**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   Principles   1. Status quo 2. Legitimacy 3. Balance of power 4. Opposed nationalism 5. Censorship that controlled universities 6. Issued Carlsbad Decrees |

- **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 artillery  One of the greatest generals of all time  He died in battle  Well 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 Lords  Start 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** |
| Morals  Prosperity  Slow reforms  **Crimean War**  **Chartism**  Army suppressed Irish nationalism  Repeal of Corn Laws 1846  Hard work and savings would be rewarded  Social 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 Louis  The 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 culture   1. 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 |
| **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**, 1848  Economic 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 Africa  o 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 prisoners  o **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 Europe  1871-1890, **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, Propaganda  Economic 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 settlement  Catholicism = 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 Great  Annexed 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 nation  Reforms:  **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  ○ Reactionary  Unrest 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 movement  o During the civil war  **War Communism**  o To increase production  􀂃 Took control of all industry  􀂃 Confiscated grain and war supplies  o Government seized more power  o Similar to “Total War”  o After civil war  o 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 CPSU  o Agriculture = weakest  o Nationalized by the state  o **Kulaks** (successful farmers) protest  o Failed policy  ○ Collectivization of Agriculture  o Government controls every aspect of life  ○ Totalitarianism  o Economic plans  o Heavy industrial output  o Low level consumer goods  o Successful  ○ 5 Year Plans  o Millions killed and exiled  o Most effective leaders put away, lack of leadership during WWII  ○ Purges  o Ultimately a success  o 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 criticism  o **Freedom of speech**  **Democratization**  Greatly eased control of the press  o Political prisoners released  o 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** |