

Stalin/USSR

Joseph Stalin -- undisputed leader of the USSR after 1927.

Czar – Title of the monarch of Russia, absolute ruler overthrown in 1917. Whole family murdered by Bolsheviks shortly afterwards.

Okhrana – Czarist secret police.

Alexander Kerensky – Headed brief interim government after March 1917 revolution.

V. I. Lenin – Founder of the Russian Social Democratic Party, later known as Bolshevik; still later as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

White Armies – Right-wing armies opposed to the Communist Red Army during Civil war, immediately after 1917 revolution.

Fanny Kaplan – Attempted to assassinate Lenin, led to Red Terror.

Cheka – First name of Soviet secret police, 1918.

Leon Trotsky -- commander of the Red Army during Russian civil war; purged from the party in 1927.

Comintern -- Communist International, a USSR led organization, which coordinated the activities of communist parties around the world.

Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact — Soviet-Nazi pact in 1938, whereby both countries agreed to be allies on eve of World War II.

Collectivization -- the process whereby peasants were forced to move from private farms to state-run collective farms, where government control was far more intense.

T. D. Lysenko – Soviet scientist, favored by Stalin, who insisted on party loyalty before scientific competence.

Komsomol – Soviet youth group established during Stalin era.

Aleksey Stachanov – Soviet “hero” coal miner, who supposedly worked day and night without sleep in the coal mine. Established as a model worker for other workers to emulate.

Pavlik Morozov – Soviet child “hero” who reported his parents to the authorities, when he allegedly overheard them voicing anti-Stalin opinion. Considered a model for Soviet youth.