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



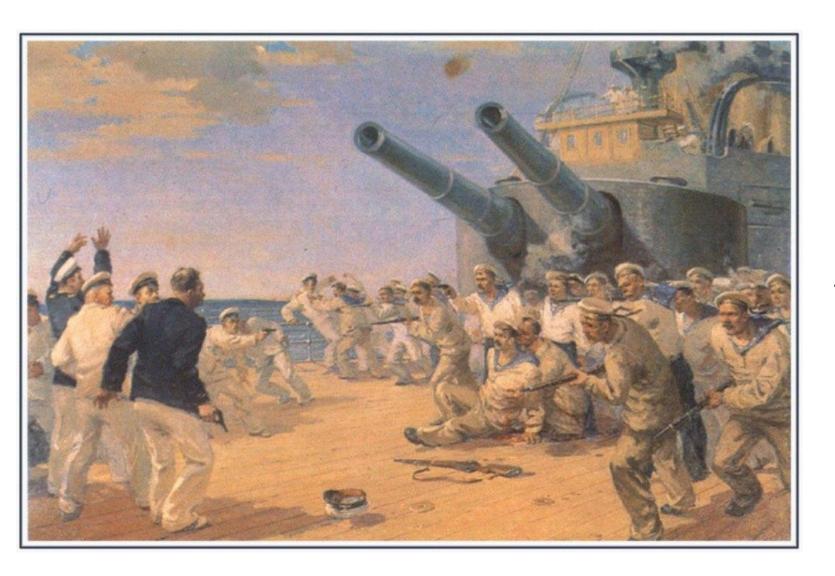
- On 9 January 1905, Father Gapon led a march to deliver a petition to the empreror. Thousands of workers took part in this peaceful protest.
- This demonstration of factory
 workers was brutally put down by
 Russian soldiers. During the 'bloody
 Sunday' more than 1000 people
 were killed by rifle fire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

Bloody Sunday



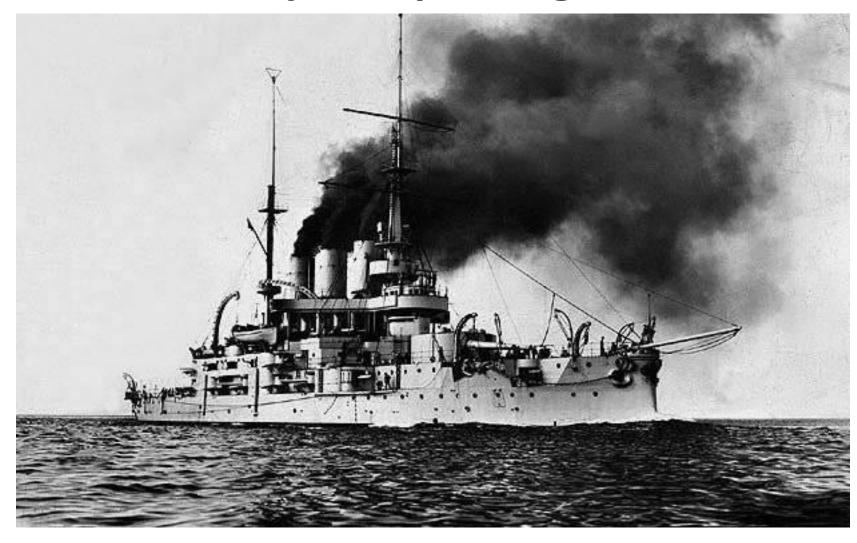
- In strikes were involved 440000 people. A major event was the beginning in may 25, 1905 General strike of textile workers in the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk, which lasted 72 days. A Council of workers commissioners was created.
- After the events of January 9, p. D.
 Svyatopolk-Mirsky was dismissed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

Sevastopol Uprising of 1905



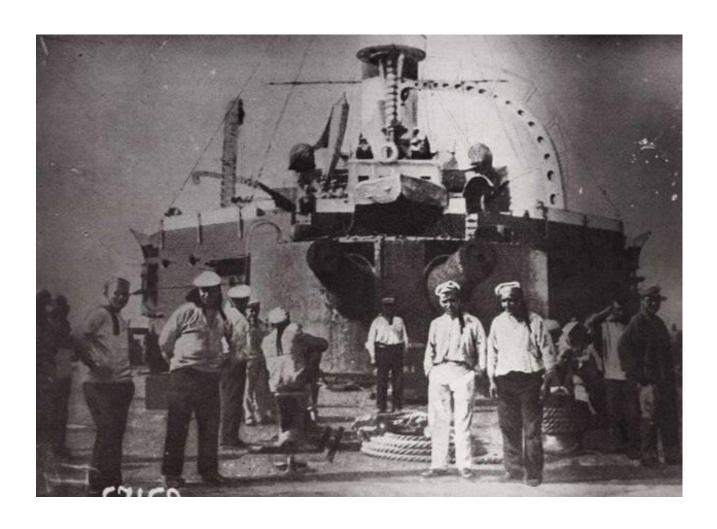
Distempers and opened oppositions were taking place in the fleet. The biggest event of the first Russian revolution was armed revolt at "Potemkin Tavrichesky" ship

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



БОЖІЕЮ МИЛОСТІЮ,

мы, николай вторый,

императоръ и самолерженъ всероссійскій. Царь Польскій, Великій Князь Финляндскій,

и прочая, и прочая, и прочая.

Объявляемъ всемъ НАШИМЪ вернымъ подданнымъ

НАШЕЙ великою и тижною скорбью преисполниють сердце НАШЕ. Благо населения, которые вына совстать дишены избирательныхъ правъ, предо-Россійска о ГОСУДАРЯ переврынно съ благожъ народникъ и печаль на- отвеноъ, засижъ, дальяваное развите начала общаго избирательнаго права родная ЕГО печаль. Оть возненій, ныяв возникшить, можеть явиться глу-вновь установленному законодательному порядку. бовое нестроеніе народное и угроза цалости и единству Державы НАШЕЙ.

разума и власти НАШЕЙ стремиться из скорайшему прекращению столь имух отъ парода обезпечена была в эмежность дайствительнаго участия из опасной для Государства снуты. Понежевъ подлемащимъ властимъ принитъ надворт за закономърнестью дъйстий поставленныхъ отъ НАСЪ властей. жары из устранению привыха проявилений безпорядна, безлинства и насилий, въ схрану людей миримуъ, стремищихся въ сновойному выполнению деявщаю на каждомъ долге, Мън, дви усващевайщаго пыновиенія общихъ пред- НАМИ напричь все снам иъ возстановленію тишним и мира на родной наихчасныхъ НАМИ из умиротворению государственной жизии меръ, привняти необходинымъ объединить двательность высшаго Правительства.

На обязущность Правительства поздагаемъ МЫ выполнение пепры

1. Даровать населенію незыбленыя основы гранданской свободы на началах оббетничельной неприносионенности дичности, свободы совъсти, СТВА рукою подписано: слова, собраній и союзовъ.

2. Не останавливая предназначенных выборовъ въ Государственную Думу, привлечь теперь же из участію из Думі, нь мірі позможности,

Скупи и волнения из столицахъ и во многихъ изстисствува противующей прагкости останощагося до совына Дужи срока, та илиссы

и З. Установить, какъ незыбленое правило, чтобы нинакой занокъ не Великій сбъть Царского служенія поведенасть ПАМ'ь всеки сплани могь воспріять онлу безь одобренія Государственной Думы и чтобы выбор-

Призываемъ всяхъ върныхъ сыновъ Россін вопоминть долгь свой

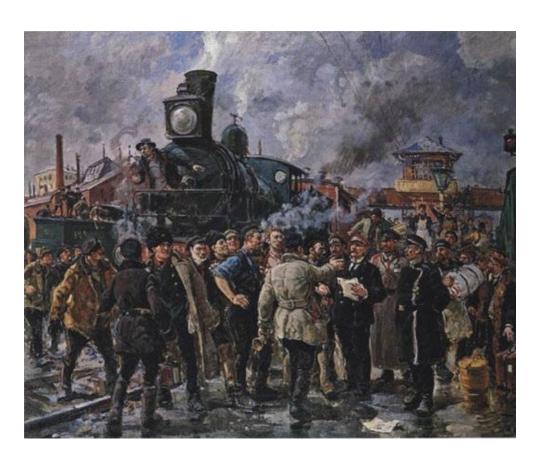
Данъ въ Петергофъ въ 17 день Онтябра, въ лъто отъ Рокдества Хрястова тысяча депятьсоть нягое, Царствованія же НАШЕГО въ одинадцатое.

На поданиномъ Собственном ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕ-

"НИКОЛАЙ".

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.

Contents Of The Manifest:

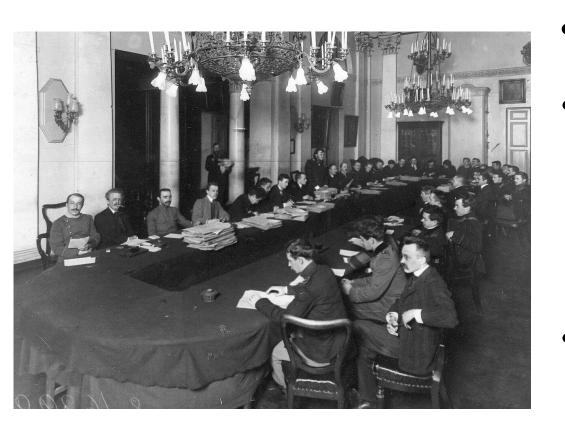


- To grant the population an inviolable basis of civil freedom
- To begin the immediate development of the electoral system in Russia, on the basis of which to hold elections to the state Duma.
- To give the state Duma legislative powers.
 Not to enact any law without the approval of the state Duma.

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



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

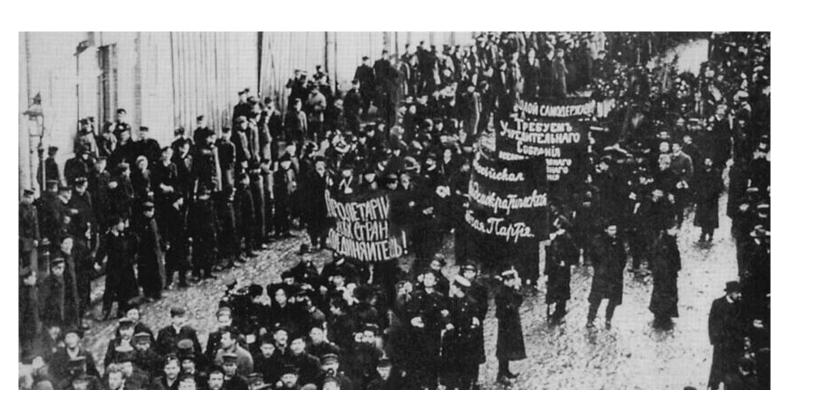
elimination of the slave psychology dominating for centuries in Russia, activization of political activity of the Russian people

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.

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