November 7, 1917, to May 24, 1918: Consolidation by Bolsheviks of Successful Coup

A. Bolshevik Reform Measures
B. Red Terror
C. Election for Constituent Assembly
D. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
E. Suppression of Political Opposition

May 24, 1918, to March 15, 1921: Civil War, Russo-Polish War, and War Communism

A. Civil War
   1. Whites
      a. Admiral Aleksandr V. Kolchak
      b. General Anton I. Denikin
      c. Baron Petr N. Wrangel (Vrangel’)
   2. Czech Legions—Trans-Siberian Railroad
   3. American, Japanese, French, and British Intervention
   4. Role of Leon Trotsky
   5. Murder of the Romanov Family
   6. Anarchists—Nestor Makhno
   7. Greens—Aleksandr Antonov

B. Russo-Polish War 1920–1921
   1. Russian Side (Mikhail N. Tukachevskii; Semen M. Budennyi; Role of Stalin)
   2. Polish Side (Marshal Josef Pilsudski)

C. War Communism
   1. Characteristics: Nationalization, Centralization, Mobilization
   2. Attempt to Establish a Communist Society Immediately
   3. Heavy Contribution to Economic Chaos
   4. Establishment of Direct Control over All Production and Distribution
   5. Development of Violent Struggle with Peasants

March 15, 1921, to January 15, 1928: New Economic Policy (NEP) and Succession Struggle

A. Response to Failure of War Communism
B. Characteristics of New Economic Policy (NEP)
   1. Concessions to Peasants
   2. Legalization of Private Trade
   3. Resumption of Use of Money

C. Succession Struggle After Death of Lenin, January 21, 1924
   1. First Phase, 1923–1925: Kamenev, Zinoviev, and Stalin vs. Trotsky
   2. Second Phase, 1925–1928: Stalin allies with those who favor NEP
   3. Third Phase, 1928–1929: Stalin adopts policies of the “Left”

January 15, 1928, to June 22, 1941: Forced Industrialization, Collectivization, Purges

A. Five-Year Plans
   1. First: 1928–1932 (October 1, 1928–December 31, 1932)
   2. Second: 1933–1937

B. Effects of Super-Industrialization
   1. Material Waste
   2. Great human sacrifices
   3. Misrepresentation of Results
   4. Stakhanovite Movement

C. Collectivization
   1. Russian Peasant Households on eve of collectivization = 25,500,000
      a. Typology of the Russian Peasantry
      b. Number of Peasant Households Collectivized
   2. Period of Licensed Chaos
      a. The Ups and Downs of the Drive to Collectivize
      b. Established Agricultural Institutions until 1958

D. The Purges: Causes
   1. Theories
   2. *Chistka* (= Cleansing): Pre-Purge Purges and Pre-Purge Show Trials
   3. Suicide of Nadezhda Allilueva, November 8, 1932
   4. Purge of 1934 to 1938
      a. Vote at Seventeenth Party Congress, February 1934
      b. Assassination of Sergei M. Kirov, December 1, 1934
      c. Blame placed on foreign powers; Stalin’s opponents
      d. Central Committee deprived those accused of “terrorist” acts right of defense

E. The Purges: Effects
   1. Show Trials
   2. Body count
   3. Social Deformations
   4. Historical Manipulation