Russian Revolution

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**Introduction**

The revolutionary period of 1905-1917 has a great impact on the history of Russia as its influences can be observed in different forms. It is noteworthy to mention that the revolution of Russia was not based on a single organized event, whereas it is a series of various events during the early years of the 20th century. The existence of political upheaval includes the separate revolutions in February and October. The development of these incidents ultimately rushed the country of Russia into a civil war. The consequences of this revolution appeared as the political and social transformation in the country. This paper focuses on comprehensively explains the Russian revolution and examine how the occurrence of different events during the revolution made it good for Russia.

**Discussion**

The central Russian Revolution comprised two forms of revolutions that happened in February and October. The first phase of revolution in February strongly deposed the regal government in the country. Whereas, the second stage of revolution in October belonged to the placement of Bolsheviks in authority. 1917 was the time-period when the strong connection between the tsar and the Russian people finally ended. It was an important phase in the country's history because drastic corruption and inefficient administration of the government started noticing by the public. Several tsar's policies such as infrequent closure of the Duma, or country's parliament were strongly backlashed by Russian citizens [[1]](#footnote-1). The appearance of these events ultimately increased the dissatisfaction level of the nation.

February revolution is the first seed associated with the overall approach of the Russian revolution that changed the political structure of the country. This major event was characterized as a disorganized affair and the development of the civil-military conflict in the country. It was the time when the public of Russia had great concerns against an emperor of the country and aristocratic class. Cruel treatment by the noble community and improper working conditions for the workers were the major causes of the increasing antipathy in the country [[2]](#footnote-2). It is also noticeable that it was the time of political and social awareness for the common Russian people referring to the lower orders in general. The issues of military failure and food scarcity further increased the dissatisfaction level of the public and accelerated the approach of riots. The failure of the tsar in 1905 also appeared as humiliating catastrophes in the scenario of the Russo-Japanese war.

The period of October 1905 was also crucial when tsar Nicholas established country is the first constitution and the state Duma, in the form of designated parliamentary institutions. The central focus of Nicholas was to retain and sustain great forms of power and despotism in the country. A catastrophic involvement of Russia in World War I was another major reason for civil unrest that ultimately turned into the country’s revolution. Wrong military strategies caused great damage to Russia in the form of thousands of causalities and overall war failure. Improper war functioning created great tension between the military and the tsar of the country that eventually adhered to the massive chaos in the city [[3]](#footnote-3)The chaotic situation was not successfully handled by Nicholas as tsar, and he ultimately abandoned his throne. The abdication of the emperor made it critical for the provisional administration to immediately formulated the team of the Duma based on leading members. The development of a legal government also failed to successfully overcome the worse chaotic scenario and developed some form of stability. The scenario of political chaos in the country can never be successfully apprehended without considering the involvement of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, also known as Lenin. It can rightly say that Lenin was the individual who took great advantage of the drastic political events that appeared in the country. The growing chaos in country encouraged Lenin to strongly lead his political party, the Bolsheviks to authority.

Lenin played a great role in the development of the Russian revolution as he successfully united fractious political parties. Furthermore, the existing policies and strategies of provisional administration and Petrograd Soviets were also rejected by Lenin. A critical consideration of the event of the November revolution is also important to successfully evaluate the domain of the Russian revolution. The unhinged political scenario was considered as the opportunity by Lenin as he capitalized on an immense form of political popularity in the country. As the leader, he was encouraged to take over the insignificant role of the provisional government and initiated the domain of Bolsheviks. The day of 10th October was important in the history of Russia as Lenin conducted a grand political meeting to persuade all members towards the approach of revolution. October 24th was decided to took up the authority of the city with the help of loyal troops and successfully obtained control of the main buildings of St. Petersburg. On 26th October, the control of the tsar place shifted after achieving the target of the Lenin revolution [[4]](#footnote-4).

A critical examination of different events during the revolution is an essential condition to justify the effectiveness of this revolt for Russia. The prevalence of political instability and social injustice were the main contributing factors that eventually justified the approach of the Russian revolution. The tsar of the country was unable to strategically handled the weak and riot military scenario that encouraged potential uprising in Russian society. Improper social behavior against farmworkers and working-class people caused the initiative of the Russian revolution and the step to established the nation of the Soviet Union[[5]](#footnote-5). The ineffective role of the Russian military during World War I was another reason that stimulated the need for revolution for the Russian nation. Political and social alterations eventually appeared as the drastic revolutionary change in for the Russian nation. The prevalence of two revolutionary events in a short span of time caused the issues of social unrest and conflict that enhanced the need for some form of revolution in the country.

The overall backwardness of Russian society made it essential for the public to find an alternative way to overcome the pressure of the tsar that prevailed in the country. A kind of feudalism against peasants defined the imbalance social approach of Russian society that was abolished in the form of the Russian revolution. Giving necessary freedom to the working class of Russian is one central agenda behind the practical prospect of revolution in the country of Russia. The ground realities in the form of social and political turmoil made the need for political changes essential, considering the overall social scenario of Europe. The justification of the Russian revolution also appeared as the country's industrialization in the early years of the 20th century. The appearance of the new class as Russian industrial workers made the development of the revolution an inevitable phenomenon for the nation. The grand massacre, in the case of working-class of the country, leads to a series of revolutionary events.

**Conclusion**

           To conclude the discussion on the historical event of the Russian revolution, it is vital to indicate that this particular event was the major approach in the development of the Soviet Union. The autocratic role of the tsar of the country was rejected by the working class of the country. The need for social and political modifications in the country ultimately caused the need for revolutionary form for the Russian people.

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1. Rex A. Wade, “An Early Sociologist, Edward Alsworth Ross, Describes the Russian Revolution of 1917,” *Journal of Russian American Studies* 1, no. 2 (2017): 102–9. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. William G. Rosenberg, *Liberals in the Russian Revolution: The Constitutional Democratic Party, 1917-1921*, vol. 5505 (Princeton University Press, 2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Rex A. Wade, *The Russian Revolution, 1917*, vol. 53 (Cambridge University Press, 2017). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Mark D. Steinberg, “Lev Trotsky and the Utopian Imagination in the Russian Revolution,” 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Sheila Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution* (Oxford University Press, 2017). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)