

Put a cross in the box ☒ indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

(This page is for your second answer) In the year ~~1917~~ 1917
The Bolshevik party saw that they could seize
power from the provisional government and
this prompted Lenin to come return to Russia
and seize power for the Bolshevik Party.
Lenin's leadership, Trotsky's organisation and
the ~~April~~ ^{April} Theses had played a large role
in Bolshevik victory. However the weakness
of the provisional government in areas such
as continuing the war to keep getting
foreign loans, provisional government's failure
to solve the Land Crisis ~~at factor~~, and
the Petrograd garrison abandoning the provisional
government all factored into Lenin's victory
over Russia.

Before Lenin had returned to Russia
in 1917 the Bolshevik party was less
significant and could not even attack the
already weak temporary provisional govern-
ment. Once Lenin had returned to
Russia he issued The April theses which



(This page is for your second answer) was a plan that the Bolsheviks would follow and Lenin had hoped it would help his party take over the government through revolution. The Thesis had united the Bolshevik party and would help lead them to their victory. Lenin being in Russia played a large part in Bolshevik success because it was easier for Lenin to issue the orders he had in mind.

Lenin was a very good leader and as it can be argued that without his leadership and methods the Bolshevik party wouldn't have been able to overthrow the government. Lenin knew exactly what to do and when to do it. He didn't let defeat stop his determination. Even after the July days it ~~seemed~~ seemed that the Bolshevik party was finished, but Lenin's determination and leadership had led it to victory over the provisional government. & Lenin being in Russia at the time of the 1917 revolution proved a large



(This page is for your second answer) advantage in taking over the provisional government because ^{his} ~~the~~ ^{him} ~~being~~ at the physical location of the revolution would prove it to be very easy to lead his Bolshevik party to victory.

When Lenin came to Russia ~~his~~ ~~right hand~~ or he had put one of the most ~~able~~ men in charge of ~~organising~~ ~~organising~~ the Bolshevik party. This was Leon Trotsky an ex-menshevik who switched sides. Trotsky organised all the attacks the Bolshevik party would commit on the provisional government. As well as organising all the strikes to happen in the cities of Moscow and Petrograd. Trotsky's organisation and Lenin's extremely good leadership would prove to be a deadly combination. This would have been far more difficult to achieve if Lenin hadn't returned to Russia during that time. Lenin had also appointed Trotsky to his position and therefore gave the Bolsheviks a large advantage.



(This page is for your second answer) Lenin returning to Russia in 1917 proved to be very good for the Bolsheviks, but if the Bolsheviks weren't facing a government that had so many weaknesses they might have never managed to win.

The Provisional Government was a very unpopular government in the eyes of the Russian people. For one they had continued in the war which made them extremely hated, but they had no choice because they were forced to continue the war because they were very reliant on foreign loans. This proved to be a weakness of the Provisional Government. Many people didn't understand why they continued participating in the war and therefore resented them. Many people were drafted to fight and due to the Russian's continuation of the war many people turned to the Bolsheviks for help.

The Provisional Government had also managed to make the



(This page is for your second answer) Bolshevik party more powerful because they had not addressed important issues like the land crisis which made many Russian citizens hate them for it. The Bolsheviks had on the other hand had promised to address the land issue that the provisional government ignored. They gave a lot of support to the Bolsheviks but caused a lot of ~~crisis~~ and caused a lot of people to resent the provisional government.

Finally the provisional government had lost most of its support, but this was not a problem if the military had been loyal to them until the end. Unfortunately, this was not the case for the provisional government. When the Bolsheviks had become strong enough they had laid siege on the buildings of the provisional government. Much to the Bolshevik's surprise they met no significant resistance because the Petrograd garrison had abandoned



(This page is for your second answer) the provisional government in October 1917. And this resulted in the Bolsheviks easily ~~taking over~~ seizing power over Russia for themselves.

To conclude Lenin's return to Russia in April 1917, had really helped the Bolsheviks seize power and gain support, but if it wasn't for the weakness of the provisional government Lenin would have never managed to seize power. ~~The~~ Bolsheviks didn't have many supporters before ~~the~~ the provisional government had shown ~~the~~ their weaknesses. The provisional government's weaknesses had played a big role when the October 1917 revolution happened as Lenin's return to Russia. If the government was strong the Bolsheviks wouldn't have won and without Lenin in Russia they wouldn't have won either so both points factored into Bolshevik victory.

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

