

# The provisional government and came up with

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The Russian RevolutionThe revolution tookplace in 1917, and involved the October Revolution as well as the FebruaryRevolution. The two main causes of this revolution was due to the collapse ofthe empire under Tsar Nicholas II command and the rise of Marxian socialismunder Lenin and his Bolsheviks. The February revolution was the first one that ledto a number of events in Russia, including overthrowing the imperial government.

Tsar Nicholas II wasremoved from power, which was broughtabout by the series of increased violent acts and riots at Petrograd, a popular town in Russia. Tsar was not in thecapital when this happened (McMeekin, 2017). Thisparticular revolution was a popular uprising, but it did not meet theexpectations of many Russians because the event was limited to Petrograd cityonly. Majority of those who assumed governance in the provisional governmentand the Petrograd Soviet after the February Revolution considered rules thatwere partially democratic (Swain, 2017). The October revolution was the second one and was also referred to as the BolshevikRevolution because they were in power. It overturned the interim provisionalgovernment and came up with the Soviet Union (Slezkine, 2017).

It was a deliberate event that was fueled by a small group of people. Theleaders of the coup were known as Bolsheviks and had oganized their coup in a period of six months. People in Russia viewedthem as an extremist group and did not give them the support they expected whenthey began to put in serious efforts in April 1917 (Brenton, 2016). Bolsheviks had gained popularity by October 1917.

They had the support of people in Petrograd as well as other urban centers in Russia. The Bolsheviks noticed that they could lose governance in a system that was based on an election if they failed to share power with other parties. They decided to act fast and abandoned the democratic process in January 1918 (Rappaport, 2017). They later declared themselves the representatives of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Just after the declaration, the Russian Civil War broke. This happened in the summer of the year and lasted until 1920 (Colley, 2012). The Russian Revolution of 1917 was led by the events of World War I. Russia had performed poorly in the Great War.

The first World War also brought about a lot of stress to the Russian society and economy. The Russians were unhappy with the regime and decided to rebel (Smele, 2006). The economic issues greatly geared the revolution because there was a big gap between the rich and the poor in the country, and the poor were the majority type of people in Russia. The poor people became even poorer because of World War I. They were tired of being used to fund the war instead of funding their country. This resulted in the food shortage in Russia, which this angered the poor. They felt that the regime did not care about them anymore. The military also rebelled after they were ordered by Tsar to fire into the crowd of their people (Mieville, 2017).

Vladimir Lenin was an important figure in the history of Russia. He had gone into exile for some years and returned to his country later on. His return was a great relief to the citizens of the country because he was the man behind the revolution. He knew that Russians were suffering and saw the need of

fighting for them. He took over the governance of Russia when the revolution process became successful. Vladimir Lenin later became the dictator of the first Marxist state in the world. He was a powerful man and many countries respected him for that. Among the work he did when he was in power include making peace with Germany (D'Agostino, 2011).

His government also worked hard towards nationalizing industry and distributing land to its people. Lenin made sure that all Russians were given a priority in Russia and they enjoyed living in their country. He is the father of the patriotism that we see in Russia today. He taught citizens how to love and put their country first before anything else. Vladimir Lenin succumbed to death in 1924 and many countries celebrated him for who he was.

Conclusion It took a civil war for Lenin and the Bolsheviks to attain their authoritarian power.

Their state was established as a USSR. The revolution enabled other countries to respect and fear Russia, unlike before. The civil war gave Russians their freedom, enabling them to settle down and focus on building their nation that had been destroyed by poor governance. The current relationship between Russia and other countries has improved. They have become a powerful country that provides aid to many second and third world countries in the world today. They also have the most powerful military in the world.

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