



## Introduction (10 minutes)

Read the following introduction and answer the questions that follow:

This worksheet is designed to help students understand the role of collectivisation and industrialisation in achieving Stalin's economic goals. The activities and questions in this worksheet are based on the educational content provided and are aimed at 18-year-old students.

1. What was the primary goal of Stalin's economic policies?

2. What was the name of the policy implemented by Stalin to consolidate individual land and labour into collective farms?

## Multiple Choice Questions (15 minutes)

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Choose the correct answer for each question:

1. What was the primary goal of Stalin's economic policies?  
 a) To increase agricultural production  b) To rapidly industrialise the Soviet Union  c) To improve living standards for all citizens  d) To reduce the power of the government
2. What was the name of the policy implemented by Stalin to consolidate individual land and labour into collective farms?  
 a) Collectivisation  b) Industrialisation  c) Socialism  d) Communism

## Short Answer Questions (20 minutes)

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Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. Describe the process of collectivisation in the Soviet Union during the 1930s.

2. What were the main advantages and disadvantages of collectivisation?

### Essay Question (30 minutes)

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*Discuss the role of the Five-Year Plans in achieving Stalin's economic goals. How did the plans contribute to the rapid industrialisation of the Soviet Union, and what were the human and economic costs of this process?*

### Case Study (20 minutes)

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*Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow:*

The Soviet Union's industrialisation drive led to the construction of massive steel plants and factories, significantly increasing the country's industrial output. However, this rapid industrialisation came at a great human cost, with millions of workers forced to work in harsh conditions and thousands dying in accidents or from exhaustion.

1. What were the main benefits and drawbacks of Stalin's industrialisation policy?

## Group Activity (25 minutes)

### Group Task:

Divide into groups and discuss the following question:

Was the human cost of collectivisation and industrialisation justified by the economic gains?

## Primary Source Analysis (20 minutes)

Read the following primary source and answer the questions that follow:

Agricultural production has increased significantly since the introduction of collectivisation. However, the peasants are not happy with the new system and are resisting the government's efforts to control their land and labour.

1. What does this source reveal about the impact of collectivisation on Soviet agriculture and society?

## Debate (30 minutes)

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*Participate in a debate on the following topic:*

Stalin's economic policies were necessary for the Soviet Union's survival and growth.

## Reflective Journal (15 minutes)

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### **Individual Reflection:**

Write a reflective journal entry on what you have learned about Stalin's economic policies and their impact on the Soviet Union.

### Creative Activity (25 minutes)

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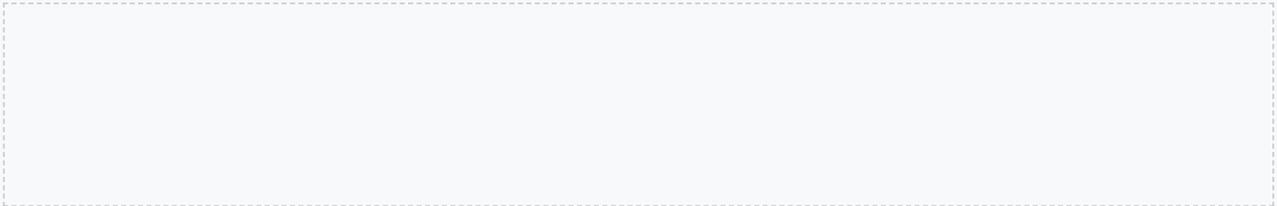
*Create a multimedia presentation (e.g. video, podcast, or infographic) that explores the impact of collectivisation and industrialisation on Soviet society and economy.*



### Conclusion (10 minutes)

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*Summarise what you have learned about the role of collectivisation and industrialisation in achieving Stalin's economic goals.*



## Economic Impact of Collectivisation

The economic impact of collectivisation was significant, with both positive and negative effects on the Soviet economy. On the one hand, collectivisation led to a significant increase in agricultural production, which helped to feed the growing urban population and provide a surplus for export. This, in turn, helped to generate revenue for the government and fund its industrialisation plans. On the other hand, collectivisation also led to a significant decline in the standard of living for many peasants, who were forced to give up their land and livestock to the collective farms.

### Example: Agricultural Production

According to official statistics, agricultural production increased by 50% between 1928 and 1932, with grain production increasing from 73 million tons to 105 million tons. However, this increase came at a great cost, with many peasants forced to work long hours in difficult conditions and with limited access to resources and equipment.

## Social Impact of Industrialisation

The social impact of industrialisation was also significant, with both positive and negative effects on Soviet society. On the one hand, industrialisation created new job opportunities and helped to improve the standard of living for many workers, who were able to move from rural areas to cities and enjoy better access to education, healthcare, and other services. On the other hand, industrialisation also led to the growth of a new class of urban workers, who were often forced to live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions and work long hours in difficult conditions.

### Case Study: The Growth of Moscow

The city of Moscow experienced rapid growth during the 1930s, with its population increasing from 2.5 million to 4.5 million between 1928 and 1939. This growth was driven by the expansion of industry and the influx of workers from rural areas, who were attracted by the promise of jobs and better living conditions. However, the growth of Moscow also put a strain on the city's infrastructure, with many workers forced to live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions.

## Environmental Impact of Collectivisation and Industrialisation

The environmental impact of collectivisation and industrialisation was also significant, with both positive and negative effects on the Soviet environment. On the one hand, collectivisation led to the introduction of new farming techniques and technologies, which helped to improve agricultural productivity and reduce the environmental impact of farming. On the other hand, industrialisation led to the growth of pollution and environmental degradation, with many factories and industrial plants releasing toxic chemicals and waste into the air and water.

### Example: The Aral Sea Disaster

The Aral Sea, once the world's fourth-largest lake, was severely affected by the Soviet Union's irrigation policies, which diverted water from the lake to irrigate cotton fields. By the 1980s, the lake had shrunk to a fraction of its original size, causing widespread environmental damage and economic disruption to the local communities.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the role of collectivisation and industrialisation in achieving Stalin's economic goals was complex and multifaceted. While these policies helped to modernise the Soviet economy and improve the standard of living for many citizens, they also had significant negative effects on the environment, society, and the economy. As we have seen, collectivisation led to a significant increase in agricultural production, but also to the decline of the standard of living for many peasants. Industrialisation, on the other hand, created new job opportunities and improved the standard of living for many workers, but also led to the growth of pollution and environmental degradation.

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### Reflection

What do you think were the most significant consequences of collectivisation and industrialisation in the Soviet Union? How do you think these policies affected the environment, society, and the economy? What lessons can be learned from the Soviet experience, and how can they be applied to contemporary economic development policies?

## Further Reading

For further reading on the topic of collectivisation and industrialisation in the Soviet Union, we recommend the following sources:

- *The Soviet Economy: A Very Short Introduction* by Alec Nove
- *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar* by Simon Sebag Montefiore

## Example: The Soviet Economy

Alec Nove's book provides a concise and accessible introduction to the Soviet economy, covering topics such as collectivisation, industrialisation, and the planned economy. The book is a great resource for students looking to understand the complexities of the Soviet economic system.

## Glossary

Here is a list of key terms related to collectivisation and industrialisation in the Soviet Union:

- **Collectivisation:** the policy of consolidating individual land and labour into collective farms
- **Industrialisation:** the process of developing industry and manufacturing in a country or region
- **Planned economy:** an economic system in which the government plays a significant role in planning and directing economic activity

## Case Study: The Soviet Planned Economy

The Soviet planned economy was a complex system in which the government played a significant role in planning and directing economic activity. The system was characterised by a centralized planning agency, Gosplan, which set production targets and allocated resources to different sectors of the economy. The planned economy was seen as a key factor in the Soviet Union's rapid industrialisation and economic growth, but it also had significant drawbacks, including inefficiencies and a lack of incentives for innovation and entrepreneurship.



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