



NGMUN V

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Secretaries-General

Under-Secretary-General

JCC: The Romanovs, 1917



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Letter from the Co-Secretaries-General

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to NGMUN V! As we prepare to open our fifth season of debate, we are grateful to finally welcome delegates back to campus. After three years of virtual committees, it is our honor and pleasure to host what we hope will be a diverse and thoughtful debate. When delegates begin their conference day in person (which may feel new to some), we urge all to remember the spirit of debate and the challenge of immersing oneself in the perspective and interests of one's country or character, rather than relying on personal tendencies. Debate craves healthy controversy. Delegates should present the imperatives of their country or character respectfully and thoughtfully. We look forward to and expect the utmost diplomacy.

The Nobles Model UN club has an extensive and impressive legacy, with recent accolades including Best Large Delegation at Harvard MUN 2021. Club successes in conferences across the nation have solidified Nobles as a leader in independent school Model UN. NGMUN began as an idea between two dedicated members of the club, Will Whalen (N' 19) and Julia Temple (N' 20). The first NGMUN was held in the spring of 2019. Since then, though NGMUN's leadership has separated from the MUN club's leadership, our secretariat and daises have grown significantly in experience, skill, and creativity. This year's staff have a wealth of experience both as delegates and as staff members. Your chairs and co-chairs have spent months preparing committees full of robust debates, critical problem-solving, and international intrigue. They are driven, intelligent, and enthusiastic. You should approach your committee with trust and respect for the forces that be – they are just as excited as you are.

Regarding our expectations for the conference, we look forward to a commitment from delegates to enable successful committees. First of all, position papers will be required for any delegate seeking an award and are highly encouraged for all. Not only will position papers expand your own knowledge of the issue and your delegation's stance, but they also show your chair and co-chair(s) that you take your position at this conference seriously. Secondly, while you should be excited to debate and resolve conflicts, if the discourse between you and other delegates gets too heated, remember that this conference is a simulation. You should exhibit diplomacy, not hostility. Even if you are assigned to a committee where fights and arguments are in the description, there will be no tolerance for directly disrespecting the character of any of your fellow delegates, or any personal attacks. Should issues beyond committee jurisdiction arise, delegates jeopardize their privilege to continue in the debate. We look forward to a day of intellectual growth, diplomacy, and thoughtful discourse. On behalf of your very excited secretariat, thank you for joining us for a weekend!

Sincerely,

Katie Cheung & Oona Lundgren

Secretaries-General

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Sensitivity Statement

You are assuming the roles and responsibilities of diplomats, and therefore will be held to the ethical standards of the role. During NGMUN, we expect all delegate behavior to reflect the gravity and sensitivity of the international and individual impact of the topics being addressed, just as such topics would be addressed by professional diplomats. While the issues you debate are on the world stage and may seem distant from your lived experience, we ask that you approach debate with a high level of respect and sensitivity for others. Absolutely no racism, sexism, xenophobia, homophobia, or any other forms of discrimination will be tolerated in or out of committee. This includes any such harmful rhetoric that can be attributed to the country or character you are representing. Any discriminatory language or ideas in speeches, resolutions, or at any other point in the conference is prohibited.

Letter from the Chair

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to JCC: The Romanovs! My name is Corban Shih and I am a junior at Nobles. I have been doing Model UN since my freshman year, and have attended a multitude of conferences. I have attended many conferences as a Crisis delegate, some of my favorites being JCC's. From a delegate standpoint, I love the dynamic of dealing with the front room, the backroom, and the other joint crisis room. It's a balancing act, but I hope you will all find it as rewarding as I have in the past. I am really excited to watch you work as a committee to pass thoughtful directives and make a real effort to change not only the path of Russia, but that of the world.

Here's a little more about me: I love to play golf and the harmonica. I am not very good at the latter, but I am doing my best. My goal is to be able to play Led Zeppelin's Stairway to Heaven solo by the time I graduate high school, which may be ambitious, but with over a year of practice I think it's achievable. My hobbies include doing crossword puzzles, playing Fantasy Football, and watching a lot of movies. Anyway, here's a brief note about the committee.

Delegates must research carefully in order to navigate this topic as best as possible, and must ensure that their contributions in debate are not harmful to others or to the debate as a whole. Also, as this is a historical committee, please make sure that you reference only things that have happened up to the point when the committee starts. In other words, nothing after 1916 should be discussed in committee.

My co-chair, Kate Wei, and I are both really excited about this committee, and we can't wait to see what you all come up with! Please send your position papers to cshih24@nobles.edu, and if you have any questions, please feel free to reach out at that same email address.

Sincerely,
Corban Shih
cshih24@nobles.edu

Committee Overview and Pertinent Terminology

This committee will simulate the meeting of many of Tsar Nicholas Romanov II's closest advisors, friends, and officials of the Russian Empire on March 8, 1917. The specific allocations will be Nicholas Romanov II, Grigori Yemimovich Rasputin, Aleksandr Nikolaevich Volzhin, Lavr Georgiyevich Kornilov, Alfred Knox, Alexander Kolchak, Dragutin Dimitrijević, Boris Stümer, George Frederick Ernest Albert, David Lloyd George, Ivan Pavlovich Shipov, and Woldemar Freedericksz. These individuals gather with the purpose of discussing the unrest in Russia being stirred up by the Bolshevik party and other issues pertinent to the current state of socio-economic affairs in Russia. All positions are real people who existed during this time period, with accurate descriptions of each one being found at the end of this guide. Through passing directives and other in-committee actions, they will attempt to resolve the developing religious conflict. Each delegate is expected to represent the personal and political values of their own individual to the fullest extent.

Procedure:

This crisis committee will follow standard MUN parliamentary procedure for the Security Council including the writing of directives, communiques, and press releases. The crisis committee will operate in a perpetual moderated caucus once debate is initiated, meaning delegates must motion for a moderated or unmoderated caucus. Elsewise, procedure will default to a moderated caucus as long as debate is open.

Note on Legislation:

Directives:

Directives are the most common piece of legislation and must be sponsored by one or more delegates. They are vested with the whole powers of the committee to solve existing issues within the crisis, to respond to crisis updates, or both. Thus they must be voted upon by the whole committee with a simple majority necessary to pass one. The exact number of signatories, sponsors, and what a simple majority would pertain will be decided by the dais at the beginning of each session. In addition, a directive must contain a title. Structurally they should also be written in clauses, but exclude the preambulatory clauses used in the General Assembly. By nature, they are likely to be shorter than resolutions. Actions taken in a directive will appear in crisis updates.

Communiques:

Communiques are a way for delegates to address institutions or entities not present in the committee. They can request special information, individual meetings with bodies outside of the committee room, or certain resources. These must be within the realm of a delegate's portfolio powers and written as a formal letter. Write them with as much specificity as possible, otherwise the backroom will make up any detail that is not included.

Press Releases:

Press releases allow the committee to express sentiments or inform the public; they are similar in procedure to directives. Keep in mind that they are not very impactful in the flow of the committee.

Crisis notes:

Crisis notes are also commonly referred to as 'personal directives,' this is due to their effect on crisis updates and reliance upon the powers of the portfolio abilities of the individual(s) submitting the crisis note. They should be written in the perspective of your character addressing an outside power in order to achieve some sort of action to benefit yourself by changing the flow of the committee. Crisis notes do not need to be written in clause form but should include the 'how' and 'why' in order to be deemed a good crisis note. Notably, crisis notes are the most personally powerful and dangerous pieces of legislation. Joint crisis notes are also possible through the collaboration of two or more delegates, this would allow the action to take advantage of the portfolio powers of all involved.

History of the Issue

The Russian Monarchy

The Russian tsars are the rulers of the Russian Empire, which is a monarchy that has existed since the 17th century. The tsars hold absolute power and are responsible for the governance of the country by holding the power to make laws, declare wars, and negotiate treaties. The tsars are seen as being divinely appointed to rule, and are accorded a great deal of respect and reverence. They are also responsible for the administration of justice and for maintaining order within the country.

The Romanov Dynasty began with Michael Romanov, who was elected as tsar by a council of Russian nobles after the Time of Troubles (1598-1613), a period of political and social upheaval in Russia. The Romanovs are known for their strong and centralized rule, which helped to bring stability to Russia after the Time of Troubles. Under the Romanov monarchy, Russia has undergone significant economic, cultural, and political development. The Romanovs have implemented a number of reforms, including the abolition of serfdom, the establishment of widespread public education, and the development of a system of local government. They have also overseen the expansion of Russia's territory, including the acquisition of Alaska from the United States and the expansion of Russia's borders in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. However, the Romanov monarchy has been historically marked by political repression, particularly as of late under the reign of Tsar Nicholas II (1894-1917). Nicholas II is unpopular with many Russians due to his perceived lack of concern for the plight of the common people and his role in leading Russia into World War I, which has been a devastating conflict for the country.

Abolition of Serfdom

In Russia, serfs were a class of people who were bound to the land, deprived of legal rights, and owned by the nobility. They were not free to leave their estates and were required to work the land in exchange for the right to live there. They could be bought, sold, and inherited as part of the estate on which they lived. Serfs played a crucial role in the Russian economy, as they were the primary source of labor on the Noble's estates. They were responsible for growing crops, tending to livestock, and performing various other tasks as required by the landowner. In return, they were entitled to a small plot of land on which they could grow their own food and raise their own animals.

In 1861, Tsar Alexander II of Russia signed a decree that abolished serfdom in the Russian Empire. After the abolition of serfdom, the former serfs were granted the right to own property and to enter into contracts. They were also required to pay a one-time "redemption fee" to the state in order to secure their freedom. The abolition of serfdom has had a significant impact on Russian society and economy. Many of the former serfs are now able to improve their living

conditions and gain some economic mobility. However, the transition to a free labor market has not been easy, and many former serfs have struggled to adapt to their new status. Many of them have been unable to pay the redemption fee and were forced to sell their land to the nobility in order to pay off their debts. In addition, the abolition of serfdom has not automatically led to equality for the former serfs. Many of them continue to face discrimination and are excluded from political and economic opportunities.

Religion in the Russian Empire

Religion played an important role in the Russian Empire, and the Russian Orthodox Church was a central institution in the country. The Tsars were seen as the protectors of the Russian Orthodox Church and as the dominant religion, they held great influence over it. The Orthodox Church played a significant role in the cultural life of the Russian Empire, and it was an important source of education, social welfare, and charitable work. The Church also served as a unifying force in a country that was diverse and sprawling, with a large number of different ethnic and linguistic groups. However, the close relationship between the state and the Orthodox Church also had its drawbacks. The Church was often used as a tool of political control, and religious dissent was not tolerated. In addition, the Church was criticized for being corrupt and for failing to address the needs of the common people.

During the reign of Nicholas II, the Russian Orthodox Church remained a central institution in the country, and Nicholas II sees himself as the protector of the Church. However, he has also implemented a number of reforms that aim to modernize and secularize Russian society. In 1905, one of the major religious reforms implemented by Nicholas II was the separation of the Russian Orthodox Church from the state by issuing the Fundamental Laws. This marked a significant shift in the relationship between the Church and the state and marked the beginning of a process of secularization in Russia. In addition, Nicholas II introduced a system of public education that was more secular than the traditional system, which had been dominated by the Orthodox Church. He also implemented measures to promote the spread of scientific knowledge and to encourage the growth of a more secular and rationalistic worldview.

Overall, the religious reforms implemented by Nicholas II had a significant impact on the role of religion in Russia and contributed to the decline of the influence of the Orthodox Church in the country. These reforms also contributed to the growing discontent and disillusionment with the tsarist regime

Marxism and Bolsheviks

Marxism is a political and economic ideology that was developed by the German philosopher Karl Marx and his colleague Friedrich Engels in the mid-19th century. It is based on the idea that history is driven by class conflict, and that capitalism, which is characterized by the exploitation

of the working class by the bourgeoisie (the capitalist class), will eventually be replaced by socialism, in which the means of production are owned and controlled by the working class.

Marxism gained popularity in Russia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, at a time when the country was undergoing significant economic, social, and political change. Many Russians are disillusioned with the tsarist regime and are seeking alternative ways to bring about social and political reform. Marxism offers a compelling critique of capitalism and a vision of a more just and equitable society. Marxism has spread in Russia through a variety of channels, including the work of Marxist intellectuals and activists, the influence of Marxist ideas in the labor movement and other social movements, and the publication and distribution of Marxist literature.

The Bolsheviks are a political party in Russia that was founded in 1903 by Vladimir Lenin. The Marxist theory of revolution calls for the working class to overthrow the capitalist class and to establish a socialist society focused on democratic control, such as workers' self-management, as opposed to private ownership. The Bolshevik Party is committed to the Marxist ideology and seeks to bring about a socialist revolution in Russia.

Other Important Events

Russo-Japanese War

The Russo-Japanese War was a military conflict that took place between Russia and Japan in 1904-1905. It was sparked by a number of factors, including rivalries over control of Manchuria and Korea, and tensions between Russia and Japan over the balance of power in the Far East.

The war was a major military and diplomatic victory for Japan, which was able to defeat the Russian Army and Navy despite being significantly outmatched in terms of size and resources. Japan emerged as a major power in the Far East as a result, and it gained a number of strategic territories, including the Russian lease on the Liaodong Peninsula and the southern half of Sakhalin Island.

The Russo-Japanese War had a number of significant consequences, both for Russia and for the broader international order. It marked the first time that an Asian power had defeated a European power in modern times, and it was a major factor in the decline of Russian influence in the Far East. The war also contributed to the growing tensions between the major European powers, which ultimately led to the outbreak of World War I.

Bloody Sunday

"Bloody Sunday" was a tragic event that took place in Russia on January 22, 1905. On that day, a group of unarmed protestors, mostly workers and their families, marched to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to Tsar Nicholas II. The petition called for political reform, including the establishment of a representative government and the granting of civil liberties.

As the protestors approached the palace, they were met by a group of soldiers who opened fired, killing and wounding many of the protestors. The shooting sparked outrage and outrage among the Russian people, and it became known as "Bloody Sunday."

Bloody Sunday was a turning point in Russian history, and it played a significant role in the outbreak of the 1905 Revolution, which was a wave of political and social unrest that swept through the Russian Empire in 1905. The event also contributed to the growing discontent and disillusionment with the tsarist regime.

1905 Revolution

The 1905 Revolution in Russia was a wave of political and social unrest that swept through the Russian Empire. It was sparked by a number of factors, including widespread poverty, social inequality, political repression, and the defeat of the Russian Army in the Russo-Japanese War. The revolution was characterized by a series of strikes, protests, and demonstrations that took place throughout the country. It was led by a diverse coalition of groups, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, and political activists.

The 1905 Revolution was a major turning point in Russian history, and it sets a major precedent for revolutions to come. The revolution forced the tsarist regime to make a number of concessions, including the issuance of the October Manifesto, which granted civil liberties and established a system of representative government in Russia. However, these concessions were not enough to quell the unrest, and the revolution set the stage for further political and social turmoil in the years ahead.

World War I

World War I had a significant impact on the Russian Empire, and it looks like it could play a major role in the collapse of the tsarist regime and another revolution to come. The outbreak of World War I strained the Russian economy and military, and the Russian Army is still heavily involved in the fighting on the Eastern Front. The war also disrupted trade and transportation, and it has led to widespread food shortages and inflation. The war has also majorly impacted Russian society, and it has contributed to the growing discontent and disillusionment with the tsarist regime. Many Russians are unhappy with the way the war is being fought and with the high level of casualties. They are also frustrated with the lack of political reform and civil liberties during the war.

Continued Research and Questions to Answer

As you delve deeper into this topic, I strongly encourage you to consider a cornucopia of different sources in order to expand your knowledge of the topics that I have summarized. As this is a historical JCC, the facts of the matter will not be difficult to come by, but personal goals and primary sources will be far more difficult to discover due to the time period when our JCC takes place. I encourage you to learn all about the issues of political authority and absolutism, as these themes continue to be relevant even today, some 100 years later. Delegates should have a wide range of knowledge, and shouldn't expect to specialize in a specific topic. There are many sources all across different sites and databases that can be utilized, but please, do not use Wikipedia and other tertiary sources too much. Stick to secondary (and primary) if you can. While it can be daunting to be in a historical crisis committee where there was an actual outcome of the committee, I urge you not to let it restrict your critical thinking and problem solving abilities; come up with creative and unique solutions to the problems posed in this committee. Be VERY careful when researching events, as the timeline of the Russian Revolution is very dense and it can be difficult to ascertain what has or has not happened, even for the most skilled of researchers.

Current Situation

The date of this committee is March 8, 1917. After the Bloody Sunday Massacre of 1905 and Russia's humiliating defeat in the Russo-Japanese War, Tsar Nicholas II is rapidly losing support. Russia's involvement in World War I is proving disastrous for the Russian Empire as the economy crashes, inflation soars, food and fuel supplies dwindle, and Russian casualties rise. On top of these issues, the newly formed Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin is gaining momentum among the Russian people, posing a very real threat to the Tsar's government. A revolt seems imminent due to the current economic, social, and political situations.

Economically, Russia still relies on an outdated agriculture-based economy. Russia's agriculture is largely based on independent peasants without modern machinery that can only grow crops during a four to six month period due to the cold climate. When Russia entered WWI, the enormous demand for factory production of war supplies and workers resulted in labor riots and strikes. Conscription, which took skilled workers from the cities and replaced them with unskilled peasants, only exacerbated this crisis. Peasants were also conscripted into the Russian army, leading to a shortage of farm workers which impacted production. Wartime demand began to break the already fragile Russian economy, resulting in food shortages, rising prices, and many angry peasants and workers.

Socially, the tsarist regime continues to oppress the lower classes. Though peasants had been freed from serfdom in 1861, they still resent having to pay redemption payments to the state and

demand communal tender for the land they worked. Even though Russia consists mainly of poor farming peasants, just 1.5% of the population owns 25% of the land. Peasant revolts are increasing as they attempt to secure ownership of their land. Urban life in Russia is not much better as rapid industrialization has resulted in urban overcrowding and poor living conditions for workers. Between 1890 and 1910, the populations of St. Petersburg and Moscow each grew by almost 1 million. Additionally, there is no running water, and piles of human waste threaten the health of workers living in the cities. Russia's involvement in WWI only exacerbated these social issues and led to an even worse quality of life for Russia's poor.

Politically, the people of Russia resent the autocracy of Tsar Nicholas II and the many corrupt and antiquated elements in his government. Most areas of Russian society have good reason to be dissatisfied with the existing government as the Tsar remains out of touch with the people's problems and the people have no representation. This dissatisfaction with the Russian autocracy led to the Blood Sunday massacre, in which thousands of unarmed protestors advocating for justice were shot down by the Tsar's troops. The strikes that followed in response drove Tsar Nicholas II to release his October Manifesto which promised to preserve basic civil liberties and create an elected parliament called the Duma, which would have supreme legislative power. For the moment, it seemed as if Russian tsarism was to embark on a long-awaited journey of political and social reform. However, the promises made in the October Manifesto were never fulfilled with any sincerity and Tsar Nicholas II has continued to support an autocratic regime.

What is Happening NOW?

On March 8, 1917, a series of events marked the beginning of the Russian Revolution of 1917. These events are sometimes referred to as the February Revolution, because they took place in February (according to the Julian calendar, which was used in Russia at the time) but were not fully completed until March 8. The events of March 8, 1917 began with a series of strikes and protests that took place in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg), the capital of Russia. The strikes were led by women workers who were protesting against food shortages and the continuation of World War I. The strikes quickly spread to other parts of the city, and they were joined by other groups, including soldiers and industrial workers. As the strikes and protests continued, the Russian Army began a mutiny, and many soldiers defected to the side of the protestors. The tsarist regime, which was already weakened by the social and political unrest caused by World War I, was unable to effectively respond to the crisis, thus collapsing.

Revolution is clearly imminent, the Tsar is under tremendous pressure to abdicate, and our committee begins here.

Delegate Positions

Nicholas Romanov II

Born in 1868, Nicholas II is the son of Tsar Alexander III. Nicholas II is a weak and indecisive leader, and he is widely unpopular with the Russian people. He is also seen as being out of touch with the needs and concerns of the common people, and was criticized for being too closely tied to the interests of the aristocracy. Nicholas II's reign is marked by a number of significant events and challenges, including the Russo-Japanese War, which was a disastrous conflict for Russia, and the outbreak of World War I. In addition, Nicholas II has been faced with widespread social and political unrest, and he has struggled to address the growing discontent and disillusionment of the Russian people.

Grigori Yemimovich Rasputin

Grigori Yemimovich Rasputin is a Russian monk and healer who gained great influence in the court of Tsar Nicholas II in the early 20th century. He was born in 1869 in Siberia, and is known for his unconventional religious beliefs and practices. Rasputin claims to have miraculous healing powers and became well known for his ability to alleviate the suffering of the Tsarina Alexandra's son, who suffers from hemophilia. Rasputin's influence at the Russian court is controversial, and he is widely seen as being corrupt and self-serving. He has been accused of using his position to enrich himself and to interfere in the affairs of the state. Many Russians dislike and distrust Rasputin, and there have been several plots to assassinate him.

Aleksandr Nikolaevich Volzhin

Aleksandr Nikolaevich Volzhin is a Russian lawyer and statesman who serves as the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, the highest administrative authority in the Russian Orthodox Church, from 1906 to 1915. Volzhin was appointed to this position by Tsar Nicholas II, and he played a key role in implementing a number of reforms that aimed to modernize and secularize the Church by introducing a new system of financial management for the Church and establishing lay councils to represent the interests of the laity. These reforms are controversial and are opposed by many within the Church, and Volzhin is widely seen as being too closely aligned with the interests of the state.

Lavr Georgiyevich Kornilov

Lavr Georgiyevich Kornilov is a Russian general and statesman who plays a significant role in the political and military affairs of the Russian Empire in the early 20th century. He was born in 1870 and joined the Russian military at a young age, rising through the ranks to become a

high-ranking officer. Kornilov is an ardent monarchist and conservative, and he is deeply opposed to the Bolshevik revolutionaries who are growing in power and numbers.

Alfred Knox

Alfred Knox is a British military officer and diplomat who has served as the British military attaché in Russia since 1914. As military attaché, Knox's primary responsibilities is to gather intelligence about the Russian military and to report back to the British government. During his time in Russia, Knox has played a key role in providing the British government with valuable insights into the political and military situation in the country. Knox is a prolific writer, and he has published a number of books and articles based on his experiences in Russia.

Alexander Kolchak

Alexander Kolchak is a Russian admiral and statesman who plays a significant role in the political and military affairs of the Russian Empire in the early 20th century. He was born in 1874 and joined the Russian Navy at a young age, rising through the ranks to become a high-ranking officer. In World War I, Kolchak serves as the commander of the Black Sea Fleet, and he plays a key role in the defense of the Russian Empire against the Central Powers.

Dragutin Dimitrijević

Dimitrijević is an ardent Serbian nationalist and is deeply involved in the Serbian independence movement. He played a key role in organizing and leading the Black Hand, a secret society that sought to unite the South Slavic peoples and to create a Greater Serbia. He currently serves as the Chief of Serbian Military Intelligence, and like many other Serbian nationalists, aligns himself closely with the Russian Tsar and government as a whole. Serbia has close political and cultural ties with Russia, and it looks to Russia as a protector and a defender of its interests. Russia provided military and diplomatic support to Serbia during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, which helped Serbia to win its independence from the Ottoman Empire.

Nikolai Dmitriyevich Golitsyn

Prince Nikolai Dmitriyevich Golitsyn is a Russian aristocrat and the Prime Minister of Russia. He came into office on December 29, 1916, succeeding former Prime Minister Alexander Trepov even though Golitsyn was extremely hesitant and begged Nicholas II to cancel his appointment due to his lack of preparation for the role of prime minister. Golitsyn believes that meeting with and working together with the Duma is of the utmost importance.

George Frederick Ernest Albert (George V) - King of England

King George V has been the King of the United Kingdom since his father's death in 1910. He is also the first cousin of Nicholas II of Russia, and the two are extremely close. George is aware of the unrest and animosity towards his cousin. He is contemplating offering the tsar's family political asylum in the United Kingdom should they be forced to flee from Russia. However, worsening conditions for the British people and fears that the ideas of the Russian Revolution may spread to Britain have led George to consider whether the presence of the Romanovs would be seen as inappropriate.

David Lloyd George

David Lloyd George has been Prime Minister of the United Kingdom since 1916. He is a Liberal Party politician from Wales and is known for leading the United Kingdom during World War I, social reform policies, and the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales. He has gained a reputation as a skilled orator and a proponent of a Welsh blend of radical Liberalism which has championed equality for laborers and tenant farmers as well as reform of land ownership. Lloyd George has welcomed the decline of the Tsar, particularly because World War I could have then been portrayed as a clash between the liberal Allies and the autocratic Central Powers. He is also cautiously open to the suggestion that the Tsar and his family be allowed to seek asylum in the United Kingdom.

Pyotr Lvovich Bark

Pyotr Lvovich Bark is a Russian statesman who was appointed as Minister of Finance in 1914. The Ministry of Finance of the Russian Empire is in charge of financial and economic policy, including the movement of the funds of all treasuries and taxes.

Mikhail Vladimirovich Rodzianko

Mikhail Vladimirovich Rodzianko is a Russian statesman of Ukrainian origin. He is known for his conservative views and is the State Councillor and chamberlain of the Imperial family as well as the Chairman of the State Duma. He believes that Rasputin is destroying Russian society and the prestige of the throne, even having gathered information on Rasputin for Nicholas II and asking Rasputin to leave the capital himself. Rodzianko has urged the Tsar to enact reforms but after Nicholas II ignores his advice, Rodzianko seeks Nicholas's deposition in the hope of saving the monarchy.

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