

Cultural revolution in Soviet Union



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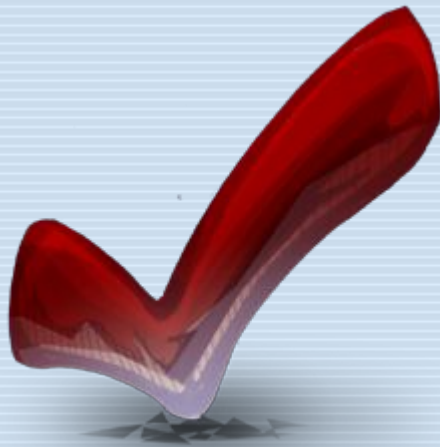
- a set of changes in the spiritual life of the community, carried out in the USSR in the 20-30-ies. XX century.



The Cultural Revolution was aimed at:

**reeducation "of the masses
- to" communisation "and"
Sovietization "of mass
consciousness**

**the radical restructuring of
the cultural and ideological
life of society.**



Objectives



Making so-called "proletarian culture", which based on the Marxist-class ideology, "communist education";

creating a new Soviet intelligentsia

Replenishment of qualified professionals

The difficulties of the Cultural Revolution

The number of literate is not great

Repression among the intelligentsia

Lack of material and technical base

Chauvinist views of leaders





The Cultural Revolution caused changes in the economy and politics: the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialization of the means of production, socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture.



Transformations in the spiritual and cultural sphere were deployed in the following areas:



the elimination of illiteracy and the introduction of universal education

training of specialists for the national economy through higher and secondary special education

The development of science both fundamental and applied

the creation of creative unions and the development of artistic culture; formation of multinational culture;

ideological work to promote the socialist way of life and mobilize the masses for socialist construction.

Cultural revolution



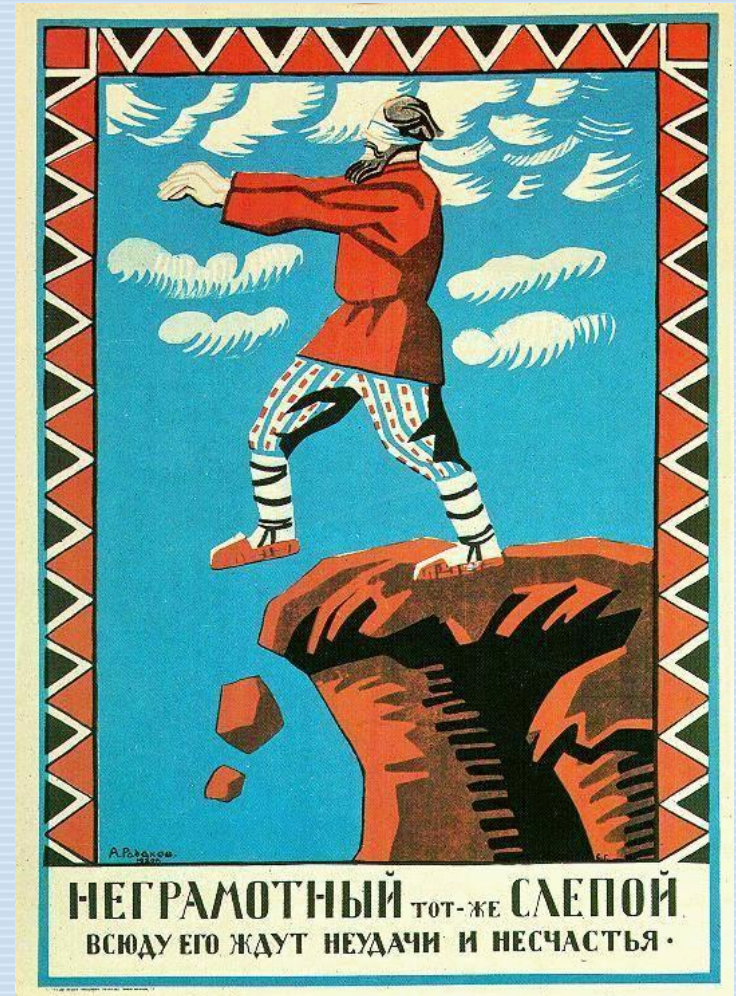
Firstly, although it appeared wide, but very poor. They gave rise to, in essence, "semiculture".

But this is not a bug and not the Soviet power the fault of those years - otherwise it could not be: the enormity of the scale and rapidity of the pace of a high quality of culture do not provide.

Secondly, culture is "imposed" to the people, strict regulation of rural life - the collective farm system and the city - "mobilization" to drum factory buildings, organizational and propaganda onslaught of state plans "coverage" YCL campaigns, trade union competition.

Thus, the need for germination the culture was replaced, in substance, the dictates of public structures and public pressure atmosphere. It has already been a historical mistake, generated confidence in the omnipotence of the "revolutionary onslaught."

In our country, there was a violent break with the cultural and historical tradition. The fight against "vices of the old culture" has led to a significant depletion of, and in many ways, and the destruction of that tradition



Reform in the field of education and science.



- **During this period, the cultural life of the country has developed a very ambiguous.**
- However, in many areas of cultural development of significant advances have been made.
- **To those primarily concerns the sphere of education.**
- The historical legacy of the tsarist regime was a significant proportion of the illiterate population.
- **Meanwhile, the need for the rapid industrialization of the country required a huge number of competent employees productive**



Systematic efforts of the Soviet state, which began in the early 1920s, led to the fact that the proportion of the literate population in Russia has grown steadily.

By 1939, the number of literate people in the RSFSR was already 89 per cent. With the 1930-31 school year compulsory primary education was introduced.

In addition, the thirties Soviet school gradually moved away from the many non-justified themselves revolutionary innovations: items before excluded from the program as a "bourgeois" (mainly history, and general domestic) cool-task system, the calendar was restored were returned.

Since the beginning of 30-ies. rapidly growing number of institutions involved in the preparation of technical, agricultural and pedagogical staff



At the same time Stalin's totalitarianism created serious obstacles to the normal development of scientific knowledge



Autonomy of the Academy of Sciences was abolished.



In 1934, it was transferred from Leningrad to Moscow and subordinate Sovnarkom.



Adoption of the administrative methods of management science has meant that many promising areas of research (eg, genetics, cybernetics) arbitrarily the party had been frozen for years to come.





- Repression victims were such prominent scholars as a biologist, founder of Soviet genetics Academician N.I. Vavilov, scientist and designer of rocket technology in the future academician and twice Hero of Socialist Labor S.P. Korolev and many others.



Increase in the number of literate

- 1928god 25%
- 1931god-37%
- 1932god, 42%
- 1939god, 65%

By October 1940 - largely eliminated illiteracy among the population of 50 years.



School education



It increased the number of schools with 3-4 years of training.

Particular attention was paid to training of Kazakh girls.

By the mid 20-ies. established schools, teaching children in their native language (Tatar, Uzbek, Uighur, one German and Estonian elementary school).

Increased funding for education.

By writing textbooks and hired intellectuals.

The work of teachers is marked with state awards.

Literary Kaleidoscope



Saken Seifullin
(1894-1938)

S.Seifullin stood at the origins of the Kazakh Soviet literature.

Continuing the tradition of Abay,
he gave a new breath of poetry.

Works: "Kokshetau", "Sovetstan" -poemy.

"The thorny path, difficult transition" (1927) - a description of the provisions of the Kazakh people during the liberation uprising of 1916, the February Revolution and the October Revolution and the Civil War.

Persecuted, his name restored after the XX Congress of the CPSU.



Magzhan
Zhumabayev
(1893-1938)

Magzhan Zhumabayev has made a variety of genres in Kazakh poetry, continued the tradition of Abai, wrote on topics of love poetry, a poem about the Civil War.

The author of epic poems "Batyr Bayan", "Fairy Tale", "Kobyz Koylybaya", "Zhusiphan" - dedicated to significant events in the history and personalities.

He was engaged in translations of Goethe, Heine, Gorky.



Ilyas
Zhansugurov
(1894-1938)

He is the author of
«Kulager».
Arrested, the name of the
recovered after the XX
Congress of the CPSU.



Beiimbet
Maylin
(1894-1938)

Author of works:
"Azamat Azamatych",
"Zhalbyr".
Arrested, the name of the
recovered after the XX
Congress of the CPSU.



Zhusupbek Aymauytov (1889-1931).
The founder of the classical novel in modern Kazakh literature, the founder of the performing arts. Author of works: "Sherniyaz", "Akbilek", "Kartkozha", "Bulwark of the people." Translated AS Pushkin. Arrested and sentenced to death on April 4. 1930 was not rehabilitated. The works were banned.



Sultanmahmut Toraygyrov (1893-1920).
His work was a great event in the spiritual life of the people, died early. Author of works "Qamar Sulu", "Kedey".

Fine arts, architecture, theater and cinema.



- During this period, there are significant changes in the visual arts.
- Classics of Socialist Realism in the visual arts was the work of BV Johanson. painting "Interrogation of Communists" was written in 1933.
- The peak of development of socialist realism the sculpture was the song "The Worker and the Collective Farm Woman" Vera Mukhina (1889-1953).
- The sculptural group was made Vera Mukhina for the Soviet pavilion at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1937



The architecture in the early 30-ies continues to be the leading constructivism, is widely used for the construction of public and residential buildings

The aesthetics of simple geometric shapes, typical of constructivism, influenced the architecture of the Lenin Mausoleum, built in 1930, designed by Shchusev.



The results of the transformation of the first years of Soviet power in the field of culture were far from ambiguous.

On the one hand, there had been some progress in the eradication of illiteracy, I felt the rise of creative intelligence activity that was expressed in the creation of new and revival of the old societies and associations, creating value in the spiritual and material culture.

On the other hand, culture has become part of state policy, once under the control of the party and government apparatus.



Questions?



Brainstorming and fixing threads



What is a cultural revolution?



Answer



The Cultural Revolution in the Soviet Union - an integral part of the socialist revolution, which means a revolution, a whole page of the cultural development of the masses and having the aim of creating a new, socialist culture.

The main objectives of the Cultural Revolution



Answer



- Making so-called "proletarian culture", which based on the Marxist-class ideology, "communist education";
- creating a new Soviet intelligentsia
- Replenishment of qualified professionals





How are increased the number of literate population in Soviet Union?



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The results of the Cultural Revolution?



What do you think about the cultural revolution in the USSR?

