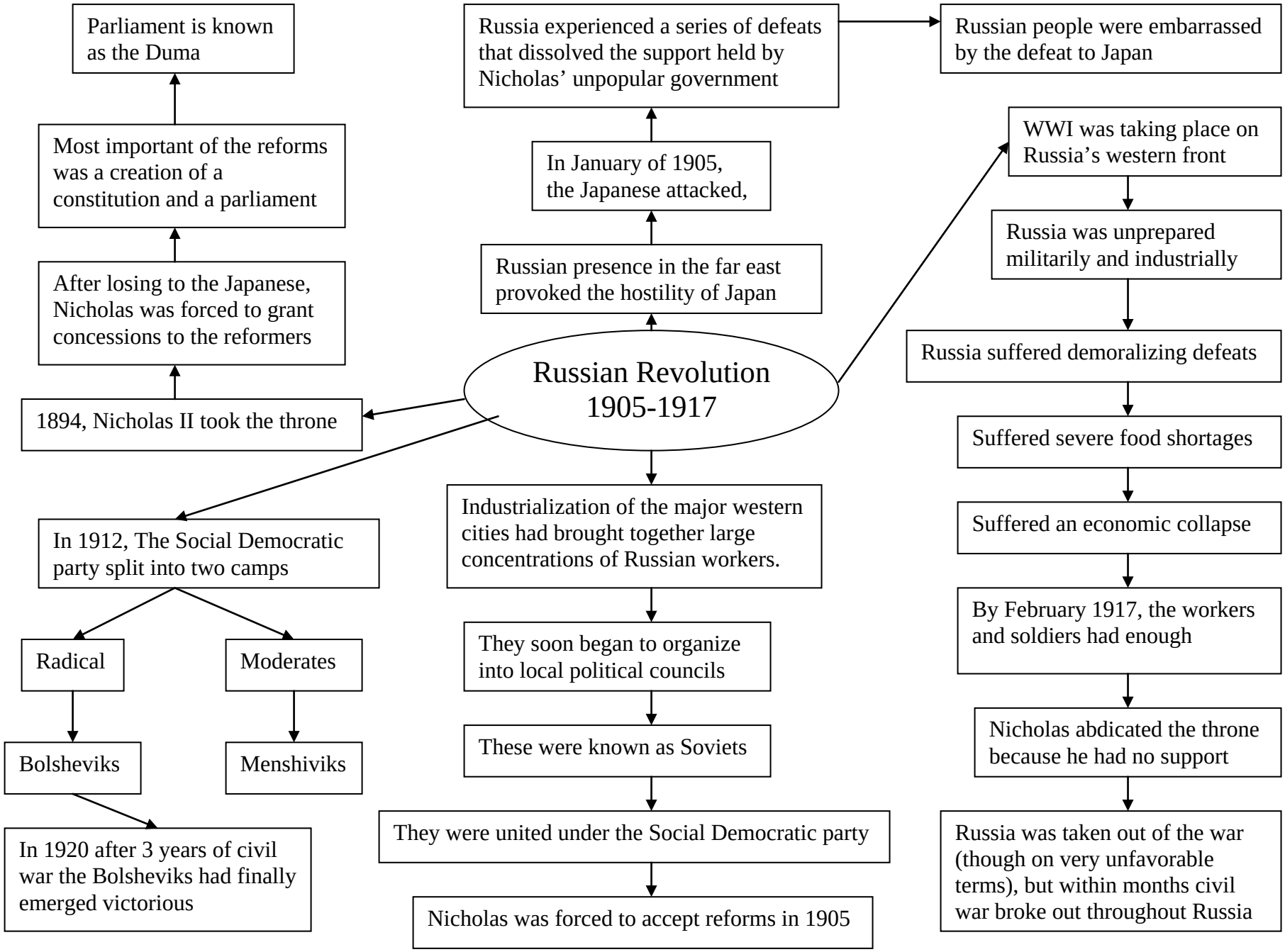
Russian Revolution 1905-1917
Parliament is known as the Duma
Most important of the reforms was a creation of a constitution and a parliament
After losing to the Japanese, Nicholas was forced to grant concessions to the reformers
1894, Nicholas II took the throne
In 1912, The Social Democratic party split into two camps
Radical
Moderates
Bolsheviks
Menshiviks
In 1920 after 3 years of civil war the Bolsheviks had finally emerged victorious
Russia experienced a series of defeats that dissolved the support held by Nicholas' unpopular government
In January of 1905, the Japanese attacked,
Russian presence in the far east provoked the hostility of Japan
Industrialization of the major western cities had brought together large concentrations of Russian workers.
They soon began to organize into local political councils
These were known as Soviets
They were united under the Social Democratic party
Nicholas was forced to accept reforms in 1905
Russian people were embarrassed by the defeat to Japan
WWI was taking place on Russia's western front
Russia was unprepared militarily and industrially
Russia suffered demoralizing defeats
Suffered severe food shortages
Suffered an economic collapse
By February 1917, the workers and soldiers had enough
Nicholas abdicated the throne because he had no support
Russia was taken out of the war (though on very unfavorable terms), but within months civil war broke out throughout Russia