Russian Revolution

## Goals & Objectives

Students will learn about the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution. Student’s will identify the causes of the Russian Revolution and summarize Lenin’s use of totalitarian means to seize and maintain control.

## California State Content and Common Core Standards

###### 10.7 Students analyze the rise of totalitarian governments after World War I.

1. Understand the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution, including Lenin's use of totalitarian means to seize and maintain control (e.g., the Gulag).

Common Core

CCSS-Literacy Reading 9-10. 2. Determine the central ideas or information of primary or secondary source; providing an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

CCSS-Literacy Reading 9-10. 4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.

### Lesson Introduction

The teacher will right in huge letters the world Revolution on the whiteboard. Students will then share their thoughts and opinions on what different types of actions or events would be sufficient cause to rebel against a government or country.

### Vocabulary

Students will complete a four-square vocabulary worksheet using the key terms for the lesson. The four-square worksheet will include the term, the definition, use the word in a sentence, and an image or graphic that depicts the meaning of the term.

Autocracy

Czar

Bloody Sunday

Bolsheviks

Provisional Government

Cheka

Gulag

New Economic Plan

### Content Delivery

The teacher will deliver a lecture presentation on the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution. The lecture will discuss Russian life leading up to the Revolution, the action and non-action taken by the government of Russia that led to an eventual revolution and finally the rise of Vladimir Lenin and his use of totalitarian methods.

### Student Engagement

During the lecture, students will complete the guided notes that will help them organize and record key information from the lecture. Also there three slides in the presentation meant to assess student learning and engagement. The three slides have questions that ask students to remember, analyze, and interpret.

### Lesson Closure

Students will complete a 3-2-1 activity at the end of the lesson to turn it. They will list 3 important facts they learned, 2 interesting things, and 1 question they still may have after the lesson.

### Assessment

Formative- during the lecture the teacher will stop and ask students both comprehension and critical-thinking questions. Embedded in the presentation are three slides that have questions that will ask students to think remember, analyze, and interpret the major ideas of the Russian Revolution.

Summative – Collecting the 3-2-1 activity and reading the responses of the students will help the teacher determine if the goals and objectives of the lesson were met.

## Accommodations for English Learners, Striving Readers and Students with Special Needs

The four-square vocabulary worksheet and guided notes provide a scaffold to aid students with special needs. Along with these supports, students with special needs will also be handed a concept map graphic organizer that identifies the main causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution.

## Lesson Resources

[http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Russian\_Revolution\_(1917).html](http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Russian_Revolution_%281917%29.html)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/eastern_front_01.shtml>

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/513907/Russian-Revolution-of-1917>

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/RUSREV.asp>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/standard/history/russia_1914_1941/february_revolution_causes/revision/1/>