

This thesis deals with the Russian response to the revolutionary era of the years 1830-31, using the theory of defensive realism. Based on archival material and on available literature, it analyzes mechanisms for the adoption of decisions in the Russian political structures. The author approaches the topic with chronological-thematic perspective. The first section analyzes the politics of the Russian tsar and his environment in relation to the French and Belgian Revolutions. The second part is devoted to the issue of Poland. In the third part the author analyzes the internal conditions in the Russian State itself. Last but not least, the author analyzes public opinion, economic conditions and the situation in the army.