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| **Aim:** | **Date:** |
| **Key Words:**  **1**  **2** |  |

**Russian Revolution 1**

**A. Russia Under the Czar**

In the early 1900s, most Russians faced difficult conditions.

* Russians could not criticize the government
* Secret police spied on the people
* Teachers had to report on the actions of every student
* People who did not follow rules were exiled (sent) to Siberia
* Russian factory workers were paid very little
* Russian peasants could not afford bread to feed their families.
* Russia had lost a big war (Russo- Japanese)

*What country that we have learned about does this situation remind you of? (Claim and evidence)*

**B. Bloody Sunday**

On Sunday, January 22, 1905, 200,000 Russian workers, facing bitter cold and snow, marched on the Winter Palace of Czar Nicolas II in St. Petersburg.

They asked for:

* Freedoms, like freedom of speech and religion
* Education for everyone
* Shorter working day
* Higher pay for work
* A government where people can choose their leaders

- Petition to Czar Nicholas (January 22, 1905)

*The demand in the petition I think is the most important is*

*because*

*What is Bloody Sunday? (Copy from Board)*

**C. October Manifesto – 1905**

After repeated strikes, killings, and the setting on fire of many upper-class estates, Nicholas II released a document known as the October Manifesto. It said:

* Freedom of speech
* Everybody can vote
* A Duma (legislative body; government elected by the people) can be formed

*How did the Duma solve the problems of the people?*

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*The Russian Revolution was or was not (circle one) a total success for the Russian people because*

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**D. World War I (1914-1919)**

At first, World War I unified Russia. Expansionists saw an opportunity to gain Balkan territory. Liberals and Socialists hoped that an alliance with France and Britain would help democratize Russia. All Russians were passionate in defense of their country. However, the tables soon began to turn. Nearly 2 million soldiers died, nearly 2 million had been captured, over 1 million civilians died, and nearly 5 million were wounded.

Nicholas II joined his army at the battlefield. While away at the war, he left his wife and the Duma in charge. In his absence there were many strikes, riots, and chaos.

*How did World War I impact Russia?*

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**E. Video (The Romanovs – The Last Ruling Family)**

The House of Romanov was the last imperial dynasty to rule over Russia, reigning from 1613 to 1917. The last reigning czar was Nicholas II. He was married to Alexandra and they had five children - Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia and Alexi. Alexi had hemophilia and Queen Alexander brought in Rasputin, a mystic, hoping to heal her son. After his abdication (leaving of the throne) in March 1917, Nicholas and his family had been put under house arrest and kept just outside of St. Petersburg. To many, Nicholas was still the legitimate ruler of Russia. While he was alive, people would rally to his cause. After the czar was gone, Duma politicians set up a temporary government and started writing a constitution for the new Russian Republic (country) and Vladimir Lenin gains control (after a power struggle with Kerensky who was more for a democracy.)

*Identify the turning point associated with this video.*

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