Useful Info #8
From World War Through Civil War

People, Institutions, Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;ministerial leapfrog&quot;</th>
<th>Empress Alexandra</th>
<th>Grigorii Rasputin</th>
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<tr>
<td>internationalism</td>
<td>defencism</td>
<td>Defeatism</td>
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<tr>
<td>February Revolution</td>
<td>Provisional Gov't</td>
<td>Dual Power</td>
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<td>Petrograd Soviet</td>
<td>April Theses</td>
<td>&quot;July Days&quot;</td>
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<td>Military Revolutionary Committee</td>
<td>V. I. Lenin (1870-1924)</td>
<td>Pavel Miliukov (1859-1943)</td>
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<td>2nd All-Russian Congress of Soviets</td>
<td>Alexander Kerensky (1881-1970)</td>
<td>Prince G. E. L'vov</td>
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<td>Lev Trotsky (1879-1940)</td>
<td>General L. Kornilov (1870-1918)</td>
<td>Iulii Martov (1873-1923)</td>
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<td>Constituent Assembly</td>
<td>Reds</td>
<td>Whites</td>
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Russia's (Major) Allies in WWI
Serbia, Britain & France (1914)
Italy (1915), Romania (1916)
US (1917) [+ many others]

Russia's Opponents in the War
Germany, Austria-Hungary (1914)
Ottoman Empire (1914)
Bulgaria (1915)

Some Curious Statistics:
% of male population of working age in army:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of Male Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>37%</td>
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Of the 15 million men who served in army:

2.4 million taken prisoner
2.8 million wounded or sick
1.8 million killed

Important War-time Events (thru early 1917)

1914
- Serious losses to Germans at Tannenberg & Masurian Lakes (East Prussia)
- Substantial gains against Austrian forces in Galicia
- Establishment of Zemstvo Union for coordination of war effort

1915
- Austro-German counteroffensive drives Russians out of Galicia, Poland, Lithuania
- Establishment of War Industries Committees
- Emergence of "Progressive Bloc" (liberal opposition to government)
- Nicholas II takes personal command, leaves government to Empress, Rasputin, et al.

1916
- Brusilov offensive regains part of Austrian Galicia
- Rumania joins allies (but is quickly overrun by Austro-German forces)
- Food crisis worsens considerably
- Rasputin murdered by members of elite inner circle

1917
- Demonstrations on Int'l Women's Day leads to February Revolution
- Nicholas II abdicates in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Mikhail
- Mikhail refuses throne, transfers power to provisional committee of Duma
- End of Romanov dynasty (1613-1917)
Significant moments, 1917 – 1921

1917
23 Feb  International Women's Day: Demonstrations against Tsarist regime
27 Feb  Formation of Provisional Government & Petrograd Soviet
2 March  Nicholas II abdicates on behalf of self & son
3 April  Lenin returns to Petrograd from Switzerland, delivers "April Theses"
16 June  First All-Russian Congress of Soviets Convenes
18 June  Kerensky launches military offensive against Germany (a disaster)
3-5 July  "July Days": unsuccessful Bolshevik demonstrations
24-31 Aug  Attempted revolt by General Lavr Kornilov
25 Oct  October Revolution establishes "Soviet Power"
26 Oct  Convening of Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets
late Nov  Formation of "left coalition" Soviet gov't: Bolsheviks + Left SRs
        Elections to Constituent Assembly
2 Dec  Soviet Russia signs armistice with Germany

1918
18 Jan  Constituent Assembly meets, but is disbanded by Bolsheviks
3 March  Soviet government signs Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Central Powers
        Bolsheviks adopt the name "Communists"
        Left SRs resign from Soviet Gov't (Sovnarkom)
        Government moves from Petrograd to Moscow
May  Beginning of hostilities between Soviets & Czechoslovaks in Siberia
June  Bolsheviks expel Mensheviks & Right SRs from VTsIK
      SR government established in Samara
      White government established in Omsk (Siberia)
July  SR uprisings against Bolshevik rule
      Outbreak of full Civil War
      Bolsheviks execute Nicholas II & family in Ekaterinburg
      First Constitution of RSFSR is adopted
Aug  Military food brigades begin confiscating peasants' grain
      Anti-Bolsheviks capture Kazan (furthest point of advance)
Sept  Soviet Gov't launches systematic terror against its enemies
Nov  WWI ends; Soviet gov't annuls Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

1920
April  Polish army invades Ukraine, beginning Russo-Polish War

1921
Feb  End of Civil War
March  Communist party passes resolution against organized factions within party
      Introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP)
summer  Famine begins in much of Russia, especially the Volga region
Institutions with Phunny Names:
Sovnarkom: Council of People's Commissars (Sovet Narodnykh Komissarov), the first Soviet government
VTsIK: All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets (Vserossiiskii Tsentral'nyi Ispolnitel'nyi Komitet)
Sovnarkhoz: Supreme Council of National Economy (Verkhovnii Soviet Narodnogo Khoziaistva)
"Cheka": Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counterrevolution and Sabotage (Chrezvychainyi Komitet), predecessor of the NKVD and KGB (political police)

* All dates before January 1918 are by the old Julian calendar; dates after beginning of 1918 are by Gregorian calendar (i.e., the calendar that the western world uses today).