

## Who will succeed Lenin?

	<b>Bukharin</b>	<b>Kamenev</b>	<b>Rykov</b>	<b>Stalin</b>	<b>Trotsky</b>	<b>Zinoviev</b>
						
Connection to Lenin	Close to Lenin but opposed the Brest-Litovsk Treaty	Was in exile with Lenin, but criticised his attitude in 1917		Always supported Lenin's line, Lenin disliked his growing power within the party		Close to Lenin from the beginning, was with him in exile from 1903-17 editing papers
Party Popularity	Declining due to his enthusiasm for NEP	Strong in his own political district, but not at party level	Seen as a moderate, but a good administrator	Extremely popular within the party	Had the backing of most of the Red Army, few in the Politburo	Strong in his own political district, but not at party level
Powers of patronage			Appointed people within his department	Vast – appointed all the officials in the provinces and inspected all Government departments; he also appointed all party positions	Had control of appointments within the Army	
Service to the party	Played a major part in the October revolution; editor of Pravda from 1918	Controlled the Moscow Soviet before and after the October Revolution; Lenin's deputy in Sovnarkom	Escaped seven times from exile in Siberia, always stayed active	He was an active revolutionary throughout 1905-17	Headed the Petrograd Soviet and helped it to take power in October 1917	Always active, but did not like the official line in October and criticised it openly
Marxist theory	Lenin said he was 'the party's best theoretician' – supported NEP		Considered to be on the left of the Party, wanted much more equality in the Party	Did not have a good reputation as a theoretician	Probably the closest in USSR to the true Marxist model, a very strong speaker	Was against Kulaks and USSR's isolation, wanted to build links with other countries
Links with other members of the Politburo	Mostly isolated due to support for NEP	In 1922 he formed a triumvirate with Stalin and Zinoviev to block Trotsky's power		Anti-Trotsky triumvirate 1922		Anti-Trotsky triumvirate 1922
Government experience			People's Commissar for the Interior 1917-18; Chairman of Supreme Council for the National Economy 1918-20 and 1923-4. He was elected to succeed Lenin as PM of USSR	Commissar for Nationalities 1917-; Head of Rabkin; General Secretary of the Party 1922-	Commissar for Foreign Affairs 1917; for War 1918-21; joined Politburo in 1919	