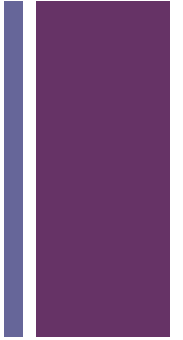


Bloody Sunday 1905



- What was the 1905 Bloody Sunday Incident?
- To what extent did the Tsar actually surrender any of his power as a result of the 1905 revolution?
- How true is it to claim that Tsarism survived the revolution of 1905 unscathed?
- Is the 1905 revolution a 'revolution'?
- What element was missing in the revolution?

+The 1905 Revolution - Background

In 1904/05 Russia and Japan fought for control of Korea and Manchuria

The Tsar expected a quick victory

Russia suffered defeats on Land and sea. Japan destroyed the Russian Navy

War With Japan

Results

Tsar becomes more unpopular

Russia is humiliated

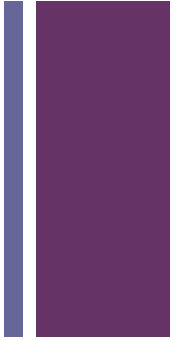
Government seen to be weak and incompetent

Conditions for the people get worse

price rises food shortages and unemployment



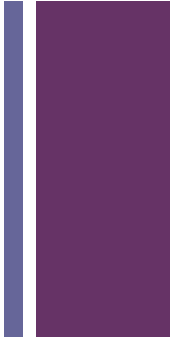
Introduction



- January 1905 , Sunday
- A peaceful demonstration to demand political and constitutional reform
- 150,000 demonstrators armed with a petition to be presented to the Tsar, Nicholas II
- Led by an Orthodox priest, Father Georgi Gapon



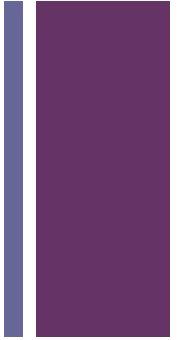
Georgi Gapon



- Priest, Political activist
- Cooperated with radicals who championed the abolition of Tsar's Autocracy
- After the Bloody Sunday incident, he anathematized the Tsar and called upon the workers to take action against the regime, but soon after escaped abroad
- Found to be hanged one month after March 26, 1906

Anathematize: against; denounce; curse

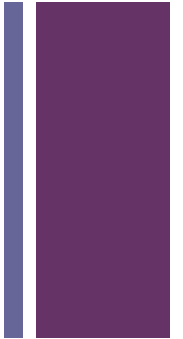
+ Petition



- Penned by Father Gapon
- Signed by 135 000 people
- Called for :
 - Reduction in the working day from 11 to 8 hours
 - Right the strike
 - Introduction of universal suffrage
 - An end to Russia's on-going and disastrous war with Japan



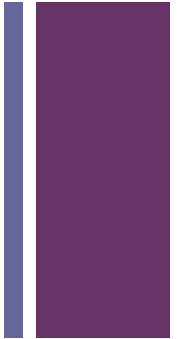
Before the tragedy



- Gapon and his demonstrators were not anti-Tsar
 - Dressed in their Sunday best
 - Carried icons, banners and portraits of the Tsar
 - Sung hymns and songs proclaiming their support for him, whom they affectionately called their “little father”
- People believed that Nicholas II was a good man who had their best interests at heart and that once he knew of the workers’ discontent, he would put in place the means to address their grievances



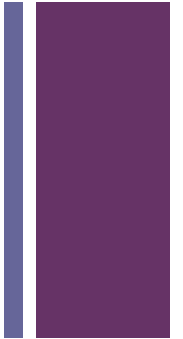
Bloody Sunday Incident - Petition



“Oh Sire, we working men and inhabitants of St. Petersburg, our wives, our children and our parents, helpless and aged women and men, have come to You our ruler, in search of justice and protection. We are beggars, we are oppressed and overburdened with work, we are insulted, we are not looked on as human beings but as slaves. The moment has come for us when death would be better than the prolongation of our intolerable sufferings. We are seeking here our last salvation. Do not refuse to help Your people. Destroy the wall between Yourself and Your people.”



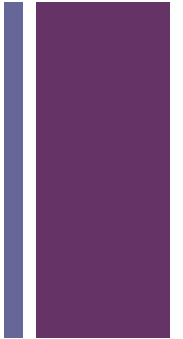
Bloody Sunday Incident - Tragedy



- As the striking crowd neared the Winter Palace (The Tsar's official residence), the army pickets near the palace released warning shoots and then fired directly into the crowds to disperse them(with real bullets)
- Not even women or children were spared from the bullets
- HOWEVER, Nicholas II was not present at that time; he was in his summer residence in the outskirts of the city; he was blamed
- Officials estimated 96 dead and 333 injured but anti-government sources claimed more than 4000 dead

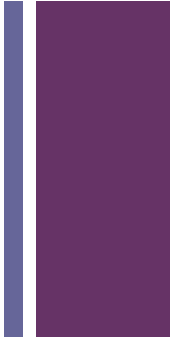


After the tragedy



- In January the demonstrators in St Petersburg merely wanted the Tsar to improve their living standards. However, by summer, the demands became more political
 - Protestors called for freedom of speech to be guaranteed
 - Protestors demanded an elected parliament (Duma)
 - Protestors demanded the right to form political parties
- The Finns and Poles demanded their right to national independence
- Worker and peasants no longer felt constrained by the law
- Protest marches and strikes erupted throughout the empire
- In cities and towns, workers formed “Soviets” (councils)

+ Impact

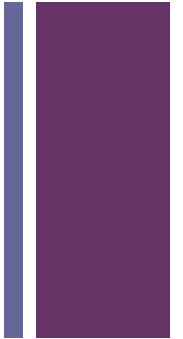


- Russians felt betrayed by Nicholas II and held him responsible for the tragedy; they lost the faith they originally had in him
- Sparked off 1905 Russian Revolution

+ 1905 Revolution - Results

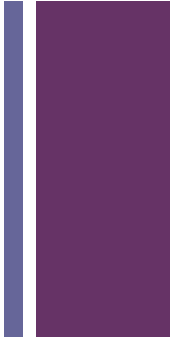
The October Manifesto

- Nicholas II had hoped to regain control through the army, but when this failed, he was forced to issue the **October Manifesto**:
 - An elected parliament, the Duma, was to discuss laws. All men could vote for representatives in the Duma
 - People could organise their own political parties.
 - Censorship was abandoned.





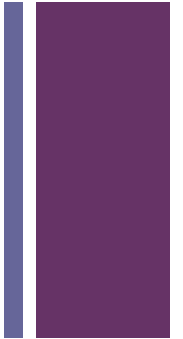
Events of the Russian Revolution



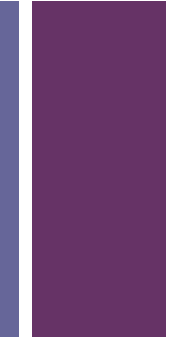
- Although appearing as a step towards greater democratic process, Nicholas retained control over key items:
 - Retained title of Autocrat
 - Complete control over armed forces and foreign policy
- As a result, the 1st Duma only lasted for over 70 days.



Events of the Russian Revolution



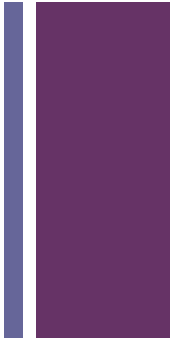
- Although the introduction of the Duma pacified a portion of the population, the radical political groups such as the Bolsheviks felt the Duma was a sham.
- Soon, Nicholas went back on his plans for the Duma and introduced new laws that allowed him to dismiss the Duma and call for fresh elections whenever he felt it necessary.
- Under new Chief Minister, Peter Stolypin, the Tsar managed to regain control effectively by 1914.



Why did the 1905 Revolution fail?



Why did the Revolution fail?



- Most of the armed forces stayed loyal to the Tsar
- October Manifesto divided the opposition
- The workers' strikes and the peasants uprisings' were not co-ordinated
- No clear leader of the opposition

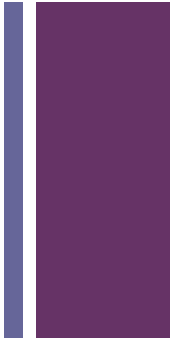


Russia 1906 – 1914 – The Rule of Stolypin

■ Aim of stability

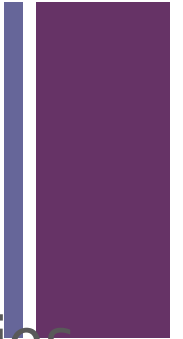
1. Repress the revolutionaries
2. Introduce reforms to improve living conditions

■ 1911 - Stolypin assassinated





Results of Stolypin's actions



1. Great reduction in activities of the revolutionaries
2. Richer peasants (Kulaks) now run farms for profit
3. Kulaks now loyal to Tsar
4. Cities have more food
5. Conditions for some workers improved though many remain discontented. 1912/14 many strikes
6. Revolutionaries like Lenin learn to adopt new more tactics

+ Picture gallery



+ Picture gallery



+ Picture gallery



+ Picture gallery





Say Something Significant

Choose a sentence-starter and make the most complex statement you can about the 1905 Revolution.

Cause and effect:

“The main reason”

Pattern:

“Throughout the 1905 Revolution people keep”

Turning point:

“Everything changed when”

Simple judgement:

“The smartest choice was”

