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The activities of the Russian Monarchist Union during World War I and the February Revolution: Historiographical Problems

Abstract. *At the modern stage of the development of historical science studying the activity of Russian Monarchist Union as an important part of the social and political processes in the territory of Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century does not lose its significance. Therefore, the historiographical researches of this study and its complex current historical meaning still remain relevant. The particular significance of the historiographical researches of the activities of the Russian Monarchist Union during World War I and the February Bourgeois Revolution is determined by an insufficient state of knowledge regarding this problem, which means it can be classified as “underexamined”. The article contains a general overview of the historiography of the Russian Monarchist Union in the Russian Empire during 1914 — February 1917: a study of the state of knowledge regarding this topic and the determination of relevant problems. The research is based on the fundamental methodological principles of historical study: historicism and objectivity. These principles are reflected by using a number of research methods employed in historiographical studies: general science methods, general historical science methods, and specific historiographical methods — in particular, the methods of specific historiographical analysis and historiographical synthesis. Based on the results of the research, the author summarises the previous studies of the activity of Russian Monarchist Union during World War I and the February Bourgeois Revolution. This allows the identification of the underexamined and debatable problems in studying the above-mentioned political associations, and the main trends and tendencies in the Monarchist Association’s historiography, which determines the tasks and prospects for further study of the Russian Monarchist Union and their activity during the period between 1914 and February 1917.*

Keywords: *February Bourgeois Revolution, State Duma, Russian Right-Wing Parties, Conservative Ideology, the Black Hundreds, Monarchist Union, historiography, Russian Monarchists, World War I, Russian political history.*

The study of the activities of Russian Monarchist Union as an important part of the social and political life of Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century remainsgnoseologically and praxeologically significant at the modern stage of the development of historical science. The emergence of the Monarchist Associations, their specific structures and social constitutions, and the ideological prerequisites of their activities are a complex problem that is an integral part of the comprehensive scientific study of the history of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The incremental development of historical knowledge and the growing number of publications considering the extremely right-wing Russian associations determine the need for composing the papers dedicated to the historiography of the Russian Monarchist Union¹. The goal of this historiographical research is not only a consideration of the state of knowledge regarding these political associations, but also the determination of promising directions of study, which would allow the identifica-

tion and elimination of the existing gaps in the history of the Monarchist Union at the beginning of the twentieth century. Historiographical researches dedicated to the activity of Monarchist associations are an important part and necessary requirement for the comprehensive study of those Union. The absence of works considering the historiography of Monarchist Union" activities in the period between 1914 and February 1917, and the need for such research, determine the timeliness and the particular relevance of this article.

It is possible to determine several periods in the activities of Russian Monarchist Union: the period of active political demonstrations of different social classes and groups of the population of the Russian Empire during the first Russian Revolution; the period of reaction, and the following economic and political boom of 1908–1914; the period between the beginning of World War I and the February Bourgeois Revolution of 1917, after which the activities of Russian Monarchist Union was fully stopped.

Despite the vast historiography of the first Russian Revolution, the activity of the extremely right-wing political Union in the period of 1905–1907 years in underexamined. The study of the Monarchists during the first Russian Revolution is not only of scientific interest, but also has an important public significance, as long as in the mass consciousness the wave of the riots that broke out in the autumn of 1905 is still associated with the right-wing Monarchist Associations — the Black Hundred Unions. The objective and comprehensive study of the extremely right-wing Monarchist Association's activities in the period of 1905–1907 has been developing since the

¹ Iyerusalimskiy Y. Y., Kokorina E. A. Historiography of the Monarchist and Black-Hundred Movement in 1905–1907. // Moscow University Bulletin — Series 8, History. — 1994. — No. 3. — Pages 27–39; Karpuchin D. V. Black Hundred: Landmarks of Understanding in Russia. — M.: MGOU Publishing House, 2009. — 387 pages; Kichev V. G. National Historiography of the Landowner and Bourgeois Parties in Russia: author's abstract from historical science doctor dissertation: special. 07.00.09 Historiography, Source and Historical Analysis Methods. — Ulan-Ude, 2009. — 50 pages; Mikhailova E. M. Problems of the Political Ideology of the Right-Wing Monarchist Movement at the Beginning of XX Century in the Modern National Historiography // Cheboksary Cooperative Institute Bulletin. — 2008. — No. 2. — Pages. 200–207; Pavko A. I. Political Parties and Union in Ukraine at the End of the XIX — beginning of the XX century: Methodology, Historiography of the Problem and Promising Directions of the Scientific Research. — K: Znannya, 2001. — 112 pages.

90s of the twentieth century; and the theoretical and methodological problems of the study of the first Russian Revolution and the main directions in the Ukrainian historiography of these problems are provided in the paper by S. I. Svitlenko¹.

The next period of the Monarchist parties and Union” activities is characterised by the transition of the political struggle into the elective body of governmental authority — the State Duma. Other typical features of this period are the decline of the Monarchist activity, and the gradual decrease of the Black-Hundred Unions’ numbers. The Monarchist ideology is supplanted by new ideas intended to consolidate society around the slogan “Autocracy — Orthodoxy — Nationalism”. Right-wing political Union acting in the period between 1908 and 1914 were considered in the works by Soviet historians A. Y. Avrekh, V. S. Dyakin and Y. B. Solovyev, dedicated to the 3rd-of-June System and State Dumas operation². In modern historiography there is a sufficient number of publications considering the activity of the right-wing political organisation in this period of time, mainly in the operation of the Russian Empire State Duma³.

¹ Svitlenko S. I. Theoretic and Methodological Problems of Studying the History of the Democratic Revolution of 1905–1907 years in Ukraine // *The World of Modern Ukraine at the End of XVIII — Beginning of XX Century: Collection of the Scientific Papers* — Dnepropetrovsk: Gerda, 2007. — Pages 346–354.

² Avrekh A. Y., Stolypin and the Third Duma. — M.: Nauka, 1968. — 520 pages; Avrekh A. Y. Tsarism and IV Duma (1912–1914). — M.: Nauka, 1981. — 294 pages; Dyakin V. S. Bourgeoisie, Nobility and Tsarism in 1911–1914: Decay of the 3rd-of-June System. — L.: Science, 1988. — 230 pages; Solovyev Y. B. Autocracy and Nobility in 1907–1914. — Leningrad: Nauka, 1990. — 270 pages.

³ Lyubchenko V. B. Theoretic and Practical Activity of Russian Nationalistic Union in Ukraine (1908–1914) // *Ukrainian History Magazine*. — 1996. — No. 2. — Pages 55–65; Romov R. B. Right-Wing Fraction in the III State Duma (1907–1912): author’s abstract from historical science candidate dissertation: special. 07.00.02 National History. — M., 2003. — 30 pages; Yakunina A. O. Participation of the Ukrainian Monarchist Union in the State Duma Elections (1907–1913) // *Grani*. — 2010. — No. 2. — Pages. 16–21.

The last period of the Monarchist Association’s activities is almost unconsidered in the historical literature. Soviet scientists based their researches on the fixed statement that class war in the Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century was waged between the Proletariat and the Bourgeoisie, while the landowning nobility as a class was a relic of feudal social and its economic structure, and could not play an important role in the political struggle as a reflection of the class war. Therefore, the historiography of the Monarchist Association’s activities in that period of time consists of the works dedicated to the much wider problems under which the Monarchist Organisation’s activities were examined only on the occasional basis.

Such generalizing topic on the historiography of the period between 1914 and February 1917 includes the history of the World War I and the February Revolution, under which the authors consider the situation with the class and political relationship between class and the political powers on the eve of the collapse of the autocracy, and respectively address the condition of the right-wing of the political spectrum. Therefore, consideration of the conservative political powers within these works takes only a minor place⁴. Another group of publications are general papers dedicated to the social and political history of the Russian Empire and Ukraine at the beginning of the twentieth century, the history of the State Dumas and the 3rd-of-June System

⁴ *Political History of Ukraine. XX Century.: U 6 vol. / Editing Committee: I. F. Kuras (the Head) and others — Vol. 1: At the Turn of Centuries (End of the XIX Century –1917 Year) / Y. A. Levenets (Manager), L. P. Nagorna, M. S. Karmazina. — K.: Geneza, 2002. — 424 pages; Reyent O. P., Serdyuk O. V. World War I and Ukraine. — K.: Geneza, 2004. — 480 pages; Romov R. B. First Fraction in the State Duma // *Political Parties in Russian Revolutions at the Beginning of XX Century.* — M.: Nauka, 2005. — Pages 452–462; Soldatenko V. F. Ukraine in the Age of Revolutions: Historical Essay Chronicle: U 4 vol.: Vol. I: year 1917. — KH.: Prapor, 2008. — 560 pages.*

Failure, and the class and political structure of society¹.

An important part of the historiography of the Monarchist Association's activities in the period between 1914 and February 1917 are the general papers of S. A. Stepanov, Y. I. Kiryanov and I. V. Omelyanchuk, dedicated to the Monarchist (Black-Hundred) Union during the whole period of their existence².

In the historiography of the activities of the Russian Monarchist Organisation in the period between 1914 and 1917 years it is possible to distinguish several separate periods: 1) Pre-Revolutionary; 2) Soviet, which in its turn is divided into several stages; 3) Post-Soviet (or Modern).

The study of the political parties and the activities of Union was started in the period of the establishment of the Parliamentary system of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century by direct participants in the political processes which took place at that time. Among the publications of the Pre-Revolutionary period we can name the writings dedicated to the events of 1914–1917, generally represented by commemorative literature and

pieces of journalism published in the periodic press. First of all, the most important historiographical sources are the works of the political leaders and public officials living in the period of the Coup d'État of the 3rd-of-June, World War I and the February Revolution: P. N. Milyukov, V. V. Shulgin, V. N. Kokovtsov, B. I. Lenin, L. D. Trotskiy and others³.

Publications of this group reflect the social and political life of Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century, as long as their authors exerted the significant influence on the development of political processes of that period of time. The works by P. N. Milyukov, V. V. Shulgin, V. I. Lenin contain information regarding the political constitution of the State Duma, methods and forms of the Parliamentary struggle used in that time description of the activities of personal qualities of politicians, and in particular, those of the right-wing camp: V. M. Purishkevich, N. E. Markov (Markov the Second) and others.

To use personal memories as a source for covering major events and historical trends is in danger of creating very subjective history. However, the works under consideration here have an extremely important significance in the academic study of the political parties involved in the demise of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century.

It is determined by the presence of research elements in this group of sources,

¹ Avrekh A. Y. Failure of the 3rd-of-June System. — M.: Nauka, 1985. — 261 pages; Avrekh A. Y. Tsarism on the Eve of Overthrow. — M.: Nauka, 1989. — 256 pages; Dolgikh F. I. Right Wing in III and IV State Dumas of Russia (1907–1917): author's abstract from historical science candidate dissertation: special. 07.00.02 National History. — M. 2004. — 16 pages.; Dyakin V. S. Russian Bourgeoisie and Tsarism in the Age of the World War I (1914–1917). — L.: Nauka, 1967. — 374 pages; Pavko A. I. Political Parties and Union in Ukraine: End of the XIX — Beginning of the XX Century: Origination, Development, Activity and Historical Fate. End of the XIX Century — February 1917 — K., 1999. — 248 pages; Romov R. B. Right-Wing Fraction in the State Duma // Political Parties in Russian Revolutions at the Beginning of XX Century. — M.: Nauka, 2005. — Pages 452–462.

² Kiryanov Y. I. Right-Wing Parties in Russia. 1911–1917. — M.: ROSSPEN, — 2001. — 464 pages; Omelyanchuk I. V. Social Constitution of the Black-Hundred Parties // National History. — 2004. — No. 2. — Pages 84–96; Omelyanchuk I. V. Black Hundred Movement in Ukraine at the Beginning of the XX Century // Modern Age. — 1997. — No. 12. — Pages. 86–93; Stepanov S. A. Black Hundred in Russia (1905–1917). — M.: EKSMO; Yauza, 2005. — 583 pages.

³ Kokovtsov V. N. From My Past. Memories of 1911–1919 / Editor: S. S. Volk. — M.: Sovremennik, 1991. — 590 pages; Lenin V. I. Election Results // Complete Collection of Writings [5th Edition.]: in 55 vol. — Vol. 22. — M., — 1976. — Pages 319–344; Lenin B. I. Political Parties in Russia // Complete Collection of Writings [5th Edition.]: in 55 vol. — T. Vol. — M., — 1976. — Pages 275–287; Milyukov P. N. Memories. — M.: Politizdat, 1991. — 528 pages; Trotskiy L. D. History of Russian Revolution: in 2 vol. — Vol. 1: February Revolution / General editing and introductory article by N. Vasetskiy; Notes by V. Ivanovich. — M: TERRA; Republic, 1997. — 464 pages; Shulgin V. V. The Year. The Days. 1920. — M.: Novosti, 1990. — 832 pages.

which allows their consideration not only in terms of the source study, but also in terms of the historiography.

There has been a lot of careful research into this source material to ensure that its historical relevance has been validated.

The writings by V. I. Lenin analysing the programme provisions and methods of political and party struggle are of great significance for the historiography of the Monarchist Associations¹. In the period between 1914–February 1917 the works by V. I. Lenin were generally dedicated to the Proletariat struggle, and the tactics of the class struggle in the conditions of war. Nevertheless, Lenin's works written at that time also reflect the social and political situation typical of the Russian Empire during World War I.

The articles by V. I. Lenin dedicated to the acute political and social problems of the Russian Empire should be considered as a historical source for studying the political history of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century, and simultaneously as one of the most important historiographical sources, since they are amongst the first publications to analyse the activities of Monarchist Associations.

The memories of the Kievlyanin Newspaper editor and the State Duma member V. V. Shulgin, who was one of the leaders of Russian nationalists, are an extremely important source of information for studying the activity of the right-wing political associations, and in particular, the nationalistic party All-Russian National Union and Progressive Russian Nationalists fraction in IV State Duma². The book of V. V. Shulgin's

memories called *The Years* covers the whole period of the right-wing political association activity starting with proclamation of October Manifesto on October 17th, 1905 and until the February Revolution of 1917. In his memories the author managed to create the complete of the decline and collapse of autocracy in Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century and, in particular, the activity of different political powers and separate public and political officials in the State Duma.

During the Soviet period of historiography the study of reactionary political powers was conducted unevenly. It is possible to distinguish several stages in the Soviet historiography of the Monarchist Union: 20–30s; 30–50s; 60–80s of the twentieth century. The typical feature of the historiography of the Soviet period about such Union is the absence of any special research dedicated to the history of conservative political camp. The exception here is the works by L. M. Spirin and V. V. Komin who laid foundation for the scientific study of the Landowner Union and parties³.

In the 20–30s of the twentieth century, at the first stage of Soviet historiographical development, despite the growing total number of works dedicated to the Russian political parties and, Monarchist associations in particular, the Monarchist activity in the period between 1914 and 1917 was not a matter of interest for the researchers. Starting with the middle of the 30s of the twentieth century the study of the Monarchist parties and organisation had almost completely stopped. The mentioning of the Black Hundred Unions in the separate papers is characterized by the biased approach.

¹ Lenin V. I. Election Results // Complete Collection of Writings [5th Edition.]: in 55 vol.— Vol. 22.— M.,— 1976.— Pages 319–344; same author. On Black Hundreds // Complete Collection of Writings [5th Edition.]: in 55 vol.— Vol. 24.— M.,— 1976.— Pages 18–19; same author. Political Parties in Russia // Complete Collection of Writings [5th Edition.]: in 55 vol.— Vol. 21.— M.,— 1976.— Pages 275–287.

² Shulgin V. V. *The Years. The Days. 1920.*— M.: Novosti, 1990.— 832 pages.

³ Komin V. V. *History of the Landowner, Bourgeoisie and Small Bourgeoisie Political Parties in Russia: Facultative Course of Lections.*— Kalinin, 1970.— 227 pages; Spirin L. M. *Ruin of the Landowner and Bourgeois Parties in Russia (Beginning of the XX Century–1920).*— M.: Mysl', 1977.— 366 pages.

After the period of the 30s — 50s of the twentieth century, during which the Monarchist parties and Union had fallen out of the complex of problems studied by the Soviet history science, the new age in the research of Russian Empire political history at the beginning of the twentieth century had started. In the 60–80s the history of the right-wing political associations was considered in numerous general monographs dedicated to the social and political life of the Russian Empire¹. During this stage the activities of the Monarchist parties and Union in the period between 1914 and February 1917 was not a subject of separate special study in Soviet historiography. However, the whole number of aspects related to this topic was to the different extent reflected in the papers published during this period of time

During the 1960s — 80s historians wrote extensively about the state of the political Union of the bourgeoisie and the nobility, and what might be called the “Conservative Camp” — or the Right Wing — what historiography has defined as the Monarchist Parties and Union. However, the subject of research in the abovementioned papers lies outside the scope of the problems in these activities of political associations.

In the general works on social and political history of the Russian Empire the study of the Monarchist parties received only a brief mention. Specific space is dedicated to the study of this issue in the papers about the Coup of 3rd June 1907, and the way that the State Dumas worked. The historiography of the right-wing po-

litical Union, including both direct research about the State Dumas and general works is comprehensively studied in the relevant chapter of the monograph² by A. A. Ivanov. Under this heading, it is also necessary to focus on the historiography of the activities of the Russian Monarchist Union in the territory of Ukraine, which is an integral part of studying the activity of Monarchist Union in the Russian Empire and their respective historiography.

The attempt to take ideology, propaganda and bias out of history, to make a more objective account of the historical facts, started at the end of the 1880s-1990s.

It sparked off research into the previously unexamined pages of history, and, in particular, into the Monarchist political associations in the Russian Empire at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the modern Ukrainian historiography of the activities of the Russian Monarchist Union in Ukraine it is possible to distinguish the works considering the general aspects of the right-wing political associations history³ and publications dedicated to the activity of Monarchist Union at the regional level, separate problems of the ideological struggle and practical political activity⁴.

The publications dedicated to the general aspects of origination and activity of Monarchist Union on the territory

¹ Avrekh A. Y. Failure of the 3rd-of-June System. — M.: Nauka, 1985. — 261 pages; Avrekh A. Y. Tsarism on the Eve of Overthrow. — M.: Nauka, 1989—256 pages; Dyakin V. S. Russian Bourgeoisie and Tsarism in the Age of the World War I (1914–1917). — L.: Science, 1967. — 374 pages; Chermenskiy E. D. IV State Duma and Overthrow of Tsarism in Russia. — M.: Mysl”, 1976. — 317 pages.

² Ivanova A. A. Right Wing in Russian Parliament: From Crisis to the Wreck (1914–1917). — M.; Spb.: Alyans-Arkheo, 2013. — 520 pages

³ Omelyanchuk I. V. Black Hundred Movement in Ukraine at the Beginning of the XX Century // Modern Age. — 1997. — No. 12. — Pages 86–93; Savchin M. S. Right-Wing Monarchist Union in Russia // Scientific Works on Political History. — Issue. 169. — K., — 1991. — Pages. 52–60; Samartsev I. G. Black Hundreds in Ukraine (1905–1917) // Ukrainian History Magazine. — 1992. — No. 1. — Pages 90–98.

⁴ Dudar O. V. Terrorism as a Way of Black-Hundred Union Activity (1905–1917) // I. Franko Zhitomir State University Bulletin. — 2004. — Pages 30–34; Krivobok O. P. Conservative Nationalistic All-Russian Parties in Chernigov Region at the Beginning of XX Century // Collection of Ukrainian History. — 2008. — Issue. 11. — Pages 159–172.

of Ukraine also cover their activity in the period between 1914 and February 1917.

In the articles by I. V. Omelyanchuk, M. S. Savchina and I. G. Samartseva published in the 90s of XX century the Monarchist Unions and their activity on the territory of Ukraine are considered as an integral part of the all-Russian movement, while in the papers written in the last decade the authors examine the internal political enforcement actions aimed at the Ukraine population and reflect the position of Russian right-wing political camp representatives regarding the “Ukrainian issue”.

Thus, in publications by V. N. Volkovinskiy, V. B. Lyubchenko, O. V and O. B. Martynyuk dedicated to the problem of the activities of Russian right-wing associations in the territory of Ukraine the author studied the struggle between these Union and Ukrainian national movements. In their articles the authors consider both the all-Russian Monarchist Union and the activities of the Russian Nationalist Associations (e.g. the Kiev Club of Russian Nationalists, and others)¹.

In the modern Ukrainian historiography of the extreme right-wing Monarchist Union it is possible to distinguish a number of problems that nowadays can be qualified as debatable, or under-examined. Those debatable problems are, in particular, the reasons for riots that broke out in the autumn of 1905; the issues of cooperation between the governmental authorities and Black Hundred Union in the matter of growth, and the following decline of the threat represented by the revolution to the existing order;

¹ Volkovinskiy V. M. Black Hundred and its “Godfathers” in Ukraine at the Beginning of XX Century. // Ukrainian History. — 2002. — No. 10. — Pages. 54–65; Lyubchenko V. B. Opt. cit. Martynyuk O. Russian Nationalism at the Beginning of XX Century: Conservative Politicians and Pre-Election Strategies in the Right-Bank Ukraine [Electronic resource] // Modern Ukraine: International Intellectual Magazine. — Published on Sep 12, 12. — Access mode: <http://www.uamoderna.com/md/182-182>.

the interrelations between the Monarchist Union and the Orthodox Church, etc.

As for the neglected problems in studying the Monarchist parties and Union, here we can distinguish the problem of the ideological prerequisites for the starting and activities of such associations in the territory of Ukraine; the attitude of Russian right-wing associations to the Ukrainian national movement; the activities of the conservative camp powers during World War I and the February Revolution.

The monograph by V. A. Zoryk² dedicated to the activities of Ukrainian and Russian political parties during World War I is of great significance for studying the history of Russian political parties in 1914–1917, taking into account the limited amount of historical research related to the right-wing political associations of that period.

In the last decade we can observe the growing scientific interest in studying Monarchist activity at the regional level, and the focusing of scientific interest on the separate aspects of the activities of right-wing political powers. One such important aspect is the participation of such political Unions in the elective representative body — The State Duma. There is a whole number of papers prepared by the Ukrainian researchers A. A. Konyk, A. L. Glushkovetskiy, V. I. Milko and others where the authors distinguish the specifics of the participation of deputies from the separate Guberniyas and political powers in the State Duma³.

² Zoryk V. A. Political Parties of Ukraine and Russia in the Age of the World War I (1914 — February 1917). — KH.: KHDUKHT, 2011. — 216 pages.

³ Konyk O. O. Deputies of the Russian Empire State Duma from Naddnepryanshina Region of Ukraine (1906–1917). — Dnepropetrovsk: Gerda, 2013. — 454 pages; Glushkovetskiy A. L. Democracy in Province: Elections and Podolskaya Guberniya Deputy Activity in the Russian Empire State Dumas. — Kamyants-Podolskiy: Buynitskiy O. A., 2010. — 399 pages; Mylko V. I. Participation of the Deputies from Ukrainian Cities and Guberniyas in Operation of the I — IV Russian Empire State Duma (1906–1917): author’s abstract from historical science candidate dissertation: special. 07.00.01 Ukrainian History. — K., 2012. — 20 pages.

The comprehensive study considering such aspects of Monarchist Union history as their participation in the State Duma and State Council representing the unified public authority complex is the monograph by A. A. Ivanov¹. Nowadays, this work being a continuation of the long-term study of the right-wing association activity in the State Duma and State Council conducted by the author is the first comprehensive research in historiography dedicated to the activity of the right-wing fraction in the IV State Duma, and the right-wing group in the State Council closely related establishments.

It is also necessary to distinguish the dissertational research by O. A. Tarasov² written in 1997 where the authors gives a critique of the right-wing Monarchist movement in the period of World War I. It considers the content of right-wing ideology and propaganda during wartime aimed at the struggle against the imminent revolution and maintaining the patriotic spirit, and also the activity of the right-wing powers based on the above-mentioned ideology. In order to designate the right-wing Monarchist Union the author introduces the terms "Nationalist and Monarchist Parties".

Following the results of research the author summarises the previous studies of the Russian Monarchist Union World War I and

the February Revolution. What it indicates is that there is an insufficient state of knowledge about these political associations in the period indicated. Despite the availability of a significant number of works considering both the general issues of the origins and development of such a Union, and the separate branches of the activities of the conservative camp powers, the historiography of the Monarchist Union lacks complex studies dedicated to the period of the World War I and the February Revolution.

In the course of his research the author has identified the neglected and debatable problems, and distinguished the main trends and tendencies in the historiography of the Monarchist associations, which allows determination of tasks and prospects for the further study of the Russian Monarchist Union in the period between 1914 and February 1917. Comprehensive research of this period into the activities of the extreme right-wing Monarchist Union is a mandatory condition for recreating a holistic historical picture of the political processes that took place in the Russian Empire in the indicated period, and led to the failure of autocracy. That research demonstrates the relevance of further research into the activities of the Monarchist Union's in the Russian Empire in the period between 1914 and February 1917.

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¹ Ivanov A. A. Opt. cit..

² Tarasov O. A. Political Activity of the Nationalistic and Monarchist Parties and Union in Russia in the Age of World War I (1914 — February 1917): author's abstract from historical science candidate dissertation: special. 07.00.02 National History. — M., 1997. — 24 pages.

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