**Characteristics of Rulers and Nations**

**Austria**

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| Charles V: 1519‐1556 | Maria Theresa 1740 – 1780 |
| LARGEST Hapsburg Empire**Problems for Charles V:**1. *Turks* ‐ invaded (recurring)
2. Charles V vs. Protestant states

 ***War of the League of Schmalkald**** Cuius regio eius religio
* Ruler determines religion
* **Peace of Augsburg**, 1555
 | **Pragmatic Sanction** (1713) built up; centralized bureaucracy* increased taxes
* wanted to increase production
* reformed abuses of serfdom

o NOT enlightened as she did not support enlightenment ideas and did relatively less to support religious toleration  |
| Joseph II 1780 – 1790 | Prince Klemens von Metternich (foreign minister) |
| **Enlightened Monarch-** impatient, wanted total abolition- greatest of Enlightened despots (―greatest good for greatest number‖)* abolished serfdom
* economic reform
* equal punishment for equal crimes
* freedom of press and religion
* improved civil rights for Jews including granting nobility
* allowed Protestants to become civil servants
* centralized the state
* Established education system (primary through university)

 **opposition** –1. from nobles, church, Hungary too few middle class to help support
2. Leopold (brother) undid most of Joseph’s reforms
 |  ***Age of Metternich*** –1815-1848* The voice of the conservatives
* Leader of the *Congress of Vienna*
* Dominated European politics for 30 years

Principles1. Status quo
2. Legitimacy
3. Balance of power
4. Opposed nationalism
5. Censorship that controlled universities
6. Issued Carlsbad Decrees
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- **Misc. Rulers- Ottoman Empire**

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| **Suleiman the Magnificent**  |
| (d. 1566): nearly conquered Austria in 1529, captured Belgrade (Serbia), nearly 1/2 of Eastern Europe including all Balkan territories, most of Hungary, and part of southern Russia.  Turkish threat: relatively religiously tolerant empire o Highly talented Christian children from the conquered provinces were incorporated into the Ottoman Empire‘s bureaucracy o **Janissary corps:** Christian children not selected for the bureaucracy were dedicated fully to the Ottoman military  |

**Sweden**

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| **Gustavus Adolphus** 1611 ‐ 1632 |
| **30 Years War**"Lion of the North"Musketeers and mobile artilleryOne of the greatest generals of all timeHe died in battleWell trained army |

**Great Britain**

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| **Henry VII** (r 1485‐1509) | **Henry VIII** (r 1509 ‐ 1547) |
| **War of the Roses** Henry VII won the Battle of Bosworth Field**Star Chamber** - seize power from the English LordsStart of Tudors  |  Wanted a divorce, but the church would not grant it ***Act of Supremacy**** Established Anglican church
* Became head of Anglican Church
* Catholic lands (about 25% of all English lands) were confiscated by the King

1539, **Statute of the Six Articles**: Henry attempts to maintain all 7 Catholic sacraments  |
| **Mary I** (r. 1553 ‐ 1558) | **Elizabeth I** (r. 1558-1603) |
| Tried to reimpose Catholicism Daughter of Henry VIII and Catharine of Aragon Married Philip II, future heir to the Spanish throne * **Marian exiles**: Protestants fled England fearing persecution.
* **Bloody Mary** -300 people executed **(Protestants)**
 | Held strong Protestant beliefs; Effectively oversaw the development of Protestantism in England * ***Politique***: she was a practical politician who carefully navigated a middle ground between Anglicanism and Protestantism

**Elizabethan Settlement:** Elizabeth and Parliament required conformity to the Church of England but people were, in effect, allowed to worship Protestantism and Catholicism privately 1563, ***Thirty-Nine Articles***: defined creed of Anglican Church under Elizabeth I  |
| **James I** (r. 1603-1625**)** | **Oliver Cromwell** (1599-1658) |
| belief in ―divine right of kings‖ o Leadership of Church went to those with **Arminian** beliefs (predestination but with ―good works‖) o **Archbishop Laud** tried to impose Catholic-style ritual; Puritans dismayed o King claimed **―no bishop, no king**‖ to Puritan demand to end bishop control. o Monarchy plagued by lack of revenue (expensive wars of Elizabeth drained the treasury)  | led the **―New Model Army**“**Rump Parliament”- Pride’s Purge** (1648) removed all non-Puritans and Presbyterians from Parliament * Charles I beheaded in 1649

**Interregnum:** 1649-1660 rule without king  The Commonwealth (1649-1653): a republic – abolished the monarchy and House of Lords The Protectorate (1653-1659), Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector (Puritan dictatorship) Puritans tried to regulate lives of the people: illegalized drinking, theater and dancing * Cromwell invaded Ireland to suppress Catholic
 |
| **William III and Mary II** Glorious Revolution (1688) | **Gorgeous Georgians (Hanoverian** Kings **)** |
| Final act in the struggle for political sovereignty in England Act of Toleration, 1689: granted religious freedom **Bill of Rights (1689)**: created a constitutional monarchy British Constitution: consisted of *habeas corpus act*, petition of right, and bill of rights Provisions: 1. The monarch could not be Roman Catholic
2. Laws could only be made with the consent of Parliament
3. Parliament had right of free speech
4. A standing army in peacetime was not legal without parliamentary approval
5. Taxation was illegal without parliamentary approval

**John Locke** (1632-1704)**, *Second Treatise* – natural rights**: life, liberty and property o Philosophical justification for the supremacy of Parliament in the ―Glorious Revolution  | Prime minister became leader of the cabinet and responsible to majority party in the House of Commons. **Robert Walpole** (1721-1742) became first **prime minister** * Weaknesses of British democracy (c. 1800): limited suffrage**,** unfair representation (―rotten boroughs‖), open voting, religious-property requirements for office, hereditary House of Lords
 |
| **Queen Victoria** | **Joseph Chamberlain** |
| MoralsProsperitySlow reforms**Crimean War****Chartism**Army suppressed Irish nationalismRepeal of Corn Laws 1846Hard work and savings would be rewardedSocial harmony Capitalist / self-reliant / positive ideals | British statesman􀂃 1836 ‐ 1914􀂃 Part of "Liberal Split"􀂃 Home Rule = would cause chain reaction􀂃 Never became PM, but very important |
| **Benjamin Disraeli (**1874‐1880) | **Gladstone** Ruled alternating 1860's ‐ 1890's |
| □ Leader of Conservatives□ Construction of Suez Canal□ Congress of Berlin□ Imperialist□ Education□ Got along well with the Queen | □ Leader of Whigs□ Morals; Victorian Christianity□ Laissez‐faire□ Opposed colonization (too expensive)Reforms under Gladstone 1. Australian Ballot Act (1872) provided for the **secret ballot** (earlier Chartist demand)
2. Civil service reform introduced in 1870: open competitive examination for gov't positions
3. **Reform Act of 1884** or **Representation of the People Act of 1884**
4. Granted suffrage to adult males
 |
| **Neville Chamberlain (**1937‐1940) | **Winston Churchill (**1940‐1945 & 1951‐1955) |
| British PM- Conservative**Appeasement of Germany*** *"We have achieved peace in our time"*

 Bad reputation | 􀂃 British PM􀂃 Led Britain thru WWII􀂃 Moderate (conservative and liberal) politics􀂃 Very successful |

**France**

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| **Catherine de Medici**  (1519-1589)  | Henry Navarre(IV) (1553-1610): first Bourbon king |
| She tried to maintain Catholic control over France She was a member of the Valois faction who opposed the Catholic Guise faction and the Huguenot Bourbon faction * **St. Bartholomew Day Massacre**: 20,000 Huguenots massacred at Catherine‘s order after Huguenots rioted in protested of a Guise assassination of a Huguenot leader. Led to the War of the Three Henrys

**War of the Three Henrys** (1584-98): civil wars between Valois, Guise, and Huguenot factions  | His rise to power ended the French Civil Wars  **Edict of Nantes**, 1598: granted religious toleration to Huguenots  Henry was a ***politique***: a monarch who favor practical solutions (rather than ideological) Similar to Elizabeth I of England Weakened the power of the nobility The old **nobility of the sword** not allowed to influence the royal council The new **nobility of the robe** purchased their titles from the monarchy and became high officials in the government and remained loyal to the king.  |
| **Duke of Sully** ‐ economic advisor | **Cardinal Richelieu** (1585-1642): |
| **Duke of Sully** (1560-1641): Finance Minister whose reforms enhanced the power of the monarchy 1. Mercantilism: increased role of state in the economy
2. Reduced royal debt, reformed tax collection
3. Improved transportation
 | laid foundation for absolutism (*politique* like Henry IV) ***Intendant* System**: sought to weaken nobility  Replaced local officials w/ civil servants who reported directly to the king; largely filled by middle-class Further developed mercantilism Increased taxation to fund the military **Peace of Alais** (1629): Huguenots lost fortified cities & armies **Foreign policy, esp. 30 Years‘ War, weakened Hapsburg Empire (***politique***)** |
| **Louis XIV** (r. 1643-1715) – **the ―Sun King** |
|  ***Fronde****-* Rebellion by nobles, lost trust with LouisThe quintessential model of absolutism in Europe ***L’état, c’est moi*** (―I am the state‖) o France became the undisputed power in Europe during his reign *VERY LONG REIGN - MADE France the STRONGEST COUNTRY IN EUROPE*􀂃Wealthiest nation- Largest population- Most fertile soil- Most self sufficient- Center of art and culture1. Absolutist/ Divine right (Strong centralized rule)
	* ***Intendant* system** continued to increase the power of the king at the expense of the old nobles
	* **Versailles Palace**: grandest and most impressive palace in Europe - In effect, became a pleasure prison for the French nobility, over which Louis gained control

o Cost of maintaining the palace: 60% of all royal revenues! 1. Relied on **bourgeoisie** = Middle Class
2. **Edict of Fountainbleau** (1685): revoked the Edict of Nantes, thus ending religious toleration for Huguenots
	* Repressed **Jansenism** (a kind of Calvinism within Catholic Church)
3. **Mercantilism** brought to its apex by **Jean-Baptiste Colbert** (1661-1683)
	* State control over a country‘s economy in order to achieve a favorable balance of trade with other countries.
	* Colbert‘s goal was economic self-sufficiency for France
	* Promoted **―bullionism** a nation‘s policy of accumulating as much precious metal (gold and silver) as possible while preventing its outward flow to other countries.
	* Built roads & canals; gov‘t supported monopolies; cracked down on guilds; reduced local tolls and tariffs; organized French trading companies for international trade: East India Co. and the West India Co.

**Wars of Louis XIV**: initially successful but eventually ruinous to France * France created a massive modern army with the potential to dominate Europe

A system of **balance of power** developed to keep France in check 1. Dutch War
2. War of the League of Augsburg
3. **War of Spanish Succession** (1701-13) –
* **Treaty of Utrecht (1713):** most important treaty since Westphalia (in 1648) Stopped Louis expansion.

Weaknesses: * Poor peasant conditions (esp. taxation) resulted in large emigration
* Louis opted for army instead of navy; France later lost naval wars w/ England
* War in later years nullified Colbert‘s gains; Louis at war for 2/3 of his reign
 |
| **Robespierre** | **Napoleon**1799-1804 (Enlightened Reform) |
|  Jacobin- influenced by Enlightenment * Equality, Utopia

**Republic of Virtue**□ **Reign of Terror (Grand Terror)**□ **Law of Suspects**People *suspected* of being anti‐revolutionary were arrested and imprisoned *w/o goodevidence*♦ Similar to (Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition)♦ All men are eligible for draft **Revolutionary Calendar**♦ Similar to deism♦ To weaken church **Worship of the Supreme Being**♦ State could confiscate food, clothing, war supplies | First Consul: last of the enlightened despots**Code Napoleon:**: legal unity provided first clear and complete codification of French law: 1. code of civil procedure and penal code.
2. Equality before the law
3. Abolition of serfdom
4. Drawbacks: denied women equal status, denied true political liberty (due to absolutism

**Careers Open to talent**: promotions in gov‘t service based on merit (in theory) **Religion** - **Concordat of 1801:** Napoleon ended the rift between the church and the state Extended legal toleration to Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and atheists who all received same civil rights **Financial unity** - **Bank of France**: served interests of the state and financial oligarchy * Gov‘t balanced the national budget and established sound currency and public credit
* Educational reform: public education under state control
* Police state created to root out opponents of Napoleon‘s regime
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| **Louis Philippe** (r. 1830-1848) | **Louis Napoleon III (r 1848-1871)**  |
| The **Bourgeoisie King**France now controlled by upper-middle class Bourgeoisie bankers and businessmen (in effect, a return to narrow liberalism of 1815) Impact of July Revolution (1830): sparked a wave of revolutions throughout Europe.  | **“June Days” Revolution**, 1848Economic reforms resulted in a healthy economy Infrastructure: canals, roads; Baron Haussmann redeveloped Paris (e.g. wide boulevards) Movement towards free trade Banking: **Credit Mobilier** funded industrial and infrastructure growth Foreign investments (e.g. Suez Canal in Egypt)o Foreign policy struggles resulted in strong criticism of Napoleon III Algeria, Crimean War, Italian unification struggles, colonial possessions in Africao Liberal reforms (done in part to divert attention from unsuccessful foreign policy) Granted universal male suffrage in 1852 (France only country in Europe to provide this) Permitted trade unions and right to strike Eased censorship and granted amnesty to political prisonerso **Franco-Prussian war and capture of Napoleon III resulted in collapse of the 2nd Empire****Napoleon III‘s rule provided a model for other political leaders in Europe.*** **Gov‘t could reconcile popular and conservative forces through authoritarian nationalism.**
 |
| **Charles DeGaulle (**1959‐1969) |
| □ President of France􀂃 Plotted against Nazis from Britain􀂃 Gained political influence□ **Free French**□ Elected president during Algerian Crisis□ Gave Algeria independence |

**Prussia**

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| **Frederick William, The Great Elector** | **Frederick II The Great (**1740-1786) |
| **Frederick William – The ―Great Elector‖**(1640-1688) o Brandenburg-Prussia: rule consolidated after 30 Years‘ War via military force & taxation o **Junkers:** nobility sided with the king for stability; hereditary serfdom in 1653 o Created most efficient army in Europe  | **ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM** At war for first half of his reign o **War of Austrian Succession** (1740-1748) Prussia, France, Bavaria & Spain vs. Austria and Russia Took Silesia from Austria; Prussia now most powerful German state: ―Great Power‖ Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle (1748): legitimized Frederick‘s conquest. o **Seven Years War** (1756-1763) Prussia alone in fighting France, Russia & Austria (outnumbered 15-1) **Diplomatic Revolution of 1756**: Britain allied with Prussia (but of little value) while France allied with the Austrian Hapsburgs **Treaty of Paris** (1763): Prussia retained Silesia; remained a ―Great Power‖  Became a reformer - **first servant of the state**o Reforms- increased the power of the state o Religious freedom (although less so for Jews) o Promoted education in schools and universities o Codified laws o Ended serfdom (peasants needed for the army) o Improved state bureaucracy by requiring examinations for civil servants o Reduced censorship o Promoted industry and agriculture o Encouraged immigration ( especially skilled labors)o Social structure remained heavily stratified: serfdom; extended privileges for the nobility**Junkers** became heart of the military; difficult upward mobility for middle class leadership  |
| **Otto von Bismarck**Junker heritage; quintessential example of **Machiavellian** politician (*realpolitik*) **"Gap theory"** gained Bismarck's favor with the king; advocated the king bypass the liberal middle class in the legislature to end a stalemate over an army bill. * **Blood and iron**.

 **Prussian-Danish War**, 1863: Germany defeated Denmark and took **Schleswig & Holstein**  **Austro-Prussian War** (German Civil War), 1866 o Bismarck made diplomatic preparations for war with Austria by negotiating with France, Italy, and Russia for noninterference o Prussia defeated Austria and unified much of Germany without Austria (kleindeutsch plan)o 1867, North German Confederation established by Bismarck; King Wilhelm I as president **Franco-Prussian War** (1870-1871)* **Ems Dispatch**
* Alsace and Lorraine ceded to Germany

**German Empire** was proclaimed on January 18, 1871 (Germany now the most powerful nation in Europe1871-1890, **Bismarck** established an integrated political and economic structure for Germany o Unified monetary system, established Imperial Bank and strengthened banks, developed universal German civil & criminal codes; established compulsory military service. o German political system was multi-party Conservatives represented **Junkers** of Prussia German middle class identified with Bismarck‘s German nationalist policies Center Party (Catholic Party) advocated regional priorities ***Kulturkampf***: Bismarck sought to limit influence of Catholic Party but failed **Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.):** Marxist; advocated sweeping social legislation, the realization of genuine democracy, and the demilitarization of the German gov‘t. Bismarck unsuccessful in limiting its growth  Bismarck instituted a set of sweeping reforms in order to minimize the threat from the left (SPD) o 1879, a protective tariff instituted to maintained domestic production o Universal male suffrage, 1881 o Modern social security laws established o Improved working conditions and regulated child labor o By gaining support from the workers, Bismarck successfully bypassed the middle class  |
| **Wilhelm II** |
| **William II** (r. 1888-1918) o Opposed Bismarck's move to renew his efforts to outlaw the S.P.D.  To gain support from workers, he forced Bismarck to resign in 1890. o By 1912, the S.P.D. became the largest party in the Reichstag **Actions that lead to WWI** 1. **Anglo-German arms race**
2. **Second Moroccan Crisis** (1911)
3. **"the blank check"**
 |
| **Adolf Hitler** |
| 􀂃 Fascist dictator􀂃 Hitler's private army􀂃 **Brownshirts**􀂃 "Hitler Youth"􀂃 Obedience to state􀂃 Building programs􀂃 Provided jobs􀂃 Public works􀂃 Jews weren't allowed to intermarry􀂃 Jews had to wear Star Of David on clothes􀂃 ***Nuremburg Laws***􀂃 1938􀂃 "Night of Broken Glass"􀂃 German government orders to destroy Jewish property and abuse Jews􀂃 ***Kristalnacht******National Labour Front*** 􀂃 Hitler's economic plan□ Unions /Strikes illegal□ Controlled prices and wages□ Controlled production |

**Italy**

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| **Count Cavour (1810-1861)** | **Giuseppe Garibaldi** (1807-1882) |
| **led the struggle for Italian unification via realpolitik****o Prime minister who built Sardinia-Piedmont into a liberal and economically sound state**** Modeled on French system: some civil liberties, parliamentary gov't with elections and parliamentary control of taxes.**** Built up infrastructure (roads, canals)**1855, joined in the Crimean War against Russia (gained an ally in France) 􀂃 To gain allies, *realpolitik*􀂃 Crimean War􀂃 Italy successful, Napoleon III = ally􀂃 War with Austria􀂃 Italy won territory, united | liberated southern Italy and Sicily. o Exemplified the Romantic nationalism of earlier leaders such as Mazzini o 1860, Garibaldi and his thousand **Red Shirts** took Naples and Kingdom of the Two Sicilies o Garibaldi allowed his conquests to be absorbed into Sardinia-Piedmont  |
| **Mussolini**􀂃 Fascist dictator􀂃 Promised to restore greatness􀂃**2/3 Law**-Party with most votes given 2/3 of seats􀂃 Guaranteed Fascist majority􀂃 Elections from lists made up by fascists􀂃 Mussolini ruled by decree􀂃 Opposition parties outlawed􀂃 Police state: Censorship, PropagandaEconomic policy􀂃 GOAL: self‐sufficiency, Increase output􀂃 Unions abolished, strikes outlawed􀂃 Economy divided into 22 corporation (syndicates)􀂃 **Corporative System / Syndical State**􀂃 Settlement with church-**Lateran Treaty**□ Pope recognized fascist regime□ Pope given financial settlementCatholicism = state religion, church controlled education, Pope given Vatican City□ Invasion of Ethiopia, 1935􀂃 "Right to Empire"􀂃 Allied with Hitler |
| **Victor Emmanuel II** |
| February 1861, **Victor Emmanuel** declared King of Italy (Rome and Venice still independent)  1866, Venice incorporated into the Italian Kingdom as a result of an alliance with Bismarck  |

**Spain**

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| **Ferdinand & Isabella** 1469 ‐ 1516 | **Philip II (**1556 ‐ 1598) |
| 􀂃 Still ran as separate states○ **Aragon and Castile**○ **New Monarchs**○ **Religion**􀂃 Very Catholic􀂃 Very devoted to their faith􀂃 Inquisition against Moors (Muslims) and Jews􀂃 Mercantilist􀂃 Exploration (Columbus)- Dependent on gold and silver from New World | 􀂃 Absolute monarch, **Very religious**􀂃 Spain at its height□ Palace = Escorial = palace/monastery/mausoleum- **Battle of Lepanto**- Stopped Ottoman expansion 􀂃 **3 Main Associations 1)** ***Dutch Revolt 2)***  ***Spanish Armada 3)*** ***Decline of Spain (economy)*** □ Religious war in the Spanish empire□ **Insurrection** (1572) led by William of Orange□ HUGE DRAIN ON SPANISH ECONOMY□ Dutch Independence: Peace of Westphalia, 1648􀂃 **Dutch Revolt-** Because they were Protestant□ Hated England Because of Sea Dogs (Sir Francis Drake) 􀂃 **Spanish Armada (1588)**□ ***Price revolution* = inflation**♦ Defaulted on loans/ Monarchy declared bankruptcy |
| **Francisco Franco** |
| 􀂃 1939 ‐ 1975􀂃 Dictator􀂃 Fascist / syndicalism􀂃 Persecuted minorities (gypsies)􀂃 Wanted to create a uniform nation |

**Russia**

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| **Ivan IV Ivan the Terrible** (1533-1584), | **Peter the Great** (1682-1725) |
| first to take title **―tsar**o Conquered Baltic, Far East, and Black Sea region o Began westernizing: encouraged trade with England and the Netherlands o Peasants fled oppressive rule: became ―Cossacks‖; led to more severe serfdom by gov‘t edict o **Time of Troubles,** 1584: period of chaos after Ivan‘s death  | o Military spending dominated his budget (75% by 1725) Standing army had over 200,000 men; additional 100,000 Cossacks and foreigners Royal military and artillery academies were established Built large navy on the Baltic (it declined after his death) Non-nobles were able to rise up the ranks o **Great Northern War** (1700-1721) Russia defeated Sweden and gained Baltic states, Russia‘s **window to the Wes**o Promoted **westernization** (modernization): mostly for military purposes Imported large numbers of western technicians and craftsmen to build large factories By 1725, Russia out-produced England in iron production (but not Germany or Sweden) State-regulated monopolies were created (modeled after mercantilist France)  This actually stifled economic growth o Government became more efficient Tsar ruled by decree (example of absolute power) but explained his decrees to gain more popular support **Table of Ranks:** educational training for new civil service (mostly of nobles)  Peter sought to replace old Boyar nobility with a new service-based nobility loyal to the tzar. Russian secret police ruthlessly crushed opponents Heavily taxed trade, sales, Turned Russian Orthodox Church into a gov‘t department o **St. Petersburg** begun in 1703 on Baltic; largest city in Northern Europe by his death. Sought to create a city like Amsterdam **Winter Palace** sought to emulate Versailles. Became new capital of Russia Peter ordered noble families, merchants, artisans and peasants to move to the city  |
| **Catherine II** (r. 1762-1798) **Catherine the Great** |
|  Least ―enlightened of the Enlightened Despots, although one of greatest rulers in Euro history  Westernization: architecture, sculpture, music—supported the *philosophes* Reforms: o Reduced torture o Allowed some limited religious toleration (Jews granted civil equality) o Some educational improvement; more books published during her reign o Increased local control  **Pugachev Rebellion** (1773): largest peasant uprising in Russian history; o Catherine gained support from nobility by granting greater control over serfs: high point for nobles—low point for serfs  Nobility was the only class that benefited from Catherine‘s policies Territorial growth under Catherine the GreatAnnexed Polish territory under the **3 partitions** with Prussia and Austria in 1772, 1793 & 1795 |
| **Nicholas I** 1825 ‐ 1855 | **Alexander II**  1855 ‐ 1881 |
| Nicholas I became Europe‘s most reactionary monarch Russia became a police state with censorship, a secret police, and state-sponsored terrorism No representative assemblies. Education was limited and university curricula were carefully monitored. 􀂃 Led to backward political and economic system○ Wanted to unify Russia and make it more powerful○ Problems􀂃 Decembrist Revolt of 1815􀂃 Polish Revolt of 1830○ **Crimean War** | Reformer… almost an Enlightened monarch Problems: Lacks industry, Serf rebellions, Liberals demand reforms, Inherits backward nationReforms:**Emancipation Edict of 1861-**Freed the serfs􀂃 Eased up on censorship and restrictions on universities􀂃 Introduced the jury system􀂃 Created **zemstvos-**Started local self‐rule□ No national legislature□ They lived on "**Mirs**" until they had paid off the redemption payments􀂃 Serfs free but not completely□ Mirs established but not better off |
| **Alexander III** 1881 ‐ 1894 | **Nicholas II** -The last czar of Russia |
| ○ Undid everything the father had done􀂃 Ended reforms􀂃 Reduced power of the zemstvos􀂃 Censorship and secret police□ Forced Russian culture on all non‐Russian minorities􀂃 **Russification**○ Actions:􀂃 **Pogroms-**Attacks on Jews○ ReactionaryUnrest continued but moved underground􀂃 Large scale emigration􀂃 Many people in fear |  Problems Unindustrialized, Peasants living under bad conditions, Middle class= no rights, Lost **Russo‐Japanese War****Bloody Sunday** Asking for a Duma/UMS♦ Led by **Father Gapon**♦ Soldier fired on protestors- Started the Rev. of 1905◊ Middle class satisfied and dropped out of revolt**October Manifesto** Gave them the Duma□ Advisor -Peter Stolypin□ Helped peasants own land□ Assassinated for being too liberal |
| **Lenin** 1917 ‐ 1924 | **Stalin** 1924 ‐ 1953 |
| ○ Bolshevik party leader○ Leader of Revolutionary movemento During the civil war**War Communism**o To increase production􀂃 Took control of all industry􀂃 Confiscated grain and war supplieso Government seized more powero Similar to “Total War”o After civil waro Lenin agreed to compromise with pure communism􀂃 Eliminated harsh measures of War Communism􀂃 Permitted some capitalism**o NEP 1921**􀂃 People were satisfied􀂃 Economy was improving | ○ Dictator○ General Secretary of CPSUo Agriculture = weakesto Nationalized by the stateo **Kulaks** (successful farmers) protesto Failed policy○ Collectivization of Agricultureo Government controls every aspect of life○ Totalitarianismo Economic planso Heavy industrial outputo Low level consumer goodso Successful○ 5 Year Planso Millions killed and exiledo Most effective leaders put away, lack of leadership during WWII○ Purgeso Ultimately a successo Stalin established sphere of influence in Eastern Europe○ **World War II**○ **Iron Curtain** |
| **Gorbachev**85 ‐ 1991 | **Yeltsin**  |
| ○ Goals:More democratic, Build stronger economy, Civil freedoms Improve global relationships, To improve the standards of living, Better worker conditions○ **Perestroika**• Allowed **private ownership** of business○ **Glasnost**• Very radical at the time• Allowed moderate criticismo **Freedom of speech** **Democratization** Greatly eased control of the presso Political prisoners releasedo Multi candidate elections | 1991 ‐ 1999○ **Soviet Coup**○ Alliance of former Soviet republics○ Economic partners○ **Commonwealth of Independent States****Shock Therapy**- Economic reform􀂃 Allows privatizations􀂃 No regulation on prices􀂃 Results = prices skyrocketed, currency devaluated○ Market economy○ Parliament and PM are opposed􀂃 Because Yeltsin dissolved Parliament○ Protest by members of parliament○ Yeltsin sent troops􀂃 Reputation hurt○ **Invasion of Chechnya** |