

The russian revolution

[History](#), [Revolution](#)



The Russian Revolution One aspect of significant importance in the study of the Russian Revolution is that the series of revolutions worked to undermine Russia by disintegrating its armies, mutinies, and creating food shortages (569). For the success of the revolutions, the common people were the determining factors; therefore, it was critical for both the Petrograd soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Disputes and the provincial government, which were the new emerging agencies to work closely with the common people as they were the determinants of who takes the power. Based on such a perspective, the provincial government initially enjoyed massive public support but the failure to work on the land reforms, the people's greatest popular demand, and their reign diminished as workers and peasants believed only the soviets would provide solutions to their problems (570).

The Russian Revolution has significant impact on the people and the region. There was significant physical damage in addition to the numerous deaths that resulted from the revolution. For the survivors, post trauma stress disorder remains eminent up to date. The end of the war coincided with the rise of a deadly influenza pandemic, which spread majorly because of the wartime traffic in both land and sea. Under the leadership of Bolshevik and the support of the common people, the soviets attacked the provincial government leading to the cease of the war as the Americans made an intervention into the war. Other than the American intervention after the end of the war, appropriate measures were put in place in ensuring that any recurrence was not possible.

Considering the occurrences of the Russian Revolution, it is evidently clear that the revolution fits the model of political revolutions. First, most political

revolutions involve different emerging forces that scramble for power control. In the current state, Petrograd soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Disputes and the provincial government are emerging forces. Additionally, like in most political revolutions, there is the signing of the treaty as a means of cease-fire. The same happens in the Russian Revolution as America's intervention results in the cease-fire.