Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. DIG DEEPER – Ask questions and/or represent info with a picture; connect to textbook with specific examples**

**1. You will need a pencil and highlighter/color-pencil. FIRST, READ and CIRCLE defined and repeated words. If you circle five key terms, you have a good idea what the entire text is about. NOW, READ AGAIN and HIGHLIGHT information that provides EVIDENCE for the key terms you have identified.**

**Lenin Restores Order**

War and revolution destroyed the Russian economy. Trade was at a standstill. Industrial production dropped and many skilled workers fled to other countries. Lenin, who helped mastermind the Bolshevik Revolution, shifted his role. He turned to reviving the economy and restricting the government.

**New Economic Policy**

In March 1921, Lenin launched the New Economic Policy (NEP). Under the NEP, he temporarily put aside his plan for a state controlled economy. Instead, he resorted to a small-scale version of capitalism. The reforms under the NEP allowed peasants to sell their surplus crops instead of turning them over to the government. Individuals could buy and sell goods for profit. The government kept control of major industries, banks, and means of communication. However, it did let some small factories, businesses, and farms operate under private ownership. Lenin also tried to encourage foreign investment.

**Political Reforms**

The many different nationalities within Russia had always posed an obstacle to national unity. Lenin began political reform by organizing Russia into several self-governing republics under the central government. In 1922, the country was named the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), in honor of the councils that helped launch the Bolshevik Revolution. Each republic was controlled from the new capital – Moscow.

The Bolsheviks also renamed their party the Communist Party. The name came from the writings of Karl Marx. He had used the word *communism* to describe the classless society that would exist after the workers had seized power. In 1924, the Communists created a constitution based on socialist and democratic principles. In reality the Communist Party held all the power. Lenin had established a dictatorship of the Communist Party, not “a dictatorship of the proletariat,” as Marx had promoted.

Thanks partly to the new policies and to the peace that followed the civil war, the USSR slowly recovered. By 1928, the country’s farms and factories were producing as much as they had before World War I.

Lenin did not live to see this recovery. He had several strokes and spent the last 18 months of his life as a semi-invalid. His death in 1924 opened a power struggle for control of the party and the country.

**2. In 10 words or less, SUMMARIZE the text of each chunk**