

# Y9 Term 2 Knowledge Organiser – The Russian Revolution



## Enquiries

What were the causes of the Russian Revolutions, 1861-1917?

1. What is an ideology?
2. How did Russian society change, 1861-1905?
3. How stable was Russia by 1917?
4. What were the causes of the 1917 Revolutions?

Key Words	Definition
<b>Autocratic</b> [Aut-o-crat-ic]	A form of government where one person has all the power to rule over the people, who don't have a say.
<b>Capitalist</b> [Cap-it-al-ist]	A theory that people should earn different amounts of money depending on how much they work, and the value of the work they do.
<b>Communist</b> [Com-you-nist]	A theory that Everyone in society should be equal and that everything should be owned by the working classes and shared equally between all people by the government. There are no social classes.
<b>Democratic</b> [Dem-o-crat-ic]	A form of government where the people in a country decide who should rule by voting.
<b>Duma</b> [Doo-ma]	Russian parliament (first set up in 1906).
<b>Haemophilia</b> [Hee-ma-fil-li-a]	An bleeding disorder where the blood does not clot properly; often inherited / hereditary.
<b>Ideology</b> [eye-dee-o-lo-gy]	A set of ideas and beliefs that affects our perspective (opinions) and actions.
<b>Marxism</b> [Marks-ism]	An ideology developed by Karl Marx. Marx believed that there would be class conflict between capitalists and the working class, and eventually this would lead to a classless society.
<b>Monarchy</b> [Mon-ar-key]	A system of government /country that has a King or Queen as the country's Head of State.
<b>Nobility</b> [No-bil-it-tee]	The highest social class in the country.
<b>Provisional</b> [Prov-vi-sion-a-ry]	Temporary; not permanent.
<b>Republic</b> [Re-pub-lic]	A system of government that has a President, who is elected by the people, as the country's Head of State.
<b>Serf</b> [surf]	Slave under the control of a wealthy land owner.
<b>Social inequality</b> [in-e-qual-it-ty]	When groups of people in society are not equal.
<b>Socialism</b> [so-shal-ism]	An ideology where production (businesses & factories) are owned by the government; the resources are shared to provide for those in need. Marx believed that socialism was a 'stepping stone' towards communism.
<b>Tsar</b> [T-zar]	Russian emperor.
<b>Tsarina</b> [T-zar-ee-na]	Female ruler / consort [wife] of the Russian emperor.

Date	Event
<b>1861</b>	Russian Serfs are freed, but continue to make 'Redemption Payments' [debt] to government.
<b>1894</b>	Tsar Nicholas II becomes Tsar of Russia.
<b>1905</b>	Russia loses the Russo-Japanese war; first Russian revolution – Duma established.
<b>1914</b>	World War One begins.
<b>Feb/Mar ch 1917</b>	The [first] Russian revolution and overthrow of the monarchy; Tsar Nicholas II resigns and a Provisional Government is set up by the Duma.
<b>Oct/Nov 1917</b>	The [second] Bolshevik Revolution begins. Led by Vladimir Lenin, the Bolsheviks [Communists] lead a coup to overthrow the Provisional Government in St Petersburg. .
<b>March 1918</b>	The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and agreement between Russia [the Provisional Government] and the Central Powers [Germany, Austria-Hungary] that ends Russia's involvement in WWI. Russia loses a significant amount of territory as part of the deal.
<b>1923</b>	The Bolsheviks begin to consolidate the coup and gain full control of Russia, after defeating various European armies and Communist government established.

Causes of the Russian Revolutions		
<p><b>ROLE OF INDIVIDUALS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tsar intelligent but weak – indecisive, easily influenced and ill prepared for the role.</li> <li>-Rasputin was thought to influence the Tsar.</li> <li>-Tsarina Alexandra accused of having an affair with Rasputin &amp; being a German spy.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SOCIAL INEQUALITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Nobility make up 2% of population, but own 25% of land.</li> <li>-Cities: overcrowded housing, little heating &amp; poor sanitation.</li> <li>-Working conditions: trade unions banned &amp; long days (11.5hr).</li> <li>-Serfs freed in 1861, but Redemption Payments and high taxes = poverty.</li> <li>-Famine was common – widespread in 1901</li> </ul>	
<p><b>WWI</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Shortages of food, coal and industrial materials in cities.</li> <li>Strikes and protests.</li> <li>-By the end of 1914, over 1 million Russian soldiers were dead.</li> <li>-Industry could not produce enough weapons to supply soldiers &amp; generals were incompetent – this reflected badly on the Tsar.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ECONOMIC PROBLEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Although cities were industrialising, most of the country was still agricultural peasantry.</li> <li>-Russia was economically slow to industrialise.</li> <li>-Food, coal and industrial shortages during the war led to economic despair = strikes and protests.</li> </ul>	<p><b>SPREAD OF NEW IDEAS</b></p> <p>Educated middle classes heard of Marx's communist theory &amp; spread ideas through cities to gain the support of the workers for a communist revolution.</p>

Common misconceptions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were <b>two separate revolutions</b> in 1917, not one; the second revolution was the Bolshevik Revolution.</li> <li>• The <b>dates</b> of the Russian Revolutions depend on which <b>calendar</b> you are following, the Gregorian Calendar or the Julian Calendar [13 days behind]</li> <li>• Communism and Socialism are <b>not</b> exactly the same.</li> <li>• The Bolshevik Revolution [Oct/Nov 1917] was at first confined to St Petersburg [Petrograd] and <b>lasted until 1923</b>, when the Bolsheviks took control of Russia [The USSR].</li> <li>• Russia is <b>not</b> a communist country anymore, but its history affects it today just like any other country.</li> <li>• In the time period we are studying [1861-1917], Ukraine was a part of the Russian Empire.</li> </ul>




# Y9 Term 2 Knowledge Organiser – Women’s Suffrage

Why did the vote matter, 1880-1928?



Term	Definition
<b>Arson</b>	Deliberately setting fire to property to cause damage.
<b>Act</b>	A law passed by parliament.
<b>Bill</b>	A proposed law. It is called an ‘Act’ once it is passed by parliament.
<b>Cat and Mouse Act</b>	A law where suffragettes on hunger strike must be released but re-arrested once well again to complete their sentences.
<b>Constituency</b> [con-stit-u-en-see]	An area of voters who elect a representative (MP) to the House of Commons (e.g. ‘Dacorum’)
<b>Enfranchisement</b> [En-fran-chise]	To be given the vote or the state of having the vote.
<b>Force feeding</b>	Imprisoned suffragettes on hunger strike were sometimes force fed; involved a rubber tube being inserted into the throat or nose and liquidised food being poured in.
<b>The franchise</b>	The right to vote in political elections.
<b>Hunger strike</b>	Refusing to eat, in protest; imprisoned suffragettes did this.
<b>Manifesto</b> [Man-if-fest-o]	A public declaration or proclamation, stating the aims and methods of a campaign group.
<b>Militant</b> [Mil-it-ant]	Extreme or confrontational campaign methods <i>when</i> deemed necessary; Preparedness to use violence if needed for a political cause
<b>MP</b>	Members of Parliament. They are elected by people in their community (constituency) to represent them in parliament.
<b>NUWSS</b>	The National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies; formed in 1897 from smaller suffrage organisations; non-confrontational methods.
<b>Parliament</b> [Parl-i-a-ment]	The group of people who discuss and make laws
<b>Pacifist</b> [Pas-if-ist]	An individual who disagrees with war on principle.
<b>Petition</b> [Pet-i-tion]	A formal written request , signed by many people.
<b>Publicity</b> [Pub-lis-it-tee]	Notice or attention given to someone or something by the media.
<b>Representation</b> [Rep-ree-sent-a-tion]	Speaking or acting on behalf of someone / a group of people i.e. Our local M represents us in the House of Commons.
<b>Reform</b> [Re-form]	To make changes to something to improve it.
<b>Suffrage</b> [Suff-ridge]	The right to vote in political elections.
<b>Suffragette</b> [Suff-ridge-ett]	A campaigner for women’s suffrage willing to undertake militant action or to break the law.
<b>Suffragist</b> [Suff-ridge-ist]	A campaigner for women’s suffrage who believed in legal, non-violent methods of campaigning.
<b>WSPU</b>	Women’s Social and Political Union; formed by Emmeline Pankhurst in 1903; “Deeds not Words” was their slogan.

Date	Event
1832	The Great Reform Act gives middle-class men the right to vote. Voters increase from 435,00 to 652,000. [2% to 4%]
1867	The Representation of the People Act gives working-class men in towns (who paid at least £10 in rent) the right to vote. This more than doubled the electorate from 1 million to 2.5 million men.
1872	The Secret Ballot Act gives people the right to vote in secret
1884	Another Representation of the People Act gives working-class men in the countryside (who paid at least £10 in rent) the right to vote.
1897	NUWSS formed. Millicent Fawcett is leader.
1903	WSPU is formed by Emmeline Pankhurst and daughters.
1905	Militant Campaign begins – Christabel Pankhurst arrested
1908	Mass rally in London – 300,000 to 500,000 activists attend. Window smashing using stones with written pleas on them.
1909	Hunger strike and force feeding starts
1913	Militant bomb and arson campaigns; increasing arrests; the ‘Cat and Mouse’ passed to prevent activists dying in police custody
1913	Emily Wilding Davison attempts to pin a Suffragette scarf onto the King’s Horse at the Derby. She is struck by the horse and dies 4 days later.
1914	World War I starts – Suffragette leaders urge women to join the war effort. NUWSS continues to campaign for recognition for their work.
1918	A Representation of the People Act granted the vote to women over 30 who were also householders, the wives of householders, owners of property worth over £5 or university graduates. The Act also granted the franchise to all men over the age of 21, removing property qualifications.
1928	All women over the age of 21 were given the right to vote, the same as men.

Key People	
<p><b>Emmeline Pankhurst</b> Led the WSPU from October 1903. Took more militant action such as windows smashing, arson and hunger strikes. Arrested numerous times, went on hunger strike and was force fed. Died in 1928.</p> 	<p><b>Christabel Pankhurst</b> Became a speaker for the WSPU in 1905. She trained as a lawyer but could not practice as woman. Arrested with her mother. Fleed England in 1912 for fear of being arrested again. Unsuccessfully ran for Parliament in 1918.</p> 
<p><b>Emily Wilding Davidson</b> Joined WSPU in 1906. 3 years later, left job as a teacher and became a suffragette full time. Frequently arrested for number of crimes inc. setting fire to post box. By 1911, become increasingly militant.</p> 	<p><b>Millicent Fawcett</b> Leading suffragist and led NUWSS from 1897-1919. Played a key role in getting women the vote. Dedicated to using constitutional means, and argued that militancy was counter-productive.</p> 