

People

Austria

Charles V

- Background of Charles V
- **Austrian emperor, Holy Roman emperor**, Spanish ruler (Carlos I)
 - o 1519-1556
 - o **Catholic**
- Empire of Charles V
 - o LARGEST Hapsburg Empire
 - Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Netherlands, parts of Italy, Spanish America
- Problems for Charles V:
 - o **Turks** – invaded (recurring)
 - o **Protestants** – resented Hapsburg
 - **War on the League of Schmalkald**
 - Charles V vs. Protestant states
 - 1547-1555
 - **Peace of Augsburg, 1555**
 - o 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
 - o Eastern = Brother; Holy Roman Emperor
 - o Western = Philip II (son) (+ he got Spanish America)
 - Better deal
 - o Charles V went to a monastery

Maria Theresa

- r. 1740-1780
 - o **Very cautious**
 - “baby steps”
- Built up; centralized bureaucracy
 - o Appointed able ministers
 - Really good at picking good people
- Increased taxes
 - o Maintained flow of soldiers
- Broke control of local **diets** (assembly)
- Left Hungary alone
 - o Didn't force Hungary to conform
- Wanted to increase production
 - o Set up tariff union, of Bohemia, Moravia, Austria
 - Area of free trade
 - o Limited guilds
 - o Suppressed brigands
 - o Reformed abuses of serfdom

Joseph II

- r. 1780-1790
 - o Impatient, wanted total abolition of bad conditions
 - Fast to act
- Total opposite of her mother
 - o **Abolished serfdom**
 - o **Economic reform**
 - o Built up port of Trieste
 - Established an E. India Co.
 - o Equality of taxation
 - o Equal punishment for equal crimes
 - o Freedom of the press and religion
- Religion
 - o Improved civil rights for Jews including granting nobility
 - o Allowed protestants to become civil servants
 - o Supported **Febronianism**
 - Freedom from Roman control of the church
 - o Increased control over bishops
 - o Suppressed monasteries
 - Took some of their wealth
 - o Set up specular hospitals
- **Administrative reforms**
 - o Centralized the state
 - Included Hungary under controls
 - o Est. German as single language of gov't
 - o Civil servant
 - Arranged for training courses
 - Provided retirement pensions
 - Established efficiency reports and inspections
 - Secret police
 - Established education system (primary through University)
- **FAILED; could not do it all by himself**
 - o Opposition from *nobles, church, Hungary*, and Bel
 - o Too few middle class to help support
 - o Leopold (brother) undid most of the Joseph's reforms

Francis Joseph

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

Prince Klemens von Metternich

- Leader of the *Congress of Vienna*
 - o **Austrian** foreign minister
 - o Dominated European politics for 30 years
 - **Age of Metternich**
- Principles
 - o Status Quo
 - o Legitimacy balance of power
 - Opposed nationalism
- Issues Carlsbad Decrees
 - o Censorship that controlled universities
- The voice of the conservatives

Great Britain

Henry VII

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

Henry VIII

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

Mary I

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

Elizabeth I

- Ruled 1558-1603
 - o Long successful reign
- *Did not pry into men's souls*
- **Politique**
 - o Political Unity more important than religion
- Loyalty to the monarchy
 - o 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 years
 - 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 dramatic
- **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 Catholic 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
 - Significance one of the basic guarantees of individual rights

James II

- Originally Anglican but converted to Catholicism
 - Ruled 1685-1689
 - **Parliament didn't like James**
 - 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 Parliament 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 without consent of Parliament
 - Parliament had to be summoned frequently
 - Guarantee right to trial by jury
 - Outlawed cruel and unusual punishment
 - Limited bail

Queen Victoria

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

Joseph Chamberlain

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

Gladstone and Disraeli

- **Gladstone**
 - o Ruled alternating 1860's-1890's
 - o Leader of Whigs
 - Morals; Victorian Christianity
 - Laissez-Faire
 - Against waste and corruption
 - Reduce role of monarch
 - Against tax income
 - Opposed colonization
 - Too expensive
 - o Against government waste
 - Queen Victoria = hated him
- **Benjamin Disraeli**
 - o 1874-1880
 - o Leader of Conservatives
 - Imperialist
 - Construction of Suez Canal
 - Congress of Berlin
 - Education
 - o Get along well with the Queen

Neville Chamberlain

- British PM
- Conservative
 - o Appeasement of German

- “We have achieved peace in our time”
- Bad reputation
 - 1937-1940

Winston Churchill

- British PM
 - 1940-1945
 - 1951-1955
- Led Britain through World War II
 - Moderate (conservative and liberal) politics
 - Very successful

France

Francis I

- r. 1515-1547
 - Valois family
- *Concordat of Bologna*
 - Challenged church
 - Gave king power of appoint clergy

Henry II

- r. 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

- r. 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
 - Came civil rights
 - Rights 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 of Louis XIII**
- Made all decisions
 - Took over in 1624
 - Ruled for 18 years
 - Reforms:
 - Restored power of king
 - Weakened nobles
 - Destroyed fortified castles
 - Outlawed dueling
 - Great statesman
 - Built up the state
 - **Mercantilism**
 - Built up overseas trading companies
 - Sold titles of nobility
 - **Amended the Edict of Nantes**
 - 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'état est moi**
 - Strong centralized GOVERNMENT
 - Relied on **bourgeoisie** = middle class
 - Took over in 1661 when **Mazzarin** (chief, minister, regent) died
 - Fronde

- Rebellion by nobles, but lost trust with Louis
- Wars:
 - War of Devolution
 - Dutch War
 - War on 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
 - Without 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 the 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
 - o 100 Days – Napoleon came back
- Waterloo – Napoleon’s final defeat
 - o St. Helena – Napoleon’s final exile

Louis XVIII

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

Charles X

- 1824-1830
- Unpopular with urban workers and bourgeoisie
 - o Abdicated because he did not want to become a constitutional monarch
 - Brother of Louis XVIII
 - o More conservative
 - Censorship
 - Church control education
 - Give land back to the nobles
 - o **July Ordinances**
 - Disenfranchised ¾ of the voters
 - Censorship
 - More conservative legislature
 - Led to July Revolution
 - o **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
 - o **“July Monarch”**
 - Businessman king
 - Wore a business suit, carried an umbrella
 - o 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 name is “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
 - o 1981-1995
 - Longest serving French president (14 years)
 - POW during WWII
 - o Abolished death penalty
 - o Pro-west/ European Union
 - Supported construction of Channel Tunnel
 - o Cohabitation – Jacques Chirac

Jacques Chirac

- French president
 - o Since 1995
- Nuclear energy
 - o Against George W. Bush

Prussia/Germany

Fredrick William, The Great Elector

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

Fredrick II “The Great”

- r. 1740-1786
- **Enlightened Monarch**
 - o **Background/ Beliefs**
 - Didn't get along with father
 - Invaded Silesia (War of Austrian Succession)
 - Broke Pragmatic Sanction
 - Very ill (porphyria)
 - o Studied and argued with philosophes
 - Protestant/ Lutheran
- **Devoted to his subjects**
 - o His job to make people happy, without giving up power
 - Against rapid change
 - Wise, moderate, reasonable
- **Administrative reforms**
 - o “1st servant of the state”
 - o Codified laws
 - o Abolished capital punishment
 - o Civil service exams
 - o Intolerance of Jews
- **Social reforms**
 - o Did little for serfs
 - o Freed serfs on his own estates, but needed supports of Junkers
 - Junkers free to deal with serfs in the their own way
 - o 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 productions

Italy

Count Cavour

- The Politician/ Fox
- Prime Minister of Kingdom of Sardinia
 - Goal: to unite Italy Sardinian dominance
 - Crimean War
 - To gain allies, *realpolitik*
 - War with Austria
 - Italy success, Napoleon III +ally
 - Italy won territory, united

Victor Emmanuel II

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

Mussolini

- 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 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
 - o Settlement with church
 - o Pope given financial settlement
 - Catholicism = state religion, church controlled education, pope given Vatican City
 - Gave approval of the church to Mussolini
- Foreign Policy
 - o “Right to Empire”
 - Fiume, 1924
 - Albania, 1927
 - Ethiopia, 1935
 - Haile Selassie – leader of Ethiopia
 - o Begged League of Nations to help
- Allied with Hitler

Spain

Ferdinand and Isabella

- 1469-1519
- **Aragon and Castile**
 - o Still ran as separate states
- **New Monarchs**
 - o **Religion**
 - Very Catholic
 - Very devoted to their faith
 - Inquisition against the Moors (Muslims) and Jews
 - o **Economics**
 - Mercantilist
 - Dependent on gold and silver from New World

Philip II

- 1556-1598
- Absolute monarch
 - o Spain at its height
 - o **Background**
 - Palace = Escorial = palace/monastery/ mausoleum
- **Very religious**
 - o **Battle of Lepanto**
 - Muslims vs. Catholics
 - Expelled the moriscos and moranos
- **Married Mary Tudor (Catholic)**
- **3 Main Associates**
 - o *Dutch Revolt*
 - o *Spanish Armada*
 - o *Decline of Spain*
- **Dutch Revolt**
 - o Religious war in the Spanish empire
 - o Did not like **Duke of Alba** (Spanish ruler)
- **Council of Blood** = inquisition
- **Insurrection** (1572) led by William of Orange

- Southern province 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 bewitch” - 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)

- 1533-1584
 - Autocratic monarch
 - First ruler to be called “tsar” (1547)
 - Expanded borders
 - Disregarded Boyars
 - Paranoid
 - Used terror v. enemies
 - Thousands killed
 - Including son

Michael Romanov

- 1613-1645
- First Romanov ruler
 - Absolute monarch
- **Time of Troubles**
 - 1604-1613

- No leadership, warlords fighting for power
 - Ended when Michael Romanov became tsar
- **Romanovs**
 - 1613-1917
 - Mikhail I had 10 children

Peter the Great

- 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*
 - 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 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

- 1801-1825
- **Napoleonic Wars**
 - Broke continental system
 - Congress of Vienna

- Wanted a **Holy Alliance**
- Liberal → conservative

Nicholas I

- 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
 - 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 **Zemstovs**
 - Local legislature
 - Started local self-rule
 - No national legislature
- Results
 - Serfs free but not completely
 - They lived on "**Mirs**" until they had paid of the redemption payments
- Populist revolts
 - 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
 - o Undid everything the father had done
- Actions:
 - o Ended reforms
 - o Reduced power of the zemstvos
 - o Censorship and secret police
- **Russification**
 - o Forced Russian culture on all non-Russian minorities
- **Pogroms**
 - o Attacks on Jews
 - o Formal attacks
- Reactionary
 - o Unrest continued but moved underground
 - o Large-scale emigration
 - o Many people in fear

Nicholas II

- The last czar of Russia
- Problems
 - o Unindustrialized
 - o Peasants living under very bad conditions
 - Middle class = no rights "Octobrists"
- Mistakes/ Actions
 - o Lost **Russo-Japanese War**
 - o **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**
 - o Law issued by Nicolas II
 - o Gave them the Duma
 - o Middle class satisfied and dropped out of revolt
 - o Ended the Revolution of 1905
- Peter Stolypin
 - o Advisor
 - o Helped peasants own land
 - o Assassinated for being too liberal
- **World War I**
 - o Disastrous

Lenin

- 1917-1924
 - o Bolshevik party leader
- Leader of Revolutionary movement
 - o **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 plan
 - 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 **private 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 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
 - Economics partners
- **Shock Therapy**
 - Economic reform
 - Market economy
 - Allows privatizations
 - No regulation on prices
 - Results = prices skyrocketed currency devalued
 - 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 economic crisis
 - Fired the entire cabinet and PM for the 4th time
 - Lied about his health
 - *New Years Eve 1999*
 - Surprise resignation
 - Appointed Putin

Gustavus Adolphus

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

Woodrow Wilson

- 1913-1921
 - o American president
- **“14 Points”**
 - o Idealistic
 - o Wanted to make safe for democracy
 - o To prevent future warfare
 - “Peace Without Victory” – Wilson’s speech
 - o Allies strongly opposed
 - o Provisions
 - Self-determination
 - Freedom of the seas
 - No punishment
- League of Nations
 - o Organizations to prevent future war
 - o Only one that got passes, US never joined