

Alekshandra Romanov

Alekshandra Romanov, a mysterious princess born in royal family of Russia by the Elizabeth Catherine II and Adrik Romanov; grandson of Nicholas II. Though there is no royalty in Russia now as they were murdered. The murder of the Romanovs stamped out the monarchy in Russia in a brutal fashion. But even though **there is no throne to claim**, some descendants of Czar Nicholas II still claim royal ties today. So do a handful of imposters. And they are one of them. The mysterious princess had her news revealed after a certain time as she was thought to be kidnapped after 2 days of her birth. But there still are people claiming that the Romanov family hid her as she had the birth mark on her knee which was thought to be auspicious and the public wouldn't want the monarchy in their nation while the princess was thought to be of the linear heritage.

Any ambiguity of ownership was settled very simply after the revolution, for all the Romanov assets in Russia itself were **seized by the Bolshevik government**. It took over the physical assets which remained: the palaces, the art collections, the jewels.

Living Romanov

Prince Rostislav is the only living Romanov who often travels to Russia. He once worked as a designer for the “Raketa” clock factory and designed a watch dedicated to the 400th anniversary of the House of Romanov. He speaks Russian a little (but constantly improves it) and is a Russian Orthodox believer.

Nikolai Alexandrovich Romanov Net Worth: Nikolai Alexandrovich Romanov was the last Emperor of Russia. He had a net worth equal to **\$300 billion** at the time of his death, after accounting for inflation.

This is a list of all reigning monarchs in the [history of Russia](#). It includes the princes of medieval Rus' state (both centralised, known as [Kievan Rus'](#) and feudal, when the political center moved northeast to [Vladimir](#) and finally to [Moscow](#)), [tsars](#), and [emperors](#) of Russia. The list begins with the semi-legendary prince [Rurik](#) of Novgorod, sometime in the mid 9th century (c. 862) and ends with [emperor Nicholas II](#) who abdicated in 1917, and was [executed with his family](#) in 1918.

The vast territory known today as Russia covers an area that has been known historically by various names, including [Rus'](#), [Kievan Rus'](#),^[1] the [Grand Duchy of Moscow](#), the [Tsardom of Russia](#) and the [Russian Empire](#), and the sovereigns of these many nations and throughout their histories have used likewise as wide a range of titles in their positions as chief magistrates of a country. Some of the earliest titles include [kniaz](#) and [velikiy kniaz](#), which mean "prince" and "grand prince" respectively but are often rendered as "duke" and "grand duke" in Western literature; then the title of [tsar](#), meaning "caesar", which was disputed to be the equal of either a king or emperor; finally culminating in the title of emperor. According to Article 59 of the [1906 Russian Constitution](#), the Russian emperor held several dozen titles, each one representing a region which the monarch governed.

Nicholas II, Russian in full **Nikolay Aleksandrovich**, (born May 6 [May 18, New Style], 1868, [Tsarskoye Selo](#) [now Pushkin], near [St. Petersburg](#), Russia—died July 17, 1918, Yekaterinburg), the last [Russian emperor](#) (1894–1917), who, with his wife, [Alexandra](#), and their children, was killed by the [Bolsheviks](#) after the [October Revolution](#).
Early life and reign

Nikolay Aleksandrovich was the eldest son and heir apparent (*tsesarevich*) of the *tsarevitch* Aleksandr

Aleksandrovich (emperor as [Alexander III](#) from 1881) and his consort Maria Fyodorovna (Dagmar of Denmark). Succeeding his father on November 1, 1894, he was crowned [tsar](#) in Moscow on May 26, 1896.

Neither by upbringing nor by temperament was [Nicholas](#) fitted for the complex tasks that awaited him as autocratic ruler of a vast empire. He had received a military education from his tutor, and his tastes and interests were those of the average young Russian officers of his day. He had few [intellectual](#) pretensions but delighted in physical exercise and the trappings of army life: uniforms, insignia, parades. Yet on formal occasions he felt ill at ease. Though he possessed great personal charm, he was by nature timid; he shunned close contact with his subjects, preferring the privacy of his family circle. His domestic life was serene. To his wife, [Alexandra](#), whom he had married on November 26, 1894, Nicholas was passionately devoted. She had the strength of character that he lacked, and he fell completely under her sway. Under her influence he sought the advice of spiritualists and faith healers, most notably [Grigori Rasputin](#), who eventually acquired great power over the imperial couple. Nicholas also had other irresponsible favourites, often men of dubious [probity](#) who provided him with a distorted picture of Russian life, but one that he found more comforting than that contained in official reports. He distrusted his ministers, mainly because he felt them to be intellectually superior to himself and feared they sought to usurp his [sovereign prerogatives](#). His view of

his role as [autocrat](#) was childishly simple: he derived his authority from God, to whom alone he was responsible, and it was his sacred duty to preserve his absolute power intact. He lacked, however, the strength of will necessary in one who had such an exalted [conception](#) of his task. In pursuing the path of duty, Nicholas had to wage a continual struggle against himself, suppressing his natural indecisiveness and assuming a mask of self-confident resolution. His dedication to the [dogma](#) of [autocracy](#) was an inadequate substitute for a constructive policy, which alone could have prolonged the imperial regime.

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Soon after his accession Nicholas proclaimed his uncompromising views in an address to liberal deputies from the [zemstvos](#), the self-governing local assemblies, in which he dismissed as “senseless dreams” their [aspirations](#) to share in the work of government. He met the rising groundswell of popular unrest with intensified police repression. In [foreign policy](#), his naïveté and lighthearted attitude toward international obligations sometimes embarrassed his professional diplomats; for example, he concluded an alliance with the German emperor [William II](#) during their meeting at Björkö in July 1905, although [Russia](#) was already allied with [France](#), Germany’s traditional enemy.



Learn how **Bloody Sunday of 1905** and the outbreak of **World War I** led to the collapse of the reign of **Tsar Nicholas Romanov**

Overview of Nicholas II's reign.

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Nicholas was the first Russian sovereign to show personal interest in Asia, visiting in 1891, while still *tsesarevich*, India, China, and Japan; later he nominally supervised the construction of the [Trans-Siberian Railway](#). His attempt to maintain and strengthen Russian influence in Korea, where [Japan](#) also had a foothold, was partly responsible for the [Russo-Japanese War](#) (1904–05). Russia's defeat not only frustrated Nicholas's grandiose dreams of making Russia a great Eurasian power, with China, Tibet, and Persia

under its control, but also presented him with serious problems at home, where discontent grew into the revolutionary movement of 1905.

Nicholas considered all who opposed him, regardless of their views, as [malicious](#) conspirators. Disregarding the advice of his future [prime minister Sergey Yulyevich Witte](#), he refused to make [concessions](#) to the constitutionalists until events forced him to yield more than might have been necessary had he been more flexible. On March 3, 1905, he reluctantly agreed to create a national representative assembly, or [Duma](#), with consultative powers, and by the [manifesto](#) of October 30 he promised a [constitutional](#) regime under which no law was to take effect without the Duma's consent, as well as a democratic franchise and [civil liberties](#). Nicholas, however, cared little for keeping promises extracted from him under duress. He strove to regain his former powers and ensured that in the new [Fundamental Laws](#) (May 1906) he was still designated an autocrat. He furthermore [patronized](#) an extremist right-wing organization, the [Union of the Russian People](#), which sanctioned terrorist methods and [disseminated](#) anti-Semitic [propaganda](#). Witte, whom he blamed for the [October Manifesto](#), was soon dismissed, and the first two Dumas were prematurely dissolved as "insubordinate."

[Pyotr Arkadyevich Stolypin](#), who replaced Witte and carried out the coup of June 16, 1907, dissolving the second Duma, was loyal to the [dynasty](#) and a capable

statesman. But the emperor distrusted him and allowed his position to be undermined by intrigue. Stolypin was one of those who dared to speak out about Rasputin's influence and thereby incurred the displeasure of the empress. In such cases Nicholas generally hesitated but ultimately yielded to Alexandra's pressure. To prevent exposure of the scandalous hold Rasputin had on the imperial family, Nicholas interfered arbitrarily in matters properly within the competence of the [Holy Synod](#), backing reactionary elements against those concerned about the [Orthodox church's prestige](#).

World War I

After its ambitions in the Far East were checked by Japan, Russia turned its attention to the [Balkans](#). Nicholas sympathized with the national aspirations of the Slavs and was anxious to win control of the Turkish straits but tempered his expansionist inclinations with a sincere desire to preserve peace among the Great Powers. After the assassination of the Austrian archduke [Franz Ferdinand](#) at [Sarajevo](#), he tried hard to avert the impending war by diplomatic action and resisted, until July 30, 1914, the pressure of the military for general, rather than partial, mobilization.



Nicholas II

Nicholas II.

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The outbreak of World War I temporarily strengthened the monarchy, but Nicholas did little to maintain his people's confidence. The Duma was slighted, and voluntary patriotic organizations were hampered in their efforts; the gulf between the ruling group and public opinion grew steadily wider. Alexandra turned Nicholas's mind against the popular commander in chief, his father's cousin the grand duke Nicholas, and on September 5, 1915, the emperor dismissed him, assuming supreme command himself. Since the emperor had no experience of war, almost all his ministers protested against this step as likely to impair the army's morale. They were overruled, however, and soon dismissed.



Nicholas II; Alexis

Nicholas II and the tsarevitch Alexis in Russian army uniforms, 1917.

George Grantham Bain Collection, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (reproduction no. LC-DIG-ggbain-20441)

Nicholas II did not, in fact, interfere unduly in operational decisions, but his departure for headquarters had serious political consequences. In his absence, supreme power in effect passed, with his approval and encouragement, to the empress. A grotesque situation resulted: in the midst of a desperate struggle for national survival, competent ministers and officials were dismissed and replaced by worthless nominees of Rasputin. The court was widely suspected of treachery, and antidynastic feeling grew apace. **Conservatives** plotted Nicholas's **deposition** in the hope of saving the monarchy. Even the murder of Rasputin failed to dispel Nicholas's illusions: he blindly

disregarded this ominous warning, as he did those by other highly placed personages, including members of his own family. His isolation was virtually complete.

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