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| **Issue or event** | **Key Features** | **What impact would this have on the Provisional Government?** |
| **Problems for the Provisional Government** | * By July 1917: * The war was not going well. * Growing power of the Soviets across Russia * Growing popularity of the Bolsheviks * Dual Power was under increasing strain |  |
| **July Days** | * The July Days happened for three days. * There was chaos in Petrograd and soldiers and Bolsheviks tried to overthrow the Provisional Government. * People and soldiers were unhappy with the Provisional Government. * The riots and disorder stopped when Kerensky used loyal troops to quash the rebels. * 400 people were killed and injured. * It was a disaster for the Bolsheviks – Kerensky denounced them as traitors because they were being funded by the Germans. * Kerensky emerged from the July Days as the most powerful politician in Russia. He had support also from the workers and peasants as his reforms were starting to be introduced. * The Bolshevik’s newspaper Pravada was shut down. Lenin fled Russia. |  |
| **Lenin sees change** | * Bolsheviks were able to maintain a high profile even though even though Lenin was in Finland. * He changed his ideas about land seizures as he wanted to win over the peasants – he developed the slogan ‘land to the peasants’. * He believed the army could be won over with Bolshevik anti-war policy because the majority were peasants. * The Bolshevik slogan ‘Peace, Bread, Land’ began to attract more people. * Soviets had sprung up across Russia and had taken control of areas. * Lenin realised if the Boshevik’s controlled the Soviets, they would come closer to securing power in the country. |  |
| **Kornilov Revolt** | * After the July Days Kerensky was appointed the new Prime Minister. It seemed the Provisional Government was in control. * **But it was not**. The Kornilov Revolt showed this. * In the Kornilov Revolt, General Kornilov tried to seize power in Petrograd using the armed forces. He was angry the Petrograd Soviet wanted to end Russia’s involvement in the war. * As Kornilov approached Petrograd, Kerensky allowed the Bolshevik Red Guards to arm, so they could defend Petrograd. * The Bolsheviks persuaded many of Kornilov’s troops to desert. * Railway workers stopped Kornilov’s troops from approaching Petrograd. * The coup d’etat failed. * Kornilov was arrested. The army had lost its Commander-in-Chief, morale sank lower. * Officers continued to be murdered. * Kerensky – the new Prime Minister – now appeared weak. * The Bolsheviks had saved the Provisional Government. * The Red Guard was now armed.. * The Bolsheviks had also secured control of the Moscow and Petrograd Soviets. * Lenin could now show the Bolsheviks could save Petrograd. * They were also promising to change the lives of people. * Their slogans, ‘Peace, Bread, Land’ were gaining them even more followers. |  |