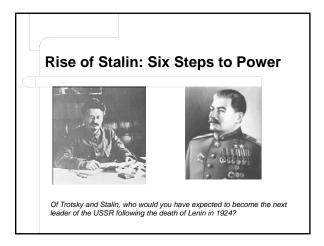
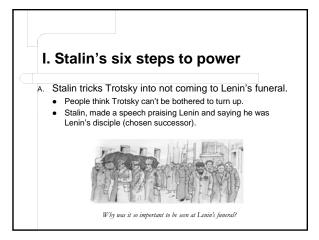
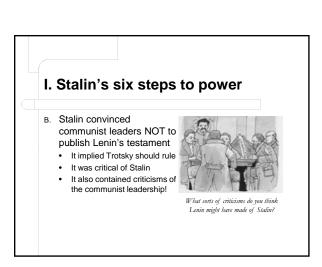
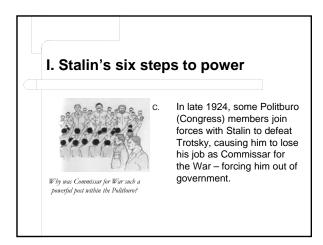
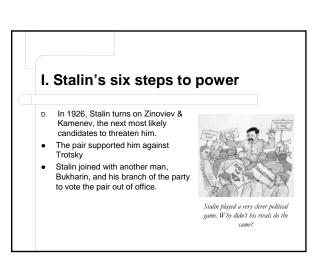
Stalin's Six Steps to Power Objectives: 1. Identify the six steps Stalin used to rise to power. 2. Explain how Stalin transformed the USSR into a superpower. 3. Identify the human costs paid to bring about the transformation.











I. Stalin's six steps to power



What were the main risks in expelling these men from the Communist Party?

In 1927, Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev were expelled from the Communist Party, not just the Politburo.

I. Stalin's six steps to power

- F. In 1929, Stalin turns on Bukharin and forces him out.
- Bukharin was the next most popular leader and a NEP supporter.
- By forcing him and his people out, he cancelled the NEP and made himself the only Politburo member with any real followers.
- By his 50th birthday, Stalin was undisputed leader of the USSR.



What do you think Stalin's next steps would be in further securing his position?

II. Stalin's Vision for the USSR

Unless he forced changes FAST in the USSR...

- The capitalist West would swallow up the fledgling country
- Hungry and unhappy workers and peasants might revolt yet again.
- The original Revolution was not done until all traitors were gone





III. Stalin Transforms the USSR

Over the next decade, Stalin...

- Dismantled the NEP; nationalized industry and agriculture
 - Created a series of 5 Year Plans in a command economy, setting ridiculous production goals in industry with rewards & punishments.
 - Collectivized farmland into collectives (government-run farms); all food was centrally collected and redistributed around the country
 - Anyone who opposed the collectivization of their land was labeled an enemy of the state and dealt with harshly.
- Used censorship, indoctrination, & propaganda
 - The government controlled all radio, press, and television
 - All workers received free, but biased, education after hours
 - Artists were forced to create works that glorified the Revolution, & Stalin, tied him to Lenin, & denounced all other ideas, including religion which was viewed as "the opiate of the people"

III. Stalin Transforms the USSR

- Conducted purges of political opponents
 - 90 % of all military officers were killed or imprisoned in gulags, replaced by hand-picked choices.
 - Millions of party members and other Russians killed or imprisoned in 1934-38's Great Purge.
 - Churches were shut down and clergy persecuted.
 - When the moderately successful peasant farmers of the Republic of Ukraine (called **kulaks**) joined together to refuse collectivization, he burned their crops and took away their stores of food by force – creating a **terror famine**. Millions died.

IV. Life in Soviet Totalitarianism

Economics	Politics	Arts	Religion	Society
-Growth of industry -Growth of military -Low standard of living -Shortage of foods and consumer goods.	-One-party dictatorship -Total government control of citizens -Total government control of industry and agriculture -Use of propaganda to win government support	-Censorship of books, music, and art. -Purpose of all art to praise communism -Observation of artists, writer, an musicians by secret police.	-Government war on religion religion religion religion -Takeover of houses of worship -Secret police control religious worship -Communist ideals replace religious ideals	-Fear of secret policeAn upper class of Communist Party members -Free education and health care -Public transportation and recreation -Jobs for women