

*The
Russian
Revolution*



Russia Before the Revolution:

Monarchy: The Czar

- Until 1905 the Czar's powers were unlimited.
- Russia had no constitution, or system to check the Czar's power



Czar Nicholas II

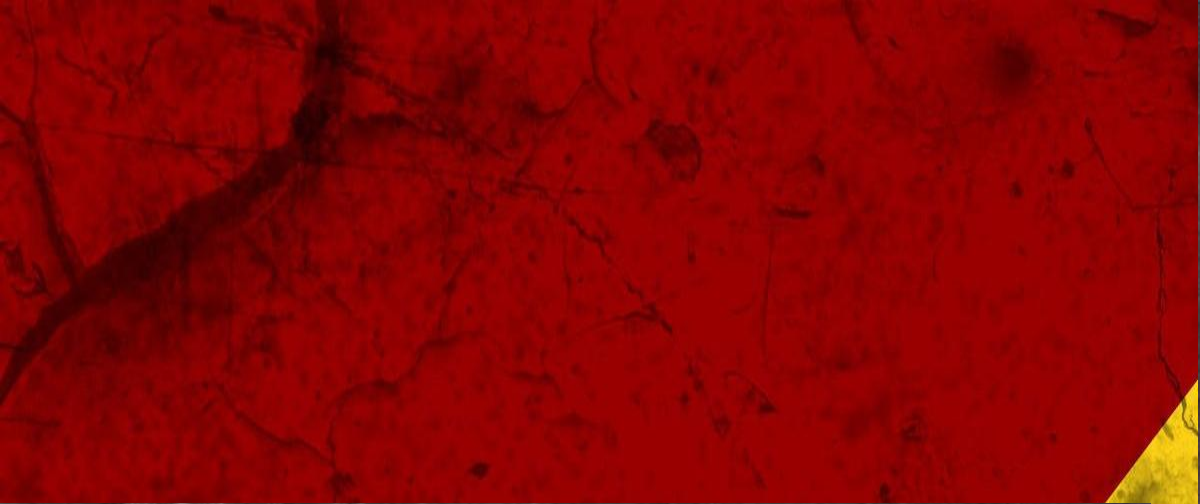
The last Czar of Russia

1868-1918

Autocrat, eventually
forced to create
legislature

Unpopular because of
the war and Bloody
Sunday





Russo-Japanese War: 1904-1905

Military conflict over Manchuria and Korea in which a victorious Japan forced Russia to abandon its expansionist policy in the Far East, becoming the first Asian power in modern times to defeat a European power.

Russo-Japanese War: 1904-1905

Shook Russian
confidence in the Czar,
and weakened the
Russian economy.

Bloody Sunday: 1905

To get support for the unpopular war against Japan, the Russian government allowed a conference of the zemstvos, or the regional governments, in St. Petersburg in November 1904.



Bloody Sunday: 1905

The demands for reform made at this congress went unmet.

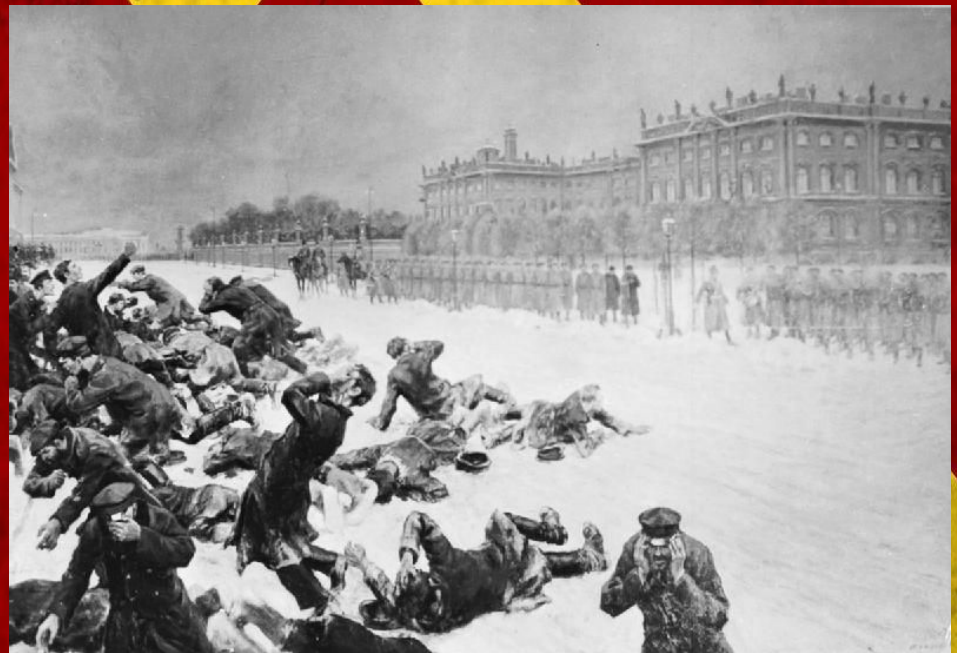
On January 22, a group of workers marched to the Winter Palace to make their demands.



Bloody Sunday: 1905

Imperial forces opened fire on the demonstrators, killing and wounding hundreds. Strikes and riots broke out throughout the country in response to the massacre.





Russia in WWI:

Russia declares war on Austria-Hungary in defence of Serbia.

This is unpopular with the Russian people.

Rationing to support the war leads to starvation



Russia in WWI:

WWI was devastating to the Russian people. They had lost 2 million men and 4 to 6 million were injured or missing.

There was widespread famine.



The Czar's Family



Olga

Tatiana

Anastasia

Maria

Alexei

Rasputin:

Rasputin was heavily involved with leadership of the country.

- The Queen greatly trusted in him. He was able to stop their son's hemophilia.
- He gained a large amount of control in the government
- The Russian people did not trust him.
- There were multiple assassination attempts on his life.



February Revolution (1917):

- Bread was being rationed in Petrograd and women protested.
- The Duma met even though it had been dissolved. They formed a provisional government and ask the Czar to step down.
- He abdicated on March 15th, 1917.



October Revolution (1917)

- The Bolsheviks overthrew the Duma.
- Hands power to the Congress of Soviets, which is controlled by the People's Commissar. This was led by Lenin.
- Opposition to Bolsheviks led to a civil war.





Foreign Involvement:

- Internal conflict within Russia resulted in three different armies. They were backed by foreign countries:
 - Reds – Soviets
 - Whites – Cadets, they were fighting to stay in the war (backed by the US)
 - Green – Peasants for independence.

Foreign Involvement:

- 1919 White Armies (Royal and Menshevik troops) attack the Reds (Bolsheviks) from all directions.
- 1920- Reds defeat Whites



Rule of Lenin (1920-24)

- Economic Reforms included the New Economic Plan (NEP)
- moderate mix of capitalism and socialism
- Political Reforms
- Bolshevik party became Communist Party
- -Russia becomes the United Soviet Socialist Republics

