

Revolution 1905 short overview.

The Russian Revolution is really three revolutions.

First one 1905.

- Background:
 - Student quarrel:
 - Remember last lesson, Russia 1900.
 - The Czar responds with oppression.
 - 1879 – 1881 People's Will launches a terror campaign, Kills the Czar 1881.
 - 1899 Febr Students celebrate non-political annual event Febr
 - Extremely trivial event. Police post notes saying that in Febr 1899 this will be forbidden.
 - Students respond with protest, walking the streets singing Marseillaise and when confronted with the police they throw snowballs, police respond with whips.
 - Students organize. 25 000 out of 35 000 students boycott classes.
 - In July the Government responds that students should lose their military deferments if they misconduct.
 - Dec 1900 183 students are enlisted in the army as a response to unrest in Kiev.
 - Minister of Education murdered by student as revenge.
 - In 1902 Minister of the Interior is murdered a Socialist Revolutionary (SR) terrorist.
 - Successor is chosen, uncompromising reactionary from the Secret Police, Plehve
 - Plehve starts infiltrating all different sectors in society. SR form Combat Organization.
 - Police run Unions. = upsetting the workers.
 - War with Japan.
 - War = two risks
 - Loose and people will think that the Czar does a bad job.
 - The army has to go away. Czar can't use them to suppress riots.
 - The War starts in febr 1904. Japan attack and take Port Arthur (the Russian pacific fleet).
 - War goes really bad for Russia.
 - In aug SR assassinate Plehve.
 - More liberal minister appointed. Mirskii.
 - Mirskii allows people to gather in councils, Zemstva = local representatives.
 - In nov 1904 representatives from different Zemstva gathers in St Petersburg.
 - Estates-General of Russia.
 - Police doesn't interfere.
 - Splits in to fractions
 - Liberal, cannot imagine anything else but a complete democracy with a legislative parliament.
 - Conservative cannot imagine anything else but that the Czar remains an autocrat but has to listen to some advisers.

- Liberals form a Union of Liberation, hold banquets.
 - Dec 1904 Japan captures the pacific fleet and 25000 prisoners of war
- Bloody Sunday (not U2)
 - War gone bad.
 - Makes a lot to doubt the Czar's ability to rule.
 - Father Gapon gather 120 000 workers in St Petersburg.
 - Gets right to march but not up the Winter Palace.
 - Comes to close.
 - January 9 in the morning people gather around gapon, marches to the Winter Palace.
 - Military kills 200 and wounds 800.
- May 1905 Japan wins another battle. They sink the entire fleet.
 - Peace, Witte.
 - The people, Union of Union, reacts with a total strike.
- Aug 1905 in an attempt to ease the tension in Universities the police is forbidden to enter university ground. Means that radicals get an arena.
- Sept the strike grows.
- The strike gets more radicalized.
- In October the first Soviet (workers council) is formed in St Petersburg.
- October Manifesto by the Czar.
 - End of autocracy.
 - Duma gets some power.
 - Council of Ministers
 - But Nicholas (Nikolaj) doesn't feel obliged by this.
 - Doesn't mention "constitution"
- Dec in Moscow Soviet there is armed uprising gives the signal to the Czar that this is not enough.

So what is the consequences of this:

1. The Czar thinks that what he promised in the October Manifesto is not to be taken to seriously. It's just a temporary set back for him.
2. The radicals sees this as a sign of weakness from the Czar.

Page 78 and 79 in Traynor now.

Answer questions on page 79.