

Question

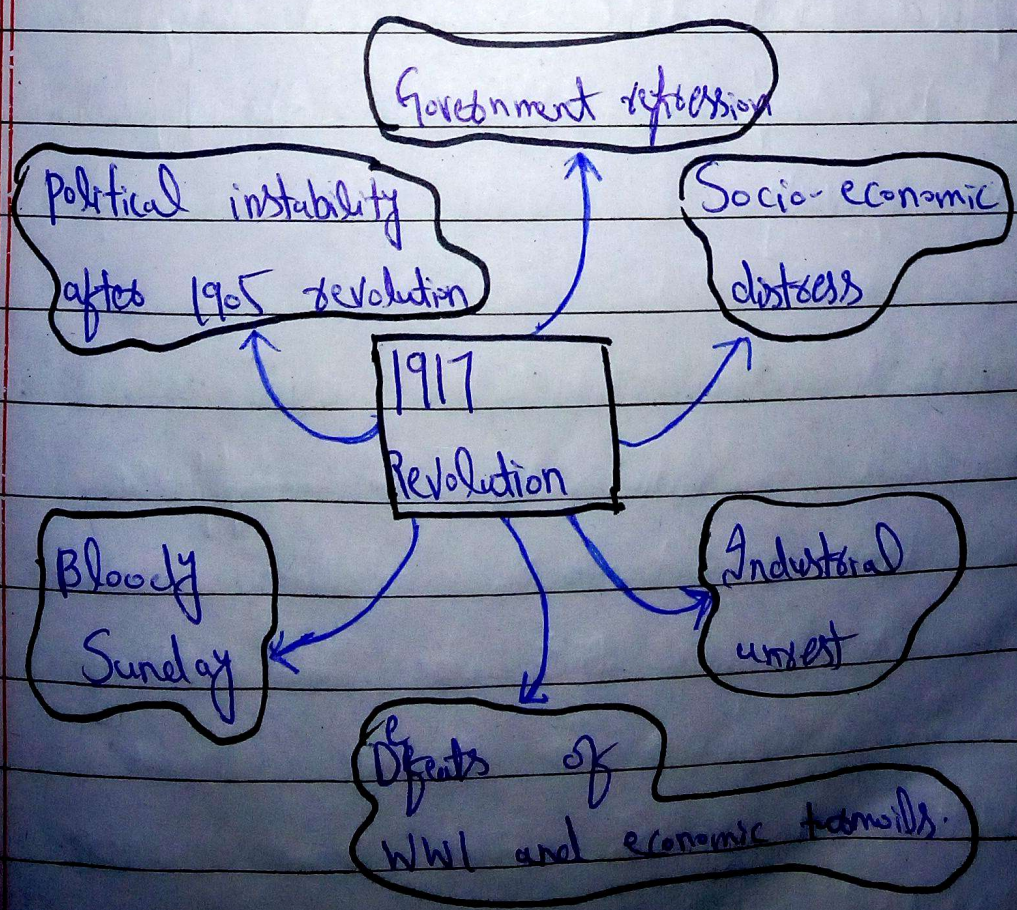
How did violence and communist ideas shape the events culminating in the outbreak of the Russian of 1917?

Introduction:

The outbreak out of the Russian revolution was not sudden event. It was the consequence of deep-rooted socio-economic grievances of Russians. There led to strikes and protests over the decade. Russia was ruled by autocratic ruler Tsar I (Nicholas II). He controlled army, Duma, which was formed after 1905 revolution. Workers and peasants had to pay heavy taxes. All trade unions were banned. Moreover, After Russo-Japanese War, the defeat of Russia proved incompetence of

Tsar's regime. Tsar and noble family were highly unpopular among masses. All of these factors culminated into 1917 revolution with the major assistance of Bolsheviks led by Lenin.

Role of violent and communist related factors in the 1917 Russian revolution:



Socio-economic distress:

Before the 1917 revolution, socio-economic distress peaked and result in 1905 revolution. Government had no way to raise the taxes, peasants were forced to raise the money.

Due to economic distress famine occurred in Russia. After the 1905 revolution, although economic condition improved but the communist approach of Taxes pushes half of the population under poverty.

Political instability after 1905 revolution:

Nicholas II, to appease the 1905 revolutionaries, introduced new parliament Duma. But, he had strong control and power to dissolve Duma.

Within 4 years, four Duma were dissolved which created political instability.

Government officials and industrialist were against Tsar, they believed it would be good to sacrifice Tsar to end the political chaos.

Repression of Government:

Tsar ^{also} was the supreme commander of army. He had strong control over military and police. After 1905 revolution, students and leaders were arrested and exiled.

Bloody Sunday:

It was major violent event, which sparked widespread protest against Tsar. Basically, blood Sunday led to 1905 and subsequent revolutions.

In 1904, a trade union with hundreds of protestors marched towards Winter Palace. They wanted to meet Tsar for release of

Day: _____

Date: ____/____/20

suffering but the guards of Palace opened fire and assassinated large number of protesters. This situation led to strong reaction and outrage and breath in revolution

Industrial ^{unrest} revolution:

The political instability and economic distress created industrial unrest in country. Some laws were made to improve working conditions. But industrial production continued to decline with state of bankruptcy in Russia. Moreover, urbanization worsened the situation, workers had to live in communal ~~unrest~~ houses or in factories where they worked. It created strong resentment against Tsar's regime.

The Russo-Japanese war and revolution:

During, political and economic chaos, Russia involved in war with Japan. Incompetency of army brought fatal defeat. The war also caused mutinies among sailors abroad and naval fleet, which adds to violence in country that erupted in revolution.

WWI and its impact on Russia:

As Russia decided to enter in WWI. Public of Russia strongly opposed it. Russia's early defeats and severe economic impacts of war accelerated discontent in country. As industries were closed, resources were spent on armament, so it added to the social tensions.

Day: _____

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The July days:

In July 2017, violence erupted in country after the decision of new provincial government to continue the war. All protestors, peasants were arrested. Bolshevik leaders arrested, sailors mutinied. The leader of Bolshevik Lenin returned two months later and through coup d'état he seized the government control and ended long-phase revolution and strikes.

Conclusion:

The revolution of 1917 in Russia was remarkable event. The situation boiled after long-term socio-economic outcry along with political instability, in country. Then through his communist approach tried to control economic system of