

The Age of Mass Politics, 1871-1914

Politics in the "Long 19th Century": 1789-1914

<i>French Rev & Napoleon</i> (1789-1815)	<i>"Age of Metternich"</i> (1815-1848)	<i>"Age of Realpolitik"</i> (1848-1871)	<i>"Age of Mass Politics"</i> (1871-1914)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nat'l Assembly (1789-1791) Legislative Assembly (1791-1792) Nat'l Convention (1792-1795) Directory (1795-1799) Consulate (1799-1804) Empire (1804-1815) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concert of Europe Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 Reforms in Britain Liberalism/ Nationalism vs. Conservatism Romanticism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second French Empire Crimean War Unification of Germany Unification of Italy <i>Ausgleich</i>: Austro-Hungarian Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Third Republic Reforms in Britain German Empire Austria-Hungary Imperialism Rise of socialist parties Increased suffrage = mass politics

Use space below for notes

Main Theme: The national state created a common framework in European politics. Political parties dominated politics. Increased suffrage and literacy in western and central European countries during the late-nineteenth century resulted in higher expectations and demands among the people for government to be responsive to their needs.

I. The Age of Mass Politics (overview)

- Ordinary people felt increasing loyalty to their governments.
- By 1914 universal male suffrage was the rule (female suffrage emerged *after* WWI).
- Politicians and parties in national parliaments represented the people more responsibly as suffrage spread.
- The welfare state emerged, first in Germany, then in Britain, France and other countries.
- Increased literacy: governments came to believe public education was important to provide society with well-informed and responsible citizens.
- Governments were often led by conservatives who manipulated nationalism to create a sense of unity and divert attention away from underlying class conflicts.
 - They frequently channeled national sentiment in an anti-liberal and militaristic direction after 1871.

II. The German Empire: 1871-1914

- A. Government structure
 1. Germany consisted of a federal union of Prussia and 24 smaller German states.
 2. **Kaiser Wilhelm I** (r. 1871-1888) had the ultimate power in Germany.
 3. **Otto von Bismarck** (1810-1898) served as chancellor and was the mastermind behind the government.
 4. A bicameral legislature was established: the **Reichstag**
 - a. *Bundestag* was the lower body which represented the nation (the *Volk*).
 - b. *Bundesrat* was the conservative upper body which represented the various German states (*länder*).
 5. The German political system was multi-party.
 - a. Conservatives represented the **Junkers** of Prussia.
 - b. The **Catholic Center Party** approved Bismarck's policy of centralization yet promoted the political concept of Particularism which advocated regional priorities.
 - c. The **Social Democratic Party (SPD)** was Marxist and advocated sweeping social change.
 - d. The German middle class was largely left out of politics during this era.
 - Fearing the growing influence of the SPD, the middle class for the most part gave tacit support to imperial authority and noble influence.
 - e. Bismarck saw the Catholic Center Party and the SPD as major threats to imperial power and he set about to destroy them, albeit unsuccessfully.
- B. Germany under Chancellor Bismarck
 1. Between 1871 and 1890 Bismarck established an integrated political and economic structure for Germany (while dominating European diplomacy).
 - a. Germany's monetary system was unified.
 - b. An Imperial Bank was established while strengthening existing banks.
 - c. Universal German civil and criminal codes were developed.
 - d. Compulsory military service was established.
 2. **Kulturkampf** ("struggle for civilization")
 - a. Bismarck sought to limit the influence of the Catholic Center Party in light of Pope Pius IX's declaration in 1870 of papal infallibility.
 - b. Most of the German states in the north were Protestant.
 - c. The Catholic Party was particularly strong in the southern German states.
 - The Catholic Center Party proved too popular among many Germans to be driven underground.
 - Bismarck ultimately failed to suppress the Catholic Center Party.
 3. Social Democratic Party (SPD): Marxist views
 - a. Advocated sweeping social legislation
 - b. Sought universal suffrage and genuine democracy

- c. Sought demilitarization of the German gov't
- d. Bismarck was unsuccessful in limiting its growth (despite its being driven underground).
4. Bismarck instituted a set of sweeping reforms in order to minimize the threat from the left (socialists).
 - a. In 1879, a protective tariff was instituted to maintain domestic production.
 - b. Modern social security laws were established (Germany was the first state to do so).
 - National sickness and accident insurance laws were passed in 1883 and 1884.
 - Old-age pensions and retirement benefits were established in 1889.
 - c. Child labor was regulated.
 - d. Improved working conditions emerged.
5. Despite a better standard of living, workers did not leave the SPD.
 - Yet, by gaining the support from the workers, Bismarck successfully bypassed the middle class.
6. **William II** (r. 1888-1918)
 - a. He opposed Bismarck's renewed efforts to outlaw the SPD.
 - b. To gain the support of workers, he forced Bismarck to resign.
 - c. By 1912, the SPD became the largest party in the Reichstag.

III. Third French Republic

- A. **The Paris Commune** (1870-71)
 1. In 1870, Napoleon III's Second Empire collapsed when it was defeated by Prussia in the Franco-Prussian War.
 2. A new National Assembly (1871-75) was created with **Adolphe Thiers** as chief executive.
 3. However, the Paris Commune, a radical communist government, lay siege to Paris.
 4. After the peace treaty with Prussia the Paris Commune refused to recognize the authority of the newly created National Assembly.
 5. From March to May 1871, the Paris Commune fought a bloody struggle with the troops of the National Assembly.
 - Thousands died in the civil war and 20,000 were subsequently executed.
 6. Thiers' defeat of the Paris Commune and other firm measures led France on road to recovery.
- B. The Third French Republic was established in 1875.
 1. Largely dominated by the bourgeoisie
 - France enjoyed periods of economic prosperity.
 2. A Constitution provided for a republic.
 - a. The **Chamber of Deputies** had the most power (elected by universal suffrage).
 - b. The president was weak.
 - c. The Senate was indirectly elected.

3. Reforms
 - a. Trade unions were fully legalized (had been suppressed at times by Napoleon III).
 - b. Prime Minister **Jules Ferry** established secular education and reform: expanded tax-supported public schools and compulsory education.
4. During the Third Republic the French government fell dozens of times.
 - a. The multi-party system resulted in ever-shifting political coalitions.
 - b. Conservatives sought an authoritarian monarchy, a strengthened military, increased Church influence in society, and sought to discredit the Republic.
5. The main challenge to the Republic came from the right (conservatives).
 - a. **Dreyfus Affair (1894):** Represented the most serious threat to the republic.
 - The military falsely charged Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Jew, with supplying secrets to the Germans.
 - Monarchists (with support of the Catholic Church) used the incident to discredit the republicans.
 - **Émile Zola** (the realist author) took up Dreyfus' case and condemned the military.
 - He wrote a famous newspaper article defending Dreyfus in 1898: "**J'accuse.**"
 - Leftists supported the Republic and in 1906 the case was closed when Dreyfus was declared innocent and returned to his military position.
 - The Dreyfus Affair led to an alliance between moderate republicans and socialists.
 - Conservatives in the military and the Church were thoroughly discredited.
 - b. In 1905, Republicans launched an anti-clerical campaign increasing the separation of church and state.
6. Socialists in France, led by **Jean Juarès**, gained seats in the Chamber of Deputies from 1905 to 1914.
7. By 1914, the Third Republic enjoyed the vast support of the French people.

IV. Great Britain

- A. The period between 1850 and 1865 saw the realignment of political parties.
 1. The Tory party was transformed into the **Conservative Party** under **Benjamin Disraeli** (1804-1881).
 2. The Whig party transformed into the **Liberal Party** under **William Gladstone** (1809-1898).
 - John Bright, a manufacturer, anti-corn law advocate, and leader of the Manchester School, contributed significantly to the development of the Liberal Party.

- B. After 1865 Britain saw expanded democracy under Disraeli and Gladstone (who were political opponents).
1. Benjamin Disraeli
 - a. He argued for an aggressive foreign policy, the expansion of the British Empire, and reluctantly supported democratic reforms.
 - b. *Sybil* (1845): Disraeli's novel surprised many by expressing sympathy for the working class.
 - c. Disraeli was influenced by John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty* (1859), the influential work on the necessity to increase democracy.
 - d. **Reform Bill of 1867:** Disraeli's "**leap in the dark**" in order to appeal to working people
 - It expanded the Reform Bill of 1832.
 - It redistributed seats to provide more equitable representation in the House of Commons.
 - Industrial cities and boroughs gained seats at the expense of some depopulated areas in the north and west ("rotten boroughs").
 - Almost all men over 21 who resided in urban centers were granted the right to vote.
 - It essentially doubled the number of men who could vote but it still fell short of universal suffrage in rural areas.
 - e. He reduced the gov't regulation of trade unions in 1875.
 - f. He created gov't regulations for improved sanitation.
 2. William Gladstone
 - a. Most important liberal figure in 19th century England
 - He supported Irish Home Rule, fiscal policy, free trade, and extension of democratic principles while opposing imperialism.
 - b. The Liberal party abolished compulsory taxes to support the Church of England.
 - c. The Australian Ballot Act (1872) provided for the **secret ballot** (earlier Chartist demand).
 - d. Civil service reform was introduced in 1870 and created a competitive examination for gov't positions.
 - e. **Reform Act of 1884 (Representation of the People Act of 1884)**
 - It granted suffrage to adult males in the counties on the same basis as in the boroughs.
 - Two million agricultural voters were added to the franchise.
 - It brought Britain close to universal male suffrage.
 3. During the 1880s and 1890s, new groups emerged seeking to further extend democracy.
 - a. Included women's suffrage advocates, anti-imperialists, socialists, and anti-nationalists
 - b. The **Fabian Society** (1883) was among the most significant: it advanced a form of revisionist Marxism.
 - It sought political democracy and economic socialism.
 - c. In 1893, **Keir Hardie** led the **Independent Labor Party** that rapidly became a vocal third party.

- It attracted trade unionists, socialists, and those who thought that Conservative and Liberal Parties had no genuine interests in the needs of the general public.
- C. Between 1905 and the early 1920s, the Liberal party advanced aggressive social and economic programs.
1. **Parliament Act of 1911: most significant political reform during Liberal party rule**
 - a. It eliminated the powers of the House of Lords; the House of Commons was now the center of national power.
 - b. The life-span of Parliament was reduced from 7 to 5 years.
 2. The foundation for the social welfare state was created in the decade before WWI (and meant to guarantee each citizen with a decent standard of living).
 - a. Right of unions to strike
 - b. Gov't insurance for those injured on the job
 - c. Unemployment insurance and old-age pensions
 - d. Compulsory school attendance
 - e. Taxes increased on the wealthy (to help fund the welfare state)
 3. **Representation of the People Act (1918)**
 - a. Women over 30 gained suffrage.
 - b. All men gained suffrage (property qualifications were completely eliminated).
- D. Women's rights and suffrage movement in England
1. Initially, women sought to amend marriage and property laws that discriminated against females.
 - a. Existing laws allowed men to divorce if the wife committed adultery but the woman could not secure a divorce for male infidelity unless physical abuse, cruelty, or desertion had also occurred.
 - b. Existing laws prohibited women from inheriting property from their parents unless there was no male heir.
 - c. Barbara Smith Bodichon campaigned in the 1850s for increased property rights for women by founding one of the first women's right organizations and later worked toward access for women to universities.
 2. By the 1890s, women's rights activists realized that suffrage was the key to remedying other problems.
 - a. They argued that men had not done enough to protect women from exploitation and abuse.
 3. Many believed that the female influence in public affairs would serve as a balance to masculine qualities that presently dominated politics.
 4. Suffragettes came largely from the middle class.
 - a. They benefited from education, and were exposed to earlier feminist works (e.g., Harriet Taylor and John Stuart Mill).
 - b. Many middle-class families had servants, thus freeing women to become activists.

- c. Working-class women and socialists distrusted the middle class and worked toward their goals independently.
5. **Millicent Garrett Fawcett** (1847-1929)
 - a. Leader of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS)
 - b. She demanded that Parliament grant female suffrage.
 - c. She helped grow the suffrage movement and played a role in national and international suffrage conferences.
 - d. She was knighted in 1924.
6. Militant suffragettes were led by **Emmeline Pankhurst**
 - a. They were infuriated that Parliament would not give females the vote, even though women in Finland gained this right in 1906 and in Norway (1913).
 - b. Along with her daughter, Sylvia, Emmeline founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) based on militant principles.
 - c. Beginning in 1907, the WSPU undertook violent activities such as destroying railroad stations, works of art, and store windows; and chaining themselves to gates in front of Parliament.
 - d. They organized parades and demonstrations.
 - Some men who disapproved attacked female marchers.
 - e. A number of female militants were arrested for their activities.
 - Some went on hunger strikes in prison and were force-fed by authorities.
 - When the public was outraged at these force-feedings, Parliament passed the "Cat and Mouse" Act that freed starved female prisoners from jail until they had regained their health and were then returned to jail.
 - f. Perhaps the most notorious militant action occurred when Emily Davison committed suicide by throwing herself in front of the king's horse in the 1913 Epsom Derby.
7. **Representation of the People Act**, 1918: As a result of women's critical contributions to the war effort during World War I, Parliament gave females over 30 the right to vote.
8. **Reform Act of 1928**: Suffrage for women over 21

E. The Irish Question

1. The **Young Ireland** movement (1848) echoed nationalistic movements on the Continent.
2. The Irish Question was the most recurring and serious problem Britain faced from 1890 to 1914.
3. Gladstone had pushed unsuccessfully for **Irish Home Rule**.
4. Ulster (Protestant counties in northern Ireland) opposed Irish Home Rule as they started to enjoy remarkable economic growth from the mid-1890s.
 - a. Ulsterites raised 100,000 armed volunteers by 1913.
 - b. Ulsterites were supported by British public opinion.

5. In 1914, the Irish Home Rule Act was passed by the Houses of Commons and Lords but Protestants in northern Ireland did not accept it.
 - Implementation was deferred until after WWI.
6. The **Easter Rebellion** (1916) for Irish independence was crushed by British troops.
7. In 1922, Ireland gained its independence; **Northern Ireland** remained part of the British Empire.

V. **The "Eastern Question":** 1870s through WWI

A. As the Ottoman Empire—the **"Sick Man of Europe"**—receded in southeastern Europe a constant state of crisis existed in the Balkans: who would control region?

1. Russia's dream since the reign of Catherine the Great was to retake the Balkans and ultimately Constantinople (the old capital of the Byzantine Empire and the cradle of Orthodox Christianity).
2. The Austro-Hungarian Empire had designs on the region as well.

B. **Pan-Slavism:** the idea of uniting all Slavs in Europe under one gov't (most likely, Russia)

1. Russia's military victory in the Russo-Turkish War by 1878 put it in a position to dominate the Balkans.
2. Britain refused to accept Russian control of the Balkans and sent the Royal Navy to help the defeated Ottoman Empire.
 - This hyper-nationalistic spirit in Britain came to be known as **"jingoism"** (after a popular poem).
3. Bismarck offered to mediate the crisis and the concerned parties agreed to meet at the Congress of Berlin.

C. **Congress of Berlin** (1878)

1. Russia gained little from the conference despite defeating the Turks in the war.
2. Provisions:
 - a. Recognition of Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro as independent states
 - b. Establishment of the autonomous principality of Bulgaria (still within Ottoman Empire)
 - c. Austrian acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - d. Transfer of Cyprus to Great Britain (not far from the Suez Canal)
 - e. Though Disraeli was most responsible for the agreements, Russia blamed Bismarck for allegedly undermining Russia's expansion in the Balkans.
3. Russian hostility toward Germany led Bismarck (1879) to embark upon a new system of alliances which transformed European diplomacy and effectively killed the remnants of the Concert of Europe.

(Note: Do not confuse the Congress of Berlin with the Berlin Conference which in 1886 established the imperialistic guidelines with which to carve up Africa.)

VI. Socialist movements in the Age of Mass Politics

- A. Largely a negative response to industrialism and nationalism
 1. Main goal: advance the cause of the proletariat (working class) throughout Europe
 2. They saw nationalism as a tool used by the ruling classes to divert public attention away from social issues.
 3. Prior to 1914, they were generally opposed to war as the working class disproportionately suffered casualties on the front lines.

- B. Marxism led the negative response to industrialization.
 1. Socialists united in 1864 to form the First International (Marx was one of the principal organizers).
 2. The growth of socialist parties after 1871 was phenomenal (especially the SPD in Germany; also France, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary).
 3. In 1883, Socialists exiled from Russia formed the Russian Social Democratic Party in Switzerland and it grew rapidly after 1890.

- C. **Revisionism**
 1. As workers gained the right to vote and to participate politically in the nation-state, their attention focused more on elections than on revolutions.
 2. Workers' standard of living rose gradually but substantially after 1850 (thus, there seemed little need for revolution).
 3. The growth of labor unions reinforced the trend toward modernization as governments accepted them.
 4. Increasingly, unions focused on bread-and butter issues—wages, hours, working conditions—rather than pure socialist doctrine.
 5. Genuine collective bargaining, long opposed by socialist intellectuals as a "sell-out," was officially recognized as desirable by the German Trade Union Congress in 1899.
 - a. A series of strikes proved effective in gaining concessions from employers.
 - b. In France, Jean Jaurés formally repudiated revisionist doctrines in order to establish a unified socialist party, though he remained at heart a revisionist in practice.
 6. **Eduard Bernstein: *Evolutionary Socialism* (1899)**
 - a. He was the most prominent of the socialist revisionists.
 - b. He argued Marx's predictions of ever-greater poverty for workers and ever-greater concentration of wealth in fewer hands had been proved false.

- D. The impact of socialism on European politics became profound by the late 19th century.
 1. Germany: the Social Democratic Party (SPD)
 - a. Marxist in philosophy
 - It advocated sweeping social legislation, the realization of genuine democracy, and the demilitarization of the German gov't.

- b. Bismarck was forced to institute sweeping reforms in order to minimize the threat from the left.
 - In 1879, he instituted a protective tariff to benefit domestic production.
 - Modern social security laws were established.
 - National sickness and accident insurance laws were passed in 1883 and 1884.
 - Old-age pensions and retirement benefits were established in 1889.
 - Child labor was regulated.
 - Working conditions improved.
- c. By 1912, the SPD was the largest party in the Reichstag.
2. France: Socialists led by Jean Jaurès gained seats in the Chamber of Deputies from 1905 to 1914.
3. England:
 - a. The Fabian Society (1883) advanced a form of revisionist Marxism.
 - Sought political democracy and economic socialism
 - b. 1893, Keir Hardie led the Independent Labor Party that rapidly became a vocal third party.
 - Attracted trade unionists, socialists, and those who thought that Conservative and Liberal Parties had no genuine interests in the needs of the general public
 - c. Foundations for social welfare state created in decade before WWI (meant to guarantee each citizen with a decent standard of living)
 - Right of unions to strike was put into law.
 - Gov't insurance was provided for those injured on the job
 - Unemployment insurance & old-age pensions enacted.
 - Compulsory school attendance law went into effect.
 - Taxes increased on the wealthy (to help fund the welfare state)
4. **Anarchy**
 - a. Anarchists spun off from the mainstream socialist movement.
 - b. Sought to destroy the centralized state
 - c. **Mikhail Bakunin** (1814-1876), a Russian nobleman, became the most influential of the anarchists.
 - d. Anarchy was strongest in Spain and Italy.
 - e. Political assassinations by anarchists shook the political world with the deaths of six national leaders between 1881 and 1901.
 - Alexander II of Russia was assassinated in 1881.
 - King Umberto I of Italy in 1900
 - President William McKinley of the U.S. in 1901

VII. Russia

- A. Defeat in the Crimean War marked a turning point in Russian history by fostering modernization.
 1. Russia lacked a sizeable middle class that promoted liberalism economically, politically and socially.

- a. This was a key difference for why Russia lagged behind western and central Europe.
 - b. The nobility (who controlled the serfs) did not constitute a force for modernization and reform.
 2. Russia realized it had to modernize or it would remain vulnerable militarily and economically.
- B. Alexander II (1855-1881)**
1. Perhaps the greatest tsar since Catherine the Great
 - Perhaps the most liberal ruler in Russian history prior to 20th century.
 2. He believed serfdom had retarded Russia's modernization; agriculture had been poor for centuries.
 - a. 90% of the Russian people worked in agriculture.
 - b. Serfdom had led to peasant uprisings, poor agricultural output, and exploitation of serfs by lords.
 - c. Serfs could be bought or sold with or without land by the early 19th century.
 - d. Serfs could be conscripted into the army for 25 years.
 3. **Emancipation Act** (or Emancipation Edict), 1861
 - a. Alexander believed ending serfdom was a key to Russia's modernization.
 - b. Abolished serfdom: peasants were no longer dependent on the lord; they were free to move and change occupations; they could enter contracts and own property.
 - c. In fact, most Russians were not impacted by the Emancipation Edict (as they instead lived in *mirs*).
 4. **Mirs**: most Russians lived in communes which were highly regulated (these village communes predated serfdom).
 - Collective ownership and responsibility made it difficult for individual peasants to improve agricultural methods or leave their villages.
 5. **Zemstvos** were established in 1864: assemblies that administered local areas
 - a. Significant step towards popular participation
 - b. Yet, lords controlled the *Zemstvos* and had more power than the towns and peasant villages.
 6. Other reforms
 - a. The judicial system was improved.
 - b. Censorship was relaxed (but not removed).
 - c. Education was liberalized.
 7. Industrialization in Russia was stimulated by railroad construction.
 - a. Russia had fallen behind major industrialized nations in western and central Europe.
 - b. Russia needed better railroads, better armaments, and the reorganization of the army.
 - c. Between 1860 and 1880 railroad mileage grew from 1,250 to 15,500.
 - d. Railroads enabled Russia to export grain and earn profits for further industrialization.
 - e. Railroad building stimulated domestic manufacturing: industrial suburbs grew up around Moscow and St.

- Petersburg, and a class of modern factory workers began to emerge.
- f. Industrialization strengthened Russia's military giving rise to territorial expansion to the south and east.
8. Critics of Alexander II late in his reign
 - a. Alexander increasingly turned to more traditional (conservative) values (realism in Russia replaced romanticism).
 - b. A radical populist movement emerged that sought a utopian agrarian order.
 - c. **Intelligensia**: a hostile group of intellectuals believed they should eventually take over society.
 - d. nihilism: intellectuals who believed in nothing but science and that the social order should be completely wiped out and built up from scratch.
 9. Alexander II was assassinated in 1881 by radicals who bombed his carriage in St. Petersburg.
- C. **Sergei Witte** oversaw Russian industrialization in the 1890s.
1. He aggressively courted western capital and advanced technology to build great factories.
 2. This resulted in rise of a small Russian middle-class.
 3. Gov't-built state-owned railroads doubled to 35,000 miles by 1900.
 - Construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway helped to modernize Russia; it connected Moscow with Vladivostok—5,000 miles.
 4. Russia was placed on the gold standard to strengthen the government's finances.
 5. By 1900, Russia was 4th in steel production (behind the U.S., Germany and Britain).
 6. By 1900, Russia exported half the world's refined petroleum.
 7. As in western Europe, industrialization in Russia contributed to the spread of Marxist thought and the transformation of the Russian revolutionary movement after 1890 (as industrial workers felt exploited).
- D. Despite economic and social reforms, Russia's economic problems were still staggering by 1900.
1. One-third of Russian farmland was not utilized; food could not keep pace with the increasing population.
 - Russia had become the most populous nation in Europe by the late-nineteenth century.
 2. The depression of 1899 wiped out gains since 1890 resulting in tremendous unemployment.
 3. Russia's plight was aggravated by the Russo-Japanese War of 1905.
- E. **Alexander III** (1881-1894)
1. He was the most reactionary tsar of the 19th century:
 - **"Autocracy, Orthodoxy, and Russification** (nationalism)"

2. He encouraged anti-Semitism: the **pogroms** of the 1880s resulted in severe persecution of Jews (many emigrated to the U.S.)
 - Jews were blamed for the assassination of Alexander II.
 - Thousands of Jewish homes were destroyed; businesses were disrupted or destroyed.
 - Many more Jews were killed in the *pogroms* of 1903-06 under Nicholas II than under Alex III.
3. **Theodore Herzl: Zionism**
 - a. The continued persecution and discrimination against Jews led Jewish nationalists to call for the creation of a new Jewish state in Palestine.
 - b. Herzl founded the movement in 1897.
 - He witnessed anti-Semitism in Austria-Hungary first-hand.
 - He followed the Dreyfus Affair.
 - The *pogroms* in Russia continued.
 - c. In the 1917 Balfour Declaration, Great Britain publicly supported the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

F. **Nicholas II** (r. 1894-1917)

1. **Russo-Japanese War** (1904-1905)
 - a. Russians had established a sphere of influence in Manchuria and now sought Korea.
 - b. The humiliating defeat of the Russian fleet by Japan and the bloody war on land resulted in Russia turning away from east Asia and focusing instead on the Balkans.
 - c. Public dissatisfaction with Russia's defeat was one of several important causes of the Revolution of 1905.
2. **Revolution of 1905**
 - a. The poor economy and strains of war led peasants and the middle class to demand reforms.
 - b. "**Bloody Sunday**", January 1905: 200,000 workers and peasants marched peacefully to the "Winter Palace" asking for reforms.
 - Tsar Nicholas II was not in town.
 - The army fired on the marchers in cold blood.
 - c. A general strike, peasant revolt, and troop mutinies paralyzed the Russia by October and the tsar was forced to make concessions with the **October Manifesto**.
 - d. The **Duma**: An assembly was created that would serve as an advisory body to the tsar.
 - It granted freedom of speech, assembly and press.
 - The tsar retained absolute veto power.
 - Revolutionaries were divided resulting in the Duma having no real influence.
 - The propertied classes benefited at the expense of workers, peasants, and national minorities.
3. Russia experienced a mild economic recovery between 1907 and 1914.
 - a. **Peter Stolypin** pushed through important agrarian reforms to break down collective village ownership of land (the *mirs*) and encourage more enterprising peasants.

- b. After 1911, tsar's court increasingly dominated by mystic monk **Gregorii Rasputin** resulting in widespread doubts about the tsar's ability to lead.
- 4. Russia's poor showing in World War I directly led to the Russian Revolution in 1917.

Terms to Know

"Age of Mass Politics" German Empire Kaiser Wilhelm I Otto von Bismarck Reichstag <i>Junkers</i> Catholic Center Party Social Democratic Party (SPD) <i>Kulturkampf</i> Wilhelm II Third French Republic Paris Commune Adolphe Thiers Chamber of Deputies Jules Ferry Dreyfus Affair Emile Zola, "J'accuse!" Jean Jaurès Conservative Party Benjamin Disraeli Liberal Party William Gladstone Reform Bill of 1867, "leap in the dark" Secret ballot Reform Act of 1884 Fabian Society Kier Hardie, Independent Labor Party Parliament Act of 1911 Millicent Garrett Fawcett Emmeline Pankhurst Representation of the People Act, 1918 Reform Act of 1928	"Irish Question" Young Ireland Irish Home Rule Ulster Easter Rebellion "Eastern Question" "Sick Man of Europe" Pan-Slavism jingoism Congress of Berlin, 1878 Socialist Revisionism Eduard Bernstein anarchy Mikhail Bakunin Crimean War Alexander II Emancipation Act, 1861 <i>Mirs</i> <i>Zemstvos</i> <i>Intelligensia</i> Sergei Witte Alexander III "Autocracy, Orthodoxy, Russification" <i>pogroms</i> Theodore Herzl, Zionism Nicholas II Russo-Japanese War "Bloody Sunday" Revolution of 1905 October Manifesto Duma Gregorii Rasputin
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Essay Questions

Note: This sub-unit is a high probability area for the AP exam. In the past 10 years, 11 questions have come in large part from the material in this chapter. Below are some practice questions that will help you study the topics that have appeared on previous exams or may appear on future exams.

1. What was the "age of mass politics?" How were government policies in western and central Europe impacted by mass politics during the period 1871-1914?
2. To what extent did liberalism achieve gains in each of the following countries between 1871 and 1914?
 - England
 - France
 - Germany
 - Russia
3. To what extent were conservatives able to maintain power in the period 1871-1914?
4. Analyze the impact of socialism on European politics in the period 1871-1914.
5. Analyze the ways in which female suffrage movements sought to gain the franchise in England between 1890 and 1918.

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