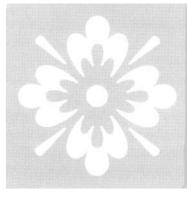
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Chronology by Paul du Quenoyxvii





No. The Soviets drew back from confrontation in an attempt to build alliances that would ensure their survival and help them	
develop their economy. (Phil Giltner)	
Duma: Was the Duma a viable parliamentary institution?	
and was a central element in the evolution of a constitutional monarchy in Russia. ( <i>Brandon Schneider</i> )	
No. The Duma's limited powers and fractious relations with the autocracy cast doubt on its relevance in the late Imperial era.	
(Paul du Quenoy)	
Early Soviet Economy: Was the New Economic Policy (NEP) effective in promoting recovery from war and revolution?	
sectors to make impressive recoveries. (York Norman)	
to solve long-term problems. (Paul du Quenoy)	
Imperial and Soviet Continuities: Were there substantial continuities between Imperial Russia and the	
Soviet Union?	
Yes. The Soviet regime failed to alter meaningfully the authoritarianism of Imperial Russia. ( <i>Aristotle Kallis</i> )	
No. The Soviet state was radically different from its predecessor; it monopolized political power and economic development, restricted civil liberties introduced before the	
Revolution, and instilled a reign of terror unthinkable in Imperial Russia. (Paul du Quenoy)	
International Terrorism: Did the Russian terrorists of the late	
nineteenth and early twentieth centuries provide the model for present-day terrorist groups?57	
Yes. Beginning with the writings of Mikhail Bakunin in the late 1860s and The People's Will group, formed in 1879, Russians developed the	
system of centralized underground organizations composed of disaffected zealots bent on disruption of governments by public acts of random violence that has been imitated widely	
throughout the world since. (Sean Foley)	
No. Terrorism is too amorphous to be traced to a single source. The Russian model, developed from French Jacobins in the early	
1790s, is only one of several types of terrorist activity employed by	
those seeking political-, social-, or religious-based revolution. (Jelena Budjevac)63	
Literacy and Education: Did the Bolsheviks accelerate achievements in literacy and primary education in the	
Soviet Union?	
Yes. Soviet mass literacy and education programs were swift and impressive agents of modernization. <i>(Kerry Foley)</i>	
No. Soviet accomplishments in education and literacy were neither more impressive than similar developments in	
Western Europe nor dramatic improvements over what	
the tsarist government had achieved. (Kerry Foley)	
National Liberation Movements: Did the Russian Revolution have a strong influence on national liberation movements?72	
Yes. National liberation movements took important lessons and received substantial support from the Soviet regime.	
(Sean Foley)	
No. National liberation movements generally rejected the lessons of the Bolshevik Revolution and avoided Soviet	
influences. (Paul du Quenoy)	

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instituted by Vladimir Lenin fair and balanced?
national autonomy and nondiscrimination.
(Vasilis Vourkoutiotis)79
No. The Soviets essentially reconstructed the tsarist empire and imposed de facto Great Russian rule. (Kerry Foley)
New Economic Policy: Was Vladimir Lenin committed to maintaining the New Economic Policy (NEP)?
Yes. Vladimir Lenin was firmly committed to NEP and would
have pursued it over the long term. ( <i>Aristotle Kallis</i> )
compromise to remain in power, and he would have
eliminated it as soon as circumstances permitted.
(York Norman)
Paris Peace Settlement: Did the Russian Revolution have a
meaningful influence on the Paris Peace Settlement?
Yes. The fear of a pan-European Marxist revolution was
a significant consideration at the Paris Peace Conference. (Phil Giltner)
No. The immediate concern of obtaining an advantageous
and lasting peace with Germany and its allies dominated the
agenda at the Paris Peace Conference. (Paul du Quenoy)97
Provisional Government and World War I: Could the Provisional
Government have survived if it had pulled Russia out of World War I?
Yes. The hardships of war turned public opinion against the
Provisional Government and precipitated its fall. (Phil Giltner)
No. Even without the war, the Provisional Government would
have been unable to maintain the broad range of political support it needed to stay in power and institute the reforms
demanded by the Russian people. ( <i>Aristotle Kallis</i> )
Public Opinion and Foreign Policy: Did the tsarist government
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Revolution of 1905: Was Lenin right when he called the
Revolution of 1905 a dress rehearsal for the Revolution of 1917?
Yes. The Revolution of 1905 arose from many of the same issues and conflicts that came to the forefront in 1917. ( <i>Louise McReynolds</i> )
No. The Revolution of 1905 was the impetus for reform movements that had the potential to democratize Russia. ( <i>Thomas Earl Porter</i> )
Romanov Murders: Did Bolshevik leaders in Moscow order the execution of the Imperial Family in Ekaterinburg in July 1918?
Yes. Local Bolshevik officials in Ekaterinburg repeatedly sought advice from Moscow about the tsar and his family. There is convincing circumstantial evidence that the locals acted on an order from Moscow. ( <i>Catherine Blair</i> )
No. Local Bolshevik officials in Ekaterinburg executed former tsar Nicholas II and his family on their own initiative in order to prevent the royals from being liberated by approaching White forces. (John Pawl)
Russia and the Balkans: Did Russia abandon its traditional role as protector of Serbia and other Balkan states during the Revolutionary period?
Yes. Russian's role in the Balkans was self-serving and rarely resulted in meaningful protection of the region's peoples and nations. (John Soares)
No. Russia helped the Balkan states facilitate the independence of the region's peoples before the 1917 revolution and protected them later. ( <i>Jelena Budjevac</i> )
Russia in World War I: Was Russia a viable combatant in World War I?
Yes. Russia dealt effectively with the requirements of waging a major war; the actions of the tsar's army on the Eastern Front prevented Germany from focusing all its energies on fighting Russia's allies in the West. (Thomas Earl Porter)
No. The underdevelopment of Russian industry and transportation placed severe limitations on its military effectiveness. ( <i>Phil Giltner</i> )
Russian Revolution and Anti-Semitism: Was the Russian Revolution a catalyst for international anti-Semitism?
Yes. The perception in the West that the Jews were to blame for Bolshevism was a major factor in promoting anti-Semitism during the twentieth century. ( <i>Aristotle Kallis</i> )
No. Anti-Semitism was widespread before 1917, and the events of that year were only incidental to its development. <i>(Kerry Foley)</i> <b>160</b>
Russian Working Class: Was the Russian working class           united behind Vladimir Lenin in 1917?
Yes. The Bolsheviks commanded the allegiance of a large majority of the working class. <i>(John Pawl)</i>
the Bolsheviks meant when they said they favored democracy. ( <i>Catherine Blair</i> )
Russo-Japanese War: Was Russia doomed to defeat in the Russo-Japanese War?
Yes. Russia had inept military leaders who did not plan effectively and who improperly used the available military resources. ( <i>Phil Giltner</i> )

Social Class: Were social-class divisions in late Imperial Russia insurmountable?       177         Yes. The social imbalance between the peasantry and urban working class on the one side and the aristocracy and the nascent middle class on the other was too great to be overcome by anything but revolution. ( <i>Bradley Woodworth</i> )       177         No. Class conflict was becoming moderated by economic growth and social change. ( <i>Louise McReynolds</i> )       180         Stolypin's Reforms: Did Stolypin's reforms in the wake of the Revolution of 1905 have the potential to solve the problems of rural Russia?       184         Yes. Stolypin's reforms instilled an appreciation for private property, satisfied grievances, and began to displace outmoded peasant institutions. ( <i>Thomas Earl Porter</i> )       185         No. Stolypin's reforms were inadequate to bring about the necessary redistribution of land and transform the peasantry into productive and supportive subjects of the tsar. ( <i>Louise McReynolds</i> )       187         Treaty of Brest-Litovsk: Did the Bolsheviks cede permanent domination of the Russian periphery in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?       190         Yes. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. clearly gave Germany control over Eastern Europe, and only the German defeat in World War I kept Russia from permanently losing its buffer zone against invasion from the West. ( <i>Phil Gittner</i> )       191         No. Desperate to end Russian involvement in World War I, the Bolsheviks agreed to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, confident that they would regain control of the caded territory when the proletarian revolution spread to Germany. ( <i>Vasilis Vourkoutitis</i> )       195         Tsarist Secret Po	No. Russia had the resources to win the war; the Japanese sued for peace before the full might of Russian military forces could be brought to bear. <i>(Paul du Quenoy)</i>
of rural Russia?       184         Yes. Stolypin's reforms instilled an appreciation for private property, satisfied grievances, and began to displace outmoded peasant institutions. (Thomas Earl Porter)       185         No. Stolypin's reforms were inadequate to bring about the necessary redistribution of land and transform the peasantry into productive and supportive subjects of the tsar. (Louise McReynolds)       187         Treaty of Brest-Litovsk: Did the Bolsheviks cede permanent domination of the Russian periphery in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?       190         Yes. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk clearly gave Germany control over Eastern Europe, and only the German defeat in World War I kept Russia from permanent! Josing its buffer zone against invasion from the West. (Phil Gittner)       191         No. Desperate to end Russian involvement in World War I, the Bolsheviks agreed to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, confident that they would regain control of the ceded territory when the proletarian revolution spread to Germany. (Vasilis Vourkoutoits)       195         Tsarist Secret Police: Was the Okhrana, tsarist secret police, effective?       197         Yes. The tsarist secret police fulfiled its mission by observing suspects, detaining conspirators, infiltrating revolutionary organizations, and gathering information. (Paul du Quenoy)       197         No. The tsarist secret police failed to carry out its duties because of bureaucratic rivalry, frequent changes in leadership, poor morale, and inaccurate intelligence. (Catherine Blair)       203         No. The use and their police failed to muster popular support. (Vasilis Vourkoutiotis)       203 </td <td>Russia insurmountable?       177         Yes. The social imbalance between the peasantry and urban working class on the one side and the aristocracy and the nascent middle class on the other was too great to be overcome by anything but revolution. (<i>Bradley Woodworth</i>)       177         No. Class conflict was becoming moderated by economic growth and social change. (Louise McReynolds)       180         Stolypin's Reforms: Did Stolypin's reforms in the wake of the       180</td>	Russia insurmountable?       177         Yes. The social imbalance between the peasantry and urban working class on the one side and the aristocracy and the nascent middle class on the other was too great to be overcome by anything but revolution. ( <i>Bradley Woodworth</i> )       177         No. Class conflict was becoming moderated by economic growth and social change. (Louise McReynolds)       180         Stolypin's Reforms: Did Stolypin's reforms in the wake of the       180
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(Bradley Woodworth)	favoring industrialization and economic development successful?

	No. Witte's policies created great urban instability and caused many problems for Russia's emerging economy.
	(Paul du Quenoy)
Wor	nen's Rights: Did the Soviets support gender equity
	and women's rights?
	Yes. The Soviets viewed women as critical to the success
	of the state, and they ensured the fulfillment of women's
	rights and aspirations. (York Norman)
	No. The Soviets failed to establish meaningful equality for
	women, and many state directives contained fundamental
	gender biases. (Louise McReynolds)
Wor	Id War I Alliances: Was Russia's alignment with France
	and Great Britain a wise strategy?
	Yes. France and Britain were reliable counterweights to
	Germany and Austria-Hungary and shared Russia's interest
	in blocking the Germans' and Austrians'
	eastward expansion. (John Soares)
	No. Russia would have been better served politically and
	economically by aligning itself with Germany and Austria-Hungary,
	which could have helped, instead of hindered, Russian aims
	in the Balkans and were far better markets than France
	or Britain for Russian goods. (Lawrence A. Helm)
Woi	Id War I and the Revolutions of 1917: Did Russian
	defeats and shortages in World War I precipitate
	the revolutions of 1917?
	Yes. Without the traumas of World War I, the revolutions of 1917
	would not have happened.
	(Louise McReynolds)
	No. Economic and social changes associated with attempts
	at modernization made revolution against the inflexible
	Russian autocracy inevitable, regardless of Russia's
	fate in the war. ( <i>Phil Giltner</i> )
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