

The first Russian revolution (1905-1907)

Factors that lead to the revolution

Economic
problems

Social
dissatisfaction

Defeat in
Russian-Japanese
war

Bloody Sunday

Political
opposition

Bloody Sunday



- One of the main figures of this event is George Apollonovich Gapon—priest of The Russian Orthodox Church, politician and trade Union leader, outstanding speaker and preacher. Creator and Permanent head of the working organization " Meeting of Russian factory workers of St. Petersburg»
- On January 6 Gapon drew up a petition addressed to the Emperor On the working needs.

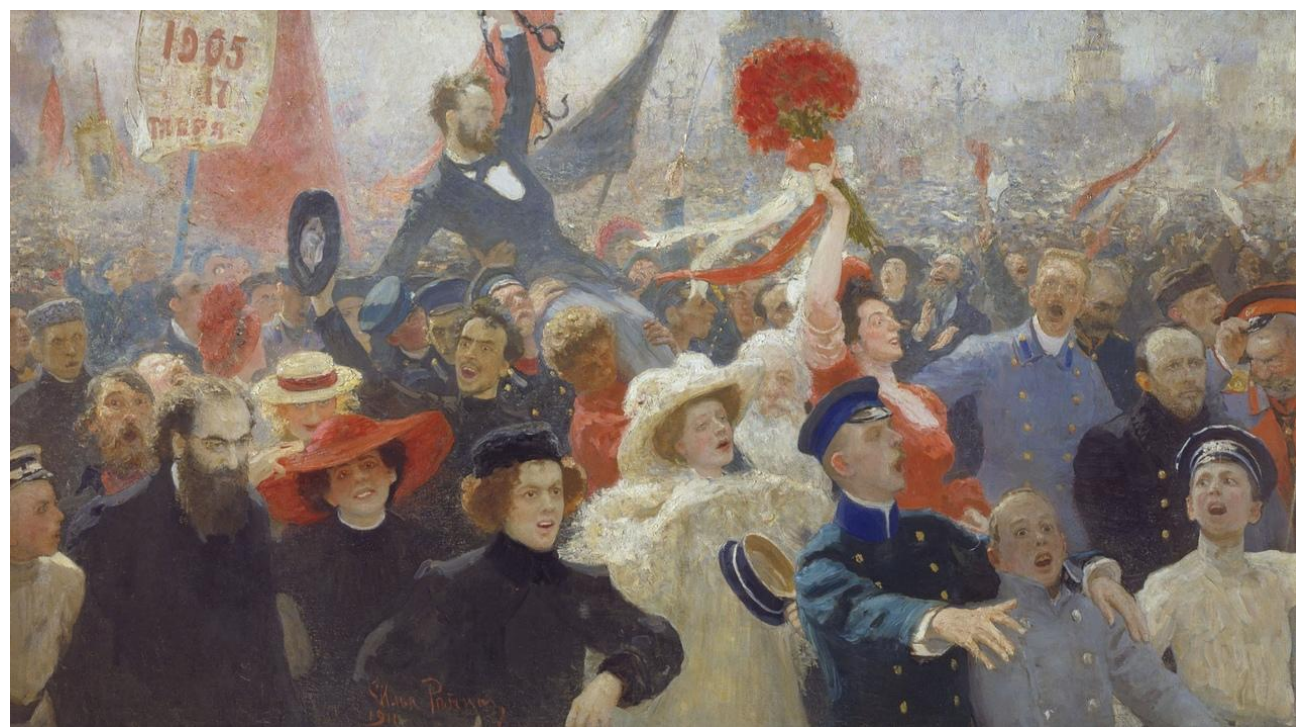
Petition. Main requirements

Measures against
ignorance and
lawlessness of the
Russian people

Measures against
poverty of people

Measures against
oppression of the capital
over work

Bloody Sunday



- On 9 January 1905, Father Gapon led a march to deliver a petition to the emperor. Thousands of workers took part in this peaceful protest.
- This demonstration of factory workers was brutally put down by Russian soldiers. During the 'bloody Sunday' **more than 1000 people were killed** by rifle fire and Cossack charges, and **injured 2000 people**.

Bloody Sunday



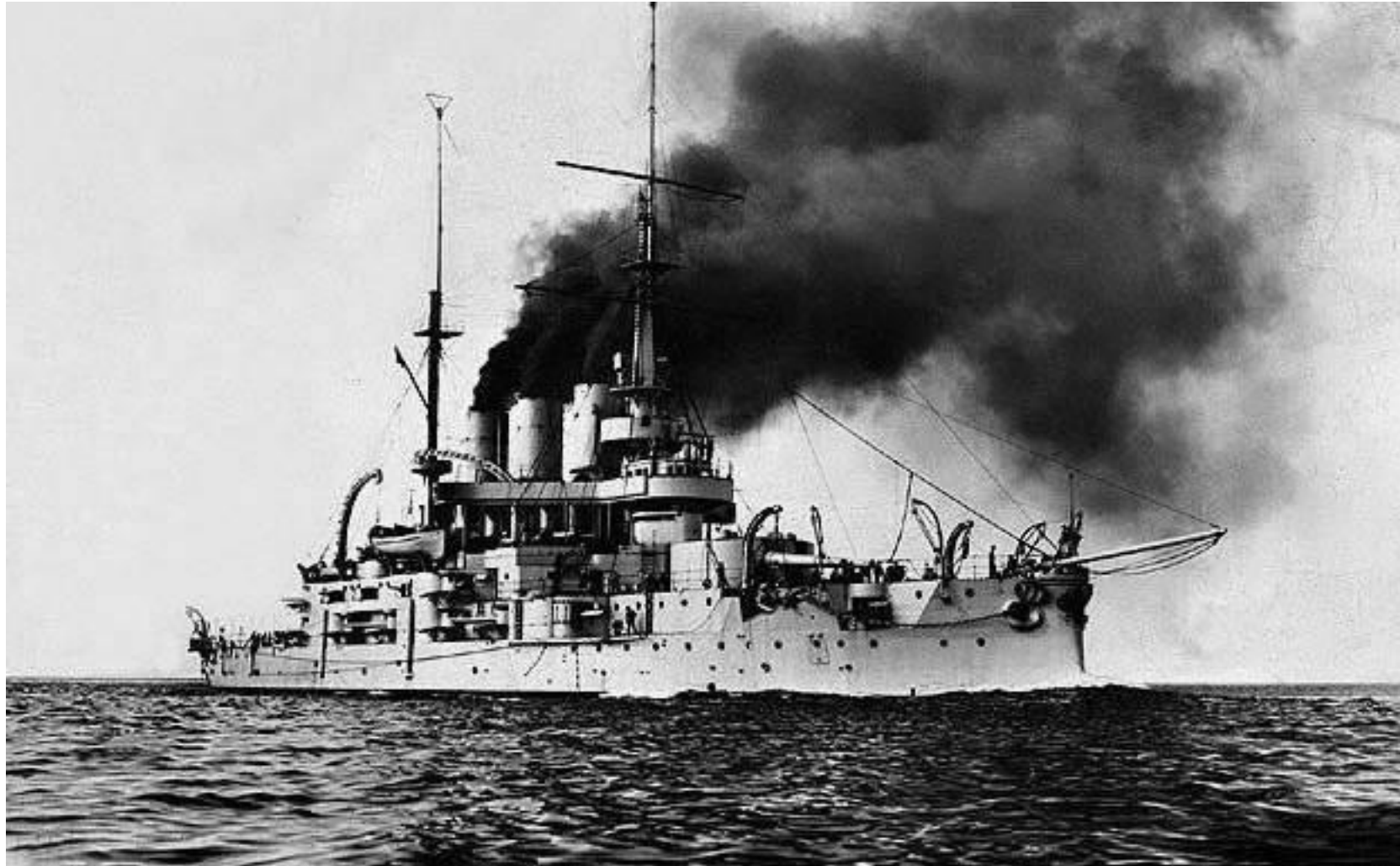
- In strikes were involved 440000 people. A major event was the beginning in may 25, 1905 General strike of textile workers in the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk, which lasted 72 days. A Council of workers commissioners was created.
- After the events of January 9, p. D. Svyatopolk-Mirsky was dismissed from the post of Minister of internal Affairs and replaced by Bulygin

Sevastopol Uprising of 1905



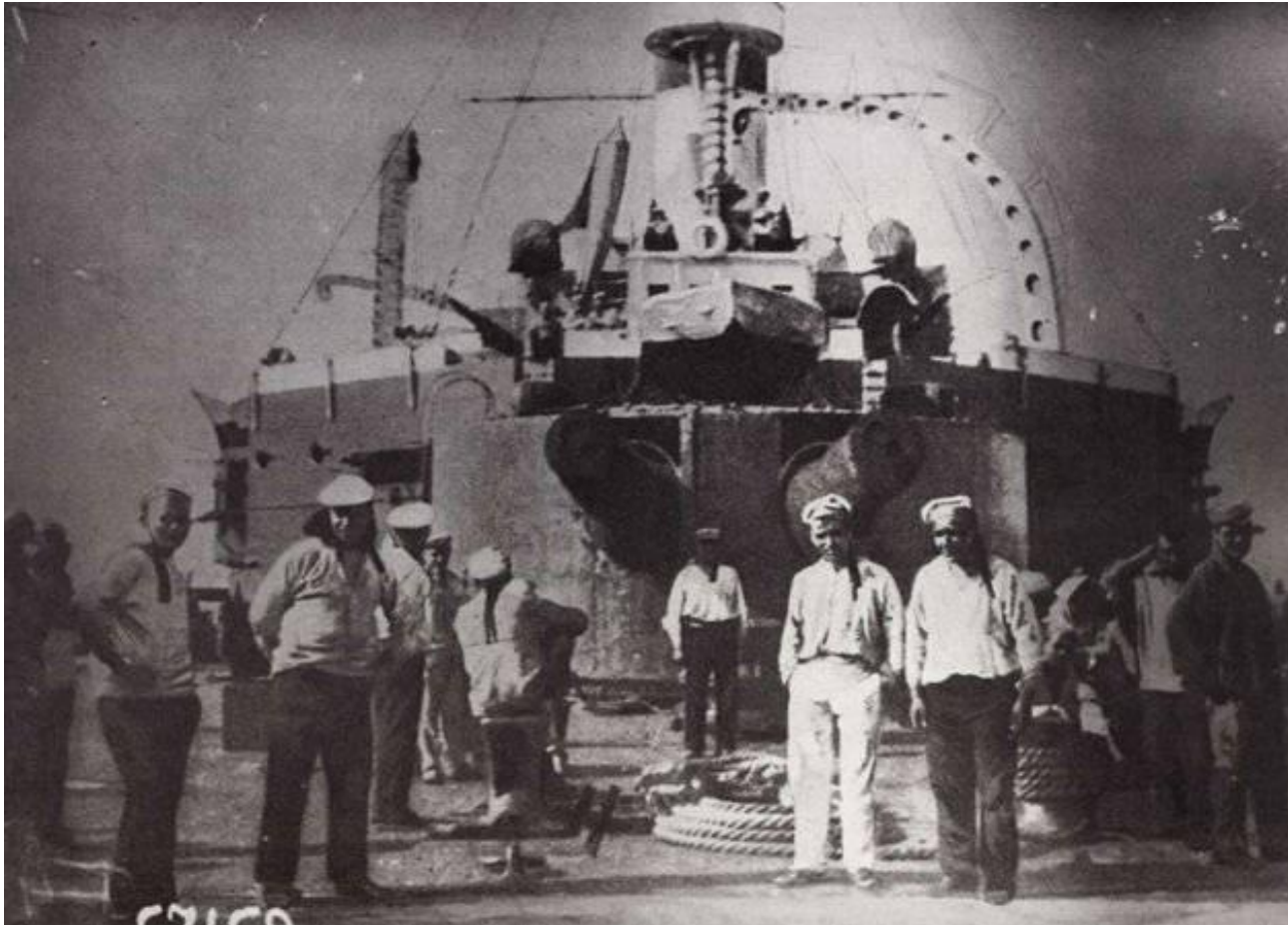
Distempers and opened oppositions were taking place in the fleet. The biggest event of the first Russian revolution was armed revolt at "Potemkin Tavrishesky" ship

Sevastopol Uprising of 1905



On June 14 revolt
on the battleship "
Potemkin
Tavrichesky" began.

Sevastopol Uprising of 1905



From Sevastopol the ship goes to Odessa, where there were massive demonstrations. On June 25 was forced to surrender to the Romanian authorities. Punishment: from a lifetime of hard labor to the execution

The October strikes



In October 13, 1905 began the St. Petersburg Council of workers' deputies, which became the organizer of the all-Russian October 1905 political strike and tried to disorganize the financial system of the country, calling not to pay taxes and take money from banks. Members of the Council were arrested on 3 December 1905.

Manifesto

18-го октября, вторник. 1905 г. 18-го октября, вторник.

ВѢДОМОСТИ СПБ. ГРАДОНАЧАЛЬСТВА

ПОДПИСНАЯ ЦЕНА:
СЪ ПОДАТКОЮ СЪ ПОДАТКОЮ
изъ СПб. 1 рубль 50 коп. въ годъ.
изъ ост. мѣст. 2 рубль 50 коп. въ годъ.
Число строкъ 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000 1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500 1550 1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000 2050 2100 2150 2200 2250 2300 2350 2400 2450 2500 2550 2600 2650 2700 2750 2800 2850 2900 2950 3000

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УКАЗОВЪ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА № 1452. УКАЗОВЪ УПРАВЛЕНІЯ № 32.

№ 221

On October 17, the Emperor signed a Manifesto. In fact, the Manifesto is an extremely special document, in this case a prototype of the Constitution.

ВЫСОЧАЙШІЙ МАНИФЕСТЪ.

БОЖІЕЮ МИЛОСТІЮ,
МЫ, НИКОЛАЙ ВТОРЫЙ,
ИМПЕРАТОРЪ И САМОДЕРЖЕЦЪ ВСЕРОССІЙСКІЙ,
Царь Польскій, Великій Князь Финляндскій,
и прочая, и прочая, и прочая.

Объявляемъ всёмъ НАШИМЪ вѣрнымъ подданнымъ:

Скуты и волненія въ столицахъ и во многихъ мѣстностяхъ Имперіи НАШЕЙ великою и тяжелою скорбію пресохлоу сердце НАШЕ. Благо Россійскаго ГОСУДАРЯ неразрывно съ благомъ народнымъ, и печаль народная ЕГО печаль. Отъ волненій, имѣя возникшихъ, можетъ явиться глубокое нестроение народное и угроза цѣлости и единству Державы НАШЕЙ.

Великій обѣтъ Царского служенія повелеваетъ НАМЪ всими силами разума и власти НАШЕЙ стремиться къ скорѣйшему прекращенію столь опасной для Государства скуты. Повесть подданнымъ властямъ принять мѣры къ устраниню пражныхъ превращеній безпорядка, безчинства и насилій, въ отраву людей истребныхъ, стремящихся къ спокойному исполненію долга на благомъ долге, МЫ, для успѣшнѣйшаго исполненія общаго предначертаннаго НАМИ къ укротворенію государственной жизни мѣры, признали необходимымъ объединить дѣятельность высшаго Правительства.

На обязанности Правительства полагаемъ МЫ исполненіе непреложной НАШЕЙ воли:

1. Даровать населенію неимѣящимъ основой гражданской свободы на началлахъ дѣятельной независимости личности, свободы совѣсти, слова, собраній и союзовъ.
2. Не оставившая предначертанныхъ выборовъ къ Государственную Думу, привлечь теперь же къ участію въ Думѣ, въ мѣру возможности,

субъектующей яркости остающагося до созыва Думы срока, къ классамъ населенія, которые имѣя соемъ дѣльнымъ избирательнымъ правамъ, предоставленъ, засимъ, дальнѣйшее развитіе начала общаго избирательнаго права вновь установившему законодательному порядку.

3. Установить, какъ неимѣемое правило, чтобы никакой законъ не могъ воспріять силу безъ одобренія Государственной Думы и чтобы выборнымъ отъ народа обезпечена была возможность дѣятельнаго участія въ надзорѣ за закономѣрностью дѣяній поставленныхъ отъ НАСЪ властей.

Принимая всѣхъ вѣрныхъ сыновъ Россіи возложить долгъ свой передъ Родиною, помочь прекращенію сей несаманной скуты и внести съ НАМИ напередъ всѣхъ силъ къ восстановленію тишины и мира на родной землѣ.

Дать въ Петроградѣ въ 17 день Октября, въ день отъ Рождества Христова тысячу девятьсотъ лѣтъ, Царствованія не НАШЕГО въ одновѣдѣцѣ.

На повеленію Собственно ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА рукою подписано:

„НИКОЛАЙ“.

Contents Of The Manifest:



- To grant the population an inviolable basis of civil freedom
- To begin the immediate development of the electoral system in Russia, on the basis of which to hold elections to the state Duma.
- To give the state Duma legislative powers. Not to enact any law without the approval of the state Duma.

Activities Of the first and Second state Дума 1 января 1906 - 1 января 1907



Кулуары Государственной Думы, въ Таврическомъ Дворцѣ.

Изд. К. К. Булла.

The convening of the First State Duma



- **First state Duma operated from 27 April to 9 July 1906.**
- On August 6, 1905, the Manifesto of Nicholas II established the state Duma as "a special law-making institution, which is provided with the preliminary development and discussion of legislative assumptions and consideration of the list of state revenues and expenditures" .
- At the same time, the Regulation on elections of August 6, 1905 was published, which established the rules of elections to the state Duma. Most of the Russian population was deprived of voting rights: women, soldiers, workers, students, vagrants, etc.

The convening of the First State Duma



The dissolution of the state Duma, announced in the morning of 9 July 1906.

The Second State Duma



February 20, 1907 was the opening of the 2nd state Duma. In 2nd State Duma there were more semi-literate peasants, more semi-intelligentsia than in the 1st one

Dissolution of the Second State Duma



- Replaced Goremykin P.A. Stolypin still hoped to establish cooperation and constructive work with the people's representation. Nicholas II was less optimistic, saying that "does not see practical results from the Duma work."
- On Sunday, June 3, the II state Duma was dissolved by the decree of the emperor. At the same time, contrary to article 86 of the Basic laws, a new regulation on elections to the state Duma was published,. Thus, the government and the Emperor made a coup, named the "June third", which marked the end of the revolution of 1905-1907 and the onset of the reaction.

The results of Duma

formation of
democratic
traditions

formation of the
legal
consciousness,
political education
of the people;

to gain experience in the
democratic solution of the
most important state
issues, improvement of
parliamentary activity,
formation of a layer of
professional politicians

The state Duma became
the center of legal political
struggle, it provided the
possibility of existence of
official opposition to
autocracy

elimination of the slave
psychology dominating for
centuries in Russia,
activization of political
activity of the Russian
people

development of
publicity

Results of the revolution

1. In the Russian Empire autocracy was for the first time limited by the legislative authorities.
2. Civil rights and freedoms were proclaimed and partially respected.
3. The workers were given the right to create their own organizations – trade unions – which defended the rights of the proletarians in the fight against entrepreneurs.
4. The state made concessions to the peasants – in 1906 the redemption payments were canceled, which the peasants had to pay since the reform of 1861. At the same time, in 1906, the government of Stolypin began agrarian reforms.

Results of the revolution



The revolution failed but it served as a serious warning of what might happen in the future.

List of sources

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