

#182 V. I. Lenin – Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

We are now making the transition from Making the World Safe for Democracy to V. I. Lenin.

Key Understanding: V. I. became the founder of the Soviet Union. A man with the initials of V. I. and the last name of Lenin became the founder of the Soviet Union.

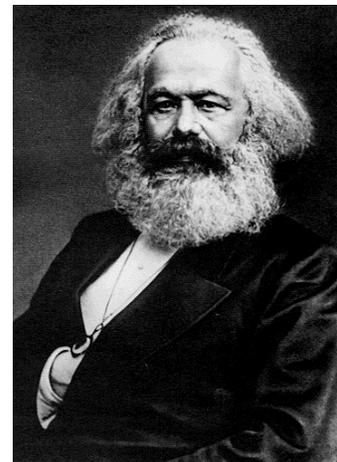


Vladimir I. Lenin

Vladimir I. Lenin was born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov on April 22, 1870, in Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk), a quiet town on the Volga River in Russia. **He adopted the name Lenin in 1901.** [God ordained the name change from Ulyanov to Lenin so as to fulfill “*the time of the end*” chapter of Daniel 12, as a major part of the understandings surrounding “*the man clothed in linen.*” There will be much more on that later.]

Lenin believed in the theories of **Karl Marx**, a German social philosopher. According to Marx, the *free enterprise* system, which is based on privately owned business, would eventually destroy itself. Marx believed that the workers of the world would revolt against and take over industries, and eventually come to own the factories and other means of production. The most important addition to Marx’s social theory by Lenin was the idea that workers and peasants could not carry out a revolution by themselves. Lenin believed a revolution would succeed only if led by a small political party of professional revolutionaries.

In 1893, Lenin joined a Social Democratic group, a Marxist organization. He became an active revolutionary in St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia at the time. In 1894, Tsar Alexander III died, and his son, who would become Nicholas II, became tsar. Between April and September 1895, Lenin traveled to France, Germany, and Switzerland to contact other Marxists. In December, Lenin was arrested in St. Petersburg by the tsar’s police while preparing a revolutionary newspaper, *The Workers’ Cause*. After being held for questioning for more than a year, Lenin was exiled to Siberia in 1897. His exile ended in January 1900, and he received permission to leave Russia. He went to Germany and founded the newspaper *Iskra* (which meant *Spark*), of the newly formed Russian Social Democratic Labor Party.



Karl Marx

In 1903, the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party split into two parties, the *Bolsheviks* and the *Mensheviks*. The *Bolsheviks* wanted party membership limited to a small number of full-time revolutionaries and believed that trained professionals should lead the party. The *Mensheviks* wanted fewer restrictions on membership and preferred more democratic practices in decision making. Lenin would lead the *Bolsheviks*.

By the early 1900’s, a spirit of revolt against Tsar Nicholas II had developed in Russia. In 1905, strikes paralyzed the country. These troubles led the tsar to grant citizens an elected parliament,

the Duma, and such basic rights as freedom of speech and the right to vote. However, more massive strikes were crushed by the end of December. Lenin would later declare that “without the general rehearsal of 1905, the victory of the October Revolution of 1917 would have been impossible.”

Lenin would conduct revolutionary activities abroad from 1908-1917, returning to Russia on April 16, 1917, to lead the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution. Lenin would seize power, planting the seeds for the formation of the Soviet Union.

Revelation 17:10-11 (KJV) . . . and THE OTHER [the Seventh Kingdom, the USSR] IS NOT YET COME; and when he cometh, he [the Seventh Kingdom, the USSR] must continue A SHORT SPACE.
11 And THE BEAST [out of the Pit in Rev. 17:08, the United States of America] that was, and is not, even HE IS THE EIGHTH, and is of the seven, and goeth into perdition.

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