

Chapter 1 | Reasons for the Outbreak of World War I

1. Competition for colonies
 - a. The more the colonies they acquired, the larger their empires would be thereby enhancing the countries' prestige
 - b. Control of colonies allowed access to raw materials and resources that are important for industrialisation
2. Arms and naval race
 - a. Countries wanted to protect its empire and build up its capabilities through increased production in weaponry and ships
3. Alliances
 - a. Made alliance to have assistance in the event of war
 - b. Triple Entente - (France, Britain, Russia)
 - c. Triple Alliance - (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy)
4. Nationalism
 - a. Ottoman Empire (Serbia, Bosnia, Greece) became less powerful. In 1908, Austria-Hungary made Bosnia part of its empire. Serbia gained independence and sought to push Bosnia out of Austria-Hungary
5. Assassination of Archduke of Austria-Hungary
 - a. Austrian-Hungarian heir was assassinated by a Serbian. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia, Serbia's Ally, entered the war. Germany declared war on Russian to help her ally. Germany attacked France. Britain declared war on Germany to support France

Impact of World War I

Britain	908000 Dead	2 000 000 Wounded
France	1 400 000 Dead	-
Germany	1 700 000 Dead	4 100 000 Wounded
USA	120 000 Dead	

Political Impact of WWI

- New nation states
- Resistance against war and conflict

Economic Impact of WWI

- Economic Debt

- High Unemployment

Social Impact

- Racial Equality
- Loss of lives

Germany did not feel that it had been defeated and expected to be consulted on terms of treaty but were not invited to Paris Peace Conference. Victorious powers met to decide on terms of peace and price Germany had to pay for the war

Aims and motivation of countries at TOV

- USA
 - a. wanted to prevent another major war
 - b. Woodrow Wilson wanted a fair peace thus he proposed the formation of LON with the aim to deter aggression through collective security and disarmament
 - c. He came up with the fourteen points to resolve conflicts through peaceful means
- France
 - a. Wanted a harsh peace settlement
 - b. France was attacked twice by Germany and was made to suffer great losses, destruction and humiliation
 - c. France wanted to seek revenge and compensation for its war losses
 - d. France wanted to Germany to pay heavy reparation and accept total blame for the war so that it could not Attack France in the future
- Britain
 - a. Public wanted harsh punishment but Prime Minister wanted moderate peace
 - b. Britain wanted to weaken Germany navy so that it would not threaten British Naval Supremacy
 - c. Prime Minister Lloyd George opposed a harsh treaty as it might make Germany seek revenge and start another war. He wanted Germany to recover economically from war to prevent rise of communism
- Italy and Japa

Japan. Demanded for equality and wanted Western Powers to recognise Japan

- a. As a reward for contributing Allied war efforts, both countries felt that it was reasonable to make territorial demand on Germany in order to justify its involvement

Terms of Treaty of Versailles

War Guilt Clause	Germany to accept complete blame for causing WWI
Territorial Reduction	Land belonged to a Germany and Austria were to be distributed amongst the Allied powers eg. Germany was not allowed to reunite

	with Austria
Demilitarisation	Size of Army was limited to 100,000 men and size of navy was limited to 15,000 men. No Air Force, tanks or submarines
Reparations	Pay compensation for all the damage caused in war eg. 269 billion Gold Rentenmark
Self-Determination	people previously belonging to Austria Hungary were given the right to govern themselves (those with common identity)
Formation Of LON	To maintain world peace

Impact of TOV

1. German Humiliation

- a. According to article 231 of TOV, German had to accept total blame for causing the war
- b. The war guilt clause formed the basis of harsh terms imposed on Germany such territorial losses, huge reparations
- c. Germany were angered and found it extremely unfair because they were not the sole aggressor of WWI and did not feel they deserve total blame, but were humiliated into accepting full responsibility

2. German territorial reduction

- a. Germany not only lost its overseas colonies in Africa and Asia-Pacific but also resource-rich regions like Rhineland thus greatly affecting Germany's pride among world powers
- b. Loss of resources-rich regions affected Germany economy and hampered post war reconstruction as it meant loss of resources, population, and potential source of income which then affected Germany economically and politically

3. Germany military weaknesses

- a. Evidence of military weaknesses
- b. This weakened Germany defences and increased her vulnerability to external attacks
- c. Injured Germany pride and humiliAted Germans as the army was a source of national pride
- d. The demilitarisation of Rhineland meant that Germany was not allowed to defend its border against France

4. Germany Economic Weaknesses

- a. War Guilt Clause gave the Allies the right to demand compensation from Germany for causing damage and losses
 - b. The need to pay heavy reparations put tremendous additional strain on the depleted German economy which was struggling to recover from the effects of World War I
 - c. This hampered Germany to make its payment on time thus leading to French Occupation of Ruhr which further worsened the economic crisis and caused suffering to the people as they confiscated coal and other goods as payment. This led to General strike of the Germans workers
5. Self-Determination and creation of New Boundaries
- a. The principle of Self-Determination called for the creation of independent nation-states for various ethnic communities
 - b. It was common to find many different nationalities living in one area. Many nationalities found themselves outside their nation-states.
 - c. The Germans were angry since the 'self-determination' seemed to apply to the winners of the war

Collapse of the Balance of Power

- A. Balance of power where the power would form alliances with other countries and organise themselves into groups which led to the war on a larger scale

Paris Peace Conference

- 1. League was established on 28 June 1919
- 2. To Ensure lasting peace and stability
- 3. USA never became a member of the League

Aims of the League of Nation

- 1. Maintain World Peace through Collective security
 - a. LON was set up based on collective security whereby members agree not to Attack each other and to defend each other against any Attack thus helping to deter aggression and maintain peace.
 - b. League's covenant stated that 'Any war or threat is a matter and concern to the whole League and the League shall take action to safeguard peace
- 2. Disarmament
 - a. LON was set up to bring about disarmament which would reduce the military capabilities of countries to wage wars
 - b. Military capabilities would be reduced through international agreements to reduce the possibility of war and thus prevent world peace

Success of LON

- The Dispute over Aaland Island, 1921
 - Both Finland and Sweden wanted the Aaland Island so they took the dispute to LON.
 - Sweden accepted the league's decision to give these islands to Finland

Failures of LON

1. French Invasion Of Ruhr

- a. France took over the region of Ruhr in Germany when a Germany failed to pay heavy reparation
- b. League could no make France withdraw
- c. The league failed to check an act of aggression by France when a France ignore Father League's Oder to withdraw
- d. By not taking further action, the league revealed to be inability to enforce its decision and help countries threatened by aggressors

2. Manchuria, 1931

- a. Japanese occupied large areas of Manchuria and set up a puppet government called Manchukuo.
- b. League refused to recognise Manchukuo and asked it to be returned back to China. Japan resigned from league and pushed further in to China

3. Abyssinia, 1935-1936

- a. Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935 and the league banned the sales of coal, armsrubber but the sanctions were not strong enough and did not have much effect. Britain and France entered secret negotiation. Italy conquered Abyssinia and left the league

Weakness of LON

● Limited Membership

- The USA, one of the military powers with the richest economy at that time did not join the league due to its policy of isolationism after WWI so they preferred to engage in their own affairs rather than commit themselves to the league.
- Threatening countries like Germany were not allowed to join the league so the league was seen as the victor's club
- This weakened the League considerably in terms of its credibility, authority and resources. They did not have the necessary military and economic backup
 - This undermined its ability to enforce sanctions and decisions effectively thus rendering LON ineffective in stopping aggression as it failed to be a strong deterrent and failed to maintain peace

● Lack of Authority and Credibility

- The league lacked authority and credibility to enforce its will due to its close association with the Treaty of Versailles and was seen as a league for victorious nation
- The peacekeeping measures were inadequate
- The use of moral persuasion against strong offending nations proved to be ineffective as the aggressors simply ignored their criticism and condemnations

- Effectiveness of the economic sanctions were also undermined as the league did not want their economy to be affected. Offending nations could also withdraw from the league
- Use of military sanctions were ineffective due to lack of army. League members were not willing to get involved militarily thus undermining its ability to enforce its will against aggressors and the aggressors need not fear the league thus making countries lose faith in the league

Post-War attitudes of Major Power

- Distrust
 - League aimed to achieve disarmament which meant reducing the military capabilities of all nations
 - League members were unwilling to disarm as it would affect their ability to protect their interest and territories thus affecting relations between powers
 - Discredited League of Nations as aggressive nations continued to build up their armies in preparation for war which meant countries still had the ability to wage wars and threaten peace thus difficult to enforce peace
- Appeasement
 - World War I had weakened many countries militarily and they did not have sufficient military power to enforce sanctions and deal with military threats from a powerful country
 - Only Britain and France would have been strong enough to deal with a military threat. Yet both were unwilling to use sanctions or to be involved in military conflicts. They adopted the policy of appeasement to prevent another major war
 - Handicapped LON's effectiveness in dealing with aggressors and weakened it
 - They view their own national interest as more important than the league

Chapter 2 | Stalin's Soviet Union

BackGround story

1. February Revolution : Abdication of the Tsar
 - a. By 1917, Russia was struggling to keep up with war efforts
 - b. Many were unhappy of heavy losses and poor economic condition
 - c. Most people lost confidence in the government and the ruler, Tsar Nicholas II (abdicated on 15 March 1917)
 - d. Group in a revolution comprising workers, peasants, soldiers (Soviets) and the demanded greater political rights and powers of decision-making
2. October Revolution : Provisional Government Overthrown
 - a. Russian Provisional Government was overthrown on 25 October 1917
 - b. A group called Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin and Leon Trotsky refused to recognise the authority of Provisional Government. They overthrew the Provisional Government and established their own government
3. Vladimir Lenin
 - a. People should have the right to 'Peace, Bread and Land' which won him much support from peasants and workers.
 - b. He was venerated by Russian communists who called him 'Father of Revolution'
4. Civil War : Establishment Of Communist state
 - a. Russia went into **civil war** as the **Bolsheviks and Red Army** competed for power against the **Whites** or **anti-communists**
 - b. The civil war officially lasted until October 1922, with the victory going to the **Bolsheviks** because they had greater unity and military skill and enjoyed strong support from the peasants
 - c. Russia became a **communist state**
5. Creation of the Soviet Union and authoritarian government
 - a. By 1924, Soviet Union was governed by centralised, one party authoritarian government
 - b. The need for quick and decisive decisions during the Civil War led to the creation of Politburo in 1919, forming an inner rule of 7 people at the TOP of Communist Party
 - c. Secretariat (Stalin) - Secretary General as head and they can select and appoints people to carry out party decisions
6. Dictatorship of the Proletariat
 - a. Forced closure of the democratic Constituent Assembly
 - b. Banned opposition parties and arrested their members
 - c. Controlled media through state-run newspapers like Pravda

Reason for the rise of Stalin

1. Non-disclosure of Lenin's Testament

- a. During his semi retirement, Lenin grew increasingly suspicious of Stalin and they often quarrelled. Stalin visited him often and acted as his close connection to the rest of the world
 - b. In his testament, Lenin voiced his criticisms on his potential successors including Stalin and he clearly advised that Stalin be removed from his position as the Secretary General
 - c. When Lenin died in 1924, his testament was read out at the meeting but Party agreed that the testament was not to be made public as Lenin had criticised them all since disclosing it in public would affect all their political standing
 - d. Some Party members thought that Trotsky was a greater threat due to his powerful personality and close connection to the Red Army so there was no need to remove Stalin
 - e. The non-disclosure Of Lenin's testament meant that Stalin could still retain his position as the Secretary-General which he used effectively to build up his power base, oust Trotsky and rise to power
 - f. He also established **Troika Alliance** with Lev Kamenev and Zinoviev
2. Trotsky's unpopularity in Politburo
- a. Trotsky was regarded as Lenin's right hand man and was the **head of the Red Army**
 - b. He had the support of the army as he led them to victory against the Whites which gave him a great deal of power and was seen as a threat by other Party members. Trotsky was unpopular in Politburo and was seen as arrogant
 - i. The Troika alliance was aimed to remove Trotsky from power by discrediting him
 - c. Trotsky was also outspoken and had argued with Lenin and the Party
 - d. Trotsky criticised Lenin's New a Economic Policy (NEP) and the increasing control of the party by Politburo. He openly challenged the Organisation and the policies of the Party thus seen as acts of disloyalty To Lenin and the Party
 - e. He also advocated for 'Permanent Revolution' which aimed to start communist revolution around the world which he failed to convince the Party members while Stalin argued for 'Socialism in One Country' which focused on strengthening Soviet Union first before spreading revolution to other country which was seen as more nationalistic and more practical. Stalin made sure he had the support of the Party and made it seem like Trotsky was moving away from the Party's decisions and ideas. Trotsky's credibility was affected.
 - f. Trotsky lost the support of the Party members thus **undermining his position in the Party and put him in a disadvantage in the power struggle as it limited his support base**
 - g. **This made Trotsky an easy target to remove him as a threat thus help Stalin to rise to power**

3. Stalin's manipulation

a. Pretended to have been close to Lenin

- i. After Lenin fell sick in 1922, Stalin cleverly made it seem like he had been very close to Lenin which **gave the impression that Lenin had favoured and trusted Stalin which helped to boost his political standing**
- ii. After Lenin died, Stalin organised the funeral and made it into a grand affair
- iii. He ordered Lenin's body to be embalmed and displayed in Mausoleum.
- iv. He gave the funeral speech and established himself as the chief mourner, showing his deep sorrow over the loss of Lenin **thus giving him more support**
- v. Stalin kept Trotsky from attending Lenin's funeral by giving him the wrong date **which made him lose favour with many people as people saw this as a sign of disrespect**
- vi. To the Russian, Stalin looked like he was going to be Lenin's natural successor because **Stalin was able to project himself favourable thus making people want to support him**

b. Control over Party Organisation

- i. Stalin was made Secretary General of The Party in 1922 which gave him the **authority to appoint and re-assign Party members. He was able to replace his opponents with his own allies. By eliminating potential threats and enlarging his support base with allies who support his policy, Stalin was able to gain greater influence in the Party which contributed to his rise to power**
- ii. He also gained control of Cheka (later NKVD)
- iii. Trotsky's support base shrank considerably. With his reputation destroyed, his ideas discredited and his lack of support within the party, Trotsky was forced to resign as the head of the Red Army in 1925 and expelled from the Party in 1927. **This helped Stalin to get rid of his biggest rival and made it easier for him to rise to power**
- iv. (Not related) after his expulsion, Trotsky continued to oppose Stalin through writings that criticised Stalin's control over the Party. Stalin had Trotsky eliminated in 1940

c. Exploitation of Ideological Difference

- i. Members of the Communist Party were divided between the Moderates and the Radicals
 1. The moderates were those who followed Lenin's leadership and ideology
 2. Radicals formed new ideas and challenged the system

- ii. To eliminate his competitors, Stalin took advantage of the ideological difference and allying himself with both sides at different times
- iii. First, he allied with moderates like Zinoviev and Kamenev to remove Trotsky. Then, he broke the alliance and discredited and isolated Zinoviev and Kamenev. Then, he allied with the radicals to oust other moderates like Bukharin
- iv. This ideological difference weakened the unity of the party and gave Stalin the opportunity to exploit and formed alliance and removed rivals and threats thus rise to power**

Stalin's Rule Impact

1. Five Year Plan to develop the Soviet Union rapidly
 - a. First five year plan (1928-1932) - expand industry, transport and the power supply
 - b. Second Five Year Plan (1933-1938) - produce more manufactured goods, including machinery for collective farms
 - c. Third Five Year Plan (1939-) - War production
2. Collectivisation
 - a. Merge small individual farms into larger collective farms (kolkhozy)
 - i. (Not relevant) it was believed that larger units of lands can be used more effectively through mechanisation. It was the complete reversal of Lenin's NEP
 - ii. By 1935, almost all farms were kolkhozy
 - b. Reasons for Collectivisation
 - i. To promote equality so as to align with the Party's motto of Peace, Bread and Land
 1. Stalin believed that larger units of lands can be used more effectively through mechanisation. It was the complete reversal of Lenin's NEP
 2. Under collectivisation, everything belonged to the state and crops were distributed by the State
 3. The quantities of crops that the Farmers produce and their working hours and wages were fixed by the state
 4. By doing this, Stalin was able to **end inequality between the rich Kulaks and poor Farmers and thus bringing about the communist ideal of a classless society**
 - ii. To aid Stalin's main aim of rapid Industrialisation
 1. By merging small farms into large collective farms, Stalin made it easier for the state to control the peasants and resource
 - a. **This helped the state to control the food supply and Ensure steady food supply to the Factory workers which was essential to fulfil the basic needs of the factory workers**

**and thus supporting the industrialisation aim thus
strengthening the economic sector of the state**

2. Stalin was also able to export crops to raise fund for industrialisation and thus they are able to buy industrial equipment thus helping the strengthen the state
- iii. Economic impact of collectivisation
 1. Positive Impact: supported Stalin's industrialisation aims
 - a. Under collectivisation, kolkhozes were given machinery such as tractors and peasants were taught modern farming methods like the use of fertilisers merging small individual farms into larger collective farms make it easier for Stalin to implement state initiatives and control the peasants and their production
 - b. This helped Stalin to control food production and ensured food supply to feed the factory workers so industrialisation could continue. It provided resources to help sustain the industrialisation aim**
 - c. The state also managed to collect the grain it needed to feed the industrial towns and export them to buy industrial equipment to support his aim because they have better control over food production
 2. Negative impact: collectivisation resulted in the Great Famine
 - a. Collectivisation failed to increase agricultural production. Grain harvest dropped drastically in the early 1930s. For example butter consumption fell from 1.35 kg per head in 1928 to 0.7 kg per head in 1932.
 - b. Bad harvest contributed to the Great Famine (1932-1933) which led to deaths of millions of peasants and also loss of animal population. The state also did not distribute the stockpiled grain but exported it to support industrialisation
 - c. The Great Famine caused great misery and hardship as many people suffered from malnutrition and severe food shortages**
 - d. Thus it **worsened** the lives of the people and caused loss of lives
 3. Negative impact : collectivisation worsened the lives of kulaks
 - a. Peasant who opposed collectivisation were dealt with **harshly**
 - b. Many kulaks resisted the collectivisation as all their hard-earned properties would be confiscated by the state. Kulaks killed their

- cattles and burnt their grain or hid and buried their crops to prevent them from being taken
- c. Many kulaks were killed or sent to Gulags where they were subjected to harsh conditions and suffered greatly
- d. Stalin also used propaganda to label them as 'parasites' and carried out liquidations of Kulaks where about 300,000 kulak families were deported **which worsened the lives of Kulaks as they lost their wealth after working hard for it. The Kulaks also lived in constant fear of being killed, tortured and deported**
- e. Many kulaks resisted collectivisation due to the **loss of freedom**
- f. **Thus, collectivisation worsened the lives of peasants and caused misery and loss of lives**

3. Rapid industrialisation

- a. The factories in cities would produce equipment for the mechanisation of farming such as tractors. With such equipment, fewer farm workers would be needed and could go into cities to be factory workers. These larger efficient and mechanised farms owned by the state would be able to supply food to the cities
- b. Hundreds of new factories were built and the industrial workforce expanded
- c. The working hours and wages of the factory workers were fixed
- d. Industrial cities like Magnitogorsk was developed - largest iron and steel production
- e. Reason for industrialisation
 - i. To strengthen the USSR so that it could catch up with the Industrialized West
 - 1. Emphasis was placed on the development of heavy industries such as electricity, coal and steel
 - 2. High production targets were set for the various industries. The industrial workforce expanded and many industrial cities like Magnitogorsk sprang
 - 3. The development of heavy industries enabled USSR to **develop its own industrial base for arms production and build up its military strength.**
 - 4. **By producing key resources like iron and strengthening its industrial capacity and defence industry, it could close the development gap between USSR and the West which would make the country stronger so that it could compete with the West and not risk being defeated**
- f. Positive impact : industrialisation created jobs for many Soviets

- i. Stalin's rapid industrialisation put emphasis on the development of heavy industries like iron and steel
- ii. Many factories were set up and new industrial cities like Magnitogorsk sprang which **created jobs for the Soviets and almost every worker had a job thus assuring them of basic needs to live so they could feed their families as well thus industrialisation guaranteed jobs for the people**
- g. Positive impact : transformed the USSR into a highly industrialised nation
 - i. Many factories were set up and industrial cities like Magnitogorsk sprang which helped to propel Soviet Union forward to be industrial base for powerful arms industry and make Soviet Union into a highly industrialised nation and it boosted the Soviet economy
 - ii. For example, the coal production increased from 64 million tonnes in 1932 to 128 million tonnes in 1937
 - iii. This strengthens its defence capacity and making it a stronger country to prepare it for war
- h. Negative Impact : led to the fall in the standard of living among the Soviet people
 - i. The drive of industrialisation resulted in the movement of people from rural areas to industrial cities to search for jobs which **worsened the shortage of housing and resulted in overcrowding which meant that people were forced to live in cramped conditions often without proper sanitation and thus creates inconveniences thus fall in standard of living**
 - ii. It also led to the neglect of consumer goods like clothing. Poor coordination and planning and low priority given to the production of consumer goods leading to shortage of basic needs and the production of poor quality goods
 - 1. **Caused great inconveniences and led to fall in standard of living as they suffered hardship and lacked basic consumer goods**

4. Political impact

- a. The Great Terror (1934-1938)
 - i. Stalin turned his attention to political repression and purges to **eliminate his enemies and remove any domestic opposition to the Soviet government.**
 - ii. **Great Terror was characterised with the use of show trials, arrests, interrogation, widespread police surveillance and executions**
 - iii. Kirov affair was interpreted as the turning point where Kirov's assassination was concluded as a part of a plot to Kill Stalin and party members where Stalin used this chance to eliminate his political opponent
 - iv. Thousands of people were accused to be Trotsky's supporters and political rivals like Zinoviev and Kamenev were accused of conspiring with Trotsky to overthrow the government and were tried in public show trials before being

executed. Many were forced to confess crimes they did not commit due to harsh tortures and fear of losing loved ones

- v. Many high-ranking military commanders and Red Army officers were accused of treason and killed because Stalin was suspicious due to their close connection to Trotsky and Stalin needed an army who was loyal to him alone. Stalin prompted most young and inexperienced Party members who owed their allegiance to him so that he can assure their loyalty to him and so that they don't rise up against Stalin. **This affected and weakened Soviet defences in WWII as lack of experienced personnel**
- vi. Nikolai Yezhov was put in charge to carry out purges but were arrested and executed
- vii. Secret police also arrested those who voiced opposition against Stalin and also peasant, intellectuals, workers were also arrested to prevent them from organising opposition against Stalin
- viii. Many of them were killed or sent to labour camps where they died due to harsh tortures, overwork and poor living conditions
- ix. In 1937, 39 million people were executed and 3 million imprisoned in forced labour camps.
- x. Due to the deaths, misery and hardship among the people, the great terror worsened the lives of people as Nobody dared to oppose or challenge him due to the prevailing atmosphere of fear
- xi. The mass execution greatly affected the strength of the country. The loss of Scientists, Engineers weakened the quality of the Soviet civil service and affected its efficiency in managing State affairs and industries. The loss of skilled workers also meant that workforce to drive industrialisation also shrank
- xii. Thus it instill **fear** and **worsened the lives of the people**

b. Use of Propaganda

- i. Stalin used Propaganda to build his own profile as the rightful successor of Lenin and to project himself as the Father of the people
- ii. Loyal or intimidated artists praised the leaders in films, books which gives rise to 'Soviet Realism' and he carefully policed how he was represented. For example, he made sure he was wearing ordinary clothes and retaining the modest title of 'Secretary General'
- iii. All factories, classrooms, offices were required to have Stalin's picture
- iv. All achievements and successes were credited to Stalin's leadership
- v. Large portions of history were rewritten to discredit his rivals as disloyal counter-revolutionaries
- vi. Photographs were edited to remove unwanted people

vii. The use of propaganda helped to boost his status and authority as the indisputable leader and saviour of the people. This also helped to win over more support and confidence and made opposition against him even more impossible and made sure he stayed in power

5. Social Impact

a. State control of society

i. Fall in the standard of living

1. The drive towards industrialisation caused more people to move to cities where most factories were located which made shortage of housing a greater problem
2. People were not allowed to simply buy houses because all were controlled by the government which also decided where they should live. Many were forced to live in cramped condition often without proper sanitation and overcrowded conditions
3. Workers were pushed hard to achieve the ambitious targets set by the five Year Plan which meant that workers worked Long hours with little time off under poor conditions. They were also fairly paid for their efforts thus fall in the standard of living
4. (Famine) the state controlled the use of agricultural produce and produce were collected at the expense of the Farmers and they could not keep it for themselves. The state did not distribute the stockpiled grain but exported it to raise fund for industrialisation. 7 Million peasants died due to extreme shortage of food thus **worsening the lives of the people**
5. This also caused great inconveniences and they suffered hardship which **worsened the lives of the people**
6. Lack of consumer goods because two of Five-Year plan focused on agricultural and industrial targets but neglected the production of consumer goods. Stalin did not care about the welfare of the people

b. Living in Fear

- i. Secret police Had informers everywhere and the slightest indication of Anti-Stalin sentiments could warrant an arrest.
- ii. People were being constantly judged and watched by Stalin officials and they could fall victim to the police and sent to forced labour camps or killed
- iii. Stalin created an atmosphere of fear among the people thus **worsening the lives of the people as they lived in constant fear of being killed or tortured, making their lives unbearable and caused great hardship. They are afraid of losing their lives and their loved ones**

c. Loss of autonomy of minority nationalities

- i. Various minority groups lost their autonomy under Stalin's rule and they were subjected to the Stalin's totalitarian control
 - ii. For example, those who advocated for autonomy for themselves were among those targeted in the Great Terror
 - iii. This **affected the lives of the people and led to growing dissatisfaction towards Stalin and his rule which then affected the unity of USSR**
 - d. Creation of 'New Soviet Man'
 - i. New Soviet Man - ideal Soviet citizen who was proud of being part of modern industrial society and willing to serve the nation selflessly and enthusiastically
 - ii. Cultural Revolution (1929-1931) attacking intellectuals, privileged class to move Soviet Union towards a more proletarian value
 - iii. The state upheld the achievement of supposedly ordinary people but in fact, most had connections with the party
 - iv. Model workers who far exceeded their work targets were hailed as heroes like Alexei Stakhanov (praised by Stalin as 'hero of revolution') which gave rise to stakhanovites and they were given perks, public recognition and honour
 - v. The pressure to meet and exceed targets as well as the oppression for those who failed had negative physiological impacts on the people as many grew pessimistic and disgruntled with the Five-Year Plan
 - e. Women's entry into workforce
 - i. Soviet guaranteed equal rights for women
 - ii. Stalin's industrial efforts encouraged women to enter the workforce and become productive members of the nation
 - iii. State run childcare centres were built to enable women to enter the workforce despite the centres being poorly maintained
 - iv. In 1936, abortion was made illegal
 - v. Soviet women were expected to fulfil the roles of worker and housewife
 - vi. **It helped to enhance the roles of women in Soviet Union and opened up more opportunities for them but they had to juggle demands at work and home**
 - vii. **It boosted status of women in Soviet Union**
 - f. Increased Literacy Rate
 - i. Before revolution, only 40% males between ages of nine and 40 were able to read but by 1939, this had risen to 94% **which broadened the perspectives and knowledge of the people to improve their chances of getting better jobs thus improving their lives and improve Soviet economy thus benefiting the country**
 - ii. School attendance was compulsory which was **loaded with propaganda and emphasis on communism**

- iii. Stalin wanted to be seen as the **Father of the People** so he needed to win the loyalty of young people to maintain that image. Teenagers were encouraged to join **Komsomol** where they were indoctrinated to be loyal to Stalin and were promoted to prominent party posts
- iv. Children aged around 15 were encouraged to join Young Pioneers where they work on political campaigns or on collective farms or industries
- v. Schools emphasised on technical subjects to help meet industrialisation targets