

Vladimir lenin

[Politics](#), [Communism](#)



Cia Gonzales Mrs. Wilson Pre AP English 1 21 April 2012 Vladimir Lenin

Vladimir Lenin, also known as Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov was a strong believer in equalism (Trueman 1). "Vladimir Lenin founded the Russian Communist Party, led the Bolshevik Revolution, and was the architect of the Soviet state (" Vladimir Lenin" 1). In a book titled Animal Farm by George Orwell there is a character named Old Major who resembles Vladimir Lenin. Vladimir Lenin was one of the first to encourage the idea of the rebellion and the idea of equalism, as did Old Major from George Orwell's Animal Farm. Lenin was born April 22, 1870(" Vladimir Lenin" 1). He had a very rough childhood. (" Vladimir Lenin"3). His family was of a lower class. His father was a school inspector. His mother was a women of very odd character (Clarkson 2). Vladimir Lenin had five brothers and sisters. Anna was the oldest born 1864. Alexander came next in 1866. Then came Olga in 1871. Another brother named Dmitri who was born 1874. Finally Maria 1878. These weren't the only siblings who came, Olga born 1868 and Nikolai born 1873 both died as babies. (Service 25). " Lenin was the third child and very noisy- a great bawler with combative, happy little hazel eyes. "(Service 31). His father died of cerebral hemorrhage. His brother was hanged for protesting.(“ Vladimir Lenin" 3). Lenin Became very interested in politics when he was in the university of Kazan. While in the university, he was arrested and expelled for always being the leader of many protest (Simkin 4). Later, he earned a license to study law on his own (“ Vladimir Lenin"4). Lenin later returned to St. Petersburg and stayed interested in politics (Simkin 5). Lenin Became a lawyer assistant and during this time was very involved with the Revolutionary Propaganda.(“ Vladimir Lenin" 5). “ Vladimir Lenin began to

develop a Marxist underground movement. He met his Nadezhda Krupskaya, who he married in 1898. (" Vladimir Lenin Biography" 4). " In 1896 he was arrested and sentenced to three years internal exile for spreading Marxism Propaganda" (Simkin 6). While in Siberia he became he became interested in the writings of Marx and Engel (Clarkson 6). " Lenin was influenced by the teachings of Karl Marx who had believed in an international Revolution of the lower class workers which would lead the way to a new system of power. " He then published his first works The Development of Capitalism in Russia. " The Lenin who went into exile was certainly a rising star of Social — Democratic. . "(Read 29). Lenin had many writings on his views. Another work of Lenin was The State and Revolution. He published in 1917, " In this book he developed the Marxist teaching on the state and the two phases in the communist society . . " (" Russian Revolution October 1917" 11) More and More People started becoming interested in his works and considering his thoughts on Russia (Clarkson 6). Lenin was elected head of the Soviet State . " Lenin was both feared and loved as head of the state. "(Rad 1) " Lenin was always a man of mass terror to get what he wanted. " (Vladimir Lenin" 12). He became leader or dictator Russia's during World War I (" Vladimir Lenin" 6). He started to unite all the Socialist (Communist) into a huge army. They called themselves the Red Army. " Lenin's Motivation for the Revolution was one of the great philanthropic merit, to increase the standards of living for the common peasant. " (Rad 2). . They army fought against everyone who got in their way of taking down the Soviet. They wanted everyone to be equal and not for the Soviet to have all the power. " From 1918 to 1921 a fierce civil war raged,

which the Bolsheviks finally won against seemingly overwhelming odds . (“ Ruler of Russia 2”) “ Lenin and his enemies sprang from the same soil of opposition to czarism, believed in a special destiny for Russia . . .”(Grimes). After, they won Lenin established his New Economy Policy. It Established Socialism at once. “ In the long run, Lenin hoped both these policies would make the benefits of socialism obvious to all, so the country would gradually grow into socialism (Ruler of Russia" 3). “ On May 26, 1922 Lenin suffered a series of strokes. " (Ruler of Russia 4). He recovered and had another on December 16. He became very very ill and could only attend political things on occasion. He then had a third stroke that took his ability to speak or write. “ . . . although he lived for another ten months, he ceased as a power within the Soviet Union. "(Simkin 83) He died on January 21, 1924 (Ruler of Russia 4). After his death the revolution continued and his different colleges took over. "Lenin’s preserved body is on permanent display at the Lenin Mausoleum. "(“ Vladimir Lenin Biography" 14). One of Russia’s greatest leaders. In a book titled Animal Farm, they are many characters that represent leaders and the people who believed in the leaders ideas during the Russian revolution. One of those character represents Vladimir Lenin. That character is Old Major. “ He was an ideologist who dreamed up a wonderful government where all the animals were equal and the humans, or the Czars, were pushed out. "(" Animal Farm - Compared to the Russian Revolution" 1). Old Major was a great leader of his farm. Everyone would listen to what he had to say(Orwell). He is the inspiring force behind the Revolution and Animal Farm. It was the same for Vladimir Lenin. They both believed in equal rights for everyone. Their influences were so major on

people. Vladimir Lenin would draw huge crowds. (“ Russian Revolution October 1917” 1). As did Old Major did with all the animals. (Orwell) Old Major had his group of pigs represent the Bolsheviks. All the animals submitted to the pigs. Vladimir Lenin Also had this group that people submitted to. Some might argue that George Orwell actually skips over Lenin’s part in the historical background of the book, and that Old Major represents Marx. Orwell might have decided not to have a separate character because Lenin based a lot of his works on the views of Marx. They just merged them together because they had many of the same views. Also, many want to know why Old Major was killed off so fast if Vladimir Lenin lived through the Russian Revolution. Old Major was very important to the story , he was the first to encourage the whole revolution to the animals (Orwell) . This might be because they have to show the other characters and how the people they represent in the revolution were such a major part in everything. Also, some of the events and bad decisions with Napoleon and Snowball wouldn’t have went down. Old Major’s role as representing Vladimir Lenin was very important. Old Major put the idea of the revolution in the animals heads as did Lenin did with the humans. The animals wouldn’t have thought about going through with anything without the first speech of Old Major. (Orwell). The revolution on Vladimir Lenin’s part probably wouldn’t have been so huge or would of came later. Vladimir Lenin was a really amazing leader. The way he spoke and put his points across was how he would influence the people of Russia to follow the way of socialism. “ Lenin was both loved and feared . . . ” (Rad 1) . That’s why he was so great in the revolution. Old Major was the same. Everyone listen to what he had to day.

He made the idea of equalism a great and easy idea. This also goes for Vladimir Lenin. That is why they relate so much. At some points their ideas caused war and fear , but without it none of the event in Russia or on Animal Farm would have occurred. Even though now its not the same as Vladimir wanted Russia to be, the impact he had on the way it was shaped will never be forgotten in Russia. Works Cited Animal Farm-Compared to the Russian Revolution. Big Wonk, 2012. Web. . Clarkson, Jesse. Lenin. international encyclopedia of social sciences, 1968 Grimes, William. Russia's Castaway Intellectual in in Revolutionary Wake. New York: New York Times 2007. Print. Russian revolution October 1917. Web. www. stel. ru/museum/Russian_revolution_1917. htm Service, Robert. Lenin: A Biography. New Wharf Road, London: Pan Books, 2010 Simkin, John. Lenin. 1992. Web. . Trueman, Chris. Vladimir Lenin. 2000. Web. . Vladimir Lenin. 2012. Web. . Vladimir Lenin. 2008. Web. . Vladimir Lenin Biography.