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Lenin as the unique Russian revolutionist

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The most advanced and determined part of the workers parties of every country pushed forward to revolution. As Leninism, the concept influenced on the subsequent development of communism in the Soviet Union and elsewhere being fundamental importance¹ Because Russia was the focus of all these contradictions of imperialism and because Russia was significant with revolution more than any other country, therefore, was in a position to solve those contradictions in a revolutionary way. The course of the revolution in Russia had more than Lenin's prediction. Is it surprising that Lenin became the influential person from Leninism, from Russian revolution or from a class of proletariat in Soviet and on the world?²

There were two revolutions in Russia in 1917. The first one was taken on February called February Revolution which the Tsar was dethroned by Provisional Government. The other was the October Revolution at the same year which the Provisional Government was brought down by the Bolsheviks.³ As a Russian communist revolutionary, politician and political theorist Vladimir Lenin who was the premier of the Soviet Union. Lenin was born in Simbirsk on the Volga River in well-educated family. When he was in the university he was exposed to radical thinking

¹ "Leninism" free encyclopedia 12 sep 2012
< <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/335959/Leninism>>

² Stalin Archive "Foundation of Leninism" 1953 page 71

³ Peter Litwin "Russian Revolution" 9 Sep. 2012
<<http://depts.washington.edu/baltic/papers/russianrevolution.htm>>

and his aspect was influenced by his brother who is a member in the revolutionary group.⁴

Lenin's advice for the future was based on this reading of the events that happened in 1905. The Russian Social Democrat needed to prepare for an accurate reoccurrence of the revolution to end by creating a provisional government which based on the workers and peasants. There were classes that composed of revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants. They would create themselves to be a democratic republic and would beat back the counterrevolution with the necessary cruelty.⁵

At that time third-fourth of the Russian population were the peasants who lived and farmed in small villages. Actually, there was a small amount of land. Based on the truth a result was a mass of small farms deeply in debt. The state of agriculture Russia was poor, using the outdated technology. But there were many immigrants from the countryside to the town, St. Petersburg). As the central Russian population boomed, land became scarce. Their lives were in the rich landowners. The peasants were angry at increased attempt to control themselves and at people who profited from the land without working. From the peasants' mind was against government and desired autonomy.⁶

The situation in Petrograd (formerly St. Petersburg) was in trouble because of the consequences of World War I and Tsar Nicholas II, the commander, failed and

⁴ "Vladimir Lenin (1870 - 1924)" BBC historic figures. 9 sep 2012
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/lenin_vladimir.shtml>

⁵ Lih Lars T. Lenin. 2011 page 86

⁶ "Causes of Russian revolution" 9sep 2012
<<http://europeanhistory.about.com/od/russiaandukraine/a/Causes-Of-The-Russian-Revolution.htm>>

discredited the government.⁷ The late Tsarist government wasn't just autocratic, it simply wasn't very good. The government decisions appeared entirely arbitrary, random or reliant on patronage. When the peasants had to be with the landholders unfairly, they demanded reform. The ruler had no idea of the peasant view, the mass of peasants had no engagement with the government. This was the start of wiping away of Tsarist regime.⁸

The growing and politicized urban workforce took place. A large number of peasants were moved to the town to take up new job. The government was afraid of the developing in the urban, but more afraid of driving foreign investment into the country. The urban workforce was linked to the peasants that were a travelling worker. So these workers as well as peasants became politicized against the government restrictions such as protesting, forming a fertile ground for socialist revolutionaries, forming legal trade and so on. Politicized socialist workers played the major role, although their beliefs were different.⁹

The most important factor was some military units in Petrograd supported the protestors rather than stop them. Also, some member of council assemblies, created by Tsar, tried to control the situation and then gathered to form a Provisional Government. Finally, the Tsar was persuaded that he was powerless and abdicated.¹⁰ The February Revolution was taken place Lenin was on the way to Petrograd by train after exiling. When Lenin's train arrived he was greeted by a crowd of workers,

⁷ Peter Litwin "Russian Revolution" 9 Sep. 2012

<<http://depts.washington.edu/baltic/papers/russianrevolution.htm>>

⁸ "Long term causes in the Russian revolution" 9 sep 2012

<<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/russia/longtermcausesrev1.shtml>>

⁹ "Causes of Russian revolution" 9sep 2012

<<http://europeanhistory.about.com/od/russiaandukraine/a/Causes-Of-The-Russian-Revolution.htm>>

¹⁰ Laver John. Russia 1914-41 History as source. 2000. Page10

sailors, soldiers and red flag as welcoming him home. Lenin walked to a crowd instead of address it on the international of the Russian Revolution.¹¹

At once, Lenin took control and direction over the Bolsheviks and began to make preparations seizing power. The Provisional Government had been seriously weaken and had a little control over the army.¹² Followed the February Revolution, the October Revolution in Petrograd overthrew the Russian Provisional Government and then gave the power to local soviets which were controlled by Bolsheviks. Bolsheviks led the revolution and used their influence in the Petrograd Soviet to organize the military forces.¹³

Lenin had spoken of two distinct types of revolutions: in Russia and the socialist revolution in Western Europe. In Lenin's scenario, The Russian revolution impelled European revolution, making the two revolutions closely linked but separate. Accordingly, Lenin never considered the possibility of socialist transformation in Russia prior to and independent of socialist revolution in Europe. The abdication of the Tsar itself did not change anything in Lenin's outlook because carrying the democratic revolution to the end was on his agenda.¹⁴

In conclusion, the essence of the new Soviet power which was attracting workers by each side to ruled one way or rich capitalist and rule the country for the first time. Moreover, the classes were humiliated by capitalism, even in the most democratic, even in the freestyle country. The state where remains the rule of capital, while the land remains in private ownership had always rule a small minority. For the

¹¹ "Vladimir Lenin" The February Revolution 11 sep 2012

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Lenin>

¹² "The causes of the Russian revolution" 12 sep 2012

<<http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/higher/history/russia/october/revision/1/>>

¹³ "The October Revolution" free encyclopedia 12sep 2012

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_Revolution>

¹⁴ Lih Lars T. Lenin. 2011 page133

first time in the world, the power of the state was built in Russia only for the workers, labors and peasants. The exception of the exploiters created the large number of organizations and organizations were passed all state power.¹⁵ Lenin seemed to be actually encouraged by the loss of a class ally. The Russian revolution could truly be called a socialist revolution when the workers and labors were gathering to be allied in countryside. Thus, Lenin insisted that the class of remote villagers who had more significant impact on the Bolsheviks October revolution 1917.¹⁶

¹⁵DoktorMarx "Lenin speaks in Petrograd 1918" Youtube 12 sep2012
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUUzE0_gi0E>

¹⁶ Lih Lars T. Lenin. 2011 page147