

For Caption:

Note on dates: Until February 14, 1918, Russia used the Julian calendar, which was thirteen days behind the Gregorian calendar used in other countries. Thus, the "October Revolution," which began on October 25 in Russia, took place in November according to the Gregorian calendar. Dates on this timeline are given according to the Gregorian system. The corresponding Julian dates are provided in parentheses for the revolutions of 1917.

	World War I	Social	Political
1914	Russian treaties of 1914-1915 (evidence 2: Russian Empire 1914)	Tensions of Imperial Russian society (evidence: 3. Russian Society in 1900; 5 Peasant family and team; 6 Dubinushka)	The troubled Autocracy (evidence 4. Tsar and family. 35. Warsaw song)
June 28	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand		
July 28	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia		
July 29	Russian mobilization ordered		
August 1	Germany declares war on Russia (evidence: 7 Declaration of War)	Unity and support for the war fueled by patriotism and confidence in a swift victory (evidence: 8. Mother Russia poster) Prohibition begins in Russia (evidence: 9. Officers Taking Tea)	
August 14	Russia declares war on Turkey		
August 29-31	Battle of Tannenberg (evidence: 16. Eastern Front 1914-16)		
November 16			
1915		Armenian Genocide (evidence: 16. Eastern Front 1914-16)	
February	B. of Masurian Lakes (evidence: 16. Eastern Front 1914-16)		
April	German-Austrian breakthrough at Gorlice (Galicia)		
Summer	Great retreat. 2 Million Russian casualties (evidence: 16. Eastern Front)	Evacuation and displacement of Poles, Jews, and other refugees. (evidence: 13. Retreat from Warsaw; 14. Refugees from Brest-Litovsk) Popular support for the	Formation of Unions of Local Government (when?) and the War Industries Committees (May) Women allowed to join the regular army (individual

		Russian war effort dissipates in the face of military setbacks and hardships on the home front	requests approved by the Tsar)
July	Fall of Warsaw (July 22)		
August			A group of 300 deputies from the Duma (parliament) form a "Progressive Bloc" to pressure Nicholas to appoint a cabinet that will work "responsibly" with the Duma
			Nicholas assumes command of the war effort. He leaves St. Petersburg for field headquarters (evidence: 15. Nicholas II Leading the Imperial Army)
1916	Brusilov offensive (Evidence 16. Eastern Front)	Rebellion in central Asia over conscription and nationalism	
November 14			Miliukov (at the Duma) accuses the government of "treason" (evidence: 18. Miliukov's Speech to the Duma)
December 29			Murder of Rasputin
1917			
January		Bread shortages in capital cities (evidence: 19. Bread Line)	
March 8-15 (Feb. 23-Mar 2)			February Revolution
March 8 (Feb. 23)		Women textile workers strike in protest of bread shortages	
March 9-10 (Feb. 24-25)		Strikes and demonstrations spread throughout the capital	Nicholas prorogues the Duma
March 11 (Feb. 26)			Government orders troops to barricade streets and suppress demonstrations with force
March 12 (Feb. 27)		Mutiny of the Petrograd Garrison (evidence: 20: Down with the Monarchy; evidence: 21. Scene in front of the duma)	Formation of the Petrograd Soviet Formation of the Temporary Committee of the State Duma
March 14			"Order No. 1" (evidence 22:

(March 1)			Order #1)
March 15 (March 2)	Russian soldiers begin to desert their posts (evidence: 26. Announcing the Abdication of the Tsar. 27. Telegram from the American Consulate)	Food shortages continue Pressure for land reform increases Border nationalities assert autonomy or independence from Russia (evidence: 27. Telegram from the American Consulate)	Abdication of Nicholas II (evidence: 23. Abdication of Nicholas II) Formation of the Provisional Government (evidence: 24. Formation of the Provisional Government)
March 27 (March 14)			Peace Platform of the Soviet ("Appeal to all Peoples of the World"/evidence: 25 Petrograd Soviet: call to peoples of the world)
April 16 (April 3)			Lenin arrives in Petrograd
April 17 (April 4)			Lenin issues the "April Theses" (pub'd on 4/21) (evidence: 31. April Theses)
May	United States enters the war Formation of Women's Battalion of Death (evidence 32. Oath of a Revolutionary volunteer; 33. Women's Battalion of Death)		
May 1 (April 18)			Miliukov's "War Aims Scandal" (evidence: 27. Miliukov, Note on War Aims)
May 15-18 (May 2-5)			Provisional Government re-organized: 1st Coalition Government
June 16-18 (June 3-5)			1st All-Russian Congress of Soviets
June 23 (June 10)			Ukrainian Central Rada issues First Universal
June 29-July 15 (June 16-July 2)	Kerensky's offensive in Galicia		
July 16-18 (July 3-5)		"July Days" Demonstrations (evidence: 34. July Days)	
July 21 (July 8)			Kerensky becomes Prime Minister
July 31 (July 18)	Kerensky appoints Kornilov commander in chief		Women given the right to vote
Aug. 6			2nd Coalition Government

(July 24)			
Sept. 9-13 (Aug. 27-31)	Kornilov Rebellion		
Sept. 14 (Sept. 1)			Kornilov Arrested Kerensky forms "Directory of the Five" / Russia declared a Republic Petrograd Soviet has Bolshevik majority
Sept. 25-27 (Sept. 12-14)			Lenin urges the Bolsheviks to seize power
Oct. 8 (Sept. 25)			3rd Coalition Government Trotsky becomes chair of the Petrograd Soviet
Oct. 23-29 (Oct. 10-16)			Bolshevik leadership debates seizing power
Oct. 25 (Oct. 12)			Trotsky becomes head of the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet
Nov. 6 (Oct. 24)			Lenin calls for uprising (evidence 37. Lenin, Letter to the Central Committee)
Nov. 7-15 (Oct. 25-Nov. 2)			"October Revolution"
Nov. 7 (Oct. 25)			Second Congress of Soviets Provisional Government declared deposed (evidence: 39. Lenin, Call for peace, decree on land)
Nov. 15			Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia
Nov. 25 (Nov. 12)			Elections to Constituent Assembly begin
Dec. 2 (Nov. 19)	informal negotiations between troops (Germany, Austria-Hungary)		
Dec. 15 (Dec. 2)	Formal armistice with Germany and Austria-Hungary		
Dec. 21 (Dec. 7)			Cheka established
Dec. 29, 31 (Dec. 16-18)			Bolshevik decrees on divorce, marriage, civil registration
1918			
Jan. 18-19 (Jan. 5-6)			Convening and dissolution of the Constituent Assembly

January 12			3rd Congress of Soviets adopts "The Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" and creates the new constitution. Russia becomes a Soviet Republic. A federation is to be formed with other soviet states.
March 3	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Russia and the Central Powers ends WWI in the East (evidence: 45 & 46. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)		