People

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 on 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
- 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
- r. 1780-1790
  - Impatient, wanted total abolition of bad conditions
    - Fast to act
  - Total opposite of her mother
    - Abolished serfdom
    - Economic reform
      - Built up port of Trieste
        - Established an E. India Co.
    - Equality of taxation
    - Equal punishment for equal crimes
    - Freedom of the press and religion
  - Religion
    - Improved civil rights for Jews including granting nobility
    - Allowed protestants to become civil servants
    - Supported Febronianism
      - Freedom from Roman control of the church
    - Increased control over bishops
    - Suppressed monasteries
      - Took some of their wealth
    - Set up specular hospitals
  - Administrative reforms
    - Centralized the state
      - Included Hungary under controls
    - Est. German as single language of gov’t
    - 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 due it all by himself
  - Opposition from nobles, church, Hungary, and Bel
  - Too few middle class to help support
  - Leopold (brother) undid most of the Joseph’s reforms

Francis Joseph
- Last emperor
  - Young emperor
    - 1848
- Opposed to nationalism
  - Knew that he had to make reforms
    - Wanted to 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 through WWI
Prince Klemens von Metternich
- 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
- Issues Carlsbad Decrees
  - Censorship that controlled universities
- The voice of the conservatives

Great Britain

Henry VII
- Tudor
- Father of Henry the 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
  - Political Unity more important than religion
- Loyalty to the monarchy
  - Never married
    - Virgin Queen
- Took advantage of men
- Last Tudor monarch
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
  o Unable to accomplish goals
    ▪ Dissolved the Parliament
    ▪ Imposed Puritan regulations
    ▪ Harsh on Irish and Scots

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

James II
- Originally Anglican but converted to Catholicism
  o Ruled 1685-1689
- Parliament didn’t like James
  o Parliament willing to wait till crown passes to James’ daughter Mary
    ▪ Mary = Protestant
    ▪ James had a son late in life
      • James III
        o Baptized Catholic
        • Parliament feared of Catholic line of kings
- Offered crown to William and Mary
  o James II fled

William III and Mary II
- Glorious Revolution – bringing back Mary and William
  o Established concept of Parliament supremacy
    ▪ Parliament gave power not god
- Set up limited monarchy
  o Right to rule comes from the people
- Bill of Rights of 1689:
  o Monarch could not suspend the law
  o No taxation without consent of Parliament
  o Parliament had to be summoned frequency
  o Guarantee right to trial by jury
  o Outlawed cruel and unusual punishment
  o Limited bail
Queen Victoria
- Morals
- Prosperity
- Slow reforms
- Crimean War
- Generally in consensus
- Chartism
  - Petition movement of 1840s
  - 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
- Victorians 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 tax income
    - Opposed colonization
      - Too expensive
  - Against government waste
    - Queen Victory = hated him
- Benjamin Disraeli
  - 1874-1880
  - Leader of Conservatives
    - Imperialist
    - Construction of Suez Canal
    - Congress of Berlin
    - Education
  - Get along well with the Queen

Neville Chamberlain
- British PM
- Conservative
  - 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

  o 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
  o Took over in 1624
    - Ruled for 18 years
  o Reforms:
    - Restored power of king
    - Weakened nobles
    - Destroyed fortified castles
    - Outlawed dueling
  o Great statesman
    - Built up the state
  o **Mercantilism**
    - Built up overseas trading companies
  o Sold titles of nobility
  o **Amended the Edict of Nantes**
    - Forced Huguenots to give up fortified towns
  o Got France involved in **30 Years War**
- Died 1642
  o Louis XIII died the next year

**Louis XIV**
- **VERY LONG REIGN**
  o (1643-1715)
    - Ruled for 72 years
    - Since 5
- **MADE France the STRONGEST COUNTRY IN EUROPE**
  o Largest population
  o Most fertile soil
  o Most self-sufficient
  o Center of art and culture
  o Wealthiest nation
- **Political principles**: 
  o Absolutist
  o Divine right
    - “I am the state”
      - L’etat est moi
  o 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
  - 100 Days – Napoleon came back
- Waterloo – Napoleon’s final defeat
  - St. Helena – Napoleon’s final exile

**Louis XVIII**

- **Constitutional Charter 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 ¾ 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 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 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
  - 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
- French president
  - Since 1995
- Nuclear energy
  - Against George W. Bush

Prussia/Germany

Fredrick William, The Great Elector
- One of the electors of HRE
  - Created a unified Prussian state
    - Built up Prussia by strengthening the army

Fredrick 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
    - “1st servant of the state”
    - Codified laws
    - Abolished capital punishment
    - Civil service exams
    - Intolerance of Jews
  - Social reforms
    - Did little for serfs
    - Freed serfs on his own estates, but needed supports 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 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**
  - Settlement with church
  - Pope given financial settlement
    - Catholicism = state religion, church controlled education, pope given Vatican City
    - Gave 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 and Isabella**
- 1469-1519
- **Aragon and Castile**
  - Still ran as separate states
- **New Monarchs**
  - **Religion**
    - Very Catholic
    - Very devoted to their faith
    - Inquisition against the Moors (Muslims) and Jews
  - **Economics**
    - Mercantilist
    - Dependent on gold and silver from New World

**Philip II**
- 1556-1598
- Absolute monarch
  - **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 Associates**
    - 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 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 $\rightarrow$ 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 **Zemstvos**
      - 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

**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 speech
    - Allies strongly opposed
    - Provisions
      - Self-determination
      - Freedom of the seas
      - No punishment
  - League of Nations
    - Organizations to prevent future war
    - Only one that got passes, US never joined