

Chapter 30 Section 1 Revolutions In Russia Answer Key

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aka the Revolution of 1905: 200,000 workers march on czar's palace to demand reforms; Army fires into the crowd, killing many; Massacre leads to widespread unrest; Nicholas forced to make reforms Crises at Home & Abroad

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The Czar appears weak
The March Revolution
Prezi Overview
Tsar Alexander III is deeply conservative
He stops all reforms in Russia and favors the principles of autocracy, he is an autocrat (he possesses total power)

Revolutions in Russia, Chapter 30, Section 1 by Mr. DiVeronica

Chapter 30 Section 1: Revolutions in Russia. Czars resist change.
- (1881) Alexander III halted all reforms in Russia and clung to the principles of autocracy (a form of government in which he had total control)
Czars continue autocratic rule. To wipe out revolutionaries, Alexander II used harsh measures; strict censorship codes, secret police watched schools, etc.

Chapter 30 Section 1: Revolutions in Russia

Russia broke an agreement with Japan. Japan retaliated by attacking the Russians at Port Arthur, Manchuria, in February 1904. News of repeated Russian losses sparked unrest at home and led to a revolt in the midst of the war. Bloody Sunday: The Revolution of 1905 where protesters over better working conditions were killed by the Czar's military.

WH - Chapter 30.1 - Revolution & Nationalism - Section 1

...

Revolution." Following Lenin's death in 1924, the government placed his tomb in Red Square in Moscow. His preserved body, encased in a bulletproof, glass-topped coffin, is still on display. Many Russians today, though, favor moving Lenin's corpse away from public view. RESEARCH LINKS
For more on V. I. Lenin, go to classzone.com 868 Chapter 30

Revolutions in Russia

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Chapter 30, Section 1. 2. Introduction
Introduction
The Russian Revolution was like a firecracker with a very long fuse. The explosion came in 1917, yet the fuse had been burning for nearly a century. The cruel, oppressive rule of most 19th-century czars caused widespread social unrest for decades.

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Revolutions in Russia
Long-term social unrest in Russia explodes in revolution ...

Chapter 30

Section 1
chapter 30 World History. man who imposed strict censorship codes, had secret police and sent prisoners to Siberia, and targeted Jews for persecution. man who was the major leader of the Bolsheviks, waited in Europe until he could return to Russia safely, was snuck back in to Petrograd to fuel revolution.

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Revolutions in Russia
Chapter 30, Section 1
2. Introduction
The Russian Revolution was like a firecracker with a very long fuse. The explosion came in 1917, yet the fuse had been burning for nearly a century.

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Revolution and Nationalism,

World History Chapter 30 Section 1 Vocabulary □□proletariat In Marxist theory, the group of workers who would overthrow the czar and come to rule Russia. Bolsheviks A group of revolutionary Russian

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