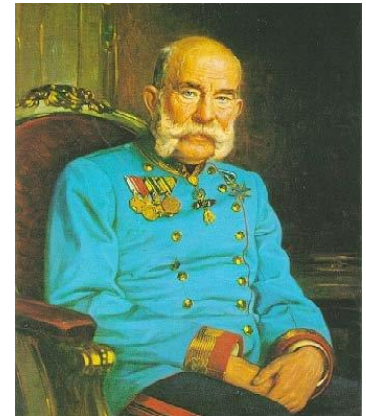


# Political Developments of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

## Austria Hungary

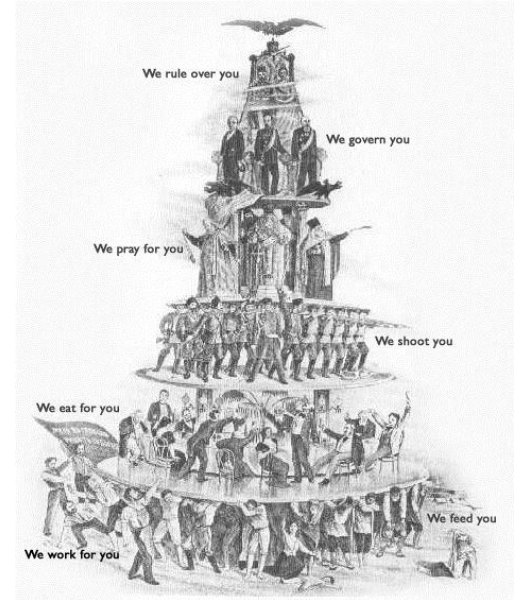
- Lasting impacts
  - Austro-Hungarian empire effectively finished
  - Liberalism spreads in eastern Europe
  - Balance of power shifts in Europe
- Political landmarks
  - October diploma of 1860
    - New constitution
    - Local diets received more power
  - Hungarian Constitution of 1867
    - Gave 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
  - Nationalism
    - Nationalistic bonds
      - Sense of belonging culture, race, language, and geography
      - Begin demanding autonomy based on these factors
  - Neo-Absolutism
    - **Francis Joseph**
      - Emperor of Austria Hungary
      - Wanted to dominate lives of subjects
      - Last Hapsburg monarch
  - Republicanism
    - Desire for representative government
    - People tired of absolutists
      - Want say in government
- Religious role
  - Church second only to emperor in power
  - **Concordat of 1855**
    - Extended the power of the church
    - Stopped civil marriage
    - Control over education
- Role of geography
  - Geographic divides basis for nationalism
    - People found bounds with those in same area
  - 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 workers 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 weak
- 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
      - Kulaks
    - Enclosure
      - Allowed independent reforms
  - Assassinated
    - Possibly on Tsar's order
      - For being too liberal

