

1	How was output affected?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grain output did not achieve pre-collectivisation levels until 1935 2. Livestock took until 1953 to reach pre-collectivisation levels
2	What impacted output?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sabotage by peasants 2. Too few tractors and animals to pull ploughs 3. Collectives were poorly organised 4. Party activists had poor knowledge of farming 5. Many of best farmers were killed during dekulakisation
3	How quickly were farms collectivised?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By March 1930 58% of peasant households were collectivised but this reduced to just 20% by October after Stalin relaxed measures on the back of complaints and resistance. 2. Once crops had been sown in 1931 collectivisation was brutally enforced again so that by 1934 70% of households were in collective farms. 3. 100% of peasant households were collectivised by 1941

1. The Five Year Plans

1	What were the they?	1. A government initiative designed to increase industrial production
2	How were they organised?	1. Gosplan formulated production targets for every factory, mine and workshop. 2. Soviet workers and managers were responsible for meeting these targets
3	What were Stalin's motives?	1. Under Stalin state control was to be total 2. Stalin was convinced that the needs of Soviet Russia could only be met by modernization 3. Stalin was convinced that becoming self-sufficient was the only way to protect 'Socialism in one country'

2. Aims of the Five Year Plans

1	1 st Five Year Plan 1928-32	1. Develop heavy industry 2. Boost electricity production 3. Double output for light industry
2	2 nd Five Year Plan 1933-37	1. Continue the growth of heavy industry 2. Boost light industry: chemicals, electricals and consumer goods 3. Develop communications
3	3 rd Five Year Plan 1938-41	1. Renewed emphasis on heavy industry 2. Promote rapid rearmament 3. Complete transition to communism

3. How successful were the plans?

1	Successes	1. Electricity output trebled 2. Coal & Iron doubled 3. Huge industrial complexes were starting to be built 4. Engineering industry developed & increased output of machine tools
	Weaknesses	1. Little growth in consumer industries such as house-building 2. Chemical target were not fulfilled 3. Lack of skilled workers created major problems
2	Successes	1. Heavy industries benefitted from plants set up in 1 st YYP 2. By 1937, the USSR was virtually self-sufficient in machine making and metal working 3. Minerals such as copper, zinc and tin mined for the first time
	Weaknesses	1. Consumer goods industries were still lagging 2. Some growth in food processing but not enough 3. Oil production did not make the expected advances
3	Successes	1. Heavy industry continued to grow, although unevenly 2. Defence and armaments grew rapidly as resources diverted to them
	Weaknesses	1. Steel output grew insignificantly 2. Poor oil production led to fuel crisis 3. Many factories ran short of materials 4. Consumer goods once again took a back seat

4. Industrial projects

1	Dnieprostroi Dam	1. A large hydro-electric power station opened in Oct 1932 2. Generating 560MW, it was one of the largest powerplants in the world
2	The Turksib Railway	1. Connected Central Asia with Siberia from 1931– facilitated the transport of cotton and grain to and from Siberia 2. Took nearly 50,000 workers
3	Moscow Metro	1. First underground system in the USSR opened in 1935 2. Designed to cope with the influx of peasant workers 3. Used resources and specialist workers from he whole USSR
4	Moscow Volga-Canal	1. Finished in 1937 2. Canal was build by prisoners from the largest labour camp 3. 200,000 prisoners used – around 22,000 died
5	Magnitogorsk	1. A gigantic steel plant and town of 150,000 people

Key word	Definition
Gosplan	The State General Planning commission from 1921
Stakhanovite	A committed worker – named after Anton Stakhanov
Wrecking	Acts perceived as economic or industrial sabotage

5. What were the social impacts of the 5YPs?

1	Working Men	1. Tough working rules – 7 day week, dismissal if late or missed work 2. From 1935, Stakhanovites were rewarded with material benefits 3. From 1938, labour books introduced to record employment and disciplinary issues 4. From 1931 wage differentials were introduced to encourage hard work 5. Wages were still lower in 1937 than 1928
2	Managers	1. Received bonuses for exceeding targets 2. Could be put on trial, imprisoned or executed for failing to meet targets 3. Responsible for applying state regulations in the workplace – not popular 4. Attempts by managers to lighten the pressure on workers could lead to accusations of wrecking
3	Women	1. State provided nurseries, crèches and child clinics 2. Managers under pressure would hire workers' wives and daughters 3. Managers continued to give the best-paid, highest-skilled jobs to men 4. By 1940 around 43% of the workforce were female 5. By 1940 women earned around 40 cents less than men
4	Foreigners	1. Foreign companies were recruited to provide expertise developing new industries 2. Higher wages and prestige of working on mega projects attracted Westerners 3. OGPU arrested British engineers working on the Moscow Metro under suspicion of spying 4. Engineers of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company were given a show trial and deported in 1933