

The Bolshevik Revolution

1. Introduction.....	2
2. The Key Players.....	3
3. The Rise of the Bolsheviks.....	4
4. The Split: Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.....	7
5. The 1905 Revolution.....	8
6. The Revolution of 1917 & Execution of Tsar Nicholas II & the Romanov Family.....	9
7. The Aftermath of the Revolution.....	16
8. Conclusion & Comparison to Modern America.....	17
8. Sources.....	21



✚ Introduction:

The Russian Tsar's Empire, in the late 19th century, was on the verge of collapse after the nation's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War. Its people were weary of the ruling by the Tsar. Which resulted in Judeo-Bolshevik leaders taking charge and speaking in the public square, their message and movement began gaining traction from those not willing to follow the ruling of the Tsar. The winds of change were blowing, and a fire was kindled in the belly of the majority of the working class.

The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) was formed in 1898 as a way to unite Jewish revolutionary organizations into one party. However, ideological differences led to a split in the RSDLP at its second congress in 1903, with the Bolsheviks ("majority") and Mensheviks ("minority") factions emerging. The 1905 Revolution was a widespread uprising against the Tsar's monarchy that ultimately failed but served as a harbinger of things to come. The February Revolution of 1917 saw the overthrow of the Tsar and the establishment of a provisional Bolshevik government.

As the country plunged into further turmoil, the Bolsheviks, led by Bolshevik Communist Vladimir Lenin, seized power in the October Revolution of 1917. The aftermath of the revolution saw the formation of the Soviet Union and the rise of the Bolsheviks to power, with the RSDLP eventually becoming the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The historical accuracy of these events is well documented, with numerous sources detailing the key players and events that shaped the course of the Bolshevik Revolution. The RSDLP played a pivotal role in the revolution, with its various factions representing Judeo-Bolshevik ideologies and approaches to achieving their goals.

The Bolshevik Revolution and the formation of the RSDLP are essential chapters in the history of Russia and the world, with their impact still felt today. The rise of the Soviet Union and the spread of communism can be traced back to these events, and their importance in shaping the course of the 20th century cannot be overstated.

In summation, a comprehensive exploration of the Bolshevik Revolution necessitates an in-depth examination of the historical events that defined this critical juncture in history. By adhering to the principles of accuracy and meticulous research, we aspire to elucidate the intricate dynamics that characterized this transformative period. In doing so, we not only pay homage to the past but also enhance our comprehension of the enduring forces that continue to influence the course of our world.

✚ The Key Players

The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was a defining moment in world history in my eyes, and several prominent figures played crucial roles in its unfolding. Vladimir Lenin, the known Communist leader of the Bolshevik party, was the driving force behind the revolution, he provided tenacious leadership and was a very outspoken mouthpiece to his movement. His close friend and journalist, Julius Martov, stood by him throughout his rise to power. Also supporting his efforts was Lev Davidovich Bronstein, better known as Leon Trotsky. Another gifted orator who also was a military strategist. Trotsky played an instrumental role in organizing the Red Army and played a key role in the civil war that followed the revolution.

These individuals, along with others, laid the foundation for the Bolshevik movement and set the course for the eventual transformation of Russia. The Revolution of 1917 began with the overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II in February, marking the end of centuries of feudal rule and the beginning of a new era. The October Revolution, led by Lenin, saw the Bolsheviks seize power and establish the Soviet Union.

Key figures such as Joseph Stalin, Alexander Kerensky, and Fanya Kaplan played significant roles in the final shaping of the revolution. Stalin, a prominent member of the Bolshevik Party, was instrumental in rallying the troops and ensuring the party's strength. Kerensky, a Bolshevik socialist who briefly led the Russian Provisional Government after the February Revolution, attempted to maintain neutrality and keep the peace. However, his influence on the Bolsheviks was limited as he played more of an assisting role to Trotsky. Kaplan, a member of the Socialist Revolutionaries, attempted to assassinate Lenin in 1918. While her actions had an indirect impact on the rise of the Bolsheviks, they ultimately led to increased support for the party and helped to solidify their power. All of these men despised the monarchy ruling by Tsar Nicholas II, and their whole goal was to overthrow his reign over Russia, and implement Judeo-Bolshevik policies. Nicholas II was a faithful man, he followed the Eastern Orthodox Church within Russia, and often took guidance from the church in his policy making and action taking amongst the Russian people.

The rise of the Bolsheviks and the events of 1917 had far-reaching consequences, not only for Russia but for the world as a whole. The revolution marked the beginning of a new era of global politics and brought about significant changes in the political, social, and economic landscape of Russia.

✚ The Rise of the Bolsheviks

1st Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party

The St. Petersburg League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class and the General Jewish Labour Bund were two Jewish influential organizations that rallied for Jewish workers, they laid the ground works for the Bolsheviks, and played a big role in Bolshevik history. The League of Struggle, founded in 1895, was led by the renowned Communist-Marxist Vladimir Lenin, Julius Martov was also among its leaders and was side by side with Lenin and helped lay the foundation of the League, He was also a known Jewish politician and future founder of Menshevism, while the Jewish Labour Bund, a Jewish socialist party, was led by Vladimir Medem.

The League of Struggle aimed to unite and organize the Jewish working class in Russia, improving their living and working conditions and empowering them to fight for their rights. Martov, born to a middle-class Jewish family in Constantinople, embraced Marxism following the Russian famine of 1891–1892. He was expelled from Saint Petersburg Imperial University and exiled to Vilna, where he devoted his time to working with Jewish workers.

Vladimir Medem, another prominent Jewish politician and ideologue of the Jewish Labour Bund, was instrumental in shaping the Labour Bund's politics and ideology. Committed to the cultural and national rights of Jews in Eastern Europe, Medem was also known for establishing the Medem Library in Paris, the largest European Yiddish institution. He advocated for the importance of the Yiddish language and encouraged its use among Jewish Russians.

One year after establishing the Jewish Labour Bund, Medem met Markov and Lenin, and began funding the beginning stages of the Social Democratic Labour Organization (RSDLP), after fundeding the Social Democratic Labour Party, the Jewish Labour Bund began pushing propaganda from it's base in or around the Kiev (Kyiv) area, using the Rabochaya Gazeta (Workers' Newspaper). This illegal newspaper in modern-day Ukraine disseminated socialist propaganda to French and Yiddish-speaking citizens.

In 1898, representatives from the Jewish Labour Bund and Socialist Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) convened in Minsk (now in Belarus) for six sessions. The venue was a house belonging to Rumyantsev, a railway worker. A cover story was fabricated to conceal their true purpose, they acted as if they were celebrating Rumyantsev's late wife's life. A stove was kept burning in the next room to burn secret papers if necessary.

Nine delegates attended the meeting: five from the Jewish Labour Bund, four from the League of Struggle, and others representing social democrats from Moscow and Yekaterinoslav.

The Congress focused on merging all social democratic groups into one party and selecting a party name. A Central Committee of three was elected: Stepan Radchenko, Boris Eidelman, and Arkadi Kremer. Peter Struve drafted the Manifesto of the new party at Radchenko's request. Unfortunately, the first Congress failed to unite the Russian Social Democracy, leading to a period of internal schisms and dissension. A wave of police repression followed, preventing the party from functioning as a cohesive body for a few months.

In the time after, Lenin was able to establish Iskra. It was another Jewish owned illegal newspaper of propaganda, the staff was full of Jewish leaders and wrote under aliases to confuse the Russian police. Iskra was published in exile and then smuggled into Russia. It was managed by Lenin and his close ally Julius Martov.

Lenin released "What Is To Be Done?" in 1902. outlining his view of the party's proper task and methodology: to form "the vanguard of the proletariat". He advocated a disciplined, centralized party of committed activists who would fuse the underground struggle for political freedom with the class struggle of the proletariat. After more time had passed in Russia and tensions between the rising Bolsheviks and the Tsar's Monarchy, the Bolsheviks knew they needed to become stronger than they already were, so they once again wanted to have a congressional meeting between representatives and try to agree on common ground.

2nd Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party

The Congress, held between July 30 and August 23, 1903, initially convened in Brussels, Belgium, and later concluded in London. The group faced pressure from the Belgian police and the Russian Embassy in Belgium, eventually forcing them to leave the country. The Organising Committee for the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) was initially elected at the Bialystok conference in March of 1902, but soon after, most of its members were arrested. So a new Organising Committee was formed at a conference in Pskov in November of 1902, following Lenin's suggestion. The Iskra-ists held a majority on this committee.

Under Lenin's guidance, the organizing committee meticulously prepared for the second congress. Draft regulations for the Congress were adopted in February 1903 at an Orel plenary session. The committee members subsequently visited local party organizations to assist in their work and discuss the draft regulations. After the local committee's input, the organizing committee finalized the regulations and approved a list of local organizations entitled to representation at the Congress. The organizing committee also prepared a detailed report on its activities for the Congress.

The Congress had 37 sessions and 51 delegates, with 33 supporting the Jewish-led Iskra, 5 backing the Jewish Labour Bund, and 2 economists (Marxists focused on economic demands rather than political ones). Six delegates remained neutral. During the fifteenth session, the delegates voted in favor of a dictatorship of the proletariat, which was incorporated into the party program. A significant disagreement arose during the 22nd session, where Lenin and Martov differed on the wording of the first party rule defining membership. Lenin proposed that a party member should be someone who "recognizes the party's program and supports it by material means and by personal participation in one of the party organizations." Martov's wording was slightly different: "regular personal association under the direction of one of the party organizations." The dispute centered on whether the party should have a loose membership or consist of professional revolutionaries. Georgi Plekhanov, the founder of Russian Marxism, supported Lenin.

Leon Trotsky, the future leader of the Petrograd Soviet Union, backed Martov. The congress voted 28–23 in favor of Martov, but his support included the 7 Bundists and Economists, who later left. This left Lenin's faction in the majority, leading him to call his group the Bolsheviks or majoritarians. In turn, Martov accepted the term Mensheviks, or minoritarians, for his faction. The Congress was evenly split between the two factions, with neither Lenin's supporters nor Martov's supporters holding a firm majority throughout the event. However, the terms "Bolsheviks" and "Mensheviks" originated from the fact that Lenin's supporters narrowly defeated Martov's supporters on the question of party membership. The split at the 2nd Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) was not just a disagreement over party membership and newspaper editors. It was a fundamental division over the strategy and tactics of the Bolshevik Revolution, which would shape the course of the Russian world for decades to come.

✚ **The Split: Bolsheviks and Mensheviks**

The second conference of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) that was held in Brussels and London, is where the party faced a split into two factions: the Bolsheviks ("majority") and the Mensheviks ("minority"). This division was centered around two key issues. The two factions had different views on who should be considered a member of the party. Lenin advocated for a more exclusive membership, with members being required to actively participate in one of the party's organizations. Martov, on the other hand, argued for a more inclusive membership, allowing sympathizers and supporters to be considered members as well.

The role of the proletariat in the revolution was another point of contention. The Bolsheviks believed that the proletariat should lead the revolution, with a strong emphasis on the need for a professional revolutionary vanguard. The Mensheviks, however, believed that the proletariat should collaborate with the liberal bourgeoisie in order to achieve their goals.

The split within the Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) in 1903 had significant effects on the Russian political landscape leading up to the 1917 Revolution. The division between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks became increasingly pronounced as the two factions developed different strategies and ideologies.

The Bolsheviks advocated for a tightly organized, disciplined party of professional revolutionaries who would lead the working class in a revolution against the Tsarist regime. On the other hand, the Mensheviks supported a more democratic and decentralized party structure, which would allow for broader participation of the working class in the revolutionary process.

The split also led to the formation of separate organizations, publications, and political strategies. The two factions competed for influence within the trade unions, the Soviets (workers' councils), and the Russian parliament (Duma). The Bolsheviks' focus on a disciplined, centralized party structure enabled them to gain a strong following among the working class and the military, which ultimately played a crucial role in their success in the 1917 Revolution.

✚ The 1905 Revolution

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1905, also known as the Russian Revolution of 1905, was a significant event in Russian history. It was a period of widespread political and social unrest, marked by numerous strikes, peasant uprisings, and military mutinies. The revolution was ignited by a combination of factors, including the nation's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War, mounting discontent among the peasantry and the working class, and the Monarchy rule of the Russian Tsar, Nicholas II. During this time, the Bolsheviks, the radical socialist party led by Vladimir Lenin, began to rise in prominence. They were the driving force in the 1905 Revolution, advocating for the overthrow of the Tsar and the establishment of a socialist government. They led speeches on the square, speaking out to the estimated 2.7 million men on strike. Although their role in the revolution was not dominant, the events of 1905 laid the groundwork for the eventual success of the Bolsheviks in the 1917 revolution.

On October 30, 1905, Tsar Nicholas II issued the October Manifesto in response to the Russian Revolution of 1905. The manifesto promised civil liberties, a representative, an elected legislative body (the State Duma), and a commitment to the rule of law. The October Manifesto was an attempt to quell the unrest and prevent further revolution by offering political reforms. Following the issuance of the October Manifesto, the Russian Constitution of 1906, also known as the Fundamental Laws, was adopted on May 6, 1906. This constitution established the State Duma as the lower house of the Russian parliament and outlined the rights and responsibilities of the Russian government, including the relationship between the Tsar and the Duma, the first elected parliament in the country's history. However, the Tsar still retained significant power, and the Bolsheviks felt that many of the revolution's goals were not achieved. In June 1907, the Second State Duma, which was even more radical than the first, was dissolved by the Tsar. This event marked a significant turning point in the political landscape of the Russian Empire. The dissolution of the Second State Duma was a result of the growing tensions between the Tsar and the increasingly radical political factions within the Duma siding with the Bolsheviks. The Tsar, fearing a further escalation of revolutionary sentiment, decided to dissolve the Duma and replace it with a more conservative body. This decision ultimately led to further unrest and contributed to the eventual collapse of the Russian Empire. The 1905 Revolution is often seen as a precursor to the 1917 Revolution, which would eventually lead to the downfall of the Russian monarchy and the establishment of the Soviet Union.

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1905 left the country in a state of unrest, with the people demanding more rights and a better quality of life. The situation was further exacerbated by Russia's entry into World War I in 1914. The country faced military failures, food shortages, and economic instability, which were only compounded by the Tsar's decision to take personal command of the army, which led to more frustration from the people, as they felt he wasn't carrying for the nation, but rather fighting the wars of the world. The imperial family's reliance on the mystic Rasputin, who held no official position within the Eastern Orthodox Church but learned most of his teachings through it. The Bolsheviks felt he meddled with the government, which only served to worsen the situation. As the years passed, the Russian people grew increasingly disillusioned with the government's inability to manage the crisis. Known Soviet leader Ioseb Besarionis dze Jughashvili before changing his name to Joseph Stalin in 1912 was actually imprisoned for his activities within the Bolshevik Revolution and was released from prison in 1910. The tension reached a boiling point in 1917, when the people, fed up with the Tsar's incompetence, the economic turmoil, and the never-ending war, decided to take matters into their own hands and start the February Revolution.

✚ **The Revolution of 1917 & Execution of Tsar Nicholas II & the Romanov Family**

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was a monumental event in world history that drastically altered the course of the 20th century. The revolution was the culmination of years of social unrest, political turmoil, and economic instability within the Russian Empire. The event is often divided into two distinct phases: the February Revolution and the October Revolution.

The February Revolution was primarily driven by the Bolsheviks and the discontent of the Russian people, who were suffering from the hardships of World War I, food shortages, and a general lack of trust in the government. On March 8, 1917, thousands of women in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg) took to the streets to protest against food shortages, high prices, and the ongoing war. This demonstration, which was initially organized by Jewish women, textile workers, quickly gained momentum and turned into a massive strike that brought the city to a standstill.

The women were joined by other workers, and by the end of the day, over 100,000 people were participating in the demonstrations. The protests continued over the next few days, with more and more people joining in. The authorities were unable to control the situation, and on March 15, Tsar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate.

This paved the way for the establishment of the Provisional Government, which was led by Alexander Kerensky. In the aftermath of the Tsar's abdication, a provisional government was formed, and a series of reforms were introduced to address the grievances of the people. Kerensky played a main role in the formation of that provisional government. He was appointed as the Minister of Justice and later became the Minister of War and Navy. In July 1917, he became the prime minister of the Provisional Government. One of the main challenges was the growing influence of the Bolsheviks under Lenin's leadership. Lenin was a strong advocate for the immediate transfer of power to the Soviet Union and the establishment of a socialist government. This was in direct opposition to Kerensky's position, as he wanted to continue Russia's participation in World War I and maintain a more moderate approach to the revolution.

Kerensky's leadership was marked by his commitment to continuing Russia's participation in World War I, which was not a popular decision among the people and, of course, against the wishes of the Bolsheviks. Lenin also criticized Kerensky for his inability to address the social and economic issues plaguing the country. Lenin's slogan "Peace, Land, and Bread" resonated with the people, who were tired of the war and facing food shortages. This led to tensions increasing over the months, and Lenin was becoming more vocal against Kerensky.

Vladimir Lenin's newspaper, Pravda, played a significant role in the Russian Revolution of 1917 by disseminating propaganda and rallying support for the Bolshevik cause. The paper was founded in 1912 and became a powerful tool for Lenin to spread his ideas and influence the masses. During the February Revolution, Pravda criticized the Provisional Government and called for the transfer of power to the Soviets. This helped to undermine the government's legitimacy and contributed to the growing support for the Bolsheviks. In April 1917, Lenin returned to Russia from exile with the help of the German government, which saw him as a potential ally in destabilizing the Russian state. Upon his arrival, he published his April Theses in Pravda, outlining his plans for a socialist revolution and calling for an immediate end to Russian participation in World War I. Throughout the summer of 1917, Pravda continued to promote Lenin's ideas and criticize the Provisional Government. In July, the paper was temporarily shut

down by the government after the failed July Day uprising. However, this only served to increase its popularity and further solidify support for the Bolsheviks.

The October Revolution, also known as the Bolshevik Revolution, was a pivotal event in Russian history that took place on October 25, 1917 (November 7, 1917, according to the Gregorian calendar). This event marked the seizure of power by the Bolshevik Party, led by Vladimir Lenin, from the Russian Provisional Government. The Provisional Government had been established after the February Revolution earlier that year, which saw the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II. However, the new government faced numerous challenges, including continuing Russia's involvement in World War I, which was highly unpopular among the people.

The Bolsheviks capitalized on the discontent and dissatisfaction with the Provisional Government. They promised "Peace, Land, and Bread" to the people, and their message resonated with the masses. On October 25, 1917, the Bolsheviks staged an armed insurrection in Petrograd, the capital of Russia at the time. The October Revolution was a relatively bloodless coup, with the Bolsheviks successfully overthrowing the Provisional Government and seizing power. The event marked the beginning of the Soviet Union and the establishment of a socialist government in Russia. After the October Revolution, the Bolsheviks signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918, which ended Russia's involvement in World War I.

In this time the Bolsheviks took Nicholas II and the rest of the Russian Imperial Romanov family captive.

On 22 March 1917, Tsar Nicholas II, deposed as a monarch and addressed by the sentries as "Nicholas Romanov", was reunited with his family at the Alexander Palace in Tsarskoye Selo. He was placed under house arrest with his family by the Provisional Government, and the family was surrounded by guards and confined to their quarters. In August 1917, after a failed attempt to send the Romanovs to the United Kingdom, where the ruling monarch was Nicholas and his wife Alexandra's mutual first cousin, King George V, Alexander Kerensky's provisional government evacuated the Romanovs to Tobolsk, Siberia, allegedly to protect them from the rising tide of revolution. Following the February Revolution in 1917, the Romanovs and their servants had been imprisoned in the Alexander Palace before being moved to Tobolsk, Siberia, in the aftermath of the October Revolution. They were next moved to a house in Yekaterinburg, near the Ural Mountains before their execution in July 1918.

Under the direction of Vasily Yakovlev in April 1918. Alexei, who had severe hemophilia, was too ill to accompany his parents and remained with his sisters Olga, Tatiana, and Anastasia, not leaving Tobolsk until May. The family was imprisoned with a few remaining retainers in Yekaterinburg's Ipatiev House, which was designated The House of Special Purpose.

The Ural Regional Soviet agreed in a meeting on June 29th that the entire Romanov family should be executed. Filipp Goloshchyokin arrived in Moscow as a representative of the Soviet on July 3rd with a message insisting on the Tsar's execution. Only 7 of the 23 members of the Central Executive Committee were in attendance, three of whom were Lenin, Sverdlov and Felix Dzerzhinsky. They agreed that the presidium of the Ural Regional Soviet under Beloborodov and Goloshchyokin should organize the practical details for the family's execution and decide the precise day on which it would take place when the military situation dictated it, contacting Moscow for final approval. The killing of the Tsar's wife and children was also discussed, but it was kept a state secret to avoid any political repercussions; German ambassador Wilhelm von Mirbach made repeated enquiries to the Bolsheviks concerning the family's well-being. Another diplomat, British consul Thomas Preston, who lived near the Ipatiev House, was often pressured by Pierre Gilliard, Sydney Gibbes and Prince Vasily Dolgorukov to help the Romanovs.

On July 14th, Yurovsky finalized his plans for the disposal site and how to destroy any evidence in the shortest amount of time as possible. He was in frequent contact with Peter Ermakov, who was in charge of the disposal squad and also claimed to know most of the countryside. Yurovsky wanted to gather the family in a small space, one where they wouldn't be able to leave. The basement room chosen for this purpose, had a barred window which was nailed shut to muffle any sound, this solidified the basement as the perfect spot for the execution.

Yurovsky's plan was to perform the quickest execution possible, of all 11 prisoners simultaneously. On July 16th, Yurovsky was informed by the Ural Soviets that Red Army contingents were retreating in all directions and the executions could not be delayed any longer. A coded telegram seeking final approval was sent by Goloshchyokin and Georgy Safarov at around 6 pm to Lenin in Moscow. At 8 pm, Yurovsky sent his chauffeur to acquire a truck for transporting the bodies, along with rolls of canvas to wrap them in. The intention was to park it close to the basement entrance, with its engine running, to mask the noise of gunshots. Yurovsky and Pavel Medvedev collected 14 handguns to use that night: two Browning pistols (one M1900 and one M1906), two Colt M1911 pistols, two

Mauser C96s, one Smith & Wesson, and seven Belgian-made Nagants. The Nagant operated on old black gunpowder which produced a good deal of smoke and fumes; smokeless powder was only just being phased in. Yurovsky assigned a victim for each killer of the Red Guard.

Later while the Romanovs were having dinner on July 16, 1918, Yurovsky entered the sitting room and informed the family that the chef was leaving to meet his uncle. Preventing the Romanovs of a final meal. Yurovsky felt no need to kill the chef, so he allowed him to be removed before the execution took place. Around midnight on July 17, 1918, Yurovsky ordered the Romanovs physician, Eugene Botkin, to awaken the sleeping family and ask them to put on their clothes, under the lie and pretext that the family would be moved to a safe location due to impending chaos in Yekaterinburg. The Romanovs were then ordered to move to the 20 ft x 16 ft basement room. Alexandra requested a chair because she was sick, and Nicholas requested a second for Alexei. Yurovsky's assistant Grigory Nikulin remarked to him that the *"heir wanted to die in a chair. Very well then, let him have one."* The prisoners were told to wait in the cellar room while the truck that would transport them was being brought to the House. A few minutes later, an execution squad of secret police was brought in and Yurovsky read aloud the order given to him by the Ural Executive Committee:

"Nikolai Alexandrovich, in view of the fact that your relatives are continuing their attack on Soviet Russia, the Ural Executive Committee has decided to execute you."

Nicholas, facing his family, turned and said *"What? What?"* Yurovsky quickly repeated the order and the weapons were raised. The Empress and Grand Duchess Olga, according to a guard's reminiscence, had tried to bless themselves, but failed amid the shooting. Yurovsky reportedly raised his Colt gun at Nicholas's torso and fired; Nicholas fell dead, pierced with at least three bullets in his upper chest. The intoxicated Peter Ermakov, the military commissar for Verkh-Isetsk, shot and killed Alexandra with a bullet wound to the head. He then shot at Tatiana, who ran for the double doors, hitting her in the thigh. The remaining executioners shot chaotically and over each other's shoulders until the room was so filled with smoke and dust that no one could see anything at all in the darkness nor hear any commands amid the noise. While waiting for the smoke to abate, the killers could hear moans and whimpers inside the room. As it cleared, it became evident that although several of the family's retainers had been killed, all of the Imperial children were alive and only Tatiana was injured. The noise of the guns had been heard by households all around, awakening many people. The executioners were ordered to use their bayonets, a technique

which proved ineffective and meant that the children had to be dispatched by still more gunshots, this time aimed more precisely at their heads. The Tsarevich was the first of the children to be executed. Yurovsky watched in glee as Nikulin spent an entire magazine from his Browning gun on Alexei, who was still seated transfixed in his chair; he also had jewels sewn into his undergarment and forage cap. The drunken Ermakov then shot and stabbed him, and when that failed, Yurovsky shoved him aside and killed the boy with a gunshot to the head. The last to die were Tatiana, Anastasia, and Maria (however, according to Yurovsky's note, Alexei, Olga, Tatiana and Anastasia who were the last to die), who were carrying a few pounds (over 1.3 kilograms) of diamonds sewn into their clothing, which had given them a degree of protection from the firing.

However, they were speared with bayonets as well. Olga sustained a gunshot wound to the head. Maria and Anastasia were said to have crouched up against a wall covering their heads with pillows in terror until they were shot in the head. Yurovsky killed Tatiana and Alexei. Tatiana died from a single shot to the back of her head. Alexei received two bullets to the head, right behind the ear. Anna Demidova, Alexandra's maid, survived the initial onslaught but was quickly stabbed to death against the back wall while trying to defend herself with a small pillow which she had carried that was filled with precious gems and jewels. While the bodies were being placed on stretchers, Anastasia cried out and covered her face with her arm. Ermakov grabbed Alexander Strekotin's rifle and bayoneted her in the chest, but when it failed to penetrate he pulled out his revolver and shot her in the head. The entire execution lasted about 20 minutes in total. The bodies of the Romanovs and their servants were then loaded onto a Fiat truck equipped with a 60 hp engine, with a cargo area measuring 6 ft × 10 ft. It's noted that Yurovsky became furious when he discovered that the drunken Ermakov had brought only one shovel for the burial. About 800 metres (1/2 mile) further on, near the next crossing, on the line serving the Verkh-Issetsk works, 25 men working for Ermakov were waiting with horses and light carts. These men were all intoxicated and they were outraged that the prisoners were not brought to them alive. They expected to be part of the lynch mob. A few of Ermakov's men pawed the female bodies for diamonds hidden in their undergarments, two of whom lifted up Alexandra's skirt and fingered her genitals. Yurovsky became furious again and ordered the men to lay out the bodies on the grass and undress them, they piled up the clothes and burned them. Once the bodies were "completely naked" they were dumped into a mineshaft and doused with sulphuric acid to disfigure them beyond recognition. Only then did Yurovsky discover that the pit was less than 3 meters (9.8 ft) deep and the muddy water below did not fully

submerge the corpses as he had expected. He unsuccessfully tried to collapse the mine with hand grenades, after which his men covered it with loose earth and branches. Yurovsky left three men to guard the site while he returned to Yekaterinburg with a bag filled with 8.2 kilograms (18 lb) of looted diamonds, to report back to Beloborodov and Goloshchyokin. It was decided that the pit was too shallow. So they loaded the bodies back into the Fiat truck and transported them towards Porosenkov Log (Piglet's Ravine). With the men exhausted, most refusing to obey orders and dawn approaching, Yurovsky decided to bury them under the road where the truck had stalled. They dug a grave that was 1.8 by 2.4 meters (6 ft × 8 ft) in size and barely 60 centimeters (2 ft) deep. Alexei Trupp's body was tossed in first, followed by the Tsar's and then the rest. Sulphuric acid was again used to dissolve the bodies, their faces smashed with rifle butts and covered with quicklime. Railroad ties were placed over the grave to disguise it, with the Fiat truck being driven back and forth over the ties to press them into the earth. The burial was completed at 6 am on July 19, 1918. Later, Yurovsky separated the Tsarevich Alexei and one of his sisters to be buried about 15 meters (50 ft) away, in an attempt to confuse anyone who might discover the mass grave with only nine bodies. Since the female body was badly disfigured, Yurovsky mistook her for Anna Demidova; in his report he wrote that he had actually wanted to destroy Alexandra's corpse. Alexei and his sister were burned in a bonfire and their remaining charred bones were thoroughly smashed with spades and tossed into a smaller pit. 44 partial bone fragments from both corpses were even found in August of 2007.

After the execution of the Tsar, the Bolsheviks nationalized industries, implemented agrarian reforms, and introduced a planned economy. These changes had a significant impact on the course of Russian history and the global political landscape. One of the most renowned battles during this period was the storming of the Winter Palace, where the Bolsheviks seized power from the Provisional Government. This event was a dramatic turning point, akin to a cinematic climax, as the Red Guards and workers' militias confronted the palace's defenders. Ultimately, the palace fell, and the Bolsheviks emerged triumphant. Another significant event was the Battle of Pulkovo Heights, where the Bolsheviks faced off against the army of the Provisional Government. This confrontation was a strategic chess match between two resolute adversaries, with each side trying to outmaneuver the other. The Bolsheviks eventually claimed victory due to their superior tactics and unwavering resolve.

✚ The Aftermath of the Revolution

After the Execution of the Tsar and the October Revolution, Russia was in a tumultuous period marked by significant social, political, and economic changes. The Judeo-Bolshevik government, led by Vladimir Lenin, sought to implement socialist policies and transform the country into a communist state.

One of the most immediate consequences of the revolution was the withdrawal of Russia from World War I. The Bolsheviks signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918, which ceded large amounts of territory to the Central Powers. The Russian Civil War (1917–1922) broke out shortly after the October Revolution, as various factions, including monarchists, liberals, and non-Bolshevik socialists, opposed the new government. The Red Army, led by Leon Trotsky, ultimately emerged victorious, but the war resulted in millions of deaths and widespread destruction. During the civil war, the Bolsheviks implemented a series of radical economic policies, including the nationalization of industry, the seizure of private property, and the introduction of a planned economy. These measures aimed to create a socialist society but also led to economic chaos and widespread famine. The Bolsheviks also sought to consolidate their power through political repression. In 1918, the government established the Cheka, a secret police force responsible for suppressing opposition and enforcing the party's policies. The Cheka was notorious for its use of terror and violence, and its actions contributed to the creation of a climate of fear in the country.

Lenin passed away on January 21, 1924, at the age of 53, due to a series of strokes. The first stroke occurred in May 1922, and he suffered two more in December of that year. These strokes progressively robbed him of his faculties, ultimately leading to his death.

Some sources suggest that the cause of death might have been a sexually transmitted disease, such as syphilis, which was not uncommon in those times. Lenin's death was a significant event in Russian history, and his legacy continues to be a topic of discussion and debate.

After Lenin's death in 1924, a power struggle ensued within the Communist Party, with various factions vying for control. Eventually, Joseph Stalin emerged as the new leader of the Soviet Union. Stalin had been a close associate of Lenin and was able to consolidate his power through a series of political maneuvers and purges.

✚ Conclusion & Comparison to Modern America

In conclusion, the rise of the Bolsheviks and their eventual seizure of power in the 1917 Revolution was a pivotal moment in Russian and world history. The split between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, which occurred in 1903, laid the foundation for the ideological and strategic differences that would define the two factions in the years to come. Also leading to the creation of many political denominations within Russia. The 1905 Revolution, while ultimately unsuccessful in overthrowing the Tsarist regime, provided experience for the revolutionaries, particularly the Bolsheviks.

The Revolution of 1917, which occurred in two distinct phases—the February Revolution and the October Revolution—saw the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, seize power from the Provisional Government, and the killing of the Tsar. The aftermath of the revolution was marked by significant social, political, and economic changes as the Bolsheviks sought to implement their vision of a socialist state. The Russian Civil War, which followed the revolution, saw the Bolsheviks emerge victorious, but at a great cost in terms of lives and destruction.

The legacy of the 1917 Revolution and the role of the Judeo-Bolsheviks in shaping the course of Russian history remain topics of debate and discussion. The events of this period had a profound impact on the world and continue to be studied and analyzed by historians and scholars. The rise of these Bolsheviks laid the foundation for the ideological and strategic differences that would define the two factions in the years to come.

In my opinion, you can compare the modern day Republicans and Democrats to the Bolshevik and Menshevik parties. You can verify this by looking into both sides of the aisle and seeing how many politicians get a large funding or funding at all from AIPAC (American Israel Public Affairs Committee).

The U.S Government launders money through the Federal Reserve Bank (printing money out of thin air), and gives foreign aid to the State of Israel. \$3.8 Billion every year for the last 10 years to be exact, but have been giving aid every year consistently since 1968. After a 6 day war in 1967, where the Israeli army even attacked the U.S.S Liberty on June 8th, leaving 34 American Naval officers dead, and wounding 171 others. All to gain land for the State of Israel, and the betterment of Judaism and Judeo-Christian ideals.

Now the State of Israel built their Iron Dome with U.S funding in 2011, but has recently been using their \$3.8 Billion a year funding and sending millions back to Jewish supporting politicians like Brad Schneider (D) from Illinois, and Marco Rubio (R) from Florida, to vote for policies that benefit the Jewish lobby.

This happens on both sides, Democrat and Republican. So to me, this is a national issue within the United States of America. Leaving all Americans the option to choose either America First or Israel First, it's truly that simple. Follow the money, and follow the politics and the numbers just don't lie.

Is this what John F. Kennedy was talking about, in the secret society speech? Was he talking about the Jewish Lobby, trying to undermine the American Political spectrum with its own ideology? JFK stated clearly:

“The very word "secrecy" is repugnant in a free and open society; and we are as a people inherently and historically opposed to secret societies, to secret oaths and to secret proceedings. We decided long ago that the dangers of excessive and unwarranted concealment of pertinent facts far outweighed the dangers which are cited to justify it. Even today, there is little value in opposing the threat of a closed society by imitating its arbitrary restrictions. Even today, there is little value in ensuring the survival of our nation if our traditions do not survive with it. And there is very grave danger that an announced need for increased security will be seized upon by those anxious to expand its meaning to the very limits of official censorship and concealment. That I do not intend to permit to the extent that it is in my control. And no official of my Administration, whether his rank is high or low, civilian or military, should interpret my words here tonight as an excuse to censor the news, to stifle dissent, to cover up our mistakes or to withhold from the press and the public the facts they deserve to know.”

Many have taken these words for their own context and spun them for their own conspiracy, and that is not what I am trying to do here. I am just asking you the reader to research for yourself, with a new lens of perspective, not to be of hate, but to be observant and understanding of the enemy to the long standing American Dream.

This historical nation that we live in, 247 years in its existence, has been through a lot. Our founding fathers stood against the tyranny of a small cabal, and they'd want the modern Patriot to do the same, regardless of tribal loyalty. Even though our founding fathers also were faithful men, we can't force all modern men to be faithful themselves.

But what we can do, is help the modern man understand their need to protect and defend the American spirit and tyranny against all enemies foreign or domestic. Does the modern man not care for the betterment of our nation? Or do they just care about those foreign. I also find it very interesting that the more you read history, the more you will find that nations don't live for that long periodically. America is 247 years old currently in 2024, the longest living nation was the Habsburg Empire, it was a long standing nation lasting about 390 years. On average most nations only last about 250 years before economical or societal failure.

Will America withstand the future, or will there be drastic changes that result in the downfall of the nation? The current Biden Administration has allowed a record number of immigration into the country, more than 6.1 million immigrants coming across the border since 2021. We also have record inflation under this administration and there isn't an end in sight. You can make many comparisons of Biden's Administration to the Bolsheviks Congress, I challenge you to research and compare for yourself. I can give you the facts and you may take my word for it, but learning and seeing the comparison for yourself really opens one's eyes.

These are the comparisons I make as I read history, and compare it to modern times. History truly has repeated itself in many cases, and I am just waiting for the second wave of Bolshevik like policy makers. With enough research and observing I can confidently say that those men and women are already amongst us, and moving in large groups here in the United States.

So what do we do?

Personally, I believe we need to start by banning political organizations like AIPAC who only exist for the betterment of a foreign nation. Organizations like this only work against the betterment of the United States and if the nation stands to live beyond 250 years, then we need to start caring about American Organizations, American made products, and depending less on the foreign nations and stop funding ally's that actually attack us like the Israeli army and their attack on the U.S.S Liberty, with still 0 reparations or repercussions for the attack. Yet since the attack we've given Israel \$3.8 million each year for the betterment of their nation, as we fall more and more into debt and inflation.

Taking these steps would put us on the right track to make the nation not only a better economical place, but a more lively place. Our nation has fallen more and more into a mental health crisis, causing more crime and poverty and I think our economical issues play a large part in that problem. The common 4 person family only makes an average income about \$74k a year, when most believe you need about \$125k a year at least to not only survive, but live comfortably. Creating policies that bridges that gap between those two figures, I believe it would help cure both economic and health issues in America.

Thank you for taking the time to sit and look into a new perspective of the Judeo-Bolshevik revolution. I was taken back when I learned about the hate in the hearts of these humans, and their detest in the Eastern Orthodox Christian Monarchy run by Tsar Nicholas II. On top of the way they murdered the royal family and disposed of their bodies. As a man who has recently grown more faithful, and closer to the Orthodox church. It grew a distaste towards Bolshevism and anything even close to it. For that, the only thing I can do is pray. So I shall, Psalm 109.

“For the mouth of the wicked and the mouth of the deceitful are opened against me: they have spoken against me with a lying tongue. They compassed me about also with words of hatred; and fought against me without a cause. For my love they are my adversaries: but I give myself unto prayer. And they have rewarded me evil for good, and hatred for my love. Set thou a wicked man over him: and let Satan stand at his right hand. When he shall be judged, let him be condemned: and let his prayer become sin. Let his days be few; and let another take his office. Let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow. Let his children be continually vagabonds, and beg: let them seek their bread also out of their desolate places. Let the extortioner catch all that he hath; and let the strangers spoil his labour. Let there be none to extend mercy unto him: neither let there be any to favour his fatherless children. Let his posterity be cut off; and in the generation following let their name be blotted out. Let the iniquity of his fathers be remembered with the Lord; and let not the sin of his mother be blotted out. Let them be before the Lord continually, that he may cut off the memory of them from the earth. Because that he remembered not to shew mercy, but persecuted the poor and needy man, that he might even slay the broken in heart. As he loved cursing, so let it come unto him: as he delighted not in blessing, so let it be far from him. As he clothed himself with cursing like as with his garment, so let it come into his bowels like water, and like oil into his bones. Let it be unto him as the garment which covereth him, and for a girdle wherewith he is girded continually. Let this be the reward of mine adversaries from the Lord, and of them that speak evil against my soul. But do thou for me, O God the Lord, for thy name's sake: because thy mercy is good, deliver thou me. For I am poor and needy, and my heart is wounded within me. I am gone like the shadow when it declineth: I am tossed up and down as the locust. My knees are weak through fasting; and my flesh faileth of fatness. I became also a reproach unto them: when they looked upon me they shook their heads. Help me, O Lord my God: O save me according to thy mercy: That they may know that this is thy hand; that thou, Lord, hast done it. Let them curse, but bless thou: when they arise, let them be ashamed; but let thy servant rejoice. Let mine adversaries be clothed with shame, and let them cover themselves with their own confusion, as with a mantle. I will greatly praise the Lord with my mouth; yea, I will praise him among the multitude. For he shall stand at the right hand of the poor, to save him from those that condemn his soul.”

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