

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒

Question 4 ☒

Question 5 ☒

Question 6 ☒

It can be argued that the position of Tsar Nicholas II was seriously threatened during the 1905 revolution as this now meant that the people of Russia now questioned if the Tsar would actually look after them after Bloody Sunday. However, it can also be said that Nicholas position was actually strengthened because of the fundamental laws which were put in place.

During the 1905 revolution the position of the Tsar was threatened because many Russian citizens now didn't trust the Tsar. This is because on January 9th 1905 bloody Sunday occurred and at



the winter palace many of the protestors, who were there peacefully, were shot on orders in which the citizens believed to be the Tsars. This belief then triggered many small, unco-ordinated riots across Russia. Although Bloody Sunday caused citizens to have a dislike towards the tsar, which led to riots, it never actually threatened the Tsars position as the riots were put down quickly due to the Tsar still having support from the army.

Instead the revolution allowed the tsar to strengthen his power through both Wittes October manifesto and the fundamental law which followed.

The October manifesto did two things: Calmed the unrest, but ensure all power was with the tsar. The manifesto



was to allow a duma to be set up, where ideas were to be put forward but the tsar would overlook all decisions and nothing was to happen without the Tsars permission. Therefore showing that the Revolution allowed the Tsars position strengthened as, like seen in the manifesto, it allowed Nicholas to clamp down onto his power rather than seriously threaten it.

This is also seen within the Fundamental laws which followed the Manifesto. The Fundamental laws were put in place to reinforce the idea that the tsars position was one of absolute power and authority. This can be seen when concerning the duma as the fundamental ~~but~~ also because the "revolution" wasn't organised it means



that the army had no issue in putting down the riots as it was more of a domino affect meaning as one riot stopped another began.

law states that the duma can have some responsibility but the Tsars power over the duma still exists meaning nothing can be passed without Nicholas permission.

Here showing once again that that the 1905 revolution was not a serious threat towards Nicholas position but it in fact allowed Nicholas power to be "stamped" more firmly over Russia.

Overall, it is not accurate to say that the position of Tsar Nicholas II was in serious threat during the 1905 revolution. This is because although it meant that Russian citizens now



questioned Nicholas, it never threatened his position as the riots were put down quickly with use of the army. In fact the revolution strengthened his position as both the October Manifesto and the Fundamental Laws ensured that everyone was aware that the Tsar ~~power~~ had the final say in everything, which therefore doesn't show a serious threat to Nicholas' position but it shows an increased secured position.

