

## Steps to Revolution in Russia

Select 3 steps that you consider most important in leading to the 1917 Revolution in Russia. Underline your choices. Explain the reason for your choices.

1801-1825- Czar Alexander I experiments with constitutional government in Russia. Forty million serfs are tied to the land and have no political rights.

1812- Napoleon invades Russia but retreats after capturing Moscow.

December, 1825- Revolt by the Russian Army is crushed.

1825-1855- Czar Nicholas I uses secret police force to put down opponents. Students are targets. Forced "Russification" of ethnic minorities.

1853-1856- Crimean War pits Russia against Turkey, Great Britain and France. Russia is defeated.

1855-1881- Czar Alexander II attempts government reforms.

1861- Emancipation of 22 million Russian serfs. They remain poor and have no political rights.

1870s- Radical students organize peasants to support revolution.

1881- Czar Alexander II is assassinated by political radicals. His successors stop political and economic reforms. Jews driven out of Russia by pogroms.

1894- France and Russia become military allies against Germany.

1900- Lenin, a Marxist revolutionary, goes into exile. Russia is the fourth largest iron producer in the world. Labor unions are illegal but there are many strikes.

February, 1904- War between Russia and Japan. By October, 1904, Russia is defeated.

January 22, 1905- Workers in St. Petersburg parade through streets and petition for rights. Soldiers open fire and kill 1,000 people on Bloody Sunday.

1905- Revolution in Russia. Czar agrees to give some power to the legislature, the Duma.

1906- Czar dismisses the Duma.

1907- France, Britain and Russia expand alliance against Germany.

1911- Chief Minister Stolypin tries to help peasants buy land. He is assassinated.

1914- Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria starts World War I. Russia sides with Serbia. Germany sides with Austria-Hungary. Other countries choose sides. The Russian army quickly loses 250,000 men.

September 1915-November 1916- Russia legislature (Duma) is suspended again.

December 1916- Rasputin, the czar's chief advisor, is assassinated.

March 8-12, 1917- Revolution begins in St. Petersburg. Duma demands a new government.

March 15, 1917- Czar Nicholas II gives up the throne. He is later captured and executed.

April 20, 1917- Lenin returns to Russia to lead Bolshevik revolution.

July, 1917- Soldiers desert Russian army.

September, 1917- Pro-Bolshevik town councils called Soviets are armed with weapons.

November 6, 1917- Bolsheviks seize power in Russia.