1874: Students "go to the people" in Russia
1876: Zemlya i Volya founded
1879: Zemlya i Volya splits
Chernyi Peredel (Bakuninist)
1883: former leaders of Chernyi Peredel form Emancipation & Labour Group

Early 1890s: Marxist activity augments in Russia
1893-5: Lenin active in St. Petersburg
1895-1899: Lenin in jail and in exile
1900-03: Lenin writing for Iskra
1902: WTRD is summary of Iskra tactics

Narodnaya Volya (terrorist, seeks democratic constitution)
1881: NV kills Tsar Alexander II
1883: Police wreck NV
1887: Lenin's brother executed
1902: SR party founded

1871: Paris Commune, followed by repression
1873-9: Great Depression, followed by socialist upsurge in many countries
1878: Anti-B blood, Marxian wins ground in SPD
1878-1890: Anti-socialist Laws
1890: German SPD emerges triumphant

ERFURT SYNTHESIS 1891
- Merger of socialism and workers' movement (presupposes "optimism" about workers)
- Socialist workers' party as tribune of the people, leading fight for political democracy

1894

Erfurt ideas in "Friends of the People" (1894) and draft programme (1895)
Erfurt ideas in polemics against Economists (Credo, Rabochaya Mysh) 1899
27 out of 50 articles are "political agitation" against an autocracy seen as in decay. Stress workers ready to fight for democracy, e.g. defend students

Q: What was in practice added to the Erfurt Synthesis by its application by the Bolsheviks in Russia?