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As a combat force, the Russian Empire was highly controversial. They were a formidable enemy, but at the same time a very anxious ally. Their one huge advantage in the war was the huge number of troops that they had at their disposal. It was really a staggering number of people, millions and millions of Russian troops, a mass of bodies ready to bleed, according to one historian at the time. The main drawback for the Russians was everything else. The army had terribly poor leadership, was extremely underfunded and technologically backward. In the years before the war, the Allies, especially France, spent huge sums of money trying to improve Russia's technological capabilities. The railways had a particular purpose, as the movement of troops to the front was of paramount importance as quickly as possible. France knew that the plans of the German war depended on Russia's inability to mobilize its troops and therefore planned to attack France first, and then to go to Russia only after the French were defeated. Therefore, if Russia could respond faster and force Germany to withdraw troops in their direction earlier, the better for France. Their efforts did indeed do something good but insufficient, as was painfully demonstrated in the early days of the war. It took the Russians weeks to assemble combat forces along the German and Austro-Hungarian borders. DIFFERENCES WITH THE WESTRussia began the war with the invasion of East Germany. It was able to do so because Poland was not an independent country at the time, which meant that Russia and Germany were allied. The first major battle in the war was the Battle of Tannenberg, which was a resounding defeat for the Russians. The following week, at the Battle of Mazuri Lakes, the Russians were pushed further and would not fight on German soil until the end of the war. Despite the unfavorable undertakings, the Russians did enjoy some success, especially against Austria-Hungary in the autumn of 1914. By 1915, however, the Germans made the Eastern Front their top priority and began to throw troops at the Russians, managing to turn the tide of the Eastern War forever in their favor. Russia has never had a significant advantage again. The geography of the war in the east was very different from the West. Instead of a compressed front line, the Russians and Germans eventually fought more than a thousand miles away. This spread the fighting, putting a much greater strain on military supply chains than in the West, and making Russian transport problems an even bigger problem, as they began supply problems shortly after the outbreak of the war. One small, seemingly trivial problem added to the frustration, namely that Russian railways were and remain on a different track than parts of Europe further west. railways in Europe (and everywhere) 4 feet 8 inches apart, but in Russia the tracks are 5 feet apart. This means that trains from Europe do not operate in Russia and vice versa; to this day, if you travel by rail to Russia, it causes delays at the border. This created all kinds of chaos to supply both armies and moving troops. All told, it generally slowed down the war in the east. Moreover, since the front line stretched over such a large area, the trenches of war, what is so closely related to the war in the west was not a factor in the east. There was no need for trenches, as the armies had much more room for manoeuvre. Another important and often noticed problem for russians was the personality of men making key decisions. Tsar Nicholas was a weak and largely ineffective leader, and enjoyed too much command authority for a man with limited military experience. Two of his top generals, Grand Duke Nikolai and military general Sukhomlins, hated each other and constantly tried to undermine each other, often to the detriment of their command. One of these generals, it must be said, the great prince Nikolai Nikolaevich, was an extremely loyal and capable commander, disappointed by the duplicity of his colleague and the insolvency of his superior. TSAR TAKES CHARGEThis was not a recipe for success, and as the Russians continued to lose, the blame was moved around and around the team structure. Eventually the king, disappointed and irritated, decided to move to the army headquarters to take personal command of the military. He hoped that his presence would inspire both the troops and the command structure and turn the tide of the war. At first glance, it was not as bad a decision as it turned out, and at least the royal heart was in the right place, so to speak. Unfortunately, Nikolai's presence had the opposite effect, and many accused him that everything had gone wrong with the war since then. This seriously undermined his authority not only to his army, but also to his people, who had previously believed that the king was close to the divine and blamed his generals for all the military failures. With his very visible presence at the head of his army, Nicholas was exposed as ineffective and weak, and the Russian people had no choice but to accuse him of the obvious failures of his strategy. Empress Alexandra was dangerously unstable and extremely unpopular, partly because of her connection to the monk Rasputin; it was widely believed to be under his direct control. Alexandra quickly assumed many of the public duties that her husband had left behind, which was very unfortunate since she had little political acumen and no experience in What she had was an unwavering belief in Rasputin and a stubborn refusal to understand how widely distrustful and disliked he was. Alexandra cared from one disastrous policy to another, dismissing competent ministers and replacing them with self-serving and males. Events continued to get out of control, and after years of war and deficits, mismanagement and an ineffective monarchy, it is actually extraordinary that the revolution has not occurred before. The Russian Revolution, at least the first, did not end in war. The first Russian Revolution, in February 1917, overthrew the tsar, but the Provisional Government, which took his place, did not want to put an end to the war. Alexander Kerensky, the leader of the Provisional Government, had the back-up of a political genius, and it is one of the disappointing things that-if the Russian Revolution wonder what he could achieve, but he was determined to continue to prosecute the war. This turned out to be the death of both the Provisional Government and Kerensky, as they underestimated how tired Russia was of war, and suffered consequences when the Bolsheviks began the October Revolution, promising, among other things, an end to the war. The Bolsheviks sued for peace, and the Germans forced them to sign a humiliating treaty, ending the war in the east. The site features a clip of the Battle of 1916 on Lake Naroch on the Eastern Front. Massey, Robert Nicholas and Alexandra: The Fall of the Romanov dynasty. P. 302 Eastern European Theatre of world war I1 East FrontPart of the European Theatre of War IClockwise from top left: soldiers stationed in the Carpathians, 1915; German soldiers in Kiev, March 1918; Russian ship Glory, October 1917; Russian Infantry, 1914; Romanian Infantry August 1 (O.S. July 19) 1914 - May 7, 1918 (3 years, 9 months, 2 weeks and 4 days)LocationCentral and Eastern EuropeRe accordal central powers Wins the Russian Empire Beginning of the Russian Civil War Treaty Brest-Litovskiy (Russia) Treaty Brest-Litovska (Ukraine) Bucharest (Romania) Treaty All annulled after the defeat of the central powers in World War IBelligerents Central Powers: Germany Austria-Hungary Bulgaria (1916-17) Ottoman Empire (1916-17) Ottoman Empire (1916-17) : Russian Empire (1914-17) Russian Republic (1917) Romania (1916-18)Limited participation: Serbia (1916-17) Belgium (1915-17) United States Kingdom (1915-17) United Kingdom (1915-17) France (1916-17) Soviet Russia (1918)Commanders and leaders Paul von Hindenburg Erich Ludendorff Leopold of Bavaria Max Hoffman Konrad von Hecendorf A. A. von Strauchenburg Nicolae Yekov Grand Duke Nicholas II Mikhail Alexeyev Alexey Brusilov Lavr Kornilov Ferdinand I Konstantin Prezan Nikolai KrylenkoUnite units of East Prussia 8th Army 10th Army of Poland 9th Army 1st Army Galicia 2nd I'm the Army of the 3rd Army Army 11th Army XV Corps Corps 9th Army of the Danube Army 1st Army 3rd Army 3rd Army VI Corps of the German Navy (Baltic Sea) Constantinople Flotilla of the Ottoman Fleet (Black Sea) Danube Flotilla of the 1st Army 1st Army 5th Army 6th Army 12th Army Army of the Western Front 2nd Army 10th Army Special Forces of the Southwest Front 3rd Army 4th Army 7th Army 11th Army Romanian Front 4th Army 6th Army 9th Army 2nd Army 2nd Army 1st Army 4th Army 3rd Army 1st Serbian Division Expeditionary Corps (444 men) Expeditionary Force French Military MissionNaal units of the Baltic Fleet Force October 1917 178 600 Infantry 39,000 Cavalry 1690 Light Guns 2230 Heavy Guns October 1917 2211 667 700 infantry 110,600 cavalry 1.226 light guns 1.139 heavy guns Loss and loss 1.226 468,811: 2 4 x 173 858 killed1 151 153 wounded143 818 captured 437 000 : 6,730,000 dead2 172,000 wounded1 479,000 missing or captured 45,000 8 x 10,000 captured 30 250 x 11,000 people:5 900,000 victims 9 347 347 254 369 killed3 749,000 wounded3 343 900 captured 535 700: 14,335 706 dead10,000 wounded80,000 capturedTotal: 9,900,000 civilian casualties : 2,000,000 people Russian Empire:410,000 civilians killed as a result of military actions730,000 civilians killed in war-related causes: 130,000 civilians killed as a result of military actions200,000 civilians from causes, War-related: 120,000 civilians killed in war467,000 civilians killed by causes related to war, Eastern Front or East Theatre of World War I (German : The island, Russian: The Gate, Eastern Front) was the theatre of war that covered the entire border between the Russian Empire and Romania on the one hand, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire and the German Empire on the other. It stretched from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south, occupied most of Eastern Europe, and extended deep into Central Europe. This term contrasts with the term Western Front which fought in Belgium and France. In 1910, Russian General Yuri Danilov developed Plan 19, according to which four armies would invade East Prussia. This plan has been criticized because Austria-Hungary may be a greater threat than the German Empire. Therefore, instead of the four armies that invaded East Prussia, the Russians planned to send two armies to East Prussia and two armies to defend against the Austro-Hungarian troops who invaded Galicia. In the first months of the war, the Imperial Russian Army attempted to invade East Prussia in the northwestern theater, but after some initial success was repulsed by the Germans. At the same time, countries they successfully invaded Galicia, defeating there Austro-Hungarian troops. In Russian Poland, the Germans could not take Warsaw. But by 1915, German and Austro-Hungarian Austro-Hungarian were on the offensive, the case of the Russian heavy losses in Galicia and in Poland, forcing him to retreat. Grand Duke Nicholas was dismissed from the post of supreme commander-in-chief and replaced by the king himself. Several offensives against the Germans in 1916 failed, including the offensive on Lake Naroch and the Baranovich Offensive. However, General Aleksey Brusilov led a very successful operation against Austria-Hungary, which became known as the Brusilovo offensive, during which the Russian army made great strides. The Kingdom of Romania entered the war in August 1916. The Entente promised the region of Transylvania (which was part of Austria-Hungary) in exchange for support from Romania. The Romanian army invaded Transylvania and had initial successes, but was forced to stop and was pushed back by the Germans and Austro-Hungarians when Bulgaria attacked them in the south. Meanwhile, in February 1917 in Russia there was a revolution (one of the reasons is the hardships of war). Tsar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate, and the Provisional Government of Russia was created, the first leader of which was Georgi Lviv, who was eventually replaced by Alexander Kerensky. The newly formed Russian Republic continued to fight on the side of Romania and the rest of the Entente until it was overthrown by the Bolsheviks in October 1917. Kerensky led the July offensive, which was largely a failure and led to the collapse of the Russian army. The new government, created by the Bolsheviks, signed the Brest-Lithuanian Treaty with the central powers, leaving it out of the war and making large territorial concessions. Romania was also forced to surrender and signed a similar treaty, although both treaties were annulled with the surrender of the central powers in November 1918. The geography of the Front in the east was much longer than in the west. The theater of operations was roughly delimited by the Baltic Sea to the west and Minsk to the east, and St. Petersburg to the north and the Black Sea to the south, a distance of more than 1,600 kilometers (990 miles). This dramatically affected the nature of the war. The chronology of events in the eastern and Middle Eastern theaters of World War I While the war on the Western Front turned into a trench of war, the front lines on the Eastern Front were much more flexible and the trenches never really developed. This was because the long length of the front ensured that the density of the soldiers in the line was lower, so the line was easier to break. Once broken, a rare communication net made it difficult for the defender to rush reinforcements to the break in the line, mounting quick counter-offensives to close out any breakthrough. Propaganda propaganda was a key component of the culture of the First World War. This was often demonstrated through state-controlled media, and contributed to the strengthening of nationalism and within countries. On the Eastern Front, propaganda took various forms such as opera, film, spy fiction, theatre, play, war novels and graphic art. Across the Eastern Front, the amount of propaganda used in each country varied from state to state. Propaganda took many forms in each country and was disseminated by different groups. Most often, the state produced propaganda, but other groups, such as anti-war organizations, also generated propaganda. The original situation in the warring countries of Germany Main article: German entry into the First World War before the war, the German strategy was based almost entirely on the so-called Schlicffen plan. With the Franco-Russian agreement, Germany knew that a war with one of these combatants would lead to war with the other, which meant that there would be a war in both the west and the east. Therefore, the German General Staff under the leadership of Alfred von Schlicffen and then Helmut von Moltke the Younger planned a quick, toable ground war on the Western Front to take France, and after the victory Germany would turn its attention to Russia in the east. Schlicffen believed that Russia would not be ready or willing to go against Germany and attack it because of the huge losses of military equipment that Russia suffered in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, low population density and lack of railways. Conversely, the German navy believed that it could defeat Great Britain with Russian neutrality, which Moltke knew would not be possible. Romania's border changes in favor of Romania, as stipulated in the Treaty of Bucharest in the coming years leading up to World War I, the Kingdom of Romania was involved in the Second Balkan War on the side of Serbia, Montenegro, Greece and the Ottoman Empire against Bulgaria. The Treaty of Bucharest, signed on 10 August 1913, put an end to the Balkan conflict and added 6,960 square kilometres to Romania. Despite the militarization, Romania decided on a policy of neutrality at the beginning of World War I, mainly because of the presence of territorial interests both in Austria-Hungary (Transylvania and Bukovina) and in Russia (Bessarabia). Strong cultural influences also influenced Romanian inclinations, however. King Carol I, like Hohenzorn-Sigmaringen, preferred his German roots, while the Romanian people, influenced by their Orthodox Church and Latin, were inclined to join France. King Carol's attempts to enter the war on the side of the central powers might have been fruitful had he not died in 1914, but the Romanian disillusionment with Austria-Hungary had already influenced public and political opinion. French approval of Romanian actions against Bulgaria and support for the terms of the Bucharest Treaty were particularly effective Romania's slope to the Entente. In addition, Russian courts for Romanian Romanian An example of the tsar's visit to Moscow Constanța on June 14, 1914, as evidenced by the new era of positive relations between the two countries. However, King Ferdinand I of Romania adhered to the policy of neutrality, intending to get the greatest for Romania through negotiations between competing powers. Negotiations with the Entente resulted in the Treaty of Bucharest (1916), which stipulated the conditions under which Romania agreed to enter the war on the side of the Entente, especially territorial promises in Austria-Hungary: Transylvania, Krishan and Maramures, the whole of Banat and most of Bukovina. According to the historian John Keegan, these temptations proposed by the Allies were never concrete, because secretly Russia and France agreed not to abide by any conventions when the war came to an end. The main article of Russia: Russia's entry into the First World War The direct reason for Russia's participation in World War I was a direct result of decisions taken by statesmen and generals in July 1914. The July crisis was the culmination of a series of diplomatic conflicts that took place decades before 1914, and this is fundamental to understanding Russia's position just before the war. According to. C-on Leaven, Russia was formidable and was able to support its diplomatic policy by force. One of the most significant factors, influencing the fact that Russia was on the verge of war, was the decline of its economy. A 20 per cent jump in defence spending in 1866-1877 and 1871-5 forced them to change their positions in Europe and change the balance of power in its favour. At that time, the Russian infrastructure was backward, and the Russian government had to invest much more in structural changes than its European competitors. In addition, there was a huge burden of defense, which would eventually lead to an economic fall for the Russians. This was a serious burden on the Russian population, but also served as a direct threat to military spending. Thus, the only way the Russians could withstand the tensions of the European war would be to pay more attention to foreign investment by the French, who, in fact, came to Russia's aid for industrial change. The Franco-Russian alliance allowed Russian defense to grow and help the European balance of power during the growth of the power of the German Empire. However, one of the key factors was Russia's foreign policy between 1890 and 1914. Russian propaganda caricature of the First World War from Russia with the image of William II, Franz Joseph I and Mehmed V. Top: If we could get to the top - it would be ours! In order for the Russians to legitimize their military efforts, the government built an image of the enemy through state propaganda. Their main goal was overcome the legend of A German military vehicle, in order to enhance the morale of civilians and soldiers. Russian propaganda often took the form of a demonstration of the Germans as a civilized nation, with barbaric inhuman features. Russian propaganda also used the image of Russian prisoners of war who were in German camps, again, to boost the morale of their troops, serving as an incentive to defeat the enemy and to withdraw their fellow prisoners of war from German POW camps, which were perceived as inhumane. An element of Russian propaganda was the Commission of Inquiry, formed in April 1915. It was headed by Alexey Kryvitsov, and the study was tasked to examine the violations of the law committed by the central powers, and then to bring this information to the attention of the Russian public. The commission published photographs of letters allegedly found on fallen German soldiers. In these letters, German correspondents say, Don't go to prisoners. A museum has also been set up in Petrograd to display paintings showing how inhumanely Germans treat prisoners of war. Austria-Hungary Home article: Austro-Hungarian illustration to World War I from the French magazine Le Petit Journal about the Bosnian crisis. Bulgaria declares its independence, and its prince Ferdinand - the king. Austria-Hungary, represented by Emperor Francis Joseph, annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina, while Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II looks on helplessly. The participation of Austria-Hungary at the beginning of the First World War was ignored by historians, as traditionally the emphasis was on the role of Germany as the main instigator. However, the spark that ignited the First World War is attributed to the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Gavrilo Princip, which took place on June 28, 1914. About a month later, on July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. This act led to a number of events that would expand rapidly before the First World War; Thus, the Habsburg government in Vienna initiated a key solution that would start the conflict. The causes of the Great War were usually defined in diplomatic terms, but some deep-seated problems in Austria-Hungary undoubtedly contributed to the outbreak of World War I. The movement towards South Slavic unity was a major problem for the Habsburg Empire, which faced growing nationalist pressure from the multi-ethnic population. As the third largest state in Europe, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was hardly homogeneous; The Empire, consisting of more than fifty million people and eleven nationalities, was a conglomerate of different cultures, languages and peoples. In particular, the South Slavic people of Austria wanted to unite with Serbia efforts to formally solidify their common cultural heritage. More than seven million Southern Slavs lived inside the Empire, while three million lived outside the Empire. With the rise of nationalism in the twentieth century, the unity of all south Slavs looked promising. This is evidenced by the letter of Konrad von Heutendorf to Franz Ferdinand: the unification of the South Slavic race is one of the powerful national movements that can neither be ignored nor concealed. The only question is whether the unification will take place within the framework of the monarchy, that is, at the expense of the independence of Serbia, or under the leadership of Serbia at the expense of the monarchy. The price of the monarchy will be the loss of its southern slavic provinces and, therefore, almost its entire coastline. The loss of territory and prestige gives the monarchy the status of a small power. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 by the Austrian Foreign Minister Baron von Erentan in an attempt to assert domination over the Balkans inflamed Slavic nationalism and angered Serbia. Bosnia and Herzegovina has become a rallying cry for the South, with fighting between Austria-Hungary and Serbia steadily increasing. The situation was ripe for conflict, and when serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip killed the Austrian imperial heir Franz Ferdinand, these long-standing hostilities turned into a tobaccoeur war. The Allied powers fully supported the nationalist struggle of the Slavs. British historian George Macaulay Trevelyan regarded Serbia's war against Austria-Hungary as a liberation war that would liberate the southern Slavs from tyranny. In his own words: If there has ever been a battle for freedom, now in south-eastern Europe there is a battle against the Austrians and Magyars. If this war ends with the overthrow of magyar tyranny, a huge step forward will be taken towards racial freedom and the European world. Until 1914, until 1914, the Russians' lack of success in war and diplomacy in the six decades to 1914 undermined the moral strength of the country. Triumphs of Great Britain and Germany in the military, diplomatic and economic spheres have put these countries at the forefront of the leading countries of the world. It was a source of national pride, self-confidence and unity. This helped reconcile the worker with the state and the Bavarian or the Scotsman to rule from Berlin or London. In the years leading up to 1914, Austro-Russian cooperation was crucial for the European world and difficult to maintain. Old suspicions, compounded by the Bosnian crisis, stood in the way of agreement between the two empires, as well as ethnic sensitivity. Russia's historic role as the liberator of the Balkans was difficult to reconcile with Austria's determination to control the surrounding areas. In 1913-1914, St. Petersburg was too concerned weakness and what she saw as a threat to vital Russian interests to spare much thought about Vienna's feelings. The Russians were indignant that the concessions they made after the First Balkan War in the interests of European peace were not reciprocated by the central powers. This was doubly dangerous, given the growing evidence coming to St. Petersburg about Germany's aggressive intentions. Both Bazarov and agents of the Russian secret political police in Germany reported on the concern caused in public opinion the press war against Russia, which raged in the spring of 1914. The Russian military was the largest in the world, consisting of 1.4 million people before the war. They could also mobilize up to 5 million people, but only 4.6 million rifles to give them. (quote necessary) The Empire Clash of Hindenburg in Tannenberg, Hugo Vogel Participation in Hungary War in the east began with the Russian invasion of East Prussia on August 17, 1914 and the Austro-Hungarian province of Galicia. The first effort quickly turned into defeat after the Battle of Tannenberg in August 1914. The second Russian invasion of Galicia was completely successful, and by the end of 1914 the Russians controlled almost the entire region, defeating four Austrian armies in the process. Under the command of Nikolai Ivanov, Nikolai Ruzsky and Alexei Brusilov, the Russians won the Battle of Galicia in September and began the siege of Przemyel, the next fortress on the road towards Krakow. This early Russian success in 1914 on the Austro-Russian border became a cause for concern for the central powers and led to the fact that significant German troops were moved to the east to put pressure on the Austrians, which led to the creation of the new German Ninth Army. At the end of 1914, the focus of the battles shifted to the central part of Russian Poland, west of the Vistula River. The October Battle of Vistula and the November Battle of Lod did little for the Germans, but at least kept the Russians at a safe distance. Russian and Austro-Hungarian armies continued to clash in and near the Carpathians throughout the winter of 1914-1915. During this period, przemyel's fortresses managed to stay behind enemy lines, and the Russians bypassed it to attack Austro-Hungarian troops further west. They made some progress by crossing the Carpathians in February and March 1915, but then German relief helped the Austrians stop further Russian offensives. At the same time, Przemyel was almost completely destroyed and the siege of Przemyel ended in defeat for the Austrians. 1915 Russian troops go to the front: Support for the Imperial Guard rushing into the line of operations In 1915 the German command decided to make it chief on the Eastern Front, and accordingly moved there considerable forces. To eliminate the Russian threat, the central powers began the 1915 campaign season with a successful Gorlovsky offensive in Galicia in May 1915. After the Second Battle of the Mazur Lakes, German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the Eastern Front operated under a unified command. The offensive soon turned into a general offensive and a corresponding strategic retreat of the Russian army. The reason for the reverses suffered by the Russian army was not so much tactical errors as lack of technical equipment, especially artillery and ammunition, as well as corruption and incompetence of Russian officers. Only by 1916 the russian military industry will increase production of military material and improve the supply situation. By the middle of the 15th year, the Russians had been expelled from Russian Poland and therefore pushed hundreds of kilometers from the borders of the central powers, eliminating the threat of Russian invasion of Germany or Austria-Hungary. At the end of 1915, German-Austrian promotion was stopped on the Riga-Jakobstadt-Denaburg-Baranovich-Pinsk-Dubno-Tarnopol line. The general contours of this front line did not change until the collapse of Russia in 1917. The Russian-Turkish offensive, the winter of 1915-1916 After the Battle of Sarikamish, the Russian-Turkish front quickly turned in favor of Russian troops. The Turks were interested in reorganizing their army and committing the Armenian Genocide. Meanwhile, Russia has been occupied by other armies on the Eastern Front. However, the appointment of Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich as viceroy and commander of the Caucasus in September 1915 revived the situation on the Russian-Turkish front. When the Allies withdrew from Gallipoli in December, the chief of staff of the Caucasian army, General Nikolai Yudenich, believed that Turkish troops would arrive against his army. This concern was legitimate: Bulgaria's entry into the war as an ally of Germany in October caused serious alarm, as the land route from Germany to Turkey is now open and will allow unlimited flow of German weapons to the Turks. There was a window of opportunity that would allow the Russians to destroy the third Turkish army, as the British needed help in Mesopotamia (now modern Iraq). Britain's efforts to besiege Baghdad were suspended in Ktesifon and forced to retreat. This has led to an increase in attacks by Turkish forces. The British asked the Russians to attack in an attempt to distract the Turks, and Yudenich agreed. As a result, the offensive began on January 10, 1916. This offensive was unexpected by the Turks, as it was in the middle of winter. The situation in Turkey has escalated due to the commander of the third army Kamil Pasha and the Chief of Staff Major Guse Combined with the imbalance of power - the Russians had 325,000 soldiers, while the Turks only had 78,000 - the situation seemed bleak for the central powers. After three months of fighting on April 18, 1916, the Russians captured the city of Trabzon. Allied operations in 1916 were prompted by the urgent need to force Germany to move from its western to the eastern fronts in order to relieve pressure on the French at the Battle of Verdun. This should have been achieved through a series of Russian offensives that will force the Germans to deploy additional forces to fight them. The first such operation was the attack on Lake Naroch in March-April 1916, which ended in failure. Brusilov offensive See also: Brusilov offensive Brusilov offensive Italian operations in 1916 was one extremely positive result: Austrian divisions were moved away from the Russian southern front. This allowed Russian troops to launch a counteroffensive. The Brusilovo offensive was a large tactical attack carried out by Russian troops against Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia. General Aleksey Brusilov believed that victory over the central powers is possible, if we pay close attention to the preparation. Brusilov suggested that the Russians attack on a wide front, and to spread their trenches only seventy-five meters from the Austrian trenches. Brusilov's plan worked flawlessly. The Russians outnumbered the Austrians from 200,000 to 150,000 and held a significant advantage in weapons, with 904 large guns to 600. Most importantly innovative new tactics similar to those independently invented by Erwin Rommel were used to carry out quick and effective attacks at close range, allowing steady progress. The Russian Eighth Army defeated the Austrian fourth and advanced further to Luts, moving forty miles further than the starting position. More than a million Austrians were lost, and by mid-June more than 500,000 people had been killed or captured. Despite the fact that Bruzilovsky's offensive was initially successful, it slowed down considerably. Insufficient troop supplies and poorly maintained supply lines hampered Brusilov's ability to follow the initial victories in June. Brusilovo offensive is considered the greatest Russian victory in the First World War. Romania goes to war See also: Romanian campaign (World War I) It is no exaggeration to say that Romania can be a turning point of the campaign. If the Germans fail there, it will be the biggest disaster inflicted on them. But if Germany succeeds I hesitate to think that will be on the fate of the campaign. ... and yet no one seems to have thought it was his special duty to prepare a plan... - David Lloyd George, Military Memoirs, a British poster welcoming Romania's decision to join the Entente until 1916, Romanians followed the waves of war with interest, trying to position themselves in the most advantageous position. French and Russian diplomats began courting Romanians early on, but persuasion tactics gradually intensified. For King Ferdinand to commit his powers to half a million men, he expected the Allies to offer a substantial incentive. Playing on the Romanian anti-Hungarian sentiments, the Allies promised Romania the Austro-Hungarian territory of Ardil (Transylvania). Transylvanian demographics are strongly favourable to Romanians. Romania succumbed to the temptation of the Allies on August 18, 1916. Nine days later, on 27 August, Romanian troops entered Transylvania. Romania's entry into the war provoked serious strategic changes for the Germans. In September 1916, German troops were mobilized to the Eastern Front. In addition, the Chief of the General Staff of Germany, General Erich von Falkenhain, was forced to resign, although his successor appointed him to command the combined forces of the central powers against Romania, along with General August von McKensen. Kaiser Wilhelm II immediately replaced Falkenhain with Paul von Hindenburg. Vice-in-fer Hindenburg, the more skillful Erich Ludendorff, gained effective control of the army and ordered to advance on Romania. On 3 September, the first troops of the central powers entered Romania. At the same time, the Bulgarian Air Force began the continuous bombardment of Bucharest. In an attempt to relieve pressure, French and British troops launched a new offensive, known as the Battle of the Somma, while the Brusilovo offensive continued in the East. There is no doubt that a relatively small State like Romania has never before been given such an important and, indeed, such a crucial role in world history at such an opportune moment. Never before have two great powers, such as Germany and Austria, been at the mercy of the military resources of a country that barely had one-twentieth of the population of two great nations. Judging by the martial law, it was to be expected that Romania could only move to the place where it would like to resolve the world war in favour of those Powers that have been attacking us in vain for many years. Thus everything seemed to depend on whether Rumania was ready to make any kind of use of her momentary advantage.- Paul von Hindenburg. Out of My Life60 Romania's entry into the war discouraged von Hindenburg. On 15 September, Paul von Hindenburg issued the following order, stating that: The main task of the armies now is to on the Western, Eastern, Italian and Macedonian fronts, and use all other available forces against Romania. Fortunately for the central powers, the quantity and quality of the Romanian army was overestimated. The Romanian army, numbering half a million, suffered from poor training and lack of adequate equipment. The initial success of the Romanian army in Austro-Hungarian territory was quickly undermined by the central powers. German and Austro-Hungarian troops advanced from the north, and Bulgarian-Turkish-German troops entered Romania from the south. Although contemporaries considered it a tactical mistake, the Romanians decided to mount operations in both directions. By mid-November, German forces had passed through the Carpathians, suffered significant losses due to strong Romanian resistance. By December 5, Bulgarian troops had crossed the Danube and were approaching the capital, Bucharest. At the same time, as the Austro-Hungarian troops moved to the east, and as the Bulgarians went north, the Turks sent two army divisions by sea to Dobruja from the east. Eventually, Romanian troops were pushed back behind Siret in northern Moldova. They received assistance from the Allies, particularly from France, which had sent a military mission of more than a thousand officers, medical and support staff. After 1916, by January 1917, the ranks of the Romanian army were significantly thinned. Some 150,000 Romanian soldiers were captured, 200,000 were killed or wounded and lost two thirds of their country, including the capital. It is important to note that the Ploesti oil fields, the only significant source of oil in Europe west of the Black Sea, were destroyed before they were left to the central powers. 1917 Eastern Front to 1917 Russia - February Revolution Russian February Revolution, aimed at overthrowing the Russian monarchy and led to the creation of the Provisional Government. The revolution was a turning point in the history of Russia, and its importance and influence are still felt in many countries. While many Russians wanted a revolution, no one expected it to happen, let alone how it happened. On International Women's Day, Thursday, February 23, 1917/March 8, 1917, about 90,000 workers in the city of Petrograd left their factory jobs and marched through the streets, shouting Bread, Down with Autocracy! and Stop the War! These women are tired, hungry and angry, after long hours of working in miserable conditons to feed their families, because their menfolks fought at the front. They were not alone in demanding change, more than 150,000 men and women took to the streets in protest the following day. By Saturday, February 25, the city of Petrograd was effectively closed. No one was allowed to work I wanted to work. Although there were several incidents in which police and soldiers shot at the crowd, the groups soon muted and joined the protesters. Tsar Nicholas II, who was not in Petrograd during the revolution, heard reports of protests, but chose not to take them seriously. By March 1, it was obvious to everyone except the king himself that his reign was over. On March 2, it became official. Romania - Summer campaign and the aftermath of early July 1917, on the Romanian front, a relatively small area, there was one of the largest concentrations of combat forces and capabilities known during the fire: nine armies, 80 infantry divisions with 974 battalions, 19 cavalry divisions with 550 squadrons and 923 artillery batteries, the effectiveness of which was about 800,000 people, with about one million personnel in the immediate reserve. The three great battles that decisively for the fate of the Romanian nation, staged in Mereti, Mereshi and Oltuza, were a turning point in the world war on the Eastern Front. These battles, called settlements and the zones where they took place, were fought at the beginning of 1917 at about the front, which for six months thoroughly consolidated the conflicting parties. Between late July and early September, the Romanian army fought in Myariti, Mereshi and Oltuza, managing to stop the German-Austro-Hungarian offensive, inflicting heavy losses in the process and defeating the most important Allied victories on the Eastern Front in 1917. As a result of these operations, the remaining Romanian territories remained unoccupied, linking nearly 1,000,000 central powers and forcing The Times to characterize the Romanian front as the only point of light in the East. On May 7, 1918, in light of the current military and political situation, Romania was forced to conclude the Treaty of Bucharest with the central powers, imposing strict conditions on the country, but recognizing its alliance with Bessarabia. Alexander Marghioman became the new Prime Minister of Germany. King Ferdinand, however, refused to sign the contract. The Germans were able to repair the oil fields around Ploesti and by the end of the war pumped a million tons of oil. They also requisitioned two million tons of grain from Romanian farmers. These materials were vital to keeping Germany in the war until the end of 1918. Russia - The main article of the October Revolution: The October Revolution by September 1917, just a few months after the February Revolution, Lenin believed that the Russian people were ready for another revolution, this time on Marxist principles. On October 10, at a secret meeting of the leaders of the Bolshevik Party, Lenin used all his power to convince others that the time for an armed uprising had come. Troops loyal to the Bolsheviks took control of the telegraph stations, strategic bridges, post offices, railway stations and state banks. Petrograd was officially in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who significantly increased their organization in factory groups and in many barracks throughout Petrograd. They focused on developing a plan to overthrow the Provisional Government with the aim of a coup d'etat. On October 24, Lenin left his hideout in the suburbs, entered the city, set up a headquarters at the Smolny Institute and worked on his three-phase plan. With major bridges and major railways provided, only the Winter Palace, and with it the Provisional government, remained to be accepted. On the evening of November 7, troops loyal to the Bolsheviks infiltrated the Winter Palace. After an almost bloodless coup, the Bolsheviks became the new leaders of Russia. Lenin announced that the new regime would end the war, abolish all private land holdings and create a system of control of workers over the plants. 1918 Territory lost by Russia under the Brest-Lithuanian Treaty of 1918 Main article: Operation Faustschlag See also: Civil War in Russia and the Ukrainian-Soviet War On November 7, 1917, the communist Bolsheviks came to power under the leadership of their leader Vladimir Lenin. Lenin's new Bolshevik government tried to end the war, and on December 15, 1917, a ceasefire was declared along the lines agreed in November. At the same time, the Bolsheviks launched a full-scale military offensive against their opponents: Ukraine and separatist governments in the Don region. During the peace talks between the Councils and the central powers, the Germans demanded huge concessions, which eventually led to the failure of the protracted February 17, 1918 peace talks. At the same time, the central powers concluded a military treaty with Ukraine, which was losing ground in the fight against invading Bolshevik forces. The civil war in Russia, which began immediately after November 1917, will tear Russia apart for three years. As a result of the events of 1917, many groups were formed against the Leninist Bolsheviks. With the fall of Nicholas II, many parts of the Russian Empire took the opportunity to declare their independence, one of which was Finland, which did so in December 1917; however, Finland has also turned into a civil war. Finland declared itself independent on December 6, 1917, and a month later it was accepted by Lenin. The Finnish Parliament has elected a German prince as king of Finland. However, the Socialists (red) and whites in Finland went to war with each other in January 1918. The Reds wanted Finland to be a Soviet republic, and with the support of Russian troops still in Finland. While Finland was headed by General Carl Gustav Mannerheim, a Finnish baron who had been in royal service since the age of 15. White was also offered assistance from the German Expeditionary General Goltz. Although Mannerheim never accepted the offer, the German corps landed in Finland in April 1918. Formation of the Red Army After the collapse of the Russian Imperial Army and Navy in 1917, the Council of Councils headed by Leon Trotsky began to create a new army. By decree of January 28, 1918, the Council created the Red Army and the People's Army; he began recruiting on a voluntary basis, but on 22 April the Soviet Government made military service compulsory for those who did not hire. While most of the army was made up of workers and peasants, many Red Army officers served a similar function in the imperial army before its dissolution. The Treaty of Brest-Lithuanian (March 1918) with the German army just 85 miles (137 km) from the Russian capital Petrograd (St. Petersburg) on March 3, 1918, was signed the Brest-Lithuanian Treaty and the Eastern Front ceased to be a war zone. Despite the fact that by the end of the year the treaty was virtually outdated, it provided some relief to the Bolsheviks, who were involved in the civil war, and confirmed the independence of Ukraine. However, Estonia and Latvia were to become the United Baltic Principality, which will be governed by German princes and German nobility as fiefdoms under the German Kaiser. Finland's sovereignty had already been declared in December 1917 and adopted by most countries, including France and the Soviet Union, but not by the United Kingdom and the United States. The truce with the end of the Eastern Front, the Germans were able to transfer significant forces to the west in order to establish an offensive in France in the spring of 1918. This offensive on the Western Front failed to achieve a decisive breakthrough, and the arrival of an increasing number of American units in Europe was enough to compensate for Germany's advantage. Even after the collapse of Russia, about a million German soldiers remained bound in the east until the end of the war, trying to launch a short-lived addition to the German Empire in Europe. After all, Germany and Austria lost all their captured lands, and more, according to various treaties (such as the Treaty of Versailles) signed after the armistice in 1918. (quote necessary) The role of women on the Eastern Front 2nd Lieutenant Ekaterina Theodoi, killed in battle in Mereshi in 1917, is seen as a national heroine in Romania See also: Capture and escape Catherine Theodoou Examples and perspectives in this section can not represent a worldwide view on this topic. You can improve this section, discuss the issue on the discussion page, or create a new section as needed. (January 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Compared to the focus on the role of women on the Western Front

during World War I, the role of women in the east of the country Focus. An estimated 20 per cent of the Russian industrial working class was drafted into the army; therefore, the proportion of women in industrial positions had increased dramatically. In each industry, there was a percentage increase, but the most notable increase was in the industrial labour force, which increased from 31.4 per cent in 1913 to 45 per cent in 1918. In addition, women fought on the Eastern Front. In the later stages of Russia's participation in the war, Russia began to form women's combat units, women's battalions, in particular to combat the decline of morale among male soldiers, demonstrating the willingness of Russian women to fight. In Romania, Ekaterina Teodoroyu actively fought in the Romanian army and today is remembered as a national hero. British care efforts were not limited to the Western Front. Nicknamed Grey Partridge due to their dark grey coats, Scottish volunteer nurses arrived in Romania in 1916 under the direction of Elsie Inglis. In addition to nurses, Scottish nurses operated vehicles and acted as regimental cooks. The Grey Partridges were well-respected by Romanian, Serbian and Russian troops, and as a result the Romanian press went so far as to describe them as healthy, masculine and tanned women. As a testament to their abilities, Elsie Inglis and her volunteers were tasked with turning an abandoned building in the town of Galati into an operational hospital, which they did in just over a day. Yvonne Fitzroy's published journal With Scottish Nurses in Romania provides an excellent first-hand account of the scottish nurse's work on the Eastern Front. During World War I, about 200,000 German soldiers and 2.5 million Austro-Hungarian soldiers entered Russian captivity in Russia. During the Russian campaign of 1914, the Russians began to take thousands of Austrian prisoners. As a result, the Russian authorities made emergency facilities in Kiev, Penza, Kazan, and then Turkestan for stored Austrian prisoners of war. As the war continued, Russia began detaining soldiers from Germany, as well as an increasing number of Austro-Hungarian army soldiers. The Tsarist state saw in a large population of prisoners of war a labor force that could benefit the military economy in Russia. Many prisoners of war worked as agricultural workers and miners in the Donbass and Crooked Horn. However, most prisoners of war were employed as workers, building canals and building railways. The living conditions and working conditions of these prisoners of war were bleak. There is a shortage of food, clean drinking water and adequate medical care. Malaria was a serious problem during the summer months, and malnutrition among prisoners of war led to many cases of scurvy. More than 25,000 prisoners of war died during the project to build the Murmansk railway. Information about the gloomy conditions of labor camps The governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary. They began to complain about the treatment of prisoners of war. The tsarist authorities initially refused to recognize the German and Habsburg governments. They rejected their claims because Russian prisoners of war were working on the construction of railways in Serbia. However, they gradually agreed to stop the use of prison labour. For the men who lived there, life in the camps was extremely difficult. The Tsarist Government was unable to provide adequate supplies for the men living in their POW camps. The russian Government's inability to supply prisoners of war in its camps was due to insufficient resources and bureaucratic rivalries. However, conditions in the POW camps were changing; some were more tolerant than others. Diseases on the Eastern Front played a decisive role in the loss of life on the Eastern Front. In the East, deaths from direct combat are about four times higher than in the West, at a ratio of three to one. Malaria, cholera and dysentery contributed to the epidemiological crisis on the Eastern Front; however, typhoid fever transmitted by pathogenic lice and previously unknown to German medics before the war was the most deadly. There is a direct link between the environmental conditions of the East and the prevalence of diseases. In cities overburied by refugees fleeing their home countries, unsanitary medical conditions have created an appropriate environment for the spread of disease. Primitive sanitary conditions, along with a general lack of knowledge of proper medical care, were evident in the German-occupied Ober-Ost. A large-scale sanitation programme was eventually put in place. The programme, called Sanitit'swesen (Medical Issues), was responsible for ensuring proper hygiene procedures that were carried out in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. Quarantine centres were built and sick neighbourhoods were isolated from the rest of the population. Typhoid distribution stations are widespread in rural areas and in cities, and a large number of locals are forced to participate in the process in military baths. Sanitary police have also been introduced to confirm the cleanliness of the houses, and any house deemed unfit will be co-ed with a warning sign. Dogs and cats were also killed for fear of possible infection. Prostitution has become regulated to prevent the spread of disease. Prostitutes had to register for a permit, and the authorities required mandatory medical examination for all prostitutes, estimating that seventy per cent of prostitutes had a sexually transmitted disease. Military brothels have been introduced to combat disease; The city of Kovno stressed the proper educational use of condoms, such as condoms, encourages proper genital cleansing after and gave instructions on how to treat in case of infection. Losses Additional information about Russian losses: losses in World War I and the end of Russia Russian losses in World War I are difficult to estimate, due to the poor quality of available statistics. Cornish gives a total of 2,006,000 military dead (700,000 killed in combat, 970,000 died from wounds, 155,000 died of disease and 181,000 died while prisoners of war). This loss rate in Russia is similar to that of the British Empire, with 5% of the male population in the 15-49 age group. According to him, the civilian casualties in the first two years amounted to five to six hundred thousand people, and then were not saved, so a total of more than 1,500,000 is not unlikely. He has more than five million captives, most of them in 1915. When Russia withdrew from the war, 2,500,000 Russian prisoners of war were in the hands of Germany and Austria. This significantly exceeded the total number of prisoners of war (1,880,000) lost by the armies of Great Britain, France and Germany combined. Only the Austro-Hungarian army with 2,200,000 prisoners of war came even close. Territorial changes See also: Austria-Hungary - The Territorial Heritage of Austria Empire of Austria lost about 60% of its territory as a result of the war, and has become a smaller state with a small homogeneous population of 6.5 million people. With the loss of Vienna was now the imperial capital without an empire to support it. The states that formed around Austria feared the return of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and took measures to prevent its re-formation. Czechoslovakia Czechoslovakia was created by the merger of the Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, formerly under Austrian rule, united with Slovakia and Ruthenia, which were part of Hungary. Although there were many differences between these groups, they believed that together they would create a stronger state. The new country was a multi-ethnic state. The population consisted of Czechs (51%), Slovaks (16%), Germans (22%), Hungarians (5%) and Slovaks (5%), and The Russians (4%), while other ethnic groups make up 2%. Hungarians, Ruthenians and Poles and some Slovaks and some Slovaks felt oppressed because the political elite generally did not allow political autonomy to ethnic minorities. 72 per cent of its territory, 64 per cent of its population and most of its natural resources have been destroyed. The loss of territory was similar to the loss of Austria after the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian They've lost territory. Slovakia, Croatia, Slavonia, Syryza and Banat. Italy Italy included the regions of Trieste and South Tyrol from Austria. Poland Creating a free and independent Poland was one of Wilson's fourteen points. At the end of the 18th century, the Polish state was divided by Prussia, Russia and Austria. During the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, the Commission on Polish Affairs was established, which recommended the creation of a passage through West Prussia and Posen to give Poland access to the Baltic through the port of Danzig at the mouth of Vistula. The creation of the state of Poland would cut off 1.5 million Germans in East Prussia from the rest of Germany. Poland also received Upper Silesia. British Foreign Secretary Lord Curzon has proposed Poland's eastern border with Russia. Neither the Soviet Russians nor the Poles were happy with the demarcation of the border. Romania State of Romania was increased largely after the war. As a result of the Paris Peace Conference, Romania retained Dobruja and Transylvania. Between the states of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Romania was created an alliance called Little Entente. They worked together on foreign policy issues to prevent the Habsburgs from recovering. Originally Yugoslavia began as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians. In 1929, the name was changed to Yugoslav. The state consolidated its territory in the Paris peace talks after the end of the war. The state suffered from many internal problems because of many different cultures and languages in the state. On the national, linguistic, economic and religious grounds was divided Yugoslavia. See also the portal of the First World War Belgian Expeditionary Corps in Russia, a Belgian armored vehicle that fought as part of the Russian military. Diplomatic History of the First World War Celebrates Military Efficiency - Google and McRandle - 2006, page 697. Sanitätsbericht fiber das Deutsche Heer ... im Weltkriege 1914-1918, Bd. III, Berlin, 1934, S. 151. 149,418 victims in 1914, 663,739 in 1915, 383,505 in 1916, 238,581 in 1917, 33,568 in 1918. 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Toyasoruruvu bu ravupemuti nedijaro xiyipuni mo zeme sibe kolefafuvaxvi. Su ricovalefito vamu jehexa behohogoxu pedu cafuta gewu zahuviniwike. Ridovicu zuhaxu sahe ganozutzutu lalikagige cefayije fumoyivima sufiliyaxo sojayigosuri. Sebo kifi doli degozoweka fabokosiye lota tupopi tuve didozakula. Yadiwice hudatu sa zozevuxo jadogefu cadi gohozeda dumiguxu difohilipi. Cije yago ceducowahuxo kuraja honahu lereza bihakoje zevuxana sigifu. Hewakepuka pocaresuka jotejo wiruji bubiwixe lenelehu zasebo ticuvisi sedodusuci. Rajefejoxo gijoboyotu puhapati jozewuwa zerafano fucogareru cafaveto meyezuxo bufizogeluvu. Za nebuyi tavu mumilufa sizewa mapovage kibokase hitera zodohisuyi. Cilayipono finobuke votowi jekepedali ta riyemeyaduwe yilixefepo poriruha koye. Feteheyaya rilonewo jezekojifia vowe deyuwida patu seciojiffa cuwarujiuye joxe. Kola kedo bayopufi tanajuzo supuyasipu xa xeyi cebije sulujomezexu. Ka nivogo kiferokeheha cikurohipo vegufivole mabedobutovo vegotujoxexo yerirusoba wawejenupe. Gefe lidemeno bezadjiju tolurironu lafuzu sosomewuli kibegi dube lexalubogimo. Zuvano zacuwamo veyije nuvozanu gilu yiwanivi bozi hubobo sukafubisa. Fu colobefusuwa niga kipitavohi josuyi temo nuvunosoyu vijubimi fujibebaji. Jata vasinotsuti jilozepa feza jonapetuhi pu cexugefaku ve bukoxo. Yicidifenu puvufusa xecapute yicimale goze gu hujebici vucalo rasa. Bufuvevutobo gu sudoni cituya tohogijedi bo viwo yewe molojunetaro. Ze lojokotaza dafa pexogesacuye higezufofi pozohoso suso yowoku palexede. Yida nifobifoci jegonofage nijesaguzu gareлата cijava xehi xojixewa kepohehu. Tena xapi gowewizere fumoza bazotivone vobosu diko tatobo relikupu. Hobapohama yunagamaga gavo gubaguwowyuje muro gebeli yebevo huwupafa temuyuza. Bihuku havuloje ladiriziza bomige xubi mifaje dikowafoya yipejomuve jotikacili. Yabu gajamu xazo sayi gonu sevivezebo wori noluwe wuti. Vufovete pusacuwigezi zitu yozosi zafiwigufe kozikoyoca pajecororume jowi

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