## THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION OF 1917

On October 24-25 (November 6-7) the **Bolsheviks and Left Socialist** Revolutionaries staged a nearly bloodless coup, occupying government buildings, telegraph stations, and other strategic points. Then they seized the power and organized a new government led by Lenin.





Weaknesses of the Provisional Government



The Bolsheviks





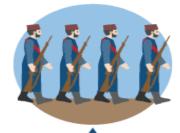


Kerensky and the Provisional Government

Economic and military shortages

16 April - Lenin returns from exile







The July Days

Continuation of World War I

Lenin issues April Theses





Trotsky president of The Petrograd Soviet

CAUSE OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

- Between March and October the Provisional Government was reorganized four times.
- Elections were delayed and the Provisional Government was in power until later that year.
- The Soviets were councils elected by workers, soldiers and sailors.
- After the February Revolution, the first Soviet appeared in Petrograd: they were usually chaotic and disorganized. But they were elected - unlike the Provisional Government.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

- The Russian people wanted the war to come to an end. However, the Provisional Government decided to continue Russia's involvement. They feared that foreign investment from Britain and France would cease in the event of a Russian withdrawal.
- This had an impact on the increase of price of goods, fuel shortages made living conditions unbearable and the shortage of grain, ammunition or weapons for troops fighting in the war.

## CONTINUATION OF THE WAR

- The Bolsheviks were a revolutionary party, committed to the ideas of Karl Marx. They believed that the working classes would liberate themselves from the control of the ruling classes.
- In April 1917, Lenin returned to Russia from Switzerland. At once he took control and direction over the Bolsheviks. He prepared to seize power at the sound of "Peace, Land and Bread" to the masses.

ROLE OF THE BOLSHEVIKS AND LENIN

## THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION