

Julianne

Stalin

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In multiple ways, Stalin is perceived as an effective leader regarding the advancement of Russia - both economy and military wise. However, his harsh dictatorship and lack of care and respect for his people implies just how ineffective he could be depending on the situation.

Stalin's highest priority was the heavy industry investment - in his eyes, the key to a rapid economic growth. His five year plan, resulted in a revolutionised industry and a stronger economy. The primary goal of this plan was to increase productivity in the Soviet Union, and ignored agriculture in favor of industry. Stalin was successful in taking the poverty stricken Russia and transformed the country into a major world power. He was able to bring unemployment to a negible level, and he drastically improved the industrial output. When considering the graph, it is evident that iron, steel, coal, and oil substances all doubled from 1928-33. With a time frame of just nine years, the coal output alone increased greatly from 35.4 million to 128 million tonnes. Overall, under his rule, the annual economic growth was impressingly close to 13%. Approximately 4000 state farms had been created, and 90% of peasants were collectivised - all leading to a recovery of production of food. In addition, Stalin benefited Russia by providing more opportunities for skilled, higher paying jobs, increasing access to education, and improving the availability and affordability of universal health care. This proceeded to enhance the quality of Russian lives. In this sense, Stalin was an effective leader who was determined to establish the centralization of state power contributed to modernization of Russia longterm. He had a <sup>clear</sup> vision of how he imagined Russia which developed Russia positively. Through impressive economic reforms, this allowed USSR to defeat Germany and the collectivisation policies allowed important war materials to be manufactured.

Stalin's personality represents embodiments of modern evil, and his methods were both merciless and manipulative. Yes, he was able to get tasks done; however, the way he went about it was quite ineffective and damaging. While his absolute power created a modernized country, it came at a tremendous human cost. With Stalin in power, a catastrophic famine broke out. Millions of people died with forced collectivisation, and suffered from famine which an effective leader should and could have mitigated. The infamous Holodomor caused deaths of up to 7.5 million

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Good use of documents

Soviet citizens. As seen in Source B, two innocent victims of this tragic event slowly sip from a small pot. Weak, bony, and stomachs bloated, they are well aware that eventually they will starve to death. Stalin and his followers were determined that these innocent Ukrainians would pay their lives in a slow, painful way for resisting his collectivization. He was always searching for someone to blame. In fact, he even enforced OGPU, a secret police, that would track down somebody who screwed up or would potentially be in the way of his plans. Similarly, Stalin targeted the kulak group, solely because they resisted his regime. Stalin declared anyone who tried to argue against him, "the enemy," and it always ended in a violent removal of his opposition. Source C depicts that Stalin's collectivization policy was "designed to smash the wealthy middle-class peasant." While Stalin is effective in <sup>finishing his mission,</sup> solidifying his role and crushing dissidents as they are as possible beyond cunning and malicious. In no way is this demonstrating leadership or decent morality. <sup>threat is</sup>

Terror was used as his principal motivation which defines Stalin as a tyrant. He minimizes any opposition or threat by murder. People are terrorized into silence and passive obedience. Stalin uses the propaganda to gain support, used to limited extent and in the wrong way. The propaganda is evidence that widespread fear resulted in limited ability to believe his promises. The propaganda is contended with a lack of technical skill. The stereotyped monotony of Stalin's declarative and simplistic slogans convincing Russian's about Russian's greatness and invincibility. In source A, the poster is captioned "peasants can live like human beings." Ideally, this makes Stalin appear to be like a god figure, wanting equality for everyone. However, upon deeper reflection, it is obvious that Stalin views peasants as less than human beings to start, and in reality, they are not provided with the same rights as everyone else. Yet, looking at the poster with little educational knowledge, people would identify it as a positive slogan and support Stalin.

Therefore, Stalin was able to be an effective leader when modernizing Russia long term. However, in the process, he allowed people to suffer and millions died because of Stalin in power. He achieved many of his goals, and de <sup>no man, no problem. Stalin was</sup>