

Romanov Paper

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The Romanov family was the last imperial dynasty to rule Russia. The Romanovs came into power in 1613, with some of the more famous Romanovs being Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Alexander I and Alexander II. The family ruled over Russia for three centuries until it came to a drastic end in 1917. The Romanov house started with Michael I, who was the Tsar of Russia(1613-1645). He then had a son, Alexis I who succeeded him as Tsar from 1645-1676. Alexis I had two wives Maria and Natalia. Alexis and Natalia had three children, Sophie, Fedor III and Ivan. Alexis and Natalia had one child Pierre I Le Grand. Fedor III took the title of Tsar directly after his father and ruled from 1676 to 1682. Ivan succeeded after him ruling 1682-1689. Pierre le Grand son of Natalia, ruled after Ivan from 1689-1725. His first marriage he had a son named Alexis Petrovitch with Eudoxie. He later remarried Catherine I and had two kids, Anne Petrova and Elisabeth I. During this time they changed from tzar to emperor and Catherine became an emperor in 1725 and ruled until 1727. After Catherines rule, Alexis Petrovitch's son Pierre II took over and ruled from 1727-1730. Going back up to Ivan V son of Alexis I, Ivan had two kids Catherine and Anne I and Anne I succeeded Pierre II in 1730 and ruled until 1740. Ivan V daughter Catherine, had a daughter Anne Leopoldovna, who had a son , Ivan VI. Ivan VI took over the throne after Annie and only ruled for one year 1740-1741. Now going back to Pierre I le Grand and Catherine I, their daughter Elisabeth I took over the throne after Ivan VI and ruled from 1741-1762. Anne Petrovna had a son (Pierre III) and he succeeded Elisabeth I and ruled only for the year of 1762 . During this time he married Catherine II and she became emperor from 1762-1796. Pierre III and Catherine II had a son named Paul I and he took the title of emperor in 1796 and ruled until 1801. Paul had three kids, Alexandre I, Constantin and Nicolas I. His son Alexandre I took over the throne after Paul I and ruled from 1801 to 1825 where his brother Nicolas succeeded him and ruled from 1825 to 1855. Nicholas I had a son Alexandre II who succeeded him and ruled from 1855 to 1881 where his son Alexandre III succeeded him and ruled from 1881 to 1894. Alexandre III had a son named Nicholas II. Nicholas II was the last emperor of the Romanov family and he ruled from 1894 to 1917. During the reign of Nicholas II his official title was “Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias” During Nicholas II reign, Russia was involved in WW1 and with the catastrophic loss that Russia took in WW1 and the corruption in Russia's government riots began to spark up. The most important one was the riots over food that broke out in Petrograd. With the controversy of the riots, Nicholas ordered the city to take a

strong stance against them and sent troops to Petrograd. Sadly for Nicholas, the government resigned and the Duma ordered Nicholas to renounce the throne. Nicholas wanted his brother to take the throne but he refused. The Power was then passed onto the Russian Provisional Government. Nicholas II was married to Alexandra and they had 5 kids. (Anastasia, Alexei, Maria, Olga and Tatiana). During 1917 Nicholas II's family was moved to Tobolsk in Siberia by the Bolsheviks. Their fates were sealed and they were destined to be killed soon. In 1918 his family was lined up to be executed by firing squad. Most of Nicholas II's kids survived the firing squad but were then killed by bayonets. Their bodies were then burned and thrown into an abandoned mine shaft. The Bolsheviks were nervous that their bodies would be found and quickly moved them over to an unnamed gravesite.

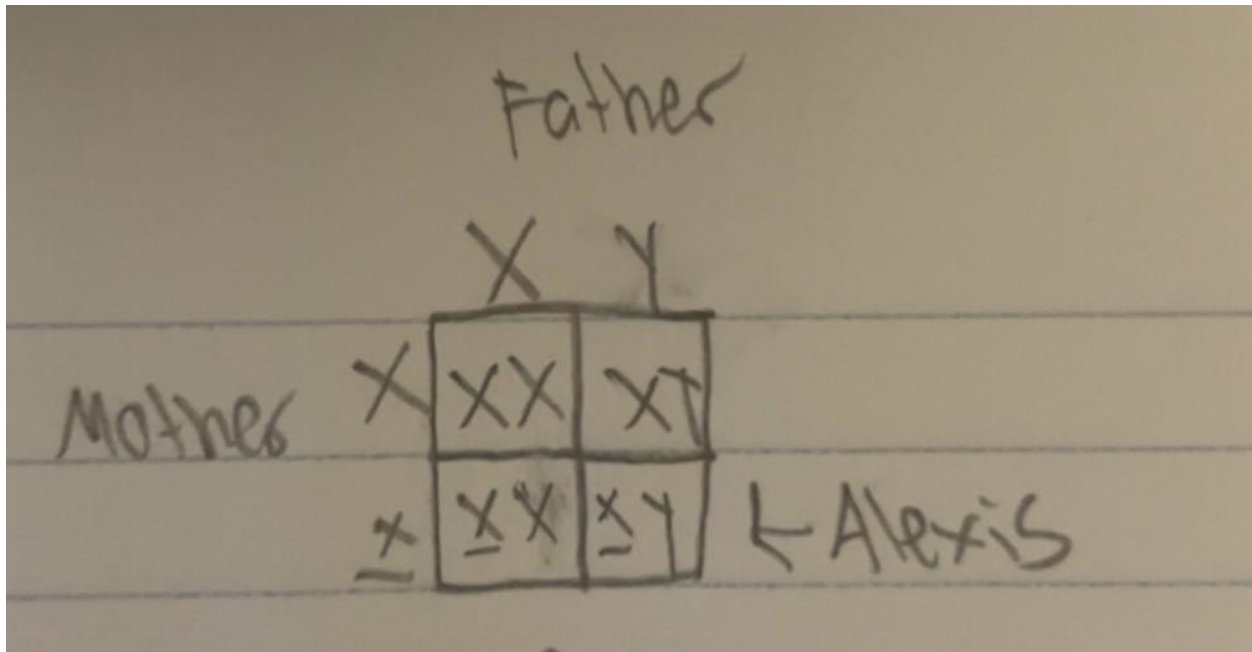
Part II

Nicholas II's wife Alix was Queen Victoria's granddaughter.

Hemophilia is a disorder that doesn't allow blood to clot properly. Most of the Hemophilia cases are inherited from their parents but you can develop hemophilia later in life. Hemophilia is when one's body doesn't make enough proteins that help close off wounds. The proteins that are affected are the VIII protein or the IX protein. These proteins work simultaneously with platelets to clot the blood. Hemophilia can range from mild, moderate or severe based on how much of the protein is being produced. In Hemophilia A, the VIII protein is affected and in Hemophilia B the IX protein is affected.

8. The type of hemophilia represented in the pedigree chart is hemophilia A

9. Alexis genetically acquired hemophilia because he received an affected x from his mother. With it being the only x since he's male, he was affected.



10. Only in this pedigree have hemophilia because its x-recessive. If a female gets an affected x from her mother she can only be a carrier. If a male's mother is affected and since it's x recessive

there is a 25% chance that he will get that x infected from his mother and he will receive a

A hand-drawn Punnett square on lined paper. Above the square, the letters 'X' and 'Y' are written, representing the father's possible gametes. To the left of the square, the letters 'X' and 'x' are written, representing the mother's possible gametes. The square is divided into four cells. The top-left cell contains 'X X', the top-right cell contains 'X Y', the bottom-left cell contains 'x X', and the bottom-right cell contains 'x Y'.

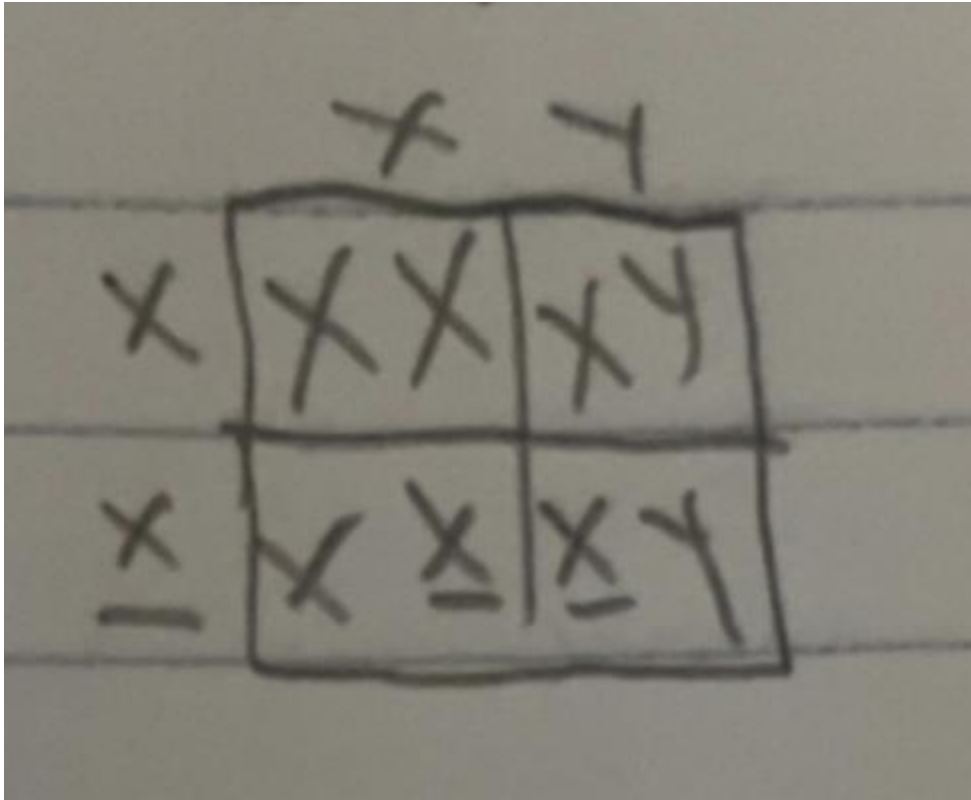
	X	Y
X	XX	XY
x	xX	xY

normal y from his father.

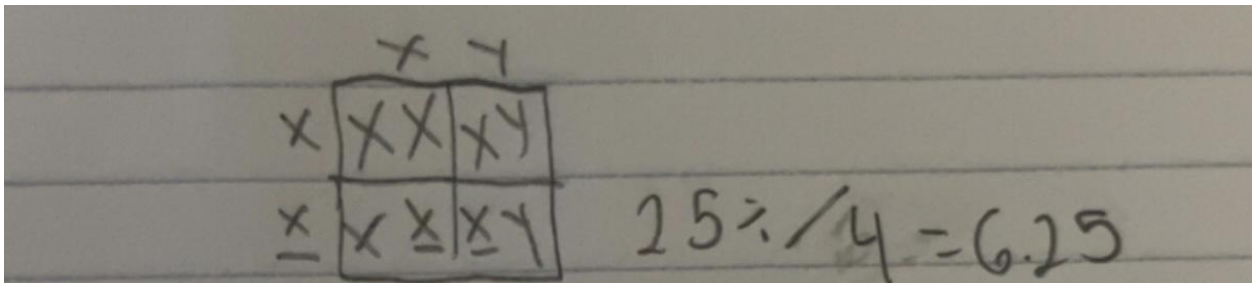
11. It is possible for a female to inherit hemophilia. The only way for that to happen is if the mother is a carrier and the father has it.

12. The only way to find out if they were carriers is to see if any of the kids had hemophilia?

13. 25%



14. 6.25%



15. None of his sisters had hemophilia because they all got a non affected x from their mother and a regular x from their father

16. Hemophilia could have led to the Russian Revolution by damaging the Romanovs reputation. This caused the Romanov family to become distant from the Russian population. Nicholas II and Alix wanted to keep Alexi's disease unknown to the public and in order for them to do that, they had to distance themselves. Without a leader to look up to and the riots and other events spiraled out of control which led to the Russian Revolution. Rasputin knew of the hemophilia because Alexis's mother called him in to heal her son. Rasputin carried all of his baggage (Negative rumors) with the family and the Russians started to associate the Romanovs with Rasputin's negative past.

Sources

<https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1244&context=younghistorians#:~:text=Due%20to%20a%20mutation%20in,to%20Russia's%20previously%20strong%20aristocracy>.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IG2e5_f9OCs