

## People

Monday, April 17, 2016  
11:24

### Austria

#### Charles V

- Background of Charles V:
  - Austrian emperor, Holy Roman emperor, Spanish ruler (Carlos I)
  - 1519-1556
  - Catholic
- Empire of Charles V:
  - LARGEST Hapsburg Empire (Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Netherlands, parts of Italy, Spanish America)
- Problems for Charles V:
  - **Turks** - invaded (recurring)
  - **Protestants** - resented Hapsburg
    - War of the League of Schmalkald
      - ◆ Charles V vs. Protestant states
      - ◆ 1547-1555
    - Peace of Augsburg, 1555
      - ◆ Cuius regio eius religio
      - ◆ Ruler determines religion
      - ◆ Ecclesiastical Reservation
        - ◇ Can't take anymore church property
  - **France** - felt surrounded (both Catholic) (recurring)
- End of Charles V:
  - Did not die as king. He **RETIRED**:
    - Eastern = Brother, Holy Roman Emperor
    - Western = Philip II (son) (+ he got Spanish America); better deal
    - Charles V went to a monastery

#### Maria Theresa

- (Austria, r. 1740 - 1780) (*very cautious*) "Baby Steps"
- built up; centralized bureaucracy
  - appointed able ministers
  - Really good at picking good people
- increased taxes
- maintained flow of soldiers
- broke control of local *diets* (assembly)
- left Hungary alone
- didn't force Hungary to conform
- wanted to increase production
  - set up tariff union of Bohemia, Moravia, Austria (area of free trade)
  - limited guilds
  - suppressed brigands
- reformed abuses of serfdom

## Joseph II

- (Austria, r. 1780 – 1790) (impatient, wanted total abolition of bad conditions, fast to act)
- o Total opposite of her mother
- o abolished serfdom
- o economic reform
  - built up port of Trieste
  - established an E. India Co.
  - equality of taxation
- o equal punishment for equal crimes
- o freedom of press and religion
- o religion
  - improved civil rights for Jews including granting nobility
  - allowed Protestants to become civil servants
  - supported Febronianism (freedom from Roman control of church)
    - increased control over bishops
    - suppressed monasteries (took some of their wealth)
  - set up secular hospitals
- o administrative reforms
  - centralized the state
  - included Hungary under controls
  - est. German as single language of the gov't
  - civil servant
    - arranged for training courses
    - provided retirement pensions
    - established efficiency reports and inspections
  - secret police
- o Established education system (primary through university)
- o **F A I L E D**; could not do it all by himself
  - opposition from *nobles, church, Hungary* and Bel.
  - too few middle class to help support
  - Leopold (brother) undid most of Joseph's reforms

## Francis Joseph

- Last emperor
- Young emperor
- 1848
- Opposed to nationalism
- Knew that he had to make reforms
  - Wanted 2 save the empire
- Reforms:
  - Dual Monarchy
    - ◆ Purpose = save empire
    - ◆ Divided into Austria and Hungary
    - ◆ Domestic = two separate countries
    - ◆ Foreign policy = acted like one country
- Worked from 1867 - WWI

## Prince Klemens von Metternich

- Austria
- Leader of the *Congress of Vienna*

- Austrian foreign minister
- Dominated European politics for 30 years
  - *Age of Metternich*
- Principles
  - Status quo
  - Legitimacy
  - Balance of power
  - Opposed nationalism
  - Issued Carlsbad Decrees
    - ◆ Censorship that controlled universities
- The voice of the conservatives

## Great Britain

### Henry VII

- Tudor
- Father of Henry VIII
- Ruled 1485-1509
- War of the Roses
- Henry VII won the Battle of Bosworth Field
  - Against Richard III
  - Became king

### Henry VIII

- Tudor
- Ruled 1509 - 1547
- Wanted a divorce, but the church would not grant it
- Established Anglican church
  - *Act of Supremacy*
- Became head of Anglican Church

### Mary I

- r. 1553 - 1558
- *Bloody Mary*
- 300 executed
- Married Philip II of Spain
  - Because both Catholic

### Elizabeth I

- Ruled 1558 - 1603
- Long successful reign
- *Did not pry into men's souls*
- *Politique*
  - pol. unity more important than religion
  - Loyalty to the monarchy

- never married
  - ◻ Virgin Queen
  - ◻ Took advantage of men
- last Tudor monarch
  - ◻ Succeeded by Stuarts

## - James I

- Problems with parliament
- 1603 - 1625
- Very smart.. Book smart but not street smart... had no idea what was going on
- *Scottish* = not popular
- Divine Right - not popular with parliament
- Persecuted Puritans
  - Many Puritans in the House of Commons
  - Puritans wanted to "purify the church"
- Foreign Policy
  - Tried to ally with Spain
  - Tried to marry off children to Spanish royalty

## - Charles I

- continued problems with parliament
- 1625-1649
- Forced to sign Petition of Rights
  - Provisions
    - ◻ No tax without consent of parliament
    - ◻ No quartering soldiers during peace
    - ◻ No martial law in peace
    - ◻ No imprisonment without a charge
  - Foundation of English liberty
- Tried to rule without the Parliament
- Forced to recall Parliament in 1640 (did not meet unless called by king)
  - *Long Parliament*
    - ◻ Regular meetings (at least once in 3 yrs.)
    - ◻ Tried some of king's advisors
    - ◻ Abolished special courts
    - ◻ No taxation without consent
- Executed

## - Oliver Cromwell

- Commonwealth
  - 1st half of interregnum
  - Republic
  - Cromwell = leader
  - Commonwealth didn't work... tried to be too democratic
- Protectorate
  - ◻ 2nd half of Interregnum
  - ◻ Dictatorship
  - ◻ Cromwell = *Lord Protector*
  - ◻ 1653-1658
- Beliefs:

- Supported religious toleration for ALL Protestants
- Wanted peace and democracy
- Unable to accomplish goals
- Dissolved the Parliament
- Imposed Puritan regulations
- Harsh on Irish and Scots

## - Charles II

- Ruled 1660-1685
- "The Merry Monarch"
- Careful with parliament
- Very timid
- Secretly Catholic... doesn't say anything
- Appointed some Catholics to public office
- Secret Treaty with Louis XIV
  - Louis XIV will give money if Charles II helps with war against Dutch and converted
- Test Act of 1673
  - Required all office holders to be ANGLICAN
- Habeas Corpus Act of 1679
  - Arbitrary Arrest illegal
  - Illegal to imprisonment twice for same crime
  - Illegal to hold in prison without trial
  - SIG: one of basic guarantees of individual rights

## - James II

- Originally Anglican but converted to Catholicism
- Ruled 1685-1689
- Parliament willing to wait till crown passes to James' daughter Mary,
  - Mary = Protestant
- James had a son late in life
  - James (III)
  - Baptized Catholic
- Parliament feared of Catholic line of kings
  - Offered crown to William and Mary
- James II fled

## - William III and Mary II

- Glorious Revolution - bringing back Mary and William
  - Established concept of Parliamentary supremacy... Parliament gave power not god
  - Set up limited monarchy
  - Right to rule comes from the people
- Bill of Rights of 1689:
  - Monarch could not suspend the law
  - No taxation w/o consent of Parliament
  - Parliament had to be summoned frequently
  - Guaranteed right to trial by jury
  - Outlawed cruel and unusual punishment

- Limited bail

## - Queen Victoria

- Morals
- Prosperity
- Slow reforms
- Crimean War
- Generally in consensus
- Chartism
  - Petition movement of 1840's
  - UMS, salary to MP's, new voting districts, annual parliament, etc.
- Army suppressed Irish nationalism
- Social harmony
  - Repeal of Corn Laws 1846
  - Hard work and savings would be rewarded

### Victorian Consensus

- Capitalist / self reliant / positive ideals

## - Joseph Chamberlain

- British statesman
- 1836 - 1914
- Part of "Liberal Split"
- Home Rule = would cause chain reaction
- Never became PM, but very important
- President of the Board of Trade

## - Gladstone and Disraeli

- Gladstone
  - Ruled alternating 1860's - 1890's
  - Leader of Whigs
  - Morals; Victorian Christianity
  - Laissez-faire
  - Against waste and corruption
  - Reduce role of monarch
  - Against income tax
  - Opposed colonization (too expensive)
  - Against government waste
  - Queen Victoria = hated him
- Benjamin Disraeli
  - 1874-1880
  - Leader of Conservatives
  - Imperialist
    - Construction of Suez Canal
    - Congress of Berlin
  - Education

- Got along well with the Queen

### **Neville Chamberlain**

- British PM
- Conservative
- Appeasement of Germany
  - "We have achieved peace in our time"
- Bad reputation
- 1937-1940

### **Winston Churchill**

- British PM
- 1940-1945
- 1951-1955
- Led Britain thru WWII
- Moderate (conservative and liberal) politics
- Very successful

## **France**

### **Francis I**

- (1515-1547)
- Valois family
- *Concordat of Bologna*
  - Challenged church
  - Gave king the power to appoint clergy

### **Henry II**

- (1547-1559)
- Valois family
- Wanted to stop the Calvinists
- Calvinists strengthened and were against the king
- *Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis*
  - Ended ongoing religious war

### **Henry IV**

- 1589 - 1610 "Bourbon King" - Henry Navarre
- VERY POPULAR
- Politique
- New monarch --> Absolute Monarch
- Religious Reforms:
  - Switched to *Catholicism* to unify the country
  - "Paris is worth the mass"
  - Edict of Nantes, 1598

- Catholicism was official religion
- Freedom of worship
- Right to est. protestant churches (same civil rights)
- Right to fortify towns (protection)
- **Economic Reforms:**
  - Duke of Sully - economic advisor
    - First colony (Quebec)
    - Built up bureaucracy
    - Increased royal treasury (taxes)
    - Reduced waste and corruption
  - Mercantilist
- Alliance with Protestant nations
- Against the Hapsburgs
- **SIGNIFICANCE:**
  - Ended religious wars
  - Restored stability
  - Strengthened the monarchy
  - Built up foundation of the strongest nation

### - **Cardinal Richelieu**

- Advisor to Louis XIII
- Made all decisions
- Took over in 1624
- Ruled for 18yrs
- **Reforms:**
  - Restored power of king
  - Weakened nobles
  - Destroyed fortified castles
  - Outlawed dueling
  - Great statesman
  - Built up the state
  - Mercantilist
  - Built up overseas trading companies
  - Sold titles of nobility
  - **[REDACTED]**
    - Forced Huguenots to give up fortified towns
  - Got France involved in 30 Years War
- Died 1642
- Louis XIII died the next year

### - **Louis XIV**

- **VERY LONG REIGN**
  - (1643 - 1715)
  - Ruled for 72 years
  - since 5
- **MADE France the STRONGEST COUNTRY IN EUROPE**
  - Largest population
  - Most fertile soil
  - Most self sufficient
  - Center of art and culture



- Wealthiest nation
- Political Principles
  - Absolutist
  - Divine right
  - "I am the state"
    - L'etat est moi
  - Strong centralized GOVMNT
  - Relied on bourgeoisie = Middle Class
  - Took over in 1661 when Mazarin (chief minister, regent) died
- Fronde
  - Rebellion by nobles, lost trust with Louis
- Wars:
  - War of Devolution
  - Dutch War
  - War of the League of Augsburg
  - War of Spanish Succession
- Mercantilist
- Built Versailles

## Robespierre

- Jacobin
- Republic of Virtue
  - ◇ Equality, Utopia
- Reign of Terror (Grand Terror)
  - To achieve Republic of Virtue
  - Killed all who didn't agree with him or Republic of Virtue
    - ◇ 40,000-60,000 killed
  - Revolutionary tribunals
    - ◇ Due process flew out the window... "2 minute trials"
- Law of Suspects
  - ◆ People suspected of being anti-revolutionary were arrested and imprisoned w/o good evidence
  - ◆ Similar to (Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition)
- Levee en Masse
  - ◆ All men are eligible for draft
- Law of Maximum
  - ◆ Set wage and price controls
- Revolutionary Calendar
- Worship of the Supreme Being
  - ◆ Similar to deism
  - ◆ To weaken church
- Subsistence Commission
  - ◆ State could confiscate food, clothing, war supplies
- Ventose Laws
  - ◆ To weaken nobles and help the peasants
  - ◆ Confiscated property of anti-revolutionaries and gave it to the poor
- Abolished Slavery
  - ◆ Abolished inside France already, but now in colonies

## Napoleon

- 1804 - 1815

- Ambitious absolute ruler
- Concordat of 1801 - split with church
- Battles: Trafalgar, Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena
  - ◆ Trafalgar = French navy destroyed
- Confederation of the Rhine - buffer
- Legion of Honor - to reward merit
- Peninsular War - Spain; huge drain
- Grand Army - against Russia, lost
- Elba - 1st exile
- 100 Days - Napoleon came back
- Waterloo - Napoleon's final defeat
- St. Helena - Napoleon's final exile

### - **Louis XVIII**

#### Constitution/Charte of 1814

- Constitutional monarch
  - Bicameral legislature
  - Equality
  - Accept Code Napoleon and Concordat 1802
  - Suffrage limited to land owners
  - Amnesty to regicides
- Bourbon
  - Restored after Napoleon
  - Cautious and moderate
  - Brother of previous king
  - Very old
    - Conservative
  - 1814-1824

### - **Charles X**

- 1824-1830
- Unpopular with urban workers and bourgeoisie
- Abdicated because he did not want to become a constitutional monarch
- Brother of Louis XVIII
- More conservative
  - Censorship
  - Church control education
  - Give land back to the nobles

#### **July Ordinances**

- Disenfranchised 3/4 of the voters
- Censorship
- More conservative legislature
- Led to July Revolution

#### **July Revolution of 1830**

- Public outbreak
- Fighting in the streets

- Charles X scared and left
- Louis Philippe became ruler

### - **Louis Philippe**

- 1830 - 1848
- Not an immediate relative
- "July Monarch"
  - Businessman king
  - Wore a business suit, carried an umbrella
- Accepted charter
- Relatively liberal
- Double the vote
- Opposition
  - Republicans (no king at all)
  - UMS supporters
  - The poor
- Victory for the liberals
  - "Dike and the flood"
  - France = dike
  - Flood = liberals in other nations

### - **Louis Napoleon III**

- 1849 - 1870
- Elected because named "Napoleon"
- President of the 2nd French Republic
- 1852 became emperor of 2nd empire
- Rebuilding of Paris
- Economic growth
- Crimean War
- Franco-Prussian War
  - Huge Defeat
  - 3rd Republic established
- Died in exile

### - **Leon Blum**

- Socialist
- *Prime Minister of France*
- 1936-1937; 1946-1947
- Opposed to fascism
- Won majority in 1936
- Problems
  - Strikes
  - Capital flight
- Compromise program

- Tax reform
- Shorter work week
- Pay raises
- Unemployment benefits
- Supported L of N
- Disarmament
- Resigned
  - Coalition broke up

### - **Charles DeGaulle**

- President of France
- 1959-1969
- Free French
  - Plotted against Nazis from Britain
  - Leader
  - Gained political influence
- Elected president during Algerian Crisis
- Gave Algeria independence

### - **Francois Mitterand**

- French President
- 1981 - 1995
- Longest serving French president (14 years)
- POW during WWII
- Abolished death penalty
- Pro-West / European Union
- Supported construction of Channel Tunnel
- Cohabitation - Jacques Chirac =

### - **Jacques Chirac**

- President of France
- Since 1995
- Nuclear energy
- Against George W. Bush

## - **Prussia**

### - **Frederick William, The Great Elector**

- One of the electors of HRE
- Created a unified Prussian state
- Build up Prussia by strengthening the army

## - Frederick II The Great

- r. 1740 – 1786
- Enlightened Monarch
- Background / Beliefs
  - Didn't get along with father
  - Invaded Silesia (War of Austrian Succession) Broke Pragmatic Sanction
  - Very ill (porphyria)
  - Studied and argued with philosophes
  - Protestant/Lutheran
- Devoted to his subjects
  - His job to make people happy, without giving up power
- Against rapid change
  - wise, moderate, reasonable
- Administrative reforms
  - "I" servant of the state"
  - Codified laws
  - abolished capital punishment
  - Civil service exam
- intolerant of Jews
- Social reforms
  - Did little for serfs
    - freed serfs on his own estates, but needed support of Junkers  
- Junkers free to deal with serfs in their own way
  - Rigid class structure
    - small middle class
    - power of Junkers checked but not abolished
  - believed in freedom of speech
- no successors

## - Otto von Bismarck

- Chancellor = chief minister
  - "Iron Chancellor"
- Conservative
- Stressed duty, order, service, fear of God
- Didn't trust the West
- Against
  - Powerful parliament
  - Liberalism / democracy
  - Socialism
  - Individualism
- Realpolitik
- Wanted a unified German state dominated by Prussia (NOT democratic)
- Blood and Iron
  - War and Industry
- Strong Military
  - Manipulated war
  - Franco-Prussian War

## **William I**

- r. 1861 - 1888
- German Kaiser "Emperor"
- Wanted to break reliance on Junkers
- Constitutional
- Less repressive
- Moderate
- Effective bureaucracy
- Strong economy (Zollverein)
  - Coal and iron
  - RR and telegraph
  - Growing cities

## **Adolf Hitler**

- Fascist dictator
  - Third Reich
- Brownshirts
  - Hitler's private army
- "Hitler Youth"
- Obedience to state
- Public works
  - Building programs
  - Provided jobs
- Nuremberg Laws
  - Jews weren't allowed to intermarry
  - Jews had to wear Star Of David on clothes
- Kristalnacht
  - 1938
  - "Night of Broken Glass"
  - German government orders to destroy Jewish property and abuse Jews
- National Labor front
  - Hitler's economic plan
  - Organized employers and employees
    - Unions illegal
    - Strikes illegal
    - Controlled prices and wages
    - Controlled production

## **Italy**

- The Politican / Fox
- Prime Minister of Kingdom of Sardinia
- Goal: to unite Italy under Sardinian dominance
- Crimean War
  - To gain allies, *realpolitik*

- War with Austria
  - Italy successful, Napoleon III = ally
- Italy won territory, united

- King of Sardinia 1849 - 1861
- King of Italy 1861 - 1878
- Problems between North and South
- Problems with Church

- Fascist dictator
- Charismatic, colorful personality
- Promised to restore greatness
- 2/3 Law
  - Party with most votes given 2/3 of seats
  - Guaranteed Fascist majority
- No self-government
  - Elections from lists made up by fascists
  - Parliament was powerless
  - Mussolini ruled by decree
    - "Mussolini is always right"
  - Opposition parties outlawed
- Police state
  - Censorship, Propaganda
- Corporative System / Syndical State
  - Economic policy
  - GOAL: self-sufficiency, Increase output
  - Unions abolished, strikes outlawed
  - Economy divided into 22 corporation (syndicates)
- Lateran Treaty
  - Settlement with church
    - Pope recognized fascist regime
    - Pope given financial settlement
    - Catholicism = state religion, church controlled education, Pope given Vatican City
  - Gave the approval of the church to Mussolini
- Foreign Policy
  - "Right to Empire"
    - Fiume, 1924
    - Albania, 1927
    - Ethiopia, 1935
      - ◆ Haile Selassie - leader of Ethiopia
      - ◆ Begged League of Nations to help
  - Allied with Hitler

## Spain

## Ferdinand & Isabella

- 1469 - 1516
- Aragon and Castile
  - Still ran as separate states
- New Monarchs
- Religion
  - Very Catholic
  - Very devoted to their faith
  - Inquisition against Moors (Muslims) and Jews
- Economics
  - Mercantilist
  - Dependent on gold and silver from New World

## Philip II

- 1556 - 1598
- Absolute monarch
- Spain at its height
- Background
  - Palace = Escorial = palace/monastery/mausoleum
  - Very religious
    - Battle of Lepanto
      - ◇ Muslims vs. Catholics
    - Expelled the moriscos and moranos
    - Married Mary Tudor (Catholic)
- 3 Main Associations
  - Dutch Revolt
  - Spanish Armada
  - Decline of Spain
- Dutch Revolt
  - Religious war in the Spanish empire
  - Did not like Duke of Alba (Spanish ruler)
    - Council of Blood = Inquisition
  - Insurrection (1572) led by William of Orange
    - Southern provinces backed out
  - HUGE DRAIN ON SPANISH ECONOMY
  - Dutch Independence: Peace of Westphalia, 1648
- Spanish Armada (1588)
  - Hated England
    - Because they were Protestant
    - Because England was helping Dutch
    - Because of Sea Dogs (Sir Francis Drake) (pirates)
- Economic Decline
  - Spain at height under Philip II
  - Price revolution = inflation
  - Monarchy declared bankruptcy
    - ◆ 1557
    - ◆ Defaulted on loans

## Charles II

- 1661-1700



- Absolute ruler, but bad at it...
- Habsburg
- "The Bewitched" - suffered from insanity
- Economy slow
- Foreign (French) influence due to lack of leadership
- Courts gained power

### - Francisco Franco

- 1939 - 1975
- Dictator
- Fascist / syndicalism
- Persecuted minorities (gypsies)
- Wanted to create a uniform nation

## - Russia

### - Ivan IV (The Terrible)

- *Иван IV Васильевич Романов*
- 1533 - 1584
- Autocratic monarch
  - First ruler to be called "Tsar" (1547)
- Expanded borders
- Disregarded Boyars
- Paranoid
  - Used terror v. enemies
  - Thousands killed
    - Including son
- 1st to be called tsar (czar)

### - Michael Romanov

- *Михаил Фёдорович Романов*
- 1613 - 1645
- First Romanov ruler
- Absolute monarch
- Time of Troubles
  - 1604-1613
  - No leadership, warlords fighting for power
  - Ended when Michael Romanov became tsar
- *Солунский*
  - 1613 - 1917
  - Mikhail I had 10 children

### - Peter the Great

- *Пётр I Алексеевич*
- 1682 - 1725
- Westernization
- Built St. Petersburg

- "Window to the West"
- Absolutist
- Got rid of Old Believers (old customs)
- Appointed the Procurator of the Holy Synod - head of church
- Built up Navy
- State service for the Boyars
- Mercantilist
- Great Northern War
  - Versus Sweden
  - Gained warm water ports on Baltic

### - Catherine the Great

- 1762-1796
- Intelligent and ambitious
- Agreed with philosophes (Voltaire..)
  - invited Diderot to Russia
- Charter of Rights for nobles
  - No taxation for nobles
  - No government service
- Legislative Commission 1767
  - Traveled around Russia and reported to Catherine
- Merchants received freedom to trade
- Expansionist
  - Expanded territory (west and south)
  - expansion break down of Balance of Power
- War with Ottoman Empire
  - Won ports on Black Sea
  - Annexed Crimea
- 3 partitions of Poland
  - Won land in west
  - 1772, 1773, 1795
  - Austria, Russia, Prussia
  - No Poland left... wiped off map
- favored boyars
- Repressed serfs

### - Alexander I

- *Александр I Павлович*
- 1801 - 1825
- Napoleonic Wars
- Broke continental system
- Congress of Vienna
  - Wanted a Holy Alliance
- Liberal → conservative
- Assassinated

## - **Nicholas I**

- *Николай I Павлович*
- 1825 - 1855
- Wanted to unify Russia and make it more powerful
- Problems
  - Decembrist Revolt of 1815
  - Polish Revolt of 1830
- Crimean War
- Policies
  - Autocratic
  - Crushed and killed Decembrists and Polish
  - Started  censorship  and  secret police
  - Restrictions on universities
  - VERY repressive
  - Helped crush liberal revolt in Hungary
  - HATES liberalism
- Results
  - Repression
  - Led to backward political and economic system
  - Growth of Opposition
  - Ended Crimean War

## - **Alexander II**

- 1855 - 1881
- Reformer... almost an Enlightened monarch
- Problems: 
  - Inherits backward nation
    - Lacks industry
    - Serf rebellions
    - Liberals demand reforms
- Reforms: 
  - Emancipation Edict of 1861
    - Freed the serfs
  - Eased up on censorship and restrictions on universities
  - Introduced the jury system
  - Created  zemstvos 
    - Local legislature
    - Started local self-rule
    - No national legislature
- Results
  - Serfs free but not completely
    - They lived on "Mirs" until they had paid off the redemption payments
  - Populist revolt 
    - Rural peasants organize
    - Mirs established but not better off
    - Resent redemption payments
- Assassinated by People's Will 
  - Liberal group
  - Wanted faster/more reforms

## Alexander III

- 1881 - 1894
- Undid everything the father had done
- Actions:
  - Ended reforms
  - Reduced power of the zemstvos
  - Censorship and secret police
  - Russification
    - Forced Russian culture on all non-Russian minorities
  - Pogroms
    - Attacks on Jews
    - Formal attacks
- Reactionary
- Unrest continued but moved underground
  - Large scale emigration
  - Many people in fear

## Nicholas II

- The last czar of Russia
- Problems
  - Unindustrialized
  - Peasants living under very bad conditions
  - Middle class = no rights "Octobrists"
- Mistakes / Actions
  - Lost Russo-Japanese War
  - Revolution of 1905
    - Demonstrations outside palace
      - ◆ Asking for a Duma/UMS
      - ◆ Led by Father Gapon
    - Bloody Sunday
      - ◆ Soldier fired on protestors
      - ◆ Started the Revolution of 1905
    - October Manifesto
      - ◆ Law issued by Nicolas II
      - ◆ Gave them the Duma
        - ◇ Middle class satisfied and dropped out of revolt
      - ◆ Ended the Revolution of 1905
  - Peter Stolypin
    - Advisor
    - Helped peasants own land
    - Assassinated for being too liberal
  - World War I
    - Disastrous

## Lenin

- 1917 - 1924
- Bolshevik party leader
- Leader of Revolutionary movement
- War Communism
  - During the civil war

- To increase production
- Government seized more power
  - Took control of all industry
  - Confiscated grain and war supplies
- Similar to "Total War"
- **New Economic Policy**
  - After civil war
  - Lenin agreed to compromise with pure communism
  - NEP 1921
    - Eliminated harsh measures of War Communism
    - Permitted some capitalism
  - NEP was successful
    - People were satisfied
    - Economy was improving

## **Stalin**

- 1924 - 1953
- Dictator
- General Secretary of CPSU
- Collectivization of Agriculture
  - Agriculture = weakest
  - Nationalized by the state
  - Kulaks (successful farmers) protest
  - Failed policy
- Totalitarianism
  - Government controls every aspect of life
- 5 Year Plans
  - Economic plans
  - Heavy industrial output
  - Low level consumer goods
  - Successful
- Purges
  - Millions killed and exiled
  - Most effective leaders put away, lack of leadership during WWII
- World War II
  - Ultimately a success
  - Stalin established sphere of influence in Eastern Europe
- Iron Curtain

## **Gorbachev**

- 1985 - 1991
- More democratic
- Goals:
  - Build stronger economy
  - Civil freedoms

- Improve global relationships
- Perestroika
  - To improve the standards of living
  - Better worker conditions
  - Law on Cooperatives (May 1987)
    - Allowed limited ownership of business
    - Had certain restrictions
- Glasnost
  - Freedom of speech
    - Very radical at the time
    - Allowed moderate criticism
  - Greatly eased control of the press
  - Political prisoners released
- Democratization
  - Multi candidate elections
  - CPSU weakened
- Abandoned Brezhnev Doctrine
  - Allowed non-communist gov. in satellite states
- Berlin Wall falls 1989

## **Yeltsin**

- 1991 - 1999
- President of Russian Federation
- Soviet Coup
  - Rejected Coup, but worked out for him
  - Yeltsin turns back and forth on Gorbachev
- Commonwealth of Independent States
  - Alliance of former Soviet republics
  - Economic partners
- Shock Therapy
  - Economic reform
  - Market economy
    - Allows privatizations
    - No regulation on prices
    - Results = prices skyrocketed, currency devaluated
  - Parliament and PM are opposed

### **Parliament Sit-in**

- Protest by members of parliament
  - Because Yeltsin dissolved Parliament
- Yeltsin sent troops
- Hundreds dead
  - Reputation hurt
- Invasion of Chechnya
  - 1994
  - Yeltsin sends troops
  - Restore Russian control
- Unpredictable Behavior

- Downfall
  - 1998 economical crisis
  - Fired the entire cabinet and PM for the 4th time
  - Lied about his health
- ~~New Year's Eve 1999~~
  - Surprise resignation
  - Appointed Putin

## Misc. Rulers

### Gustavus Adolphus

- 1611 - 1632
- King of Sweden
- "Lion of the North"
- Well trained army
  - Musketeers and mobile artillery
  - One of the greatest generals of all time
  - He died in battle
- 30 Years War

### Woodrow Wilson

- 1913 - 1921
- American president
- "14 Points"
  - Idealistic
    - Wanted to make safe for democracy
  - To prevent future warfare
  - "Peace Without Victory" - Wilson's approach
  - Allies strongly opposed
- Provisions
  - Self determination
  - Freedom of the seas
  - No punishment
  - League of Nations
    - Organization to prevent future war
    - Only one that got passed, US never joined