**Origins and Development of Authoritarian and Single Party States - Stalin**

**Lenin’s Successor:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Successor?</th>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bukharin</td>
<td>Close to Lenin. Leading role in Pravda. Argued fiercely. Intellectually inquisitive.</td>
<td>Did not have the political skill which Lenin possessed. Less experienced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Left Wing:** Trotsky Zinoviev Kamenev

**Centre:** Stalin

**Right Wing:** Bukharin

**Stalin:**

Stalin used children in his regime so that he appeared to be friendly. He used to order people to be executed and they used to be lined up and shot.

Stalin wasn’t a natural public speaker unlike Hitler who was. Stalin escaped from exile because of the corrupt government and system.

Stalin’s first wife died and Stalin was very upset. His second wife ran away and joined the group campaigning for women’s rights. He eventually found her and this led to her suspicious death.

Unlike the Tsar, Stalin was able to control the army. Even though Stalin had very little involvement in the whole war.

**Stalin’s Rise to Power:**

**Lenin’s Last Year’s 1922-24:**

- Lenin had created a single party state in the USSR by the time of his death.
- Serious ill health and took little part in the Government.

**Economy in USSR:**

- End to the NEP was wanted.
- Agriculture was still inefficient.
- The Left-wing wanted NEP to end and industrialisation – Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev
- Right-wing wanted NEP and slow growth of the economy – Bukharin, Rykov and Tomsky