Political Developments of the 19th Century

Austria Hungry
- Lasting impacts
  o Austro-Hungarian empire effectively finished
  o Liberalism spreads in eastern Europe
  o Balance of power shifts in Europe
- Political landmarks
  o October diploma of 1860
    ▪ New constitution
    ▪ Local diets received more power
  o Hungarian Constitution of 1867
    ▪ Gave Magyars influence in government
      • Parliament in particular
    ▪ Creation of Dual Monarchy
      • Compromise of 1867
      • Francis Joseph named constitutional king of Hungary and Emperor
      • Finance, military, and foreign relations matters handled in Vienna
      • Two parts of monarchy meet every ten years to discuss economic matters
- Political theories drive Austria-Hungary
  o Nationalism
    ▪ Nationalistic bonds
      • Sense of belonging culture, race, language, and geography
      • Begin demanding autonomy based on these factors
  o Neo-Absolutism
    ▪ Francis Joseph
      • Emperor of Austria Hungary
      • Wanted to dominate lives of subjects
      • Last Hapsburg monarch
  o Republicanism
    ▪ Desire for representative government
    ▪ People tired of absolutists
      • Want say in government
- Religious role
  o Church second only to emperor in power
  o Concordat of 1855
    ▪ Extended the power of the church
    ▪ Stopped civil marriage
    ▪ Control over education
- Role of geography
  o Geographic divides basis for nationalism
    ▪ People found bounds with those in same area
  o Regions where people felt nationalism to
    ▪ Czechs in Bohemia and Slovaks to the East
    ▪ Polish living in Galicia
    ▪ Germans in Austria
    ▪ Magyars in Hungary
    ▪ Southerners
      • Slovenes, Croats, Serbs
- Influential leaders
  - **Alexander von Bach**
    - Minister of the interior
    - Wanted to impose neo-absolutism
  - **Count Eduard von Taaffe**
    - Austrian Prime Minister
    - Tried to appease different ethnic groups

Russia

- **Alexander II**
  - 1851-1881
  - The Crimean War
    - Displayed Russia’s backwardness
  - **Emancipation Manifesto**
    - 1861
    - Freed the serfs
  - Zemstvos
    - Local councils
    - Built roads, schools, health centers
      - Election limited to wealthy
  - Assassinated
    - The People’s Will
      - Secret terrorism society
      - Pro-Socialism

- **Alexander III**
  - Ruled 1881-1894
  - Father assassinated
  - Opposed to liberal ideas
    - Education, reform, civil liberties
  - Repressive reforms
    - Military courts
    - Took power away from zemstvos
    - State control over education
    - Arbitrary arrests
      - Silenced critics
      - Exile
      - Secret police
  - “Russification”
    - Ethnic campaign
      - Goal is to strengthen Russian culture
      - Russians only 40% of population
      - Many minorities
    - Religious repression
      - Only Russian orthodox church recognized
    - Non-Russian languages, clothes, and customs were banned
      - More lenient on loyal groups
        - Finns and Armenians
  - **Trans-Siberian Railroad**
    - Started in 1891
    - Unification of Eastern and Western Russia
      - To be able to tap into resources of Siberia
- Difficult process
  - 5,867 miles of railroad
  - 12 years to complete
- Very expensive
  - $250,000,000
  - Thousands died

- Nicholas II
  - Ruled 1894-1917
  - Last Russian Tsar
    - Faced many problems
    - General unrest
    - Forced to abdicate
  - Russo-Japanese War
    - 1904-1905
    - Manchuria, Liaodong Peninsula, Korea
    - Surprise attack by Japanese
      - February 1904
      - Russian navy nearly destroyed
    - Land and naval victories for Japanese
      - Battle of Mukden
        - First time trenches used in battle
    - Defeat
      - Russians poorly supplied
        - Only one supply railroad to the East
        - Outdated equipment
      - Humiliating for Russians
        - Russians favored to win
          - Japan only a small island nation
  - Treaty of Portsmouth
    - Japan gained influence over Korea
  - Prelude to revolution
    - Vladimir Lenin
      - Born 1870
      - Russian reformist
        - Constantly exiled and arrested
      - Form Bolsheviks
        - Communist party
        - Union between conscious works and intellectuals
  - Revolution of 1905
    - Small-scale uprising
      - Reformers hoping rebellion of masses would get Tsar’s attention
    - Bloody Sunday
      - January 1905
      - 100,000 workers in St. Petersburg go on strike
        - Led by Father Gapon
      - Troops open fire
        - 300 killed, 1000s wounded
        - Led to more unrest
    - October Manifesto of 1905
      - Nicholas willing to grant reforms
- **Duma**
  - National representative assembly
  - Very week
- Universal male suffrage
- Lessened civil restrictions
  - Middle class satisfied
  - ‘Octobrists’
- Unrest still present
  - **Kadets**
    - Liberal party that wanted constitutional government
  - **Soviets**
    - Workers unions
    - Organized strikes
  - **Black Hundreds**
    - Russian nationalists
    - Feared economic reforms
    - Helped Tsar
  - Attack on Jews and minorities
- **Pyotr Stolypin**
  - Prime Minister
    - June 1906
  - Dissolved Duma
  - Established military courts
    - For “violent political crimes”
  - “Stolypin’s neckties”
    - Over 1000 executions
  - Agricultural reforms
    - Wanted wealthy peasants
      - Kuklaks
    - Enclosure
      - Allowed independent reforms
  - Assassinated
    - Possibly on Tsar’s order
      - For being too liberal