

Subject: History

Topic: 4.2 Collectivisation

Year Group: 13



Beckfoot										
1. Why did Stalin collectivise?				3.	What impact o	ctivisation have on the peasants? Key word				
1	What was collectivis- ation?	1.	Moving agriculture to large farms where peasants worked together to meet quotas. There were three types of collecvtive farm Kolkhoz, Sovkhoz and Toz	1	How did peasants resist?	ots and armed resistance: Large numbers of party officials ere killed abotage: Burned crops, tools and houses. Slaughtered	Most common type of collective farm where 50-100 households farmed land as one unit			
						nimals and gorged on them (25-30%) /omen's revolts: All-female revolts were more successful as	State run collective farms where workers received a wage			
						Idiers were less likely to take action Toz ight: By 1939 about 19 million peasants had migrated to	Sometimes voluntary, peasants owned their own land but shared machinery			
2	Why did Stalin force peasants into collectivis- ation?		Larger units of land would allow machinery and more modern methods. Machines meant fewer peasants needed so rest could more to towns. Easier to procure grain It fitted with socialist ideology.	2	How were rebels and Kulaks dealt with?	wwns (1 in 4) Kulak	A wealthy/ successful peasant			
						1929-1930 alone about 15% of peasant households were				
						n estimated 10 million peasants died as a result of 5.				
						sistance or effects of deportation				
				3	Why was there a famine from 1932 to 1934?	espite poor harvests in 1931 and 1932 state procured more				
						an double 1928 levels of grain and continued to export. uge amounts of animals had been slaughtered as part of				
						isistance				
2.	2. How was collectivisation carried out?					here was a drought in 1931				
						ome have claimed Stalin/Communists deliberately caused le famine to punish areas of resistance like Ukraine				
1	What problems did Russian agricul-		Scissors crisis of 1928-9 highlighted the ability of peasantry to disrupt food supply to towns and cities. Peasantry was seen as	4	How severe	obert Conquest has estimated that as many as 7 million				
					was the famine?	ed as result of the famine.				
						reas which were usually the best for grain producing such				
	ture face?	۷.	backward and out of			Ukraine, and Kazakhstan were particularly badly hit, ghlighting the man-made nature of the famine.				
			control of Communists	4.	What impact	ectivisation have on agriculture?				
2	Who carried out collectiv- isation?		Stalin enlisted an army of 25,000 urban party activists. OGPU and the military were used to suppress any	1	How was	rain output did not achieve pre-collectivisation levels until				
					output affected?	935				
						vestock took until 1953 to reach pre-collectivisation levels				
				2	What	abotage by peasants				
			resistance		impacted output?	bo few tractors and animals to pull ploughs bollectives were poorly organised				
3	What methods were used?	1.	Force – Villages were 'persuaded' to sign a register demanding to be		·	arty activists had poor knowledge of farming				
						lany of best farmers were killed during dekulakisation				
		2. 3.	collectivized. Terror – 'Kulaks' or those who resisted were rounded up and shot, imprisoned or deported. Propaganda – Anti-kulak	3	How quickly were farms collectivised?	y March 1930 58% of peasant households were				
						ollectivised but this reduced to just 20% by October after alin relaxed measures on the back of complaints and				
						sistance.				
						nce crops had been sown in 1931 collectivisation was provided that the source of the s				
						ere in collective farms.				
			and promoting collectives			00% of peasant households were collectivised by 1941				



Subject: History

Topic: 4.2 Economy and Society

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By 1940 around 43% of the workforce were

By 1940 women earned around 40 cents less

Foreign companies were recruited to provide expertise developing new industries Higher wages and prestige of working on mega projects attracted Westerners OGPU arrested British engineers working on the Moscow Metro under suspicion of

Tough working rules – 7 day week, dismissal

From 1938, labour books introduced to record employment and disciplinary issues From 1931 wage differentials were introduced to encourage hard work Wages were still lower in 1937 than 1928 Received bonuses for exceeding targets Could be put on trial, imprisoned or executed for failing to meet targets Responsible for applying state regulations in

				3. How successful were the plans?					Key word	Definition	
1. The Five Year Plans				1	Successes	1. Electricity output trebled		Gosplan	The State General Planning commission from 1921		
1	What were the they?	1.	A government initiative designed to increase industrial production			 Coal & Iron doubled Huge industrial complexes were starting to be built Engineering industry developed & increased output of machine tools 			Stakhanovite	A committed worker – named after Anton Stakhanov	
2	How were	1.	Gosplan formulated	2	Weaknesses	4	 Little growth in consumer industries such as house-building 		Wrecking	Acts perceived as economic or industrial sabotage	
	they organised?		 production targets for every factory, mine and workshop. Soviet workers and managers were responsible for meeting these targets Under Stalin state control was to be total Stalin was convinced that the needs of Soviet Russia could only be met by modernization Stalin was convinced that becoming self-sufficient 		Weakilesses	 Chemical target were not fulfilled Lack of skilled workers created major problems 		5.	5. What were the social impacts of the 5YPs?		
					Successes	1. 2. 3.	Heavy industries benefitted from plants set up in 1 st 5YP By 1937, the USSR was virtually self-sufficient in machine making and metal working Minerals such as copper, zinc and tin mined for the first time	1	Working Men	 Tough working rules – 7 day week, dismis if late or missed work From 1935, Stakhanovites were rewarded with material benefits From 1938, labour books introduced to record employment and disciplinary issue From 1931 wage differentials were introduced to encourage hard work Wages were still lower in 1937 than 1928 	
3	3 What were Stalin's motives?				Weaknesses	1. 2. 3.	Consumer goods industries were still lagging Some growth in food processing but not enough Oil production did not make the expected advances				
		3.		3	Successes	1. 2.	Heavy industry continued to grow, although unevenly Defence and armaments grew rapidly as resources diverted to them	2 1	2 Managers	 Received bonuses for exceeding targets Could be put on trial, imprisoned or executed for failing to meet targets Responsible for applying state regulations the workplace – not popular Attempts by managers to lighten the pressure on workers could lead to 	
		was the only way to prote 'Socialism in one country'	vas the only way to protect 'Socialism in one country'		Weaknesses	 Steel output grew insignificantly Poor oil production led to fuel crisis Many factories ran short of materials 	Poor oil production led to fuel crisis				
2. Aims of the Five Year Plans						4.	Consumer goods once again took a back seat			accusations of wrecking	
1	1 st Five			4.	4. Industrial projects				Women	1. State provided nurseries, crèches and chil clinics	
	Year Plan 1928-32		Boost electricity production Double output for light industry		Dnieprostroi Dam	1. 2.	A large hydro-electric power station opened in Oct 1932 Generating 560MW, it was one of the largest powerplants in the world			 Clinics Managers under pressure would hire workers' wives and daughters Managers continued to give the best-paid highest-skilled jobs to men 	
2	2 nd Five Year Plan	2.	Continue the growth of heavy industry Boost light industry: chemicals, electricals and consumer goods Develop communications	2 3 4	The Turksib Railway	1. 2.	Connected Central Asia with Siberia from 1931– facilitated the transport of cotton and grain to and from Siberia Took nearly 50,000 workers			 By 1940 around 43% of the workforce we female By 1940 women earned around 40 cents l 	
	1933-37				Moscow Metro	1. 2. 3.	First underground system in the USSR opened in 1935 Designed to cope with the influx of peasant workers Used resources and specialist workers from he whole USSR	4	Foreigners	 than men Foreign companies were recruited to provide expertise developing new industr Higher wages and prestige of working on mega projects attracted Westerners OGPU arrested British engineers working the Moscow Metro under suspicion of spying Engineers of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company were given a show tria and deported in 1933 	
3	3 rd Five Year Plan	1. 2. 3.	Renewed emphasis on heavy industry Promote rapid rearmament Complete transition to communism		Volga-Canal 2	1. 2. 3.	2. Canal was build by prisoners from the largest labour camp				
	1938-41			5	Magnitogorsk	1.	A gigantic steel plant and town of 150,000 people				