

Cornell Notes

HW #: 32

Topic: Chapter 30 Section 2:
Totalitarianism

Name: [REDACTED]
Period: 1
Date: January 6, 2019



Essential/ Critical Thinking Question:

Which method of control was the most essential to the building of Stalin's totalitarianism state?

Questions/Main Ideas:

Notes:

- What is totalitarianism?

- **Totalitarianism**- a government that takes complete control over every aspect of public and private life
- Key ideologies:
 - Ideology → Defines, glorifies, and justifies the goals of the state
 - State control
 - Emphasizes loyalty and personal sacrifice while denying basic rights
 - Controlled business, labor, housing, edu, arts, religion, and youth groups
 - Methods explained below
 - Modern technology → mass communication (for propaganda) and modernization of military weapons
 - Dictatorship → absolute authority that dominates the government
 - Dynamic leader → unites people and entices support through force
- Methods of control used by totalitarian leaders:
 - Police terror → police use violence to help enforce government policies and may often be done by spying on citizens, inciting fear, and using force and/or murder
 - Indoctrination → use of education and mandatory school curriculums to send certain messages of glorifying the leader, believing in their policies, and giving absolute loyalty to the state to younger citizens
 - Propaganda and censorship → the spread of biased information meant that people were swayed towards the beliefs of the gov
 - Made possible through the use of mass communication (i.e., publications needed permission from the gov)
 - Fake news is an epidemic of which, if protested, could be punished with imprisonment or death
 - Religious + Ethnic persecution → there is often a group of scapegoats in these gov. who face terror and violence and are forced to live in designated areas with separate rules

- Stalin becomes a totalitarian leader

- **Stalin** created a police state in which secret police used tanks to stop riots, monitored telephone calls, read mail, and employed spies.
 - People snitched on others when they heard them say something "disloyal" or displayed signs of being a traitor
 - Arrested + executed millions of "traitors"
- 1934 → Turned against Communist Party
- **Great Purge**- 1937-1938 → a campaign of fear aimed to get rid of those who were a threat to his power
 - Thousands of Bolsheviks stood trial, were sent to labor camps, or executed
 - Ended with Stalin gaining complete control over Soviet gov and the Commun. Party
 - 8-13 million deaths
- Stalin did not allow forms of creativity that he did not agree with → propaganda and censorship
 - Newspapers and radio broadcast glorified Stalin and his policies

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1930→ arts used for propaganda, i.e., the newspaper <i>Pravada</i> explains literature is to show ██████████ress of the proletariat ● Controlled education nursery schools through university <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learned virtues of Communist Party ○ Teachers who questioned the curriculum risked losing their jobs or facing imprisonment ○ Stressed importance of sacrifice, hard work, and loyalty ● Replaced religious teachings with communist virtues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government + <u>League of the Militant Godless</u> (group of atheists) attacked religion ○ People still practiced religion ○ Russian Orthodox Church was mainly persecuted but other religious groups also suffered ○ Police destroyed churches and synagogues and killed or sent religious leaders to labor camps |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Control of the economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Command economy</u>- 1928→ Stalin's plan/system in which the gov. controlled economic decisions and needs ● Industrial Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Five-Year Plan</u>- set high quotas to increase the production of materials like steel coal, oil, and electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited production of consumer goods → shortage of housing, food, clothing, etc. ○ 1933 → a second plan was launched ○ Plans were successful → increased production ● Agricultural Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1928→ Gov. seized 25 million + private farms in the USSR and created large gov.-owned farms → <u>collective farms</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers on these farms produced food for the state ▪ Modern machinery → boost farm production while decreasing number of workers needed ▪ <u>Kulaks</u>- class of wealthy peasants that resisted this → eliminated by Soviet gov. ○ Peasants killed livestock's and destroyed crops to protest the gov. taking their land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secret police herded them onto the collective farms w/ the threat of death ○ 5-10 million peasants died ○ 1938→ 90%+ peasants lived on collective farms ○ Set up <u>state farms</u> that worked like factories where farming was more difficult <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workers got wages instead of profits |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Daily life under Stalin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalin's economic plans → high demand for skilled workers → University and technical training was necessary for success → people were better educated ● Limited personal freedoms, short supply of goods, and prohibited dissent ● Women's rights expanded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 → declared men and women equal ○ Women helped the state-controlled economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Five-Year Plan → no choice but to join the labor force and some performed the same jobs as men (factories + construction) but men still tended to hold the best jobs ○ State gave child care to working mothers ○ New educational opportunities for engineering, science, and medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1950→ 75% of Soviet doctors were women ○ Still responsible for housework + child care b/c mother hood considered a patriotic duty. |

Summary/ Analysis (7-8 sentences):

When Stalin took control of the Soviet government, he built a totalitarian regime. Totalitarianism refers to a government that takes complete control over every aspect of public and private life through police terror, indoctrination, propaganda, censorship, and religious and ethnic persecutions. In Stalin's case, he used secret police and violence to eliminate those who were considered "traitors" and were disloyal to the Communist Party. He even went as far as to terrorize the Bolsheviks in the Great Purge because he thought they were a threat to his power. He indoctrinated schools and universities by teaching children the importance of sacrifice, hard work, loyalty, and other communist ideals. Stalin suppressed freedom of creativity in the arts and publications to make sure they were used to glorify him and his policies. In terms of religious persecutions, the Russian Orthodox Church was the main target for police but all other religions still suffered. Police were employed to destroy churches and synagogues and kill or send religious leaders to labor camps.

Although personal liberties were limited under Stalin, he improved the economy significantly. He led a command economy where the government controlled economic decisions and needs. The Five-Year Plan furthered a Russian industrial revolution as high quotas on the production of industrial materials and limited production of consumer goods allowed Russia to be a dominant producer. A Russian agricultural revolution was furthered as the government seized private farms to create collective farms that operated for the state. Modern machinery would boost farm production while decrease number of workers needed. Some, like the kulaks and peasants, would protest by killing livestock and destroying crops. As a result, millions of peasants died.

As a result of Stalin's totalitarian rule, people became better educated and gained technical skills, personal freedoms were limited, there was a short supply of goods, dissent was prohibited, and women's rights expanded.

Cornell Notes

HW #: 32

Topic: Chapter 30 section 2

Name: ~~████████~~ Period: 1 Date: 1/8/19

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Essential/ Critical Thinking Question: How did Stalin transform the Soviet Union into a totalitarian regime and control all aspects of daily life?

Questions/Main Ideas:

Notes:

A Government of Total Control

- **Totalitarianism** is a government that takes entire control of every aspect of public and private life, seeming to instill a sense of security within its people for the future.
- The way a totalitarian government succeeds is by crushing all opposition and instilling fear among the people. This makes it a polar opposite to Western democracies, removing all reason, freedom, human dignity, and worth of the individual.

Police Terror

- Instead of protecting the citizens and tracking down on criminal activity, the police force in totalitarian governments serve the sole purpose of carrying out the polices enacted by the central government, in the possible form of spying or murder.

Indoctrination

- Brainwashing members of its own nation was a tactic employed by totalitarian governments in the form of education. This was done at a young age, targeting young kids in order to glorify leaders and policies and harvest unconditional loyalty.

Propaganda and Censorship

- When a totalitarian government controls the entirety of mass media, they control what can be published, and the legitimacy or bias of the information published. As a result, governments controlled what people believed and knew.

Religious or Ethnic Persecution

- Totalitarian governments usually have a go-to scapegoat for when events go wrong, and the target is usually members of religious or ethnic groups. These members are subjected to certain rules and forced to live in certain area.

Stalin Builds a Totalitarian State

Police State

- The police force in the Soviet Union used tanks and armored cars to stop riots, monitored telephone lines, read mail, planted informers, and arrested all supposed traitors. Even children would rat out their own family for things they heard them say.
- In 1934, Stalin launched the **Great Purge**, aimed at taking out anyone threatening his power, including thousands of old Bolsheviks, until 1938.

Russian Propaganda and Censorship

- Since Stalin's government controlled all mass media and source of information, censorship and propaganda was widespread as no creativity not conforming to the views of the state was allowed. Everything Stalin did was glorified. The arts and literature were also used as propaganda, to show the masses the benefits of Stalin's actions.

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| | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Education and Indoctrination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Stalin's government, the education system was controlled as well, and kids from all ages were taught the ideals of the communist party, as well as their interpretation of history. Anything taught out of boundary risked the life of the teacher or professor, and hard work was stressed to build the Communist state. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Religious Persecution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious ideas were also replaced with communism. Under Stalin, the League of the Militant Godless, which was a sponsored group of atheists, spread attacks on religion. The Russian Orthodox Church was also under attack, as police destroyed churches and synagogues. |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Stalin Seizes Control of the Economy</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Stalin, a command economy was proposed in 1928, where the government made all economic decisions. The reason was that Russia was "fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries." <p style="text-align: center;"><u>An Industrial Revolution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin's Five-Year Plans were unreachable goals of increasing the output of a variety of goods. This required a shortage in production of consumer based goods, resulting in peoples suffering. • While harsh, Stalin's plan did provide economic results, the Soviet made gains, and a second plan in 1933 also proved successful. From 1928 to 1937, steel production increased 25%. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>An Agricultural Revolution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1928, the Soviet government seized over 25 million farms and combines them into a series of collective farms, where hundreds of families worked producing food for the state. • Resistance was faced amongst peasants regarding the control of land, who were herded onto collective farms at the "point of a bayonet." This led to somewhere between 5 and 10 million peasant deaths, and by 1928 more than 90 percent of peasants lived on collective farms. |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Daily Life Under Stalin</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of women increased, peoples education and skill set increased, however at the cost of severely reduced personal freedoms, goods and supplies. As a demand for skilled workers increased, so did the need to go to an educational system. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Women Gain Rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After women and men were declared equal during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, laws were passed to grant women equal rights and Stalin forced them into the labor force. • Since states provided child care for mothers, women worked in factories, construction, and if an education was received, even engineering and science jobs. However since women rose up the ranks, they not only had full time jobs, but were responsible for housework and child care. |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Total Control Achieved</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing as an unstoppable dictator, Stalin had controlled the industrial and political power by the mid 1930s in the Soviet Union. Stalin would not tolerate any acts that went against his, reigned in terror, would witness the fall of China to communist beliefs. |

Summary/ Analysis (7-8 sentences):

In conclusion, Stalin put his country through hell and back to achieve a dystopian society. He created a police state that would bend to his will, controlling all of the media and education system, thereby having power to control what people know and believe. In addition to controlling information and political power, Stalin also controlled the

economy, creating a command economy, and instituting a five year plan where his people would suffer more losses to their access to goods, but provided benefits to the countries production power. Stalin also controlled the majority of the country's farms, facing heavy backlash from peasants and putting them to rest with bayonets. However, women did gain political rights under Stalin, as they could pursue education and STEM fields equally as men, also having to take care of household tasks. In the end, total control by Stalin was achieved and anything he deemed unfit was put to absolute silent.

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| Cornell Notes HW # 32 | Topic/Objective: | Name: ██████████ |
| | Chapter 30 Section 2 Totalitarianism | Class/Period: Global Pd. 2 |
| | | Date: 1/9/18 |

Essential Question: How did Totalitarianism affect Stalin and his ideals for a perfect Russia?

Key Terms/Questions

- A Government of Total Control
- Stalin Builds a Totalitarian State
- Stalin Seizes Control of the Economy
- Daily Life Under Stalin

Notes:

- Totalitarianism - a government that has total, centralized control over all aspects of life
 - Totalitarian leaders used terror, propaganda, censorship, etc. for control
- Police Terror - terror and violence were used for obedience; the police used their job to enforce the government's policies by giving citizens no freedom
- Indoctrination - instruction on government's policies was used to shape the people; this included control of education
- Propaganda and Censorship - propaganda more easily spread as government held all control of publications; those who disagree with the spread information were punished
- Religious or Ethnic Persecution - religious and ethnic groups made "enemies of state"
- Police State - Stalin wanted Russia to be a perfect Communist state; made SU totalitarian
 - Stalin's secret police used tanks and armored cars to prevent riots
 - Monitor of telephone lines, read mail, placed informers
 - All "traitors" arrested and executed
 - Stalin launched the Great Purge, eliminating all who aimed for his power
 - Included Bolsheviks who helped with the 1917 Revolution
 - Great Purge gave Stalin total control of Soviet govt
- Russian propaganda and censorship - official censorship put on everything
 - Books, arts, newspapers, radio used all for propaganda
- Education and indoctrination - govt controlled all education, teaching kids about Communism and enforcing Communist Party rights on children
- Religious persecution - govt and League of Militant Godless (official group of atheists) spread propaganda that attacked religion
 - Russian Orthodox Church was main target for persecution
 - Churches and synagogues destroyed
 - Religious leaders killed or sent to labor camps
- Stalin proposed a command economy - the govt makes all economic decisions
- An Industrial Revolution - Five-Year Plans made for SU economical development
 - Five-Year Plans set up nearly impossible goals to reach for increase in economy
 - Govt limited consumer good production → shortages of necessities
 - Did, however, show increases in economy
- An Agricultural Revolution - govt grouped millions of small private farms to make collective farms (govt controlled farms)
 - Collectives (families working on farms) produced food for state
 - Kulaks (wealthy peasants) resisted; govt wanted to eliminate them
 - Peasants fought back by destroying crops and livestock
 - Govt, in turn, killed protesters
 - State farms made in areas where farming was a challenge
 - State farms were like factories; workers got a wages, not a share of profit
 - Women Gain Rights - Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 declared men and women equal
 - Women given equal rights as men, and helped state-controlled economy prosper under the hands of Stalin
 - Five-Year Plans forcibly made women part of the labor force

- **Total Control Achieved**

- Child care was available for working mothers
 - Though nearly equal, men still given best jobs
 - Women began working in the math and sciences areas, with the same jobs as men, but were also responsible for child care
- Stalin had successfully made the SU into a totalitarian regime with industrial and political power, having the country in his hands as dictator


Summary:

Russia followed a totalitarianism government, controlling all possible aspects of human life. To enforce their control and authority over the citizens, methods of police terror, indoctrination, propaganda, and persecution were used. The citizens were given no privacy nor freedom. The Soviet Union's leader, Stalin, wanted a perfect Communist state. He came to the realization that to make a totalitarian state, he needed to destroy all his enemies. And so, he first made the Great Purge, a rule he put on himself that will lead to him to stay forever as ruler by harming all who come in his way. All methods of art and information spreading were jacked by propaganda, and people like the Russian Orthodox Church were targeted for persecution.

Stalin then put his hands all Russia's economy. He made a command economy, controlling all aspects even of economy. He made the Five-Year Plan, which, though harsh, did show some successful increase in Russia's fortune. He also collected private-owned farms for a collective farm and for state farms to make food and crops for the state.

Living under Stalin and his government proved to be helpful in some ways, but took away most human rights of people. It ultimately had some unbalanced pros and cons.

When Stalin became a complete dictator and shaped Russia as he had imagined, the Soviet Union had transformed into a totalitarian regime.

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| <p>Cornell Notes HW #: <u>32</u> Topic: <u>Totalitarianism</u></p> <p>Questions/Main Ideas:</p> | <p>Name: _____ Period: <u>2</u> Date: <u>1/6/18</u></p> <p>Essential Question: How would the government have turned out if Trotsky had gained power instead of Stalin?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Notes: </p> |
| <p>Background</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalin positioned himself to control the govt, economy, and even private lives |
| <p>Govt of Total Control</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Totalitarianism</u>- govt that controls (totally, centralized, or through the state) the public and private life of citizens, accessible because of mass communication; doesn't really allow reason, freedom, dignity, or individual worth ● All can be accused of suspicious activity and secret police are used to combat it; secured through terror, indoctrination, propaganda, censorship, and religious/ethnic persuasion |
| <p>Police Terror</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Police can be used for the govt to stop those accused of suspicious activity (spy, intimidate, murder) |
| <p>Indoctrination</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Indoctrination</u>- instruction in govts beliefs; controls education (thus young thoughts) |
| <p>Propaganda and Censorship</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State approves publications, films, artworks, and music ● The govt can spread fake news (control of media) so citizens believe false info ● Skepticism= treason (with a punishment of imprisonment or death) |
| <p>Religious or Ethnic Persecution</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enemies of the state= scapegoats, like specific religious or ethnic groups ● Enemies are easily identified, likely harmed, and made to live in certain places with rules that apply only to them |
| <p>Police State</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Russia became a police state where all methods of communication were monitored and all people were used to tell the govt if someone was speaking against them ● <u>Great Purge</u>- 1934-1938; where Stalin turned against fellow Communists (8-13 mil) since they threatened his power and sent them to labor camps or had them killed |
| <p>Russian Propaganda and Censorship</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Media= newspaper, movie, radio, etc; had to glorify communism and Stalin ● Arts also used to paint communism in a successful light |
| <p>Education and Indoctrination</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All levels of education were controlled (kids grew up learning good things about communism, uni students weren't allowed to question anything or else, etc) |
| <p>Religious Persecution</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalin targeted religion by promoting atheism and saying that beliefs= superstitions ● Russian Orthodox Church was a target among many other groups; buildings burned, leaders put in camps ● Stalin's total control= no personal rights/freedom in order for the state to have power |
| <p>Stalin Seizes Control of the Economy</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Command economy</u>- govt controlled economic system; made by Stalin because he recognized the lack of industrialization, etc |
| <p>Industrial Revolution</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Five Year Plan</u>- high goals set to increase output of products (ie steel) and limit consumer goods= shortages of housing, food, clothing, etc |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Multiple plans were made and though they weren't reached, it did help the economy ● "From 1928 to 1937, industrial production of steel increased more than 25 percent" |
| Agricultural Revolution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Collective farms</u>- govt owned farms that combined 25 million previously privately owned ones (1928); food for the state, and increased production with less workers ● <u>Kulaks</u>- wealthy peasant class that opposed collective farms and were then killed ● <u>State farms</u>- govt owned farms that acted as factories where farming was difficult; given wages rather than a share of the material; larger than collectives; wheat |
| Daily Life Under Stalin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++Women's roles, education (needed for good jobs), and skills ● --Freedom, consumer goods, or allowance of opinions |
| Women Gain Rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1917 Bolshevik Revolution said men and women were equal ● With the 5 yr plan, women joined the workforce and children were taken care of, but men had the best jobs (though there were some women with the same jobs as men) ● ++Women doctors by 1950 ● Women still responsible for jobs, housework, and child care (for good of Russia) |
| Total Control Achieved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1930s Russia= totalitarian regime, industrial and political power, Stalin as dictator, Communist, total social control |
| SUMMARY | <p>After Stalin gained power, Russia changed dramatically, to say the least. The government became a totalitarian regime, in which individual thoughts and ideas were limited and expressions of disagreement with the government were punished. Those who punished citizens for speaking against the state were part of the secret police, informed of such activity through the government's control of communication or through citizens turning on each other. From there, indoctrinations were implemented, something where the government was in charge of education systems, thus having the ability to influence the thoughts of young children and prevent certain thoughts of those in college. Typical self-expression, such as artwork, music, or film, was restricted so as not to have any ability to hint at distaste for the government. Instead, some of those pieces were used for propaganda, like controlled media outlets releasing articles about the success of communism. There were some successful parts of Stalin's rule, most evident by the success of the Russian industrial revolution. In spite of farms being overtaken by the government, food production increased and jobs were given to women. There were still many problems though, like a lack of consumer goods, continued unfairness between men and women, and a lack of personal freedom.</p> |

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| <u>Cornell Notes</u> HW #: 32 Topic: <u>Totalitarianism</u> | Name: <u> </u> Period: <u>2</u> Date: <u>1/7/2019</u> |
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Essential/Critical Thinking Question: How did Joseph Stalin create a totalitarian state in Russia during the first half of the 20th Century?

| Questions/Main Ideas | Notes |
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| A Government of Total Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none">I. Totalitarianism<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. A term describing a gov. that takes total, centralized, state control over every aspect of public/private lifeB. Totalitarian leaders appear to provide a sense of security and to give a direction for the futureC. To dominate nations, totalitarian leaders use terror, indoctrination, propaganda, censorship, and religious or ethnic persecutionII. Police Terror<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Totalitarian leaders use terror/violence to force obedience and to crush oppositionB. Police serve to enforce the central gov.'s policies, sometimes spying on citizens or intimidating them, using brutal force and even murder to achieve their goalsIII. Indoctrination<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Instruction in the gov.'s beliefs to mold people's minds: Control of education in order to glorify leader and his policies and gain citizens' unconditional loyalty and supportIV. Propaganda and Censorship<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Propaganda: Biased or incomplete information used to sway people to accept certain beliefs or actionsB. Censorship: Control of mass media = no publication (film, art, or music) is allowed without state permissionC. Citizens surrounded with false info that seems to be true, suggesting that the info isn't true is considered treason and is severely punishedV. Religious or Ethnic Persecution<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Create "enemies of the state" or scapegoats who are often members of religious or ethnic groups, who are |

Stalin Builds a
Totalitarian State

- then subjected to campaigns of terror/violence
- VI. Police State
- A. Stalin built a police state, his secret police used tanks and armored cars to stop riots
 - B. Telephone lines monitored, mail read, spied on public
 - C. Children told authorities about disloyal remarks they heard at home
 - D. Secret police arrested and executed millions of "traitors"
 - E. 1934: Stalin turned on the Communist Party ⇒ 1937: launched the Great Purge, a campaign to eliminate anyone who opposed him
 - F. Thousands of old Bolsheviks who helped stage the revolution in 1917 stood trial and were executed/sent to labor camps
 - G. When the purge ended in 1938, Stalin had total control of the Soviet gov. and Communist Party (Responsible for 8 - 13 million deaths)
- VII. Russian Propaganda and Censorship
- A. Stalin's gov. Controlled all newspapers, motion pictures, radio, and other sources of public info
 - B. Many Soviet writers/composers/artists were also censored
 - C. Did not tolerate individual creativity that did align to the views of the state, broadcasted glorified Soviet achievements
 - D. Also used the arts for propaganda
- VIII. Education and Indoctrination
- A. Gov. controlled all education, elementary → college
 - B. Children learned the virtues of the Communist Party
 - C. Those who questioned the Communist Party's interpretations of history risked losing their job or being imprisoned
 - D. Party leaders spread the ideals of communism, stressed importance of sacrifice for the state
- IX. Religious Persecution
- A. Aimed at replacing religious teachings with communism
 - B. The gov. and the League of the Militant Godless spread propaganda attacking religion, "Museums of Atheism" were created
 - C. Russian Orthodox Church was main target of persecution, police destroyed churches and synagogues, killing or exiling religious leaders to

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| Stalin Seizes Control of the Economy | <p>labor camps</p> <p>D. Stalin eliminated personal rights and freedoms</p> <p>X. An Industrial Revolution</p> <p>A. 1928: Stalin created a plan for a command economy, in which the gov. made all economic decisions</p> <p>B. Five-Year-Plans: meant to develop the economy but had unachievable quotas of steel, coal, oil, and electricity ⇒ Gov. limited consumer good production ⇒ people faced lack of housing, food, clothing, etc.</p> <p>C. Produced impressive economic results, giving the Soviets substantial gains, and another plan in 1933 was equally as successful</p> <p>D. Steel production increased 25% (1928 - 1937)</p> |
| Daily Life Under Stalin | <p>XI. An Agricultural Revolution</p> <p>A. 1928: Gov. takes over 25 mil. privately owned farms in the USSR</p> <p>B. The farms were combined into large gov. owned farms called collective farms, where hundreds of families worked (collectives) for the state</p> <p>C. Expected the modern machinery of the farms to boost food production and reduce number of workers</p> <p>D. Peasants actively fought to keep their land, between 5-10 million died as a direct result of the revolution</p> <p>E. By 1938, 90% of peasants lived on collective farms, and produced twice the amount of wheat it used to</p> <p>F. In areas where farming was difficult, gov. set up state farms where people worked for a wage rather than a share in the profits</p> <p>XII. Generally, people were more educated, mastered new technical skills, citizens found their personal freedoms limited, consumer goods in short supply, and dissent prohibited</p> <p>XIII. Women Gain Rights</p> <p>A. The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 declared men and women equal</p> <p>B. Laws were passed to grant women equal rights</p> <p>C. The Five-Year Plans forced women to join the labor force, and the gov. provided child care for all working mothers (however men held the best jobs)</p> <p>D. New educational opportunities prepared women for careers in engineering and science (medicine in particular, by 1950 they made up 75% of doctors)</p> <p>E. Soviet women had a lot of responsibility, and were expected to provide the state with future generations</p> |

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| | of loyal, obedient citizens |
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Summary: The totalitarianism describes a government that takes total, centralized, state control over every aspect of public and private life. After assuming control in Russia, Stalin aimed to create a perfect Communist state, and planned to form the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state. In order to realize this goal, Stalin destroyed his enemies through the use of a brutal police force (which sometimes even killed off those who weren't "enemies of the state"). He also essentially brainwashed newer generations of children through propaganda and state approved interpretations of history, as well as extensive censorship. Stalin's totalitarian state, although somewhat brutal, did however, have its benefits. For instance, by taking complete control of the economy and implementing various economic plans, he successfully brought about both an industrial and agricultural revolution within Russia. Additionally, under Stalin's rule, women had similar rights to those of men.