

The Provisional Government

L/O: To understand who the provisional government and assess their problems
To evaluate the reasons they failed

Key Questions:

- What were the main problems the provisional government faced?
- What were the reasons for the failure of the provisional government?

What happened after the revolution?

- The Tsar has abdicated.
- The Provisional Government has taken over the running of the country.....



www.shutterstock.com · 160204070

Read through
the information
sheet

The Provisional Government

- Was a temporary government set up by the Duma
- Faced a number of serious problems:

The war...

The peasants...

Food supplies

Setting up a proper government

- Was supported in the early days by the Petrograd Soviet
- The Soviet was supported by the workers and the army
- Was led by Prince Lvov
- Alexander Kerensky was a member of the Provisional Government and the Soviet

Fill in page 1 of the worksheet

The Provisional Government

- Complete the table: The first column outlines what people wanted

Peace with Germany	Wait until there is a proper government which can make the decision about land
Workers in the cities are starving, they want food now	To carry on fighting in the war
Land – peasants have already started taking it	The Soviet organised food supplies for the cities

- Then write the decision made by the Provisional Government in the second column

Fill in the table on page 2 of the worksheet

Did things change?

- Use the table at the bottom on page 2
- Shade in one colour all the rows which show change under the provisional government
- In a different colour, colour the rows which show no change

The Provisional Government

- What was the Provisional Government
- Why might 'Dual Government' be an appropriate description?
- What problems required immediate attention
- Why might the Provisional Government find that it rapidly lost popular support?
- Explain why some might justify the actions of the Provisional Government

Lenin and the Bolsheviks

Revolution?
In Russia?
But I am not even
there.....



Lenin was in exile in Switzerland when he heard the revolution had taken place. He immediately returned to Russia – on a special train provided by Germany. The Germans thought he would stir up trouble for the government. Lenin was not pleased to find the Bolsheviks were supporting the Provisional Government.

Lenin and the Bolsheviks

The first thing Lenin did when he arrived at Finland station in Petrograd was to set out the Bolshevik programme in his

APRILTHESES

- i. **What did he demand?**
- ii. **Why might this be popular?**
- iii. **Who is he appealing to?**

Support for the Bolsheviks rose dramatically. They gained control of the Petrograd Soviet.

His message was a sharp contrast to that of the Provisional Government

Why on earth are you supporting this provisional government – this is our chance for a communist revolution!

Bread! Peace!
Land!

All power to the Soviets!



Events of April-Nov 1917

Use the information sheet to complete the 'Events of April' worksheet

Make sure you complete the activities and answer all of the questions



The revolution Nov 1917

- By October, Lenin was convinced the time was right for the Bolsheviks to act
- Many members of the party were not sure he was right
- Lenin got his way...
- **What happened on the 6th / 7th / 8th November?**
- **Glue in the chronology of events.**
- **Highlight the reasons the Bolsheviks were able to overthrow the Provisional Government**



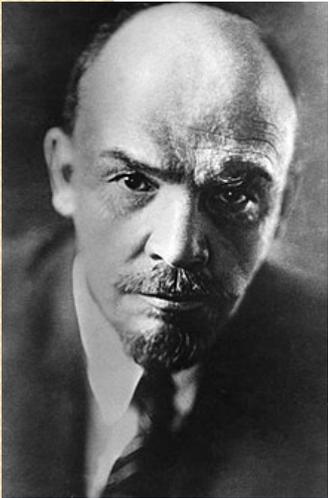
CHALLENGE: In what way is this revolution different from the revolution of March 1917?

Write down the names, and one point about each

Leading Bolshevik Members

Red guards- Group to protect the Soviet's power. Weapons gained from the Kornilov affair

- Vladimir Lenin



Leader of the Bolsheviks. Had spent a lot of time out of Russia, due to exile. As 1917 wore on, he became more radical

- Leon Trotsky



Had been a member of the Mensheviks, but he joined the Bolsheviks in 1917. He was the leader of the Petrograd Soviet. He supported armed uprising, and was in charge of the Red Guards

- Nikolai Bukarin



He was less radical. He thought 1917 was too soon to take power.

Marx v Lenin

Marxism

Communism will inevitably happen, as society will naturally move from capitalism to socialism to communism

Marxist-Leninism

You need to 'jumpstart' the revolution, by using a small number of committed revolutionaries. They need to seize power by force, through an armed uprising.

Total Russian population in 1917: 125 million

Why was there a revolution in November 1917?

- 1) Read the October/November Revolution sheet.
- 2) Why were the Bolsheviks so successful? Give at least 6 reasons
- 3) Answer questions 1 and 2
- 4) Write a PEEL paragraph saying EITHER Lenin and the Bolsheviks were responsible, OR the failure of the Provisional Government was responsible

Lenin and the Bolsheviks organised it

Organisation and key support

Popular policies

Key individuals

The Provisional Government lost support of the people

Peace

Bread

Land

Lenin and the Bolsheviks did not have the support of large number of Russian people. So why were they successful?

Describe Questions

Describe two problems faced by the Provisional Government when it was formed in March 1917

In what ways were people's lives affected by the decisions made by the Provisional Government?

Homework

- Revise for knowledge test next Tuesday
- Take the test and learn it

