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 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*)
  - Total opposite of her mother
  - abolished serfdom
  - economic reform
    - built up port of Trieste
    - established E. India Co.
    - equality of taxation
  - equal punishment for equal crimes
  - freedom of 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 church)
      - increased control over bishops
      - suppressed monasteries (took some of their wealth)
    - set up secular hospitals
  - 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*
  - Established education system (primary through university)

- FAILED, 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:
- **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 imprison 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
  - Chartist
    - 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
    - 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
- Wealehiest 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 Mazzarin (chief minister, regent) died
  - Frande
    - 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

**Robespiere**
- 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
- Vendetta 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**
  - **Toward absolutism 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 philosophers
    - 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'm 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
- Kristallnacht
  - 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 Politician / 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
  • 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 Cto. Believers (old customs)
  - Appointed the Procurator of the Holy Synod - head of church
  - Built up Navy
  - State service for the Boyars
  - Treaty with
  - 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 Nicholas 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 more ownership of business
    - Had certain restrictions
- Glasnost
  - 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 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 economical crisis
  - Fired the entire cabinet and PM for the 4th time
  - Lied about his health

- 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