

1. Why did Stalin collectivise?

1	What was collectivisation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Moving agriculture to large farms where peasants worked together to meet quotas. There were three types of collective farm Kolkhoz, Sovkhoz and Toz
2	Why did Stalin force peasants into collectivisation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Larger units of land would allow machinery and more modern methods. Machines meant fewer peasants needed so rest could move to towns. Easier to procure grain It fitted with socialist ideology.

2. How was collectivisation carried out?

1	What problems did Russian agriculture face?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scissors crisis of 1928-9 highlighted the ability of peasantry to disrupt food supply to towns and cities. Peasantry was seen as backward and out of control of Communists
2	Who carried out collectivisation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stalin enlisted an army of 25,000 urban party activists. OGPU and the military were used to suppress any resistance
3	What methods were used?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Force – Villages were ‘persuaded’ to sign a register demanding to be collectivized. Terror – ‘Kulaks’ or those who resisted were rounded up and shot, imprisoned or deported. Propaganda – Anti-kulak and promoting collectives

3. What impact did collectivisation have on the peasants?

1	How did peasants resist?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Riots and armed resistance: Large numbers of party officials were killed Sabotage: Burned crops, tools and houses. Slaughtered animals and gorged on them (25-30%) Women’s revolts: All-female revolts were more successful as soldiers were less likely to take action Flight: By 1939 about 19 million peasants had migrated to towns (1 in 4)
2	How were rebels and Kulaks dealt with?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1929-1930 alone about 15% of peasant households were destroyed An estimated 10 million peasants died as a result of resistance or effects of deportation
3	Why was there a famine from 1932 to 1934?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Despite poor harvests in 1931 and 1932 state procured more than double 1928 levels of grain and continued to export. Huge amounts of animals had been slaughtered as part of resistance There was a drought in 1931 Some have claimed Stalin/Communists deliberately caused the famine to punish areas of resistance like Ukraine
4	How severe was the famine?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Conquest has estimated that as many as 7 million died as result of the famine. Areas which were usually the best for grain producing such as Ukraine, and Kazakhstan were particularly badly hit, highlighting the man-made nature of the famine.

4. What impact did Collectivisation have on agriculture?

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

Key word	Definition
Kolkhoz	Most common type of collective farm where 50-100 households farmed land as one unit
Sovkhoz	State run collective farms where workers received a wage
Toz	Sometimes voluntary, peasants owned their own land but shared machinery
Kulak	A wealthy/ successful peasant

5. How successful was collectivisation?

1	How was it a success economically?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It allowed the government to procure much more grain than the NEP The government procured 10.8 million tonnes of grain in 1928 This rose to 22.6 million tonnes in 1933 Exports also rose from less than 1 million tonnes to 5 million tonnes from 1928 to 1931
2	How was it a failure economically?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soviet agriculture recovered slowly from the disruption of collectivisation Grain harvests were regularly smaller than they had been in the best years of the NEP Collective farms were generally less productive than private farms
3	How did it benefit Stalin politically?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stalin was able to gain control over the countryside The party didn’t want a sizeable sector of the economy to be dominated by a private market of peasants The party didn’t have to bargain with peasants anymore They established a system of controlling the countryside and making agriculture serve the towns and workers

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 SYP 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

1. The Development of the Cult			2. How did the Cult affect culture?			3. The condition of the Soviet Union by 1941		
1	How did Stalin start the Cult of Personality ?	<div><div>1.</div><div>From December 1929, the cult of Stalin grew conspicuously</div><div>2.</div><div>Stalin became an icon that inspired confidence during a period of rapid change</div></div>	1	Socialist Realism	<div><div>1.</div><div>Socialist realism was a movement where artists were instructed to illustrate in their works a vision of a future socialist state</div><div>2.</div><div>It was to be a positive and attractive view of the future</div><div>3.</div><div>Artists were not encouraged to express their own views but instead serve the needs of the state</div></div>	1	Economic strengths	<div><div>1.</div><div>The Five year plans had transformed the USSR into a highly industrialised nation</div><div>2.</div><div>By 1940 the USSR had overtaken Britain in iron and steel production</div><div>3.</div><div>By 1930 the urban population had increased to 33% from 17% in 1926</div><div>4.</div><div>Military spending increased quickly over the 1930s – 34% of total budget in 1940</div></div>
2	How was Stalin portrayed?	<div><div>1.</div><div>Stalin was shown as the all-knowing leader</div><div>2.</div><div>Portraits showed Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in succession</div><div>3.</div><div>He was shown as a mighty leader, father of the nation and universal genius</div></div>	2	Literature	<div><div>1.</div><div>In 1934 the Soviet Union of Writers was formed</div><div>2.</div><div>Writers had to ensure their work conformed to socialist realism and advanced the cause of socialism</div><div>3.</div><div>Novels glorified the ordinary worker</div><div>4.</div><div>Maxim Gorky was a famous example of one of these writers who praised the five year plans in his work</div><div>5.</div><div>Writers who did not conform were in constant danger. For example Boris Pasternak and Alexander Solzhenitsyn (the later was expelled from the USSR in 1974)</div></div>	2	Economic weaknesses	<div><div>1.</div><div>Economic development was uneven – heavy industry grew while consumer production was cut back</div><div>2.</div><div>The quality of products was often poor as the plans emphasised quantity over quality</div><div>3.</div><div>Local organisation was often poor due to a complex central planning system – by 1940 there were 2500 planning targets for Gosplan to monitor</div></div>
3	How was the cult maintained ?	<div><div>1.</div><div>The History of the All-Union Communist Party was published as the main historical textbook for all educational institutions in 1938</div><div>2.</div><div>Photographs were doctored to remove Stalin’s enemies and show Stalin at the side of Lenin</div><div>3.</div><div>The History had sold 34 million copies by 1948</div></div>				3	Social strengths	<div><div>1.</div><div>By 1941, state ownership had been achieved in industry and agriculture – the state claimed this was more communist</div><div>2.</div><div>Food rationing ended in 1934</div><div>3.</div><div>Kolkhozes were allowed to have their own private plots which helped food production to recover</div><div>4.</div><div>There were benefits available to workers who beat their targets</div><div>5.</div><div>State provision of childcare allowed more women to work and train for higher positions</div></div>
4	Use of propaganda	<div><div>1.</div><div>Nurseries and schools were full of images about the glories of communism</div><div>2.</div><div>Pavlik Morozov was portrayed as a hero for denouncing his father to the NKVD for helping kulaks. After his murder he was used as a martyr and example for young people</div><div>3.</div><div>Propaganda focused on worker heroes like Stakhanov</div></div>		3	Arts	<div><div>1.</div><div>In 1929 the All Union Cooperative of Workers in Representational Art was formed</div><div>2.</div><div>In the 1930s Soviet art featured paintings of peasants on collective farms, industrial workers and images of Stalin</div><div>3.</div><div>In 1931, the Union of Architects was founded. Socialist architecture. Architecture was to excite the spirits of the Soviet worker</div></div>	4	Social Weaknesses
5	Was the propaganda effective?	<div><div>1.</div><div>There is some evidence of people rejecting or questioning the message</div><div>2.</div><div>The Communist Party archives contain many examples of letters from workers expressing anger at poor living conditions</div><div>3.</div><div>The Stakhanovite movement led to some annoyance amongst colleagues</div><div>4.</div><div>Jokes, graffiti and popular songs criticised the five year plans</div></div>	4	Music & Media	<div><div>1.</div><div>In 1932, the Union of Soviet Composers was established. It regulated music and banned particular music like jazz</div><div>2.</div><div>By the 30s, radios were becoming popular and the government used these and loudspeakers for government announcements</div><div>3.</div><div>Cinemas were also becoming popular so films were made to inform audiences of the successes of the five year plans</div></div>	5	Were the USSR ready for war?	<div><div>1.</div><div>The central control of the ‘command economy’ helped the USSR to organise its war effort</div><div>2.</div><div>Rapid industrialisation gave the USSR the basis for victory over Germany</div><div>3.</div><div>Harsh laws and working conditions prepared the people for hardships of war</div><div>4.</div><div>But by 1941, the USSR was still producing less grain than under the NEP</div></div>