World History edplus.ca

What do you want to learn?



Home Parents Principal's Message About EdPlus Homework More

Powerpoint

Projects

Presentations



Project Proposal

History that you find interesting

Country

People

Era

Event

Why?

Who are some of the people in this era?

5 subtopics

e.g. WWI

Trenches
Technologies
Tanks





Yuri Gagarin



Vladimir Putin

Ivan III, the Great

Ivan IV, the Terrible

Romanovs

Peter the Great

Catherine the Great

Alexander I

Nicholas I

The Crimean War

Alexander II

Alexander III

Nicholas II

World Wars

Creation of the Soviet Union

Stalin

Cold War

Perestroika and breakup of the Union

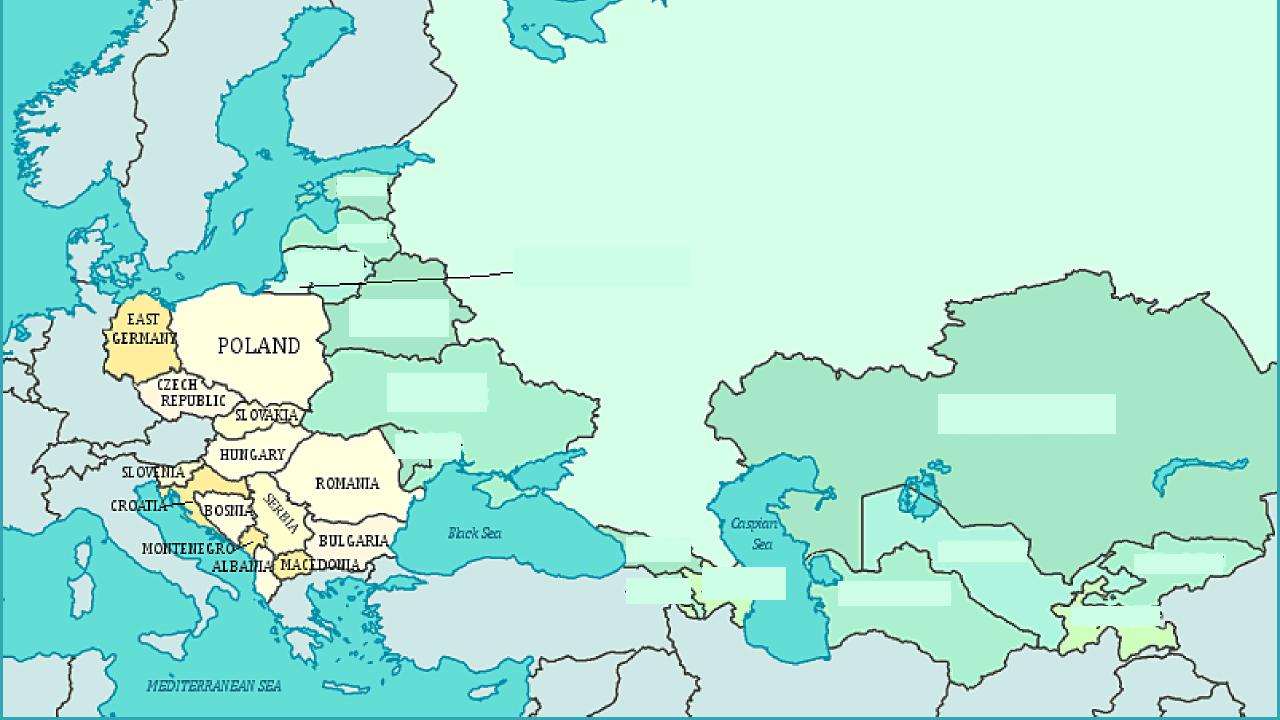
Yeltsin

Putin

Russian-dominated Soviet Union grew into one of the world's most powerful and influential states and eventually encompassed 15 republics—

Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Belorussia (Belarus), Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

In 1991, the Soviet Union was dissolved following the <u>collapse</u> of its communist government.

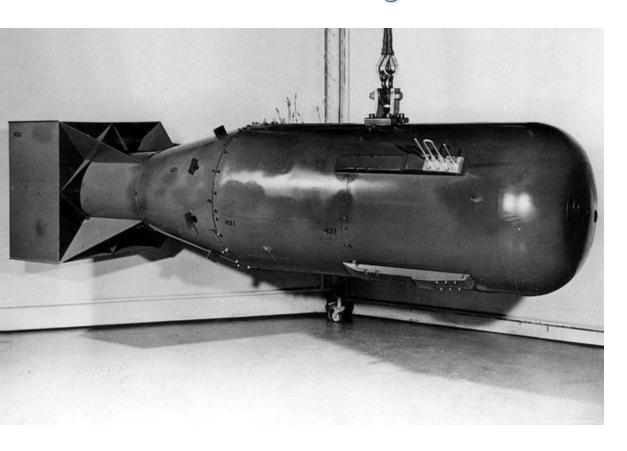




"I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones". Einstein

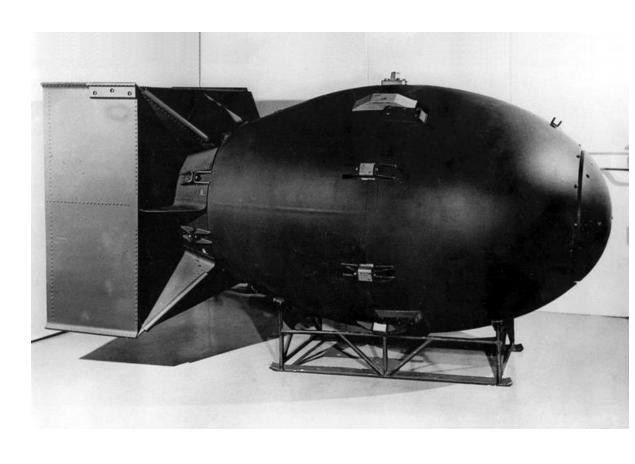


Little Boy



Aug. 6, 1945

Fat man

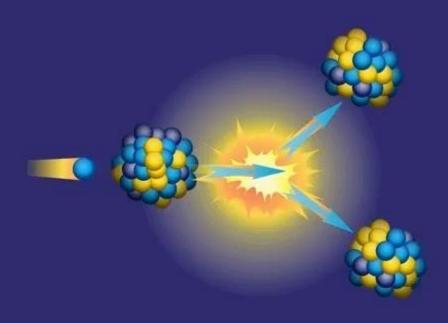


Aug. 8, 1945

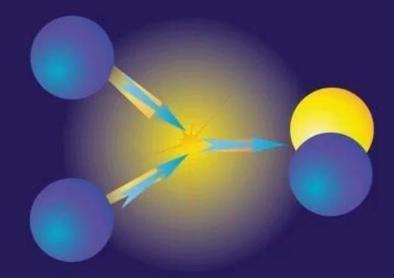
Fission



Fusion



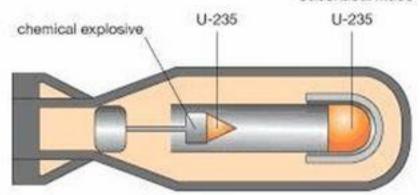
Splits a larger atom into 2 or more smaller ones



Joins 2 or more lighter atoms into a larger one

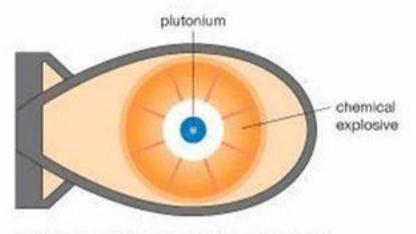
Uranium gun design (Used on Hiroshima)

subcritical mass



two non-critical masses will meet

Plutonium Implosion design (used on Nagasaki)

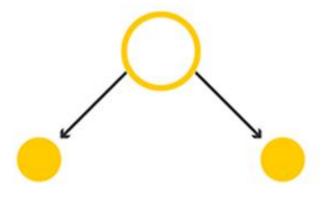


single non-critical mass will be compressed

NUCLEAR VS. THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS

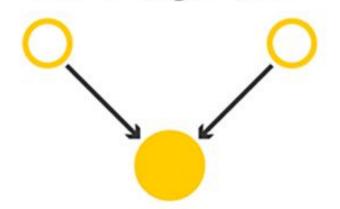
NUCLEAR (ATOMIC BOMBS)

Atomic bombs use fission — the splitting of a large atom into two smaller ones.

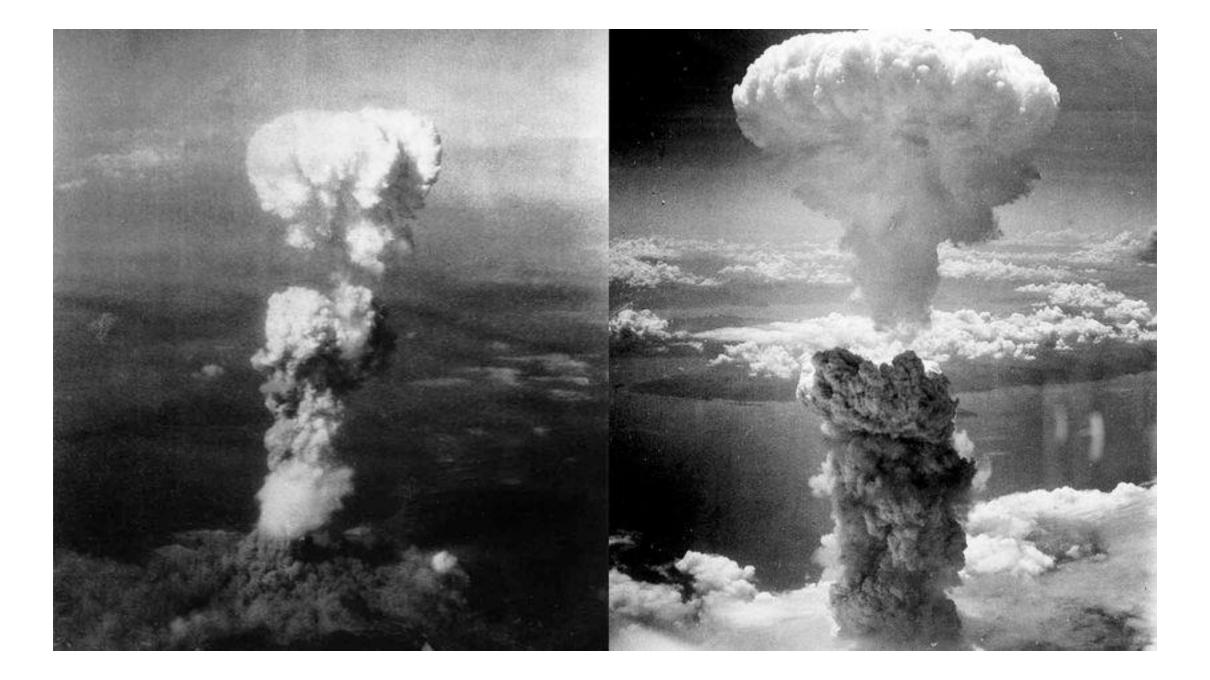


THERMONUCLEAR (HYDROGEN BOMBS)

More powerful hydrogen bombs use fusion — the fusing of two or more atoms into a larger one.

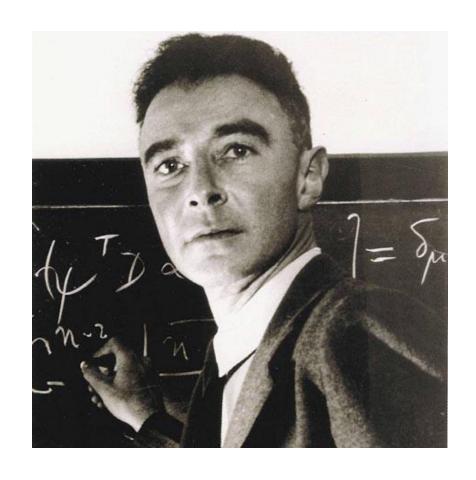






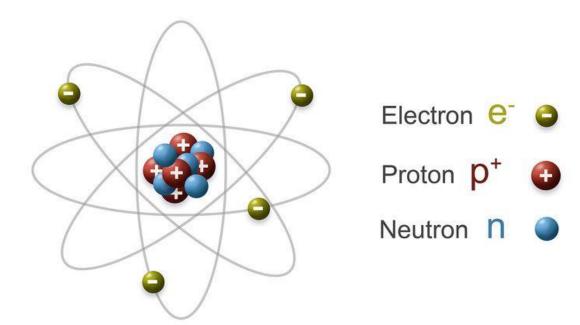


J. Robert Oppenheimer (1904-1967) was an American theoretical physicist. During the Manhattan Project, Oppenheimer was director of the Los Alamos Laboratory and responsible for the research and design of an atomic bomb. He is often known as the "father of the atomic bomb."



Japan

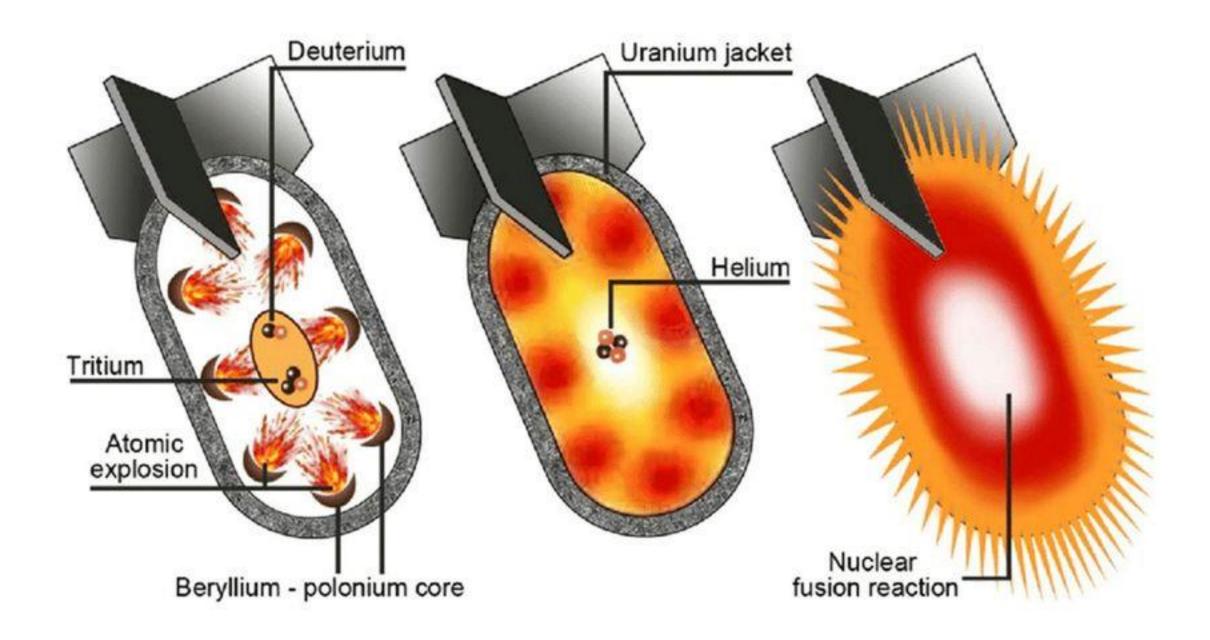
214,000 people dead



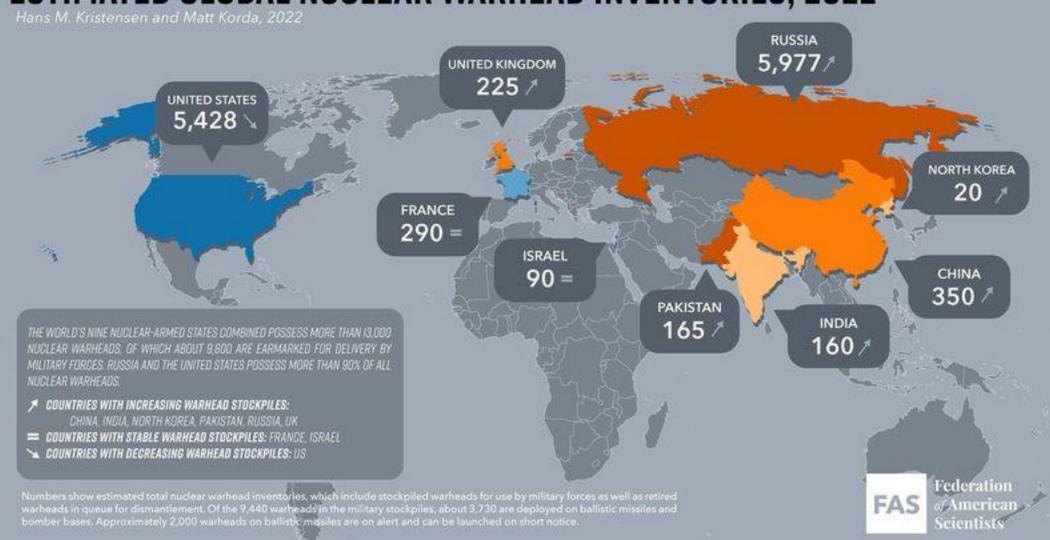
nuclear fission, split the nucleus of an atom into two smaller fragments with a neutron.

Nuclear fusion bringing together two smaller atoms to form a larger one.

large amounts of heat energy and <u>radiation</u> are released.



ESTIMATED GLOBAL NUCLEAR WARHEAD INVENTORIES, 2022



Da Bomb 1

Da Bomb 2





Tzar

Emperor / Caesar →. Takes orders only from God



Ivan III

Ivan the Great Ivan III Vasilyevich (22 January 1440 – 27 October 1505)

Conquered most of the Great Russian lands by <u>conquest</u> or by the <u>voluntary allegiance</u> in Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania.

Ivan died unmourned and seemingly unloved. Little is known about him as a man. He was tall and thin and had a slight stoop. It is said that women fainted in his presence, so frightened were they by his awesome gaze. His only known pleasures were those of the bed and the table.



The two heads represents the power of the Tsar over <u>secular</u> and <u>religious</u>. (Church & State)

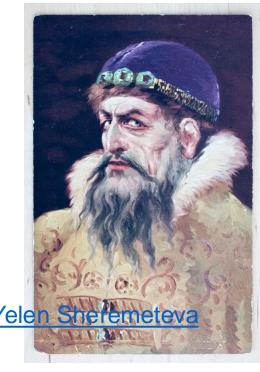
Ivan IV the Terrible

25 August 1530 – 28 March 1584



- Six (possibly eight) wives
- cruel
- Beat his pregnant daughter-in-law, Yelen Sneremeteva for wearing immodest clothing
- Conquered lands
- 1570 epidemic, a plague killed 10,000 people
- Died from a <u>stroke</u> while he was playing <u>chess</u>

"We are free to admire our slaves and we are free to execute them"





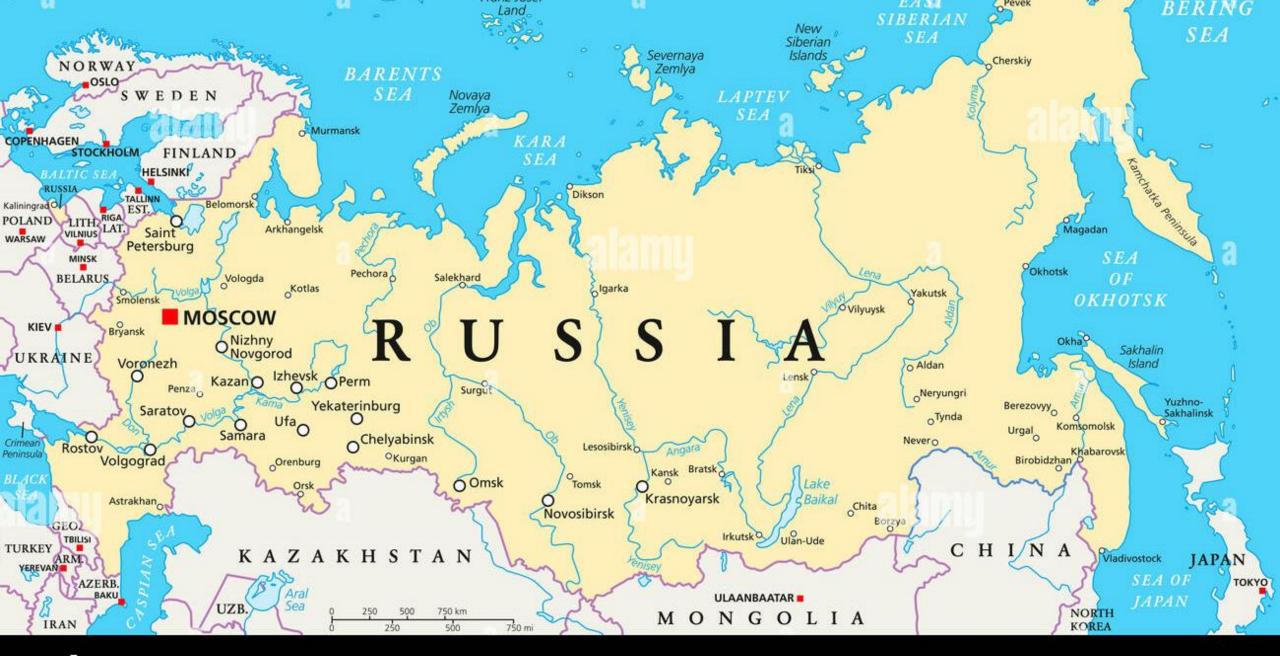
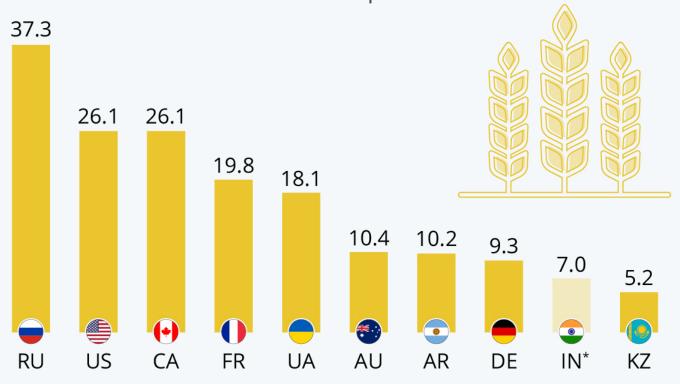




Image ID: F3J89B www.alamy.com

The World's Largest Wheat Exporters

World's largest wheat exporters in 2020 (in million tons) and contracted future wheat exports of India



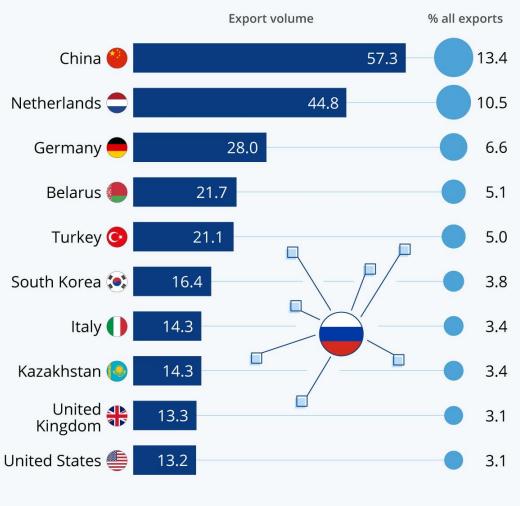
^{*} contracted annual exports in FY2021/22 (ends Mar 31, 2022) Sources: FAO, Reuters





Russia's Most Important Export Partners

Top export partners of Russia in 2019 (in billion USD)









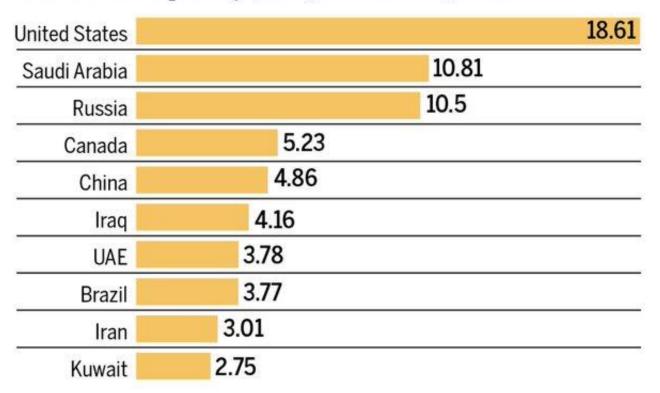




Carpe diem, Canada

TOP 10 OIL PRODUCERS IN THE WORLD

Million barrels per day (mbd), as of Dec. 8, 2021



WORLD TOTAL PRODUCTION

Top 10: 67.49 mbd — Rest: 26.37 mbd ¬











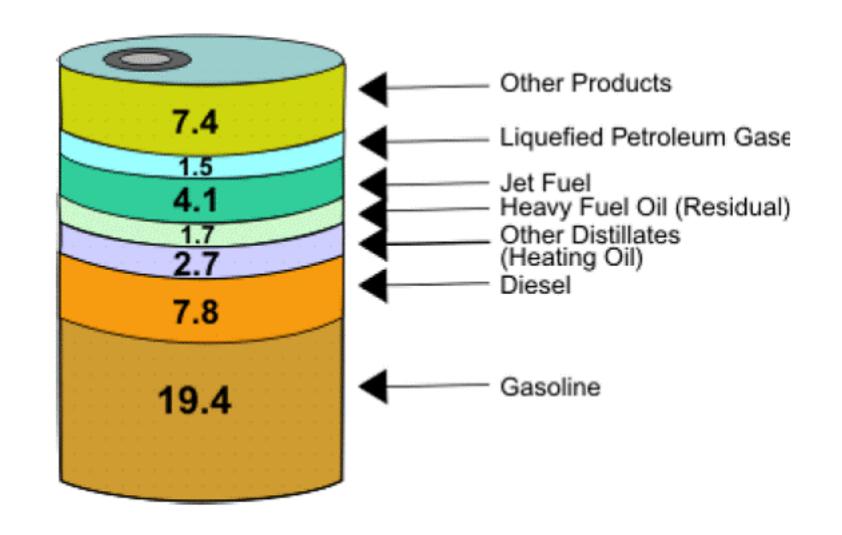












Russia

Facts about Russia

Russian Food



Russian Revolution 1917 - 1923

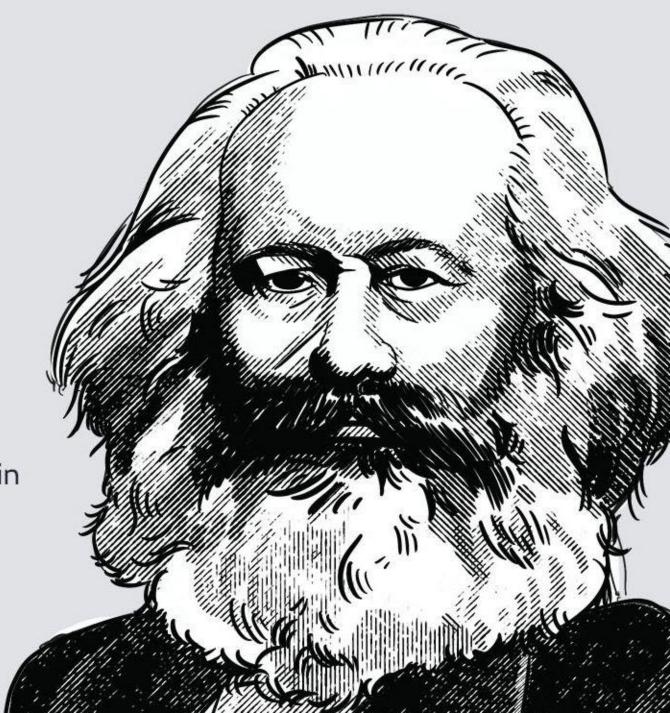
Karl Marx

Born: May 5, 1818

Died: March 14, 1883

Philosopher, Social Theorist, and Economist

- Published the "The Communist Manifesto" with Friedrich Engels (1848)
- Believed in the labor theory of value to explain the relative difference in market prices
- Presented a great challenge to laissez-faire economics in "Das Kapital" (1867)
- Developed theory of historical materialism



The labor theory of value (LTV)

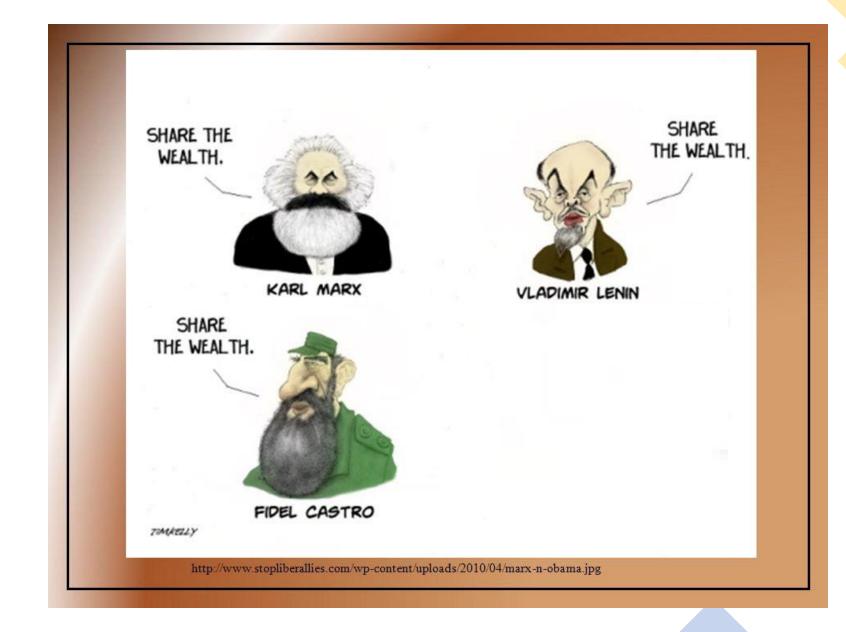
value of a good or service

the total amount of "socially necessary labor" required to produce it.

Historical Materialism

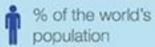
mankind must first of all eat, drink, have shelter and clothing, before it can pursue politics, science, art, religion, . . .

Human labor forms the materialist basis for society

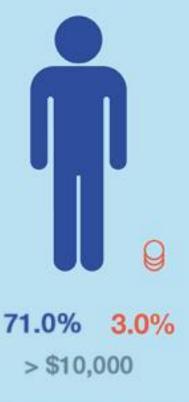


How is the world's wealth shared amongst its population?



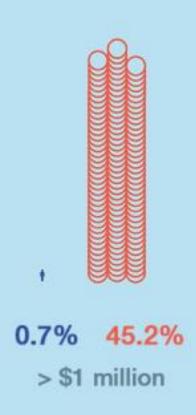


% of the world's wealth



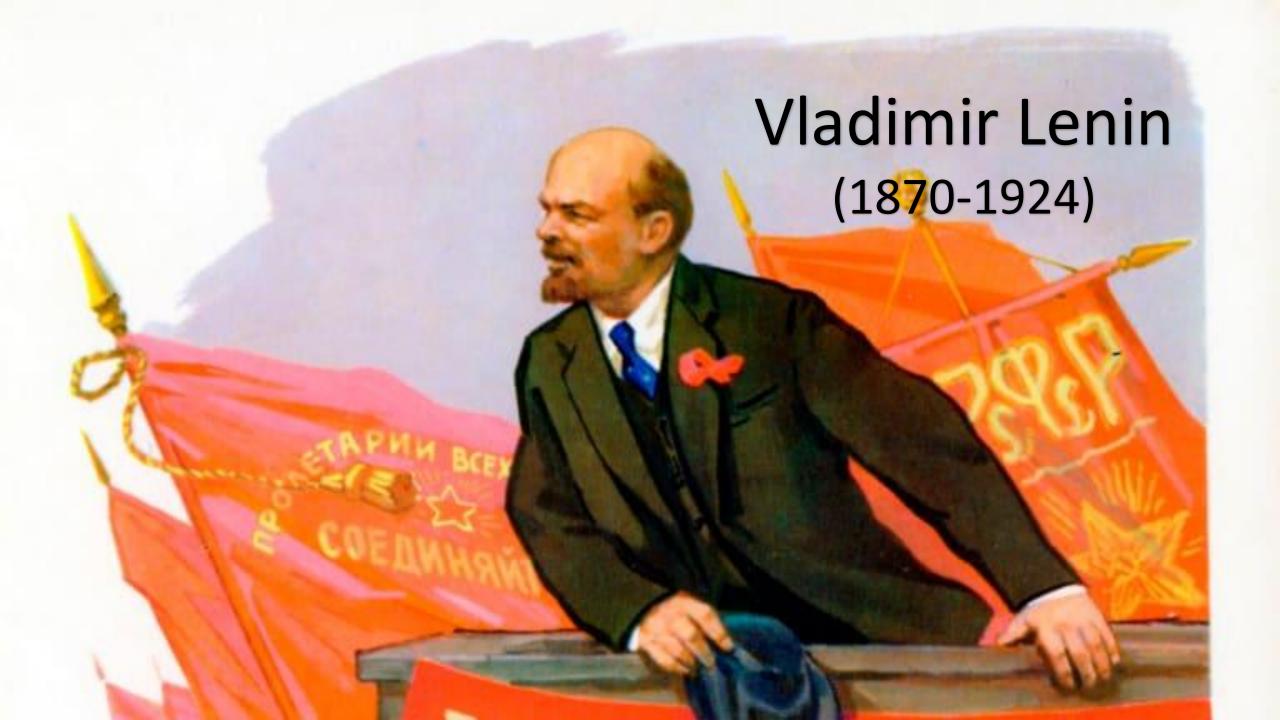






"Wealth" is defined as the marketable value of financial assets plus non-financial assets (principally housing and land) owned by an adult, less debts Source: Global Wealth Report 2015, Zurich: Credit Suisse

Wealth (USD)



The Bolsheviks

- Who were they?
 - Bolsheviks Small Marxist group that came to power and prominence in Russia in the early 1900s
- Who was their leader?
 - Led by Vladimir Lenin
- What was their mission?
 - Wanted to overthrow the Czar (leader of Russia) and institute a government where the proletariat (industrial workers) would be in power



1903 – St-Petersburg

1905 – Introduced to Royal Ramily

1908 – "Cures" Nicholas and Alexandra's son (hemophiliac)

1914- While Nicholas was away at war Rasputin controls the palace

December 29, 1916 Rasputin invited to visit Yusupov's home

- given poisoned wine and tea cakes.
- when he did not die, the frantic Yusupov shot him.
- ran out into the courtyard, where Purishkevich shot him again.
- bound him and threw him through a hole in the ice into the Neva River, where he finally died by drowning.





















HOUSE OF ROMANOV Imperial Lineage 1613 ~ 1917



ELIZABETH 1741 ~ 1761 ----



CATHERINE II 1762 ~ 1796 ----



PAUL I 1796 ~ 1801 -----



ALEXANDERI 1801 ~ 1825 ----



NICHOLAS I 1825 ~ 1855



ALEXANDER II 1855 ~ 1881 -- ---



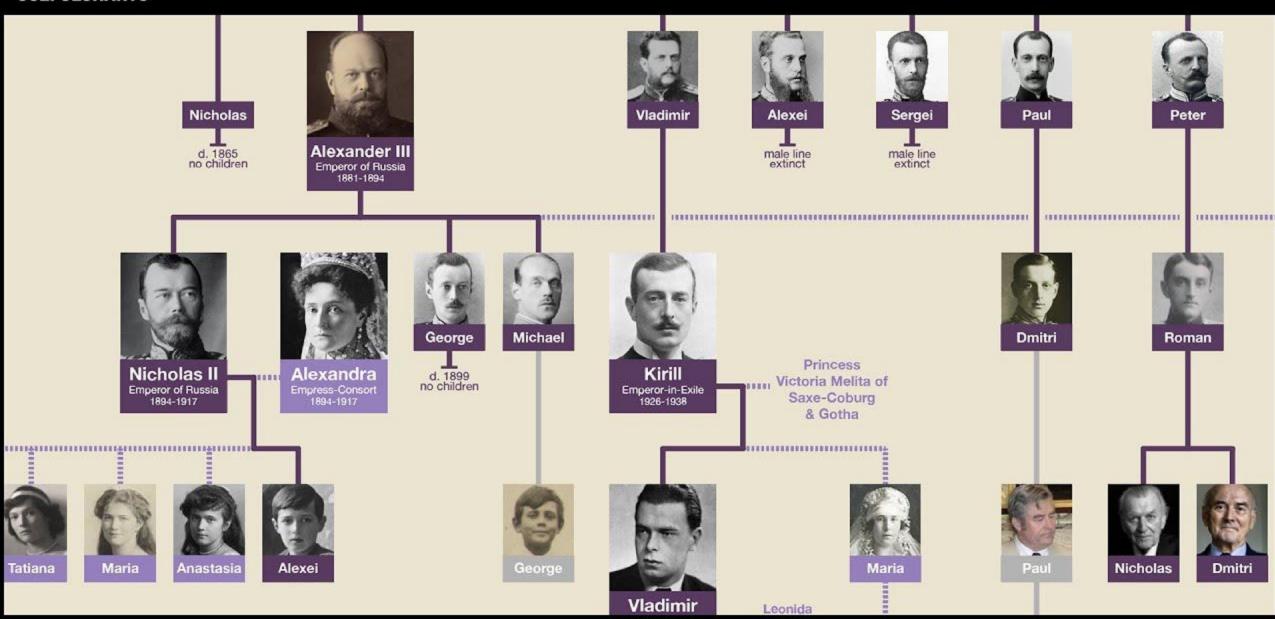
ALEXANDER III 1881 ~ 1894 0,0



1894 ~ 1917



Who Would Be Tsar of Russia?



Lenin's Reforms

- Eight hour working day
- Workers elected factory committee's who were given far-reaching powers.
- 'Decree on Land' abolished private ownership of land. Redistributed to the peasants without compensation for owners.
- Women given the vote and guaranteed equality.
- Universal free education. Major campaign to combat adult illiteracy.
- All ranks and titles were abolished.
- Civil marriages introduced.

ANIMAL FARM INTERACTIVE TIMELINE @XpatEducator Tran Notwork II George Orwell used Animal Farm to portray the Russian Revolution of 1917. This resulted in a 1917 1924 government more oppressive, totalitarian, and AF Animals drive out Jones AF Snowball & Napoleon compete for power deadly than the one it overthrew. The timeline RR Tsar Nicholas II abdicates RR Lenin dies; Stalin & Trotsky compete for power shows how the characters and events of Orwell's novel parallel those of the Russian Revolution. Joseph Stalin Winston Churchill 1943 * AF Animal Farm AF Napoleon crushes revolt by hens AF Pilkington etc have dinner with pigs . RR Russian Revolution RR Stalin crushes revolt by Soviet farmers RR Roosevelt & Churchill dine with Stalin Leon Trotsky AF Snowball driven away AF Frederick invades & destroys the windmill RR Nazis invade Soviet Union; heavy losses RR Trotsky goes into exile Karl Mark 1918-1920 AF Old Major introduces Animalism 1934-1938 RR Marx writes Communist Manifesto AF Victory at The Battle of Cowshed AF Napoleon raises vicious dogs for protection RR Red Army win the Civil War RR Great Purge: Stalin uses KGB secret police L. TAP THESE ICONS TO SEE MORE INFORMATION AF The pigs take control of the farm AF Pigs cut food supplies & animals starve RR Bolshevik Party take over RR Massive famine in Soviet Union; farming drops



Bay of Pigs invasion,

Castro overthrew of Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship in Cuba (January 1959),

Cut off sugar purchases from Cuba and placed an <u>embargo</u> on all exports to Cuba except food and medicine.

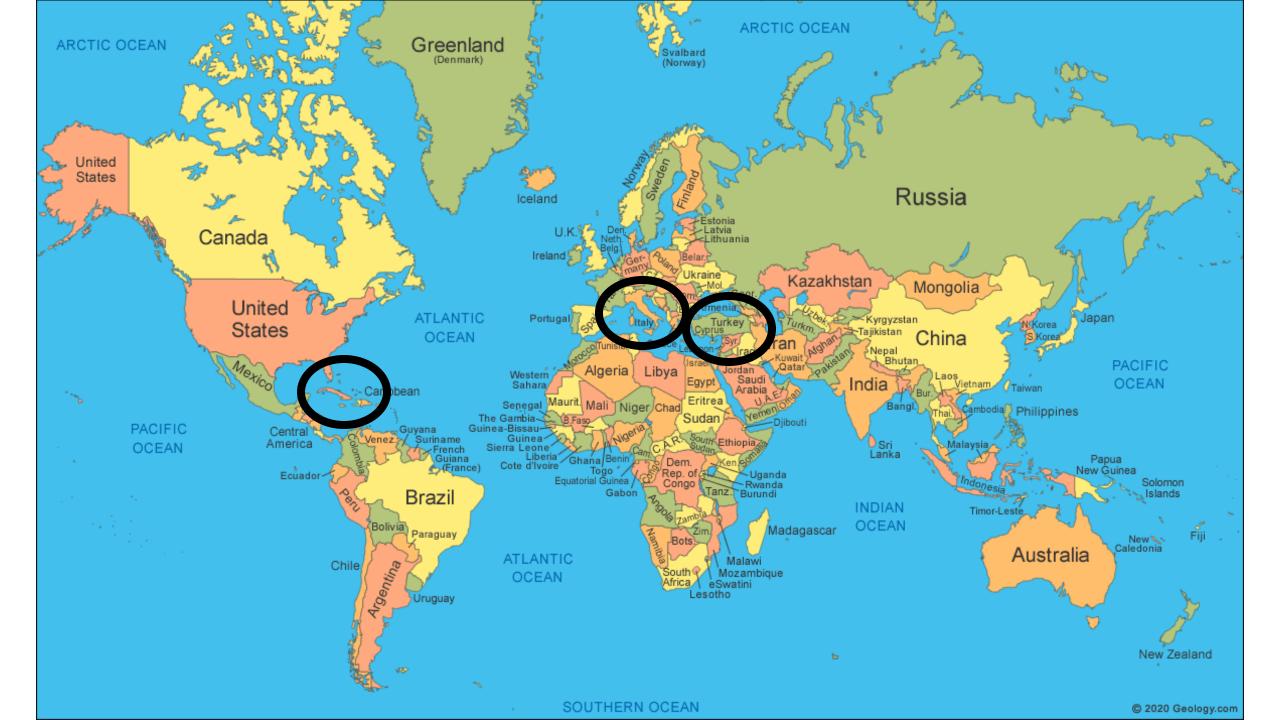
April 15, 1961, three U.S.-made airplanes piloted by Cubans bombed Cuban air bases.

Invasion of <u>Cuba</u> at the Bahía de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs) (April 17, 1961),

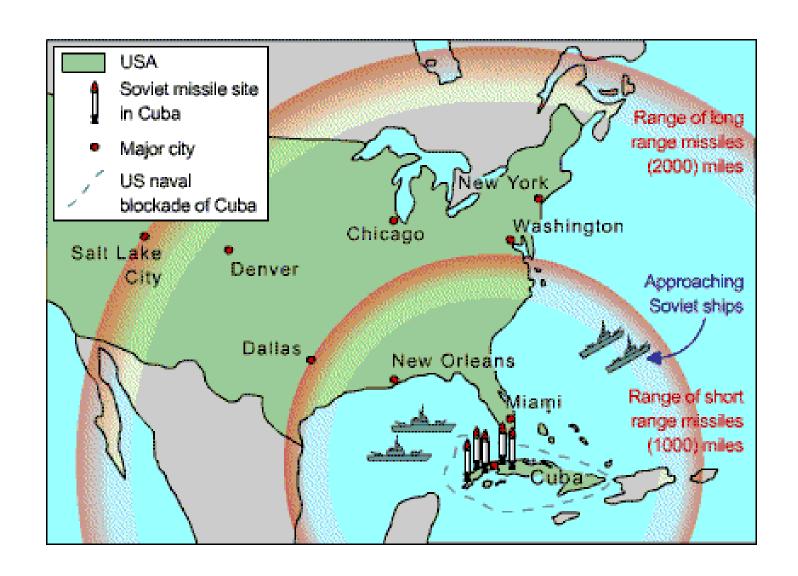
Two days later the Cubans trained by the United States and using U.S. equipment landed at several sites.

April 19 Cuba captured more than 1,100 men, 118 killed

Between December 1962 and July 1965 the survivors were returned to the United States. (Millions in ransom was paid.)



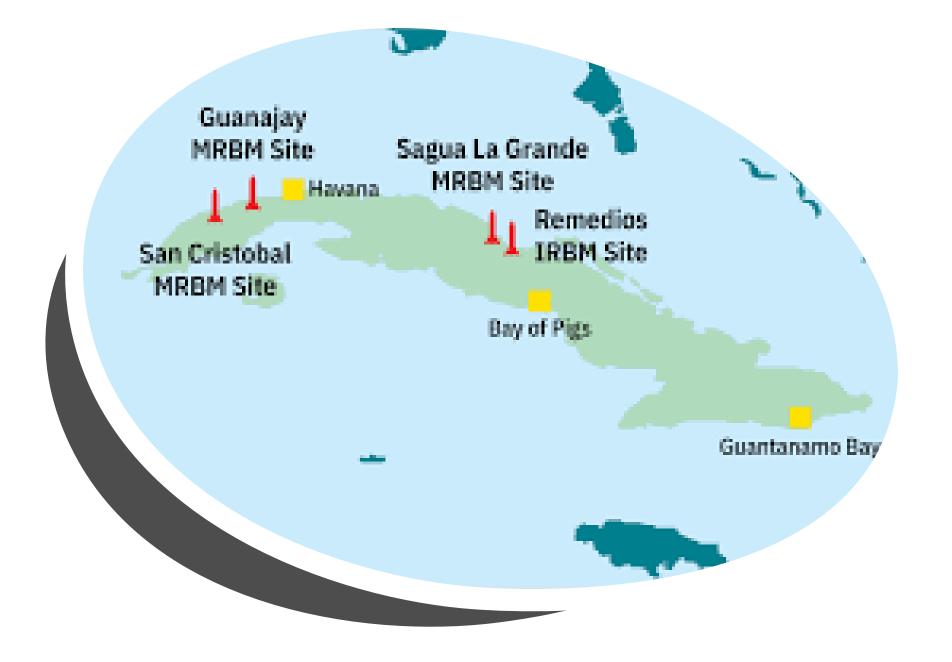
Cuban
Missile Crisis
– October
16-29, 1962











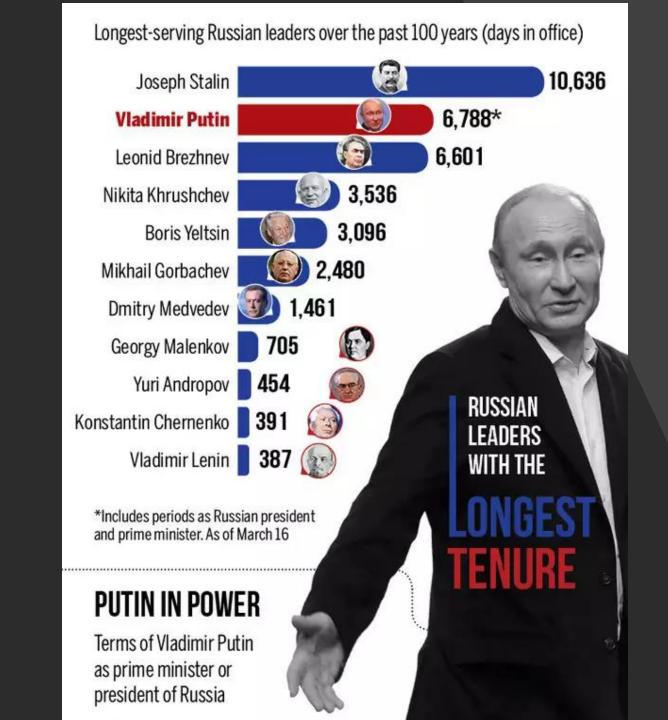




The hammer and sickle symbol represents solidarity among the working class and peasantry. It was later dopted by communist movements around the world.

Hammer - represented industrial workers Sickle - represented farmers

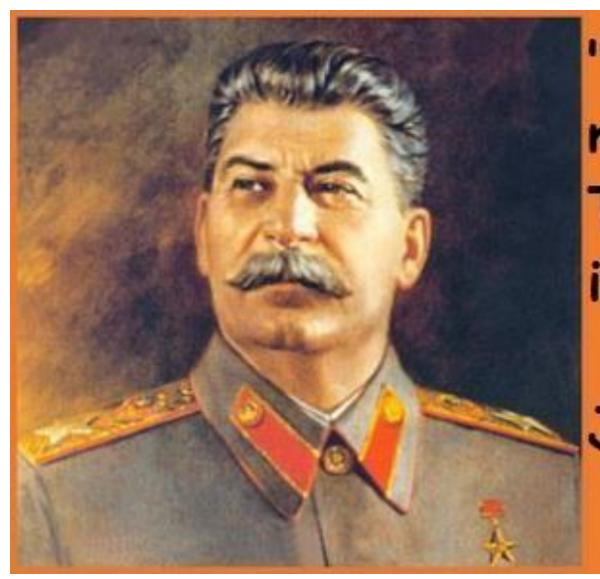
Joseph Stalin



Joseph Stalin

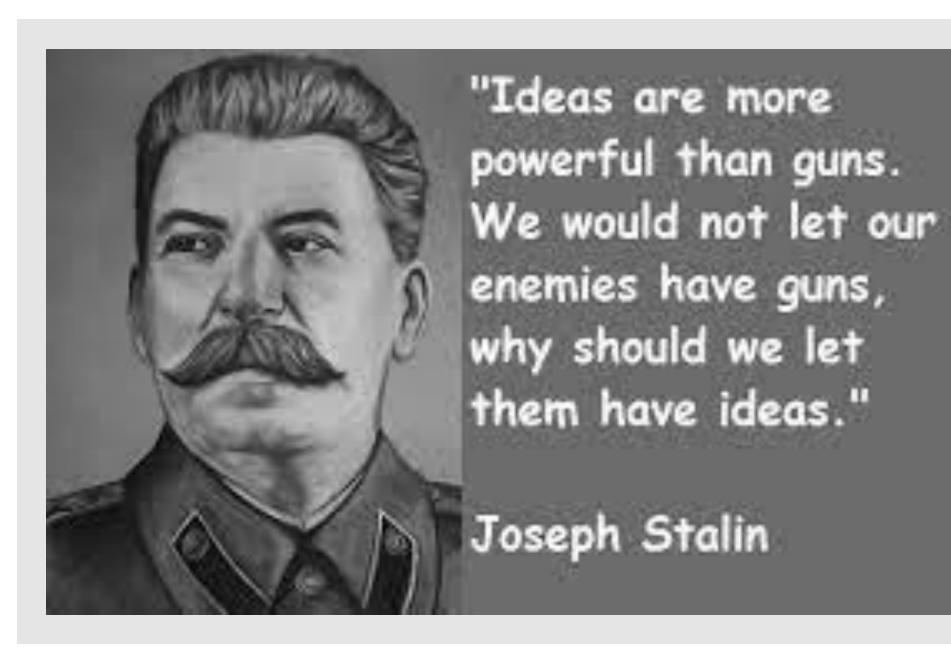
December 18, 1878 - March 5, 1953

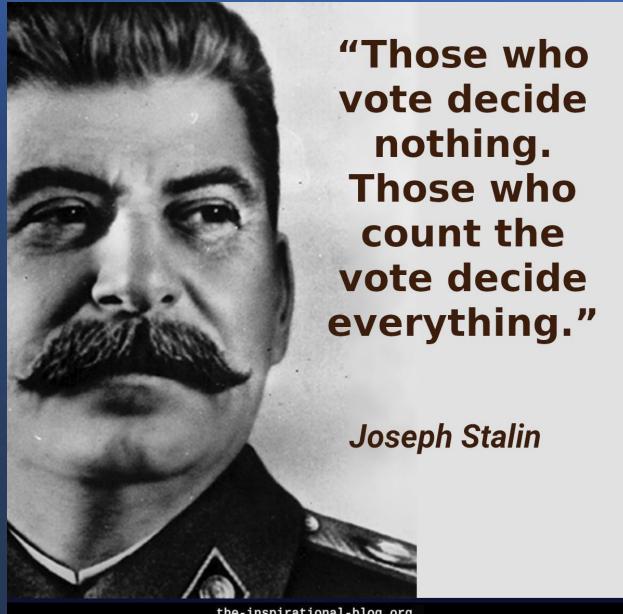




"The death of one man is a tragedy.
The death of millions is a statistic."

Joseph Stalin





the-inspirational-blog.org







Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–1584)

Tsar



Mar `4

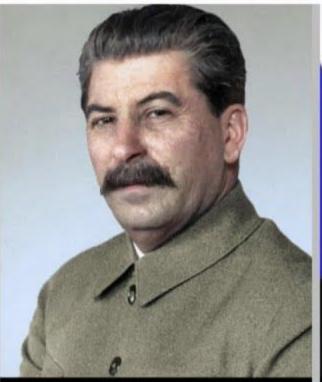


Nicholas II (1868-1918)

Emperor

1 Nov 15 Mar 1894 - 1917

Russian Empire



Joseph Stalin (1878–1953)

General Secretary of the Communist Party

21 Jan 5 Mar 1924 - 1953

Soviet Russia



Vladimir Putin (born 1952)

President

7 May **2012**

present

Russian Federation

Born to a poor family in Gori (now Georgia),

Joined the Marxist Russian Social Democratic Labour Party

Edited the party's newspaper, *Pravda*,

Raised funds for Vladimir Lenin's Bolshevik by robberies, kidnappings and protection rackets.



Condemned for overseeing

mass repression,
ethnic cleansing,
wide-scale deportation,
hundreds of thousands
of executions,
famines that killed
millions.



Projects

Cover page
(Title, School, Class,
Year, Name, Picture)

Table of contents

Introduction
W5 especially why

Chapters 1 - 6* (100-200words)

Conclusions

Sources

DUE: Dec. 2nd

(-5% each day late)



Chapter 3 – Women in WWII

Women played important roles during World War II, both at home and in uniform. Not only did they give their sons, husbands, fathers, and brothers to the war effort, they gave their time, energy, and some even gave their lives.

Reluctant to enter the war when it erupted in 1939, the United States quickly committed itself to total war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. That commitment include utilizing all of America's assets—we ten included. The Axis powers, on the other hand, were slow to employ women in their war industries. Hitler derided Americans as degenerate for putting their women to work. The role of German women, he said, was to be good wives and mothers and to have more babies for the Third Reich.



Trotsky Stalin Lenin & . . . Putin

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y5h1Bw-e5rU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oAoh5SxIBFY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZT2z0nrsQ8o (Ha)

The cold war (Nov. 8, 2022)



Joseph Stalin; Disputed-1953



Georgy Malenkov; 1953-55



Nikita Khrushchev; 1955-64



Leonid Brezhnev; 1964-82



Yuri Andropov; 1982-84



Konstantin Chernenko; 1984-85



Mikhail Gorbachev; 1985-91

Cold War Leaders; 1945-1989

Harry S. Truman; 1945-53

Dwight D. Eisenhower; 1953-61

John F.

Kennedy; 1961-63

Lyndon B. Johnson; 1963-69

Richard Nixon; 1969-74

Gerald Ford: 1974-77

Jimmy Carter; 1977-81

Ronald Regan; 1981-89

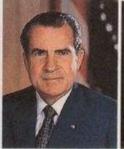
George WH Bush; 1989-93



















We didn't start the fire 1949 - 1989

We didn't start the fire — Billy Joel

Choose one event / person – For Friday

- 1- Who is the person / what was the event?
- 2- When and where?
- 3- Details
- 4- Why did Billy Joel include it in his song? (Why is it important?)



Yuri Gagarin



Vladimir Putin

Ivan III, the Great

Ivan IV, the Terrible

Romanovs

Peter the Great

Catherine the Great

Alexander I

Nicholas I

Alexander II

Alexander III

Nicholas II

World Wars

Creation of the Soviet Union

Stalin

Cold War

Perestroika and breakup of the Union

Yeltsin

Putin

The Crimean War

Ukraine



Alexander I 1777 - 1825

<u>Alexander I</u>

Born (1777 - Dec. 23rd)

15 Married (1793)

24 Father murdered (1801)

Early reforms

30 Napoleonic Wars (1805 -1815)

Losses to Napoleon (1805-1806)

Napoleon in Moscow 1812

48 1825 dies of typhus



Romanovs

Paul I	1754 - 1801		Assassination
Alexander I	1777 – 1825	Fought Napoleon	Typhus
Nicolas I	1796 – 1855		Pneumonia
Alexander II	1818 - 1881	Abolished serfdom	Car bomb
		Treat of Paris	
Alexander III	1845 - 1894	"Russia only has	Nephritis
		2 allies – navy &	
		army"	
Nicolas II	1868 – 1918	Bloody Sunday	Assassination
		Rasputin	
		WW1	

Alexander III

Born 1845 St-Petersburg

(Older brother Nicolas dies in 1865)

Marries his brother's finance

5 Children

Son Nicolas (last Tzar) born 1868

1881 Alexander II dies (bombed in his carriage)

Sent revolutionaries to Siberia

Autocratic

"Peasant Tzar"

6"4" "Russian Bear"

1894 Died of nefirtis

End of the Soviet Union

Nikita Khrushchev (1953 — 1964)

Leonid Brezhnev (1964 — 1982)

Yuri Andropov (1982 — 1984)

Konstantin Chernenko (1984 — 1985)

Mikhail Gorbachev (1985 — 1991)



Russia

Presidents of Russia

Boris Yeltsin (1991 — 1999)

Vladimir Putin (2000 — 2008)

Dmitry Medvedev (2008 — 2012)

Vladimir Putin (2012 – Present)



Gorbachev (1985-91)

Gorbachev initially adhered to Marxism– Leninism but moved towards social democracy by the early 1990s.

Meetings with United States president Ronald Reagan to limit nuclear weapons and end the Cold War.

Glasnost - openness

Perestroika - restructuring

Nobel Peace Prize



<u>Yeltsin</u> (1991 – 99)

Transformed Russia's command economy into a **capitalist** market economy

- economic shock therapy,
- market exchange rate of the ruble,
- nationwide privatization,
- lifting of <u>price controls</u>.



World Events

USSR before 1991

Cuba 1959 - 1962

<u>Yuri Gagarin – 1961</u> (First human in space)

Khrushchev coup (1964)

Estonia breaks away 1988

Lithuania breaks away 1990

<u>SNL</u>

Break up of Soviet Union 1991



Russian History



Class participation	15%
Projects	30%
Quizzes	20%
Presentations	15%
Final exam	20%





Individual Project Due – December 6th

Presentation – December 16 & 17

Front page / cover – Name, date, title, picture

Table of contents

Intro – Intro to main topic. Time/place/descr. of event(s)

- What we will learn in the presentation

Body – 6 subtopics

Conclusion – What you learned

References – Sources for your information

There should be pictures, graphs, maps. And about 150 words per page

Russian History Finals

1- A poster (Due January 10th)

2- Project & Presentation (January 12th)

3- A jeopardy contest (two teams)
 January 13th 10 AM
 A review of the course
 (All answers will be found in the slides)



Final Project - History

Nov. 8 – Introduction & topic selection

Dec. 16th – Proposal approval

January 9^{th –} Project Due

January 10th 10 AM Project presentations



Proposal

- 1- Name, date, title
- 2- What you already know about this topic
- 3- What you hope to learn
- 4- 6 possible subtopics
- 5- People, places, events
- 6-4 pictures
- 7- Mind-map



Project

Front page / cover – Name, date, title, picture

Table of contents

Intro – Intro to main topic. Time/place/descry. of event(s)

- What we will learn in the presentation

Body – 4 subtopics

Conclusion – What you learned

References – Sources for your information

Soviets and sports

- Regular and
Wacky

Soviets and sports

- Regular and

Wacky

Canada – Russia Hockey Series 1972

Soviets and sports

- Regular and

Wacky

Canada – Russia Hockey Series 1972 The Olympics – (Olympians & Olympics in Russia)

Soviets and sports

- Regular and

Wacky

Canada – Russia Hockey Series 1972 The Olympics – (Olympians & Olympics in Russia)

The Ballet (Bolshoi)

Soviets and sports

- Regular and

Wacky

Canada – Russia Hockey Series 1972 The Olympics – (Olympians & Olympics in Russia)

The Ballet (Bolshoi)

Russian Music (Tchaikovsky > Pussy Riot)

Soviets and sports

- Regular and

Wacky

Canada – Russia Hockey Series 1972 The Olympics – (Olympians & Olympics in Russia)

The Ballet (Bolshoi)

Russian Music (Tchaikovsky -> Pussy Riot) Russia and nature

– Rivers and Forest

and animals

Soviets and sports

- Regular and

Wacky

Canada – Russia Hockey Series 1972 The Olympics – (Olympians & Olympics in Russia)

The Ballet (Bolshoi)

Russian Music (Tchaikovsky → Pussy Riot)

Russia and nature

– Rivers and Forest

Russian fairy tales

Soviets and sports

- Regular and

Wacky

Canada – Russia Hockey Series 1972 The Olympics – (Olympians & Olympics in Russia)

The Ballet (Bolshoi)

Russian Music (Tchaikovsky → Pussy Riot)

Russia and nature

– Rivers and Forest

Russian fairy tales

Soviets and sports

- Regular and

Wacky

Canada – Russia Hockey Series 1972 The Olympics – (Olympians & Olympics in Russia)

The Ballet (Bolshoi)

Russian Music (Tchaikovsky ->
Pussy Riot)

Russia and nature

– Rivers and Forest

Russian fairy tales

Russian Art

Born Oct. 1952 (Leningrad – St-Petersburg)

Youngest of 3 (Older brothers dead – at birth, starvation)

His grandfather was a chef for Lenin & Stalin

Grandmother killed by Germans (1941)

Mother a factory worker. Father in the Navy.





Learned German in high school

1975 Law at University

1975 Joins KGB

1985 – 1990 KGB in Germany

1997 Ph.D. (Economics)

Thesis on "strategic planning of a mineral economy

Loves dogs
In excellent at Judo
Loves the Beatles
Has at least 2 adult children
He is 5' 6" / 152 pounds
Divorced
Net worth \$70 billion







1990 - 1996

Advisor on international affairs to the mayor of Leningrad and taxi driver!

1997 – Appointed by Yeltsin (staff)

1999- Deputy Prime Minister

1999 (Dec. 31st) → Becomes President of Russia

2000 - 2004

1st term

2004 - 2008

2nd term

Constitution of Russia prevents a third term

2008 - 2012

Returns to being Prime Minister

2012 - 2018

3nd term Rokirovka

2014

Annex of Crimea

2018 - Present

4th term

