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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
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| **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.
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| **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.
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| **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.
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