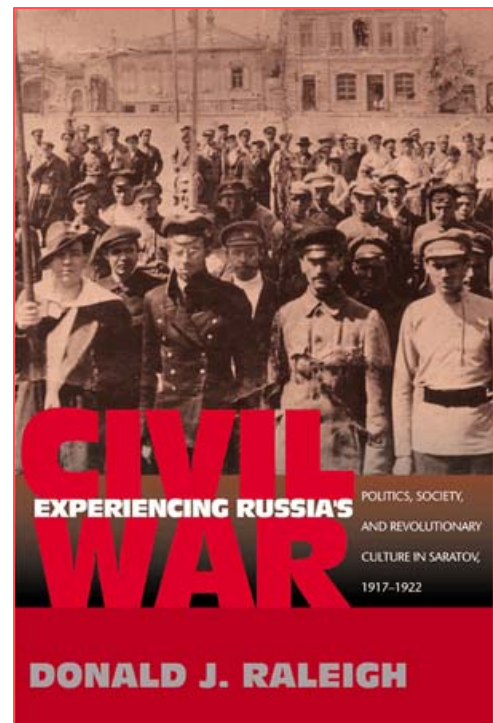


#491 Red Armies vs. White Armies – The Russian ‘Reds vs. Whites’ Civil War of 1918-1920

The Russian Civil War seems chaotic, confusing, and complex when attempting to study its details. What we are going to do is simply broad brush it with a simplistic outline of the varied opponents of the Reds in the war.

The Russian Civil War occurred because after November 1917, many groups with diverse objectives that opposed Lenin’s Bolsheviks had formed (in addition to those who supported the deposed Provisional Government). Collectively, they were known as the *Whites*, while the Bolsheviks were known as the *Reds*. Those who were against the Bolsheviks included:

- **Tsarist supporter *Whites*.** There were those who fought against the Bolshevik Reds who were supporters of deposed Tsar Nicholas II. Nicholas II was held in captivity with his family.
- **Independence movements *Whites*.** There were parts of the Russian Empire that were declaring their independence from Russia after the fall of Tsar Nicholas II. An example would be Finland, which was part of the Russian Empire until 1917. There were Finnish Whites vs. Finnish Reds, with the Finnish Reds receiving aid from the Russian Bolshevik Reds.



(left) American troops parade in Vladivostok, Russia, August 1918

- **Foreign nations *Whites*.** Western powers like Great Britain and the United States that formerly had Tsar Nicholas II and/or Kerensky’s democratic Provisional Government on their side in World War I desired Russia to stay in the war and re-establish an Eastern Front against Germany. These nations, including the United States, actually had troops in Russia who ended up opposing the Bolshevik Reds.
- **Monarchist *Whites*.** There were a few who desired to establish their own monarchies in regions of the former Russian Empire.

- **Socialist Revolutionary Whites.** There were Socialist Revolutionaries who opposed the Bolsheviks and had established their own regime. They had also seized the vital eastern city of Vladivostok.
- **Czech Legion Whites.** Czech prisoners-of-war, known as the Czech Legion, who had joined the Russian Army during World War I after having been captured from the Austrian Army, subsequently joined the ranks of Alexander Kerensky. These were seasoned soldiers who actually captured the strategic city of Simbirsk (Kerensky's and Lenin's home city). From May 1918 to August 1918 they captured so much territory that they controlled the trans-Siberian railway from Simbirsk for thousands of kilometers to Vladivostok (which sits on the Pacific Ocean).

Key Understanding: The Reds, under the leadership of Leon Trotsky, won the scattered Russian Civil War against the varied groups of Whites and against substantial odds.



A poster of the Russian Civil War says: Long Live World October [revolution]! The workers conquered power in Russia and will conquer power in the entire world.

Daniel 12:10 (KJV) MANY SHALL BE PURIFIED, and MADE WHITE [in the counterfeit, White Russia's parliament on December 10, 1991, approved the December 8, 1991, agreement to end the Soviet Union and create the Commonwealth of Independent States], ***and TRIED*** [in the counterfeit, referring back to Thomas Paine and *These are the times that TRY men's souls*, also seen in Revelation 3:10 in the letter to the Church in Philadelphia]; ***but the wicked shall do wickedly: and none of the wicked shall understand; but the wise shall understand.***

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