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What were the main reasons of russian revolution

From the last few years of Russia's last belly to the establishment of the Communist Party, learn more about the Key events of the Russia adopted the Gregorian calendar which was already in use throughout Western Europe. This replaced the Julian calendar, which was 13 days behind. Where both dates before February 1918 are given in the timeline, the Gregorian (Western) date in parentheses.m. Key events: 1860s–1890s: The Khodynka Tragedy 1900–1916: 1905 Revolution and Bloody Sunday | Outbreak of First World War 1917: February Revolution | June Offensive | July Days | October Revolution | Kornilov report 1918–1924: Treaty of Brest-Litovsk 1860s-1890s 3 March (19 February) 1861 The Tsar Alexander II passes the Edited Emancipation, ending the servit 17 (5) February 1880 failed attempt (No. 5) to assassinate the Tsar Alexander II by blowing his palace dining room kills 11 and 56 wounds. The tsar survives until late dinner. 13 (1) March 1881 Zar Alexander II is assassinated by a member of the radical group People's Will. It happened by his son, Alexander III, who emanates anti-terrorism measures that restrain civil rights and freedom of the press. 1882 Pogroms against Jews spread throughout the Russian Empire, leading to mass emigration. 1891-1892 The famine in Russia kills between 35,000 and 400,000 and still affects millions. On 1 November (20 October) 1894 the Tsar Alexander III died after an improvised illness; his son Nicholas (Nicholas (Nicholas II) takes over the throne. 20 (8) December 1895 Lenin, the future leader of the Bolsheviks, was arrested to be held in solitary confinement for 13 months and then exiled to Siberia. The tragedy of Khodynka: 30 (18 May 1896) An escape to Moscow occurs during the festivities after the coronation of II, like the crowd, worried that free supplies to get them. This involves the death of more than 1,300 people. 1900-1916 1905 Revolution and Blood Sunday: 22 (9) January 1905 - 16 (3) June 1907 The two-year period beginning with Bloody Sunday and subsequent civil disorders, and ending with the Coup of June 1907. 22 (9) January 1905: Bloody Sunday - Truppe and police open fire in a peaceful demonstration outside the Winter Palace and elsewhere in St. Petersburg, killing and wounding about 1,000 people. The liberal press blames Nicholas II. June 1905: Mutiny sailors on the battleship Potemkin, part of the Black Sea Fleet. The mutiny triggers revolts in Odessa, which are defeated by troops on the orders of the tsar. 30 (17) October 1905: The October Manifesto – Tsar Nicholas II issues the October Manifesto, promising civil freedom (such as freedom of speech) and a parliament elected (Duma). As a result, restrictions are implemented on the absolute power of the Russian monarch, and a de facto constitution (the fundamental laws of 1906) is issued. 16 June (3 June) 1907: Coup of June 1907, which led to the dissolution of the Second Durma of the State of the Russian Empire, the arrest of some of its members and a fundamental change in Russian electoral law. 18 (31) August 1914: Saint Petersburg is renamed Petrograd to make him play less German. 30 (17) December 1916 Grigorii Rasputin, the controversial 'holy man' and close friend of the family of Tsar Nicholas II, is murdered after several failed attempts. 1917 February Revolution: March 8–16 (February 23 – March 3, 1917) A series of public protests begin at Petrograd, which last eight days and eventually cause the abolition of the monarchy in Russia. The total number of killed and wounded in clashes with police and government troops in Petrograd is estimated at 1,300 people. 8 March (231917: During the International Women's Day, protesters and workers affected – many of whom are women - go to the square to protest against the shortage of food and war. Two days later, the strikes spread over Petrograd. 15 (2) March 1917: Tsar Nicholas II abdicates and also removes his son from the succession. The next day Nicholas Mikhail's brother announced his refusal to accept the throne. A provisional government is formed to replace the Tsarist government, with Prince Lvov becoming the leader. In April 1917, Lenin returned from exile, traveling to Petrograd on a train sealed by Switzerland through Germany and Finland. 1 May (18 April) 1917 Milyukov's note: A telegram sent to allied powers by Foreign Minister Pavel Milyukov states the intention of the Provisional Government to continue the war. The note is leaked, resulting in protest and increased support for the Bolsheviks. Following this, Milyukov resigns and members of socialist revolutionaries and Mensheviks join the Provisional Government. June Offensive: 1 July (18 June) 1917 Russian war minister Alexander Karensky launches an offensive against Austrian-Hungarian forces in Galicia. Although the Russian effort was initially successful, the soldiers soon refuse to leave their trenches and fight because of the moral low caused by the revolution. The soldiers' committees debate orders and encourage soldiers to disobey officers. Many soldiers return home to take part in the redistribution of the earth. The offensive collapsed four days later and Russian troops must respond to Austrian and German counter-offensives. July Days: 16-20 (3-7) July 1917 The days of July, a series of spontaneous anti-government demonstrations armed with workers and industrial soldiers, begin at Petrograd. Lvov resigns as leader of the provisional government, with Alexander Kerensky whothe overcoming and crushing manifestations. In the same month, the death penalty is reintroduced and women are granted the right to vote and to keepKerensky emits Lenin's arrest, which hides. The press offices of the Bolshevik newspaper Pravda – the headquarters of the Bolshevik Central Committee – are incurved, with many Bolshevik leaders arrested. The abortion insurrection causes the loss of Soviet control over the provisional government, which means the end of the situation of the revolution. Kornilov: 9 September (22–27 August) 1917 The Kornilov affair: A blow failed by General Kornilov, commander of the Russian army, takes place, when he orders troops to Petrograd to counter the threat of the Bolsheviks. Prime Minister Kerensky presents Kornilov's actions as a right wing strike attempt. While the relationship is briefly lived, it assures the power for the Bolsheviks between Petrograd working classes, workers and soldiers, and crushes the credibility of a provisional coalition government between socialists and liberals due to the Kadets (Democratic Constitution) and also Kerensky himself being involved in the affair. 14 (1) September 1917 Russia is officially declared a republic. October Revolution: 7-8 November (25–26 October) 1917; The Bolsheviks take control of Petrograd. 8 November (26 October) 1917; The Bolsheviks take control of the Winter Palace, the last remaining prisoner of the provisional government. 8 November (26 October) 1917: The decrees on earth (proclaiming the abolition of private property and the redistribution of land among peasants), and Peace (proposing an immediate withdrawal of Russia from the First World War), are issued by the new Bolshevik government. The subsequent decrees of the workers outline measures for an eight-hour working day, minimum wage and factory management. The death penalty is again abolished. 9 November (27 October) 1917 The decree on the press, the first decree of censureabolishes the 12 November 1917 elections to the constituent assembly take place. Socialist revolutionaries win the largest number of seats, while the Bolsheviks win less than a quarter of the vote. December 1917 each person receives 1/4 pounds of bread per day, bread and flour are still on sale openly, but for extorted prices, 15 (2) December 1917 and armistice between the Russians and the central powers is signed and the struggle stops. 1918-1924 18-19 (5-6) January 1918 the constitutive assembly gathers but is dissolved by the Bolsheviks. 28 (15) January 1918 the council of the people's commissioners (sovnarkom) issued a decree that forms the red army of workers and peasants. 14 February 1918 Russian adopts the Western calendar (Gregorian.) Brest-Litovsk treaty: 3 March 1918, the Russians finished their participation in the First World War. the Bolshevik Russian loses a third of the population of the old empire, a third of its railway network, half of its industry, three quarters of its iron ore supplies, nine tenths of its coal resources and much of its food supplies. 8 March 1918 at the 7th Congress of the Russian Democratic Social Democratic Party, the Bolsheviks change the name of their party to the Russian Communist Party. the Russian capital is also moved from petrograd to fly this year. 10 July 1918 the first constitution of the Soviet Socialist Republic granted equal rights to men and women. 16–17 July 1918 Tsar nicola ii and his family are executed by the Bolsheviks of ekaterinburg. 11 August 1918 Lenin sends a telegram to the communists in petition, central Russian, complaining of the revolts in the area and asking the public execution of 100 kulaks (wetlands.) 30 August 1918 beginning of the 'red terror': An attempt at murder on lenin by revolutionary socialist fanny kaplan leaves him seriously injured, the attempt, together with the assassination of uritskii, unleashed a periodmass arrests and executions known as "Red Terror". MarchThe Comintern (or Third International) is formed in Moscow, with the aim of spreading the revolution around the world. 1920 communist parties form all over the world. November 1920 The Red Army invades and occupies Crimea and the White Army is forced to retreat. 1921 At the beginning of 1921 the problem lost 96% of its pre-war value; industrial production fell to 10% of its level 1913. Petrograd population fell from 2.5 million in 1917 to 600,000 in 1920. March 1921 The Mutiny Kronstadt, an unsuccessful revolt against the Bolsheviks, takes place. March 1921 End of the «war communism» and the introduction of the «new economic policy» (NEP). 3 April 1922 Stalin was appointed Secretary General of the Communist Party. December 1922 Creation of the Soviet Union. 21 January 1924 Lenin died, leading to a struggle of power within the party. Stalin emerges as a party leader. His rival Leon Trotsky was rejected, then exiled and finally murdered in 1940. what were the main causes of russian revolution. what were the 3 main causes of the russian revolution

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