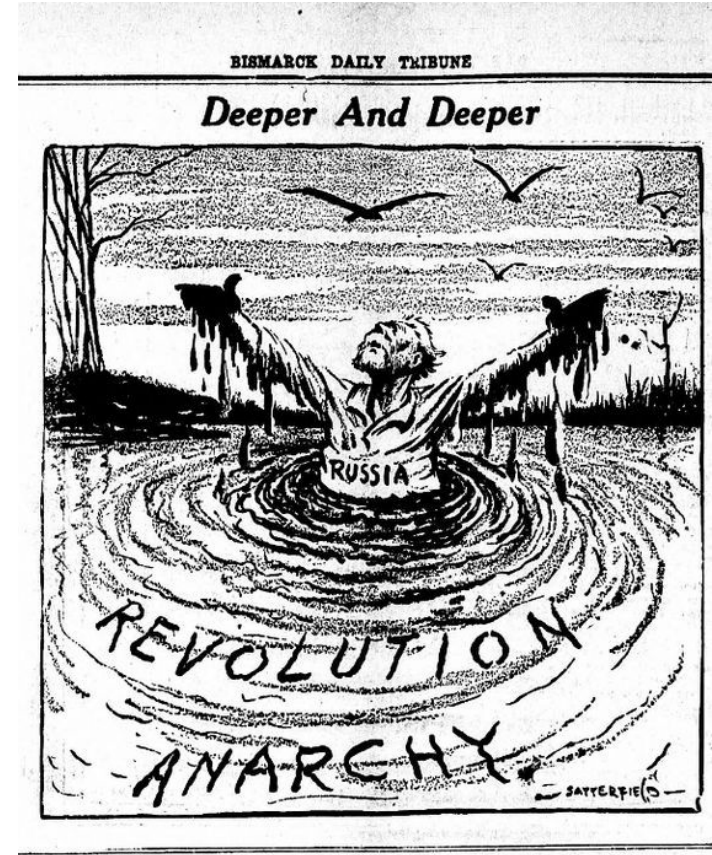
Take a look at this political cartoon.

What do you see?

What do you think the author is trying to say?

I see a man with Russia written on his chest that looks like he is sinking into a swamp that is labelled Revolution Anarchy.

From this image, I think that the author is trying to say that Russia is sinking into revolution and anarchy.



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Questions:

**What happened
after the February
Revolution?**

**Was the Provisional
Government
successful?**

Summary:

Notes:

After Nicholas II left, the Provisional Government was created.

Aleksandr Kerensky was put in charge, but people were still not happy.

The Bolsheviks were gaining power.

After ordering a final offensive against Germany that failed, the Russian army began to rebel.

This provided the Bolsheviks with the opportunity to revolt.

Armed factory workers attacked the Provisional Government and it collapsed.

- **The October Revolution.**

**Provisional =
Temporary.**



**After the October Revolution
Vladimir Lenin took charge**

Activity:

Take a look at these newspaper headlines.

From these headlines, what do you predict happens after the October Revolution in 1917 and Vladimir Lenin takes control in Russia? Write a 1-2 sentences on you own sheet of paper.

Based on these headlines, I predict that Russia pulls out of WW1 and is dragged into a Civil War where people are killed from fighting and starvation. Russia is eventually worn out by fighting and the Red Army defeat the Loyalist army after they turn on Kerensky.

**RUSSIA TO QUIT
WAR IS REPORT
SENT LONDON**

Bolsheviki Said to Be Negotiating With the German Socialists.

"PEACE BY CONCILIATION"

Maximalists Claim to Have Established Power Throughout Nation.

**CIVIL WAR
NEXT STEP
IN RUSSIA
IS CERTAIN**

**5,000 ARE KILLED
IN MOSCOW FIGHTS;
STARVATION REIGNS**

Section of City Reduced to Ruins by Artillery Fire Lasting for Days.

**RUSSIA DRAINED
KERENSKY SAYS**

Nation Worn Out by War as People Call for British Fleet in Baltic.

**ARMY DESERTS
KERENSKY; REDS
IN FULL POWER**

Russian Premier Deposed by His Own Officers

PETROGRAD QUIET;
STREET FIGHTS END

**LOYALISTS
DEFEATED,
IS REPORT
IN LONDON**

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Questions:

What did Lenin do?

Notes:

After taking control Lenin established the communist party.

- Owning private property is illegal.

Lenin also sent Leon Trotsky to negotiate a peace to end Russia's involvement in WW1.

Leon Trotsky

How did the people react to the end of the war?

The treaty upset many Russians

- Russia was forced to give up huge chunks of land.

Civil war broke out.

- Bolsheviks = Red Army
- Military leaders, political opponents, and wealthy Russians = White Army

The Civil war lasted for 3 years, but the Bolsheviks won in 1920.

- Millions of Russians died from the fighting and lack of food.



Summary:

Key Words:

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World History - May 11, 2020

Questions:

**What happened
after the Civil War
in Russia?**

Notes:

After the civil war ended in 1920, Russia was in a bad situation.

To help people get back on their feet, Lenin established the New Economic Policy.

- Peasants can sell their crops for a profit.
- Meant to encourage food production.

In 1922, Russian reunited with its neighboring lands that once formed the Russian Empire and created the Soviet Union.

Lenin later died in 1924. With no clear successor to lead the Soviet Union, there was a power struggle.



Summary:

Key Points:

Russia entered WW1 when they weren't prepared.

Millions of Russians were injured or killed in the war and people back home started to fight back.

After the February Revolution, Czar Nicholas II lost his power and the Provisional Government was created.

Things in Russia got worse, which led to the October Revolution with Lenin and the Bolsheviks taking control.

- Communism - no private property.

Russia pulled out of WW1 and fell into civil war.

In 1920, the Bolsheviks win the war and help create the Soviet Union.

Here is a brief video that helps summarize the Russian Revolution of 1917.



Activity:

Now that you are more familiar with the impacts of WW1 on Russia and the Russian Revolutions, I want you to pick three events that you think are the most important from today's lesson and write a brief explanation defending your stance.

Event:

Explanation:

Event:

Explanation:

Event:

Explanation:

Activity:

Here are the three events that I believe are the most important from today's lesson.

Event: Russia entered the war not prepared.

Explanation: If Russia had been prepared, then they could have performed better. This could have resulted in them not losing as many men and falling into civil war.

Event: The October Revolution

Explanation: This revolution allowed for Lenin and the Bolsheviks to gain control of Russia, which led to the establishment of communism in Russia.

Event: The Russian Civil War

Explanation: The Civil War resulted in millions of Russians dying from fighting and starvation. The outcome also eventually led to establishment of the Soviet Union after the Red Army won.

Additional Resources:

If you interested, I have included a few videos that discuss the outcome of WW1 in case you would like to know more.

Here is also a [World War 1 timeline](#) from the Library of Congress that you can explore.

