Russia Revolution

Russian Revolution of 1917 [1]
Wed, 18/07/2007 - 14:01

Russia on the eve of 1917 was a country dominated by the Tsar and a feudal aristocracy [2]. In 1914, the Russian empire, allied with France which was its main source of the huge loans keeping its creaking system afloat, entered the First World War [3] Read more... [1]

When women set Russia ablaze [4]

The specific role of women workers in the February revolution occurred because of the very acute way the war had affected them. The mobilisation of soldiers and production for the war effort led to enormous deprivation in the cities and villages of Russia. As early as April 1915 there were riots by women demanding bread, and these continued sporadically right through to 1917. Read more... [4]

The April theses: Lenin re-arms the party [5]
Thu, 05/07/2007 - 12:30

The explosion of anger that swept aside the Tsarist regime in February 1917 led to a profoundly contradictory situation at the level of state power. Conservative and liberal politicians declared themselves the Provisional Government, although they had not participated in, let alone led, the uprising. They were deeply fearful of where the mass mobilisations and the workers? and soldiers? councils ? the soviets that mushroomed ? would lead. The revolution had given the soviets power. Now it had to be stopped. Read more... [5]

The July Days [6]
Thu, 05/07/2007 - 12:24

In the spring and early summer of 1917, it became more and more clear that the Provisional Government would not address any of Russia?s crying needs. The war-weary soldiers? yearning for peace, the cry for bread from the workers of the cities, the peasants? calls for the aristocrats land to be distributed to them ?
all were met with delay and diversion. The government made the continuation of the war its overriding priority. A government of the imperialist bourgeoisie, mortgaged to Anglo-French imperialism and with its own designs on the Turkish Empire and Eastern Europe, could not seriously contemplate a separate peace. Read more... [6]

February 1917: The Tsar falls [7]
Thu, 01/02/2007 - 15:24

In 1917 Russia still used the old Julian calendar and so was 13 days behind most other countries which used the Gregorian calendar we use today. That is why the great events which are called the February Revolution took place between 8-15 March in our calendar. Under the old-style Russian Calendar 23 February to 1 March. But Russia was not simply 13 days behind central and Western Europe. In terms of its political regime it was any thing from fifty to a hundred years behind. Read more... [7]

1905: The first Russian revolution [8]
Wed, 20/12/2006 - 12:50

The Russian Revolution of 1905 was a titanic event that shaped the 20th century and the history of the working class movement.

Though defeated, the 1905 ?Dress Rehearsal? was rich in lessons that fed into the strategy and tactics of the Bolshevik Party, leading directly to the successful seizure of power by the Soviets in 1917 and the establishment of the world?s first workers? republic. Read more... [8]

How the Russian revolution was won [9]
Tue, 03/10/2006 - 08:14

Many myths surround the Russian revolution, the one most often told is that it was an undemocratic coup by a dictator-in-waiting called Lenin. This article dispels some of these myths and explains the mass character of the revolutionary movement amongst the workers and peasants. Importantly it outlines some of the lessons for revolutionaries today that fight for the victory of the working class over the bosses. On 25 October 1917 the Second All Russian Congress of Soviets voted to take power and established the world?s first soviet republic. Read more... [9]

Bolsheviks and the fight for power in Russia [10]
Tue, 03/10/2006 - 08:09

An analysis of the importance of the Bolsheviks in the Russian revolution and the centrality of the party in fighting with the class to take power Read more... [10]

Wed, 30/11/2005 - 23:00

The Russian Revolution of 1905 was a titanic event that shaped the 20th century and the history of the
working class movement. It set the pattern for the many revolutions of the twentieth century. Within a few years it had revolutionary repercussions from Mexico to China. In central and western Europe, it provoked a radicalisation of the trade union movement and inspired the struggle for bourgeois democracy. Even in ultra-conservative Britain, it was warmly welcomed in the newly formed Labour Party, inspired the women's suffrage movement and contributed to the rise of syndicalism in the trade unions. Here, Richard Brenner and Dave Stocking examine its impact on the international revolutionary movement itself and, in particular, the development of the theory of permanent revolution. Read more... [11]

Colin Lloyd Tue, 03/08/1999 - 18:19

To make a revolution we will have to smash the existing armed forces and build our own, democratic workers state. ?It can?t be done?, is the response we are often met with. But it can - it was. In this article on the Red Army, built during the Russian Revolution, Colin Lloyd shows how it was done, and how, against the odds, the armed power of the working class defeated a powerful counter-revolution Read more... [12]

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