STALIN

INTRODUCTION/ CONCLUSION
• No. of reasons
• Most Important Factor
• Other factors
• Reason why he defeated them.

Power base
• Enabled to direct appoint. and promotions
• Upper hand in debates - didn’t partake until taken majority side.
  (Seemed a suitable candidate to continue L’s Ideology and legacy)
• Lucky he wasn’t removed (Testament)
• Ban of Factions
• Allowed S to expel factions - the law was used against them after mistakes isolated them. Showed political skill in his timing.
• GS necessary to prove he could continue L’s Legacy & build PB
• Mainly B of F combined with mistakes of political rivals

Position within Party
• Position intended to limit power knowing it was only party and not government.
• GS of party, Head of Central Control Commission, Head of Workers and Peasants Inspectorate.
• Attain information on PM, promote (loyal to him) and demote & expel (T + Z + K) those opposed party and him.
• Helped increase popularity in party.
• Not a Democracy
• Won hearts of those who liked him (Stronger chance)

Alliances:
• Sit back and watch them fall apart
• 1924 - Triumvirate (Z + K + S / T) Defeated Trotsky
• Funeral/Testament (Mistakes)
• 1927 - Duumvirate (B + S) United Opposition
• Party Congress loaded with supporters - Bukharin gave exemplary speeches (K + Z policies)
• Stalin avoided unnecessary quarrelling & ^ respect from party
• Turned on Bukharin (Declined NEP) Took advantage of the amount of support gained to enforce collectivization in Russia.
• 1929 - Bukharin expelled from Politburo.
• Managing opponents in turn.