

1905
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

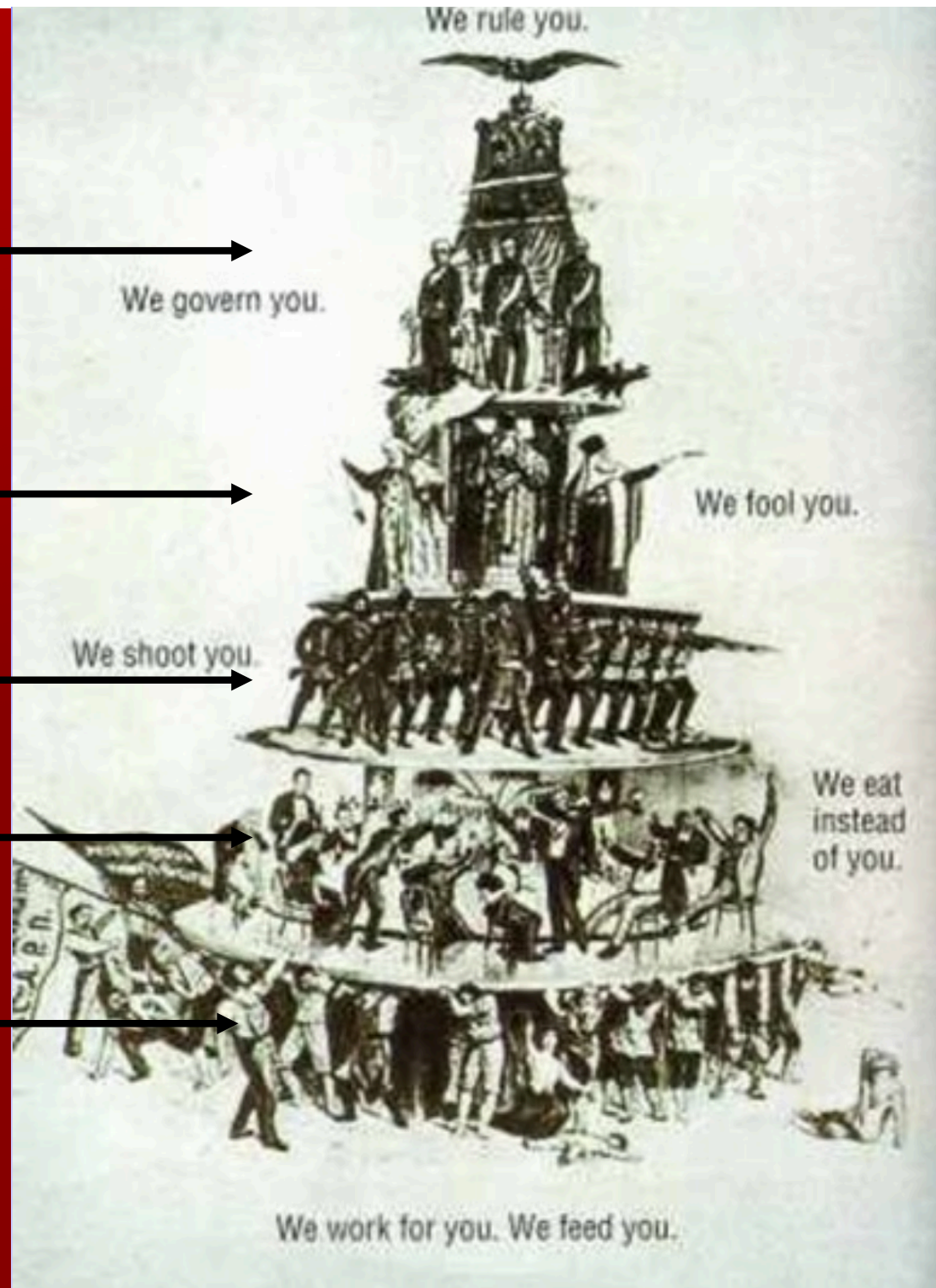
Czar (+advisors)

Clergy

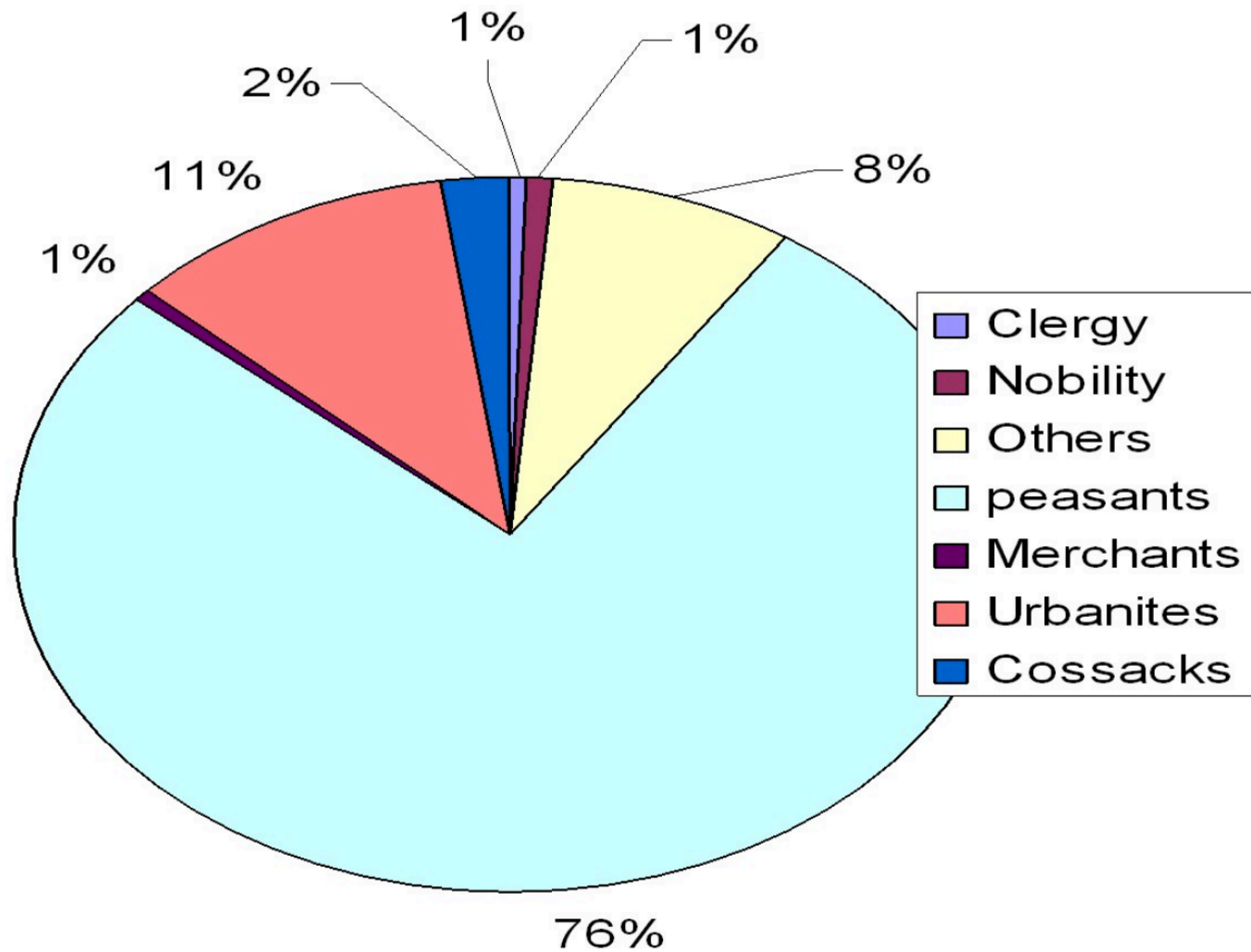
Soldiers

Boyars

Serfs



Breakdown of Russia by class in 1900, based on 1897 census



**ANSWER 3-7
BASED ON YOUR UGLY
RED PAPER**

**MATCH DOCUMENTS
IN ENVELOPE
TO THEIR CITATION**

**PICK ONE DOCUMENT
TO REPRESENT THIS REVOLUTION
DEFEND IT!**



IWM

DOCUMENT B:

- (1) An 8-hour day and freedom to organize trade unions.
- (2) Improved working conditions, free medical aid, higher wages for women workers.
- (3) Elections to be held for a constituent assembly by universal, equal and secret suffrage.
- (4) Freedom of speech, press, association and religion.
- (5) An end to the war with Japan.



THE AGE OF REFORM

CONGRESS OF VIENNA



1848-1850

After Napoleon was defeated, the leaders of Europe wanted to establish peace and stability. They held a series of meetings in Vienna (Austria) in order to achieve this goal, the meetings lasted for 8 months.

Representatives from Prussia, Russia, Austria, Britain, and France attended.

The most influential man at the conference was Austrian Prince Klemens von Metternich



Metternich had a great distrust of the French and the ideas of democracy (letting people have a say in government)

He wanted to maintain traditional forms of government—this is known as conservatism

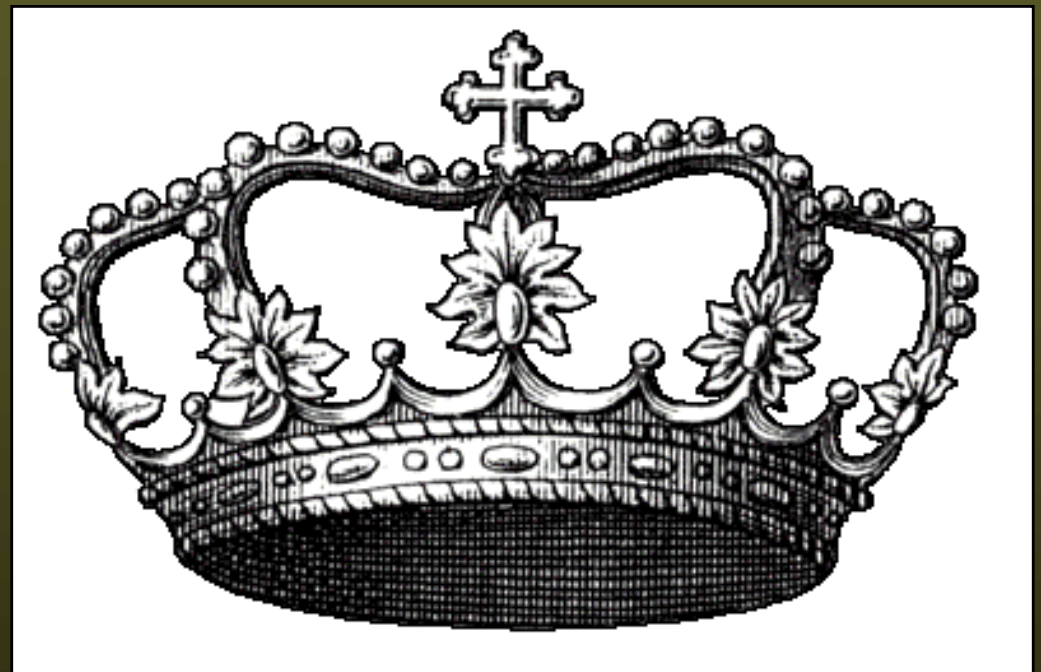
Metternich's 3 goals for the conference:

- Surround France with strong countries to prevent aggression
- Restore a balance of power in Europe
- Restore Europe's royal families to the thrones



RESULTS:

- France had to give up all land that Napoleon had conquered
- Countries around France were strengthened
- Louis XVIII (Louis XVI's brother) becomes king in France
- Bourbon family ruled Spain
- Hapsburg family ruled Italy
- Prevents war for 3 years – does not resolve hostilities



POLITICAL CHANGES BEYOND VIENNA

Louis XVIII decided to rule France as a constitutional monarch he was king, but the rights of the people were protected by a constitution and the king could be subject to the will of the people.

France and Britain were experimenting with democracy.

(Where did they get their ideas? From America which had declared independence from the British and were now an acting democracy.)



The rest of Europe was still mostly ruled by traditional monarchs.
Europe will begin to divide itself based on their political practices.



MONROE DOCTRINE—Said that the colonization of South America would no longer continue. (United States and Britain favored this policy. Spain and Portugal did not.)

REVOLUTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA:

The Congress of Vienna restored Ferdinand II to the throne in Spain.

Liberal colony leaders in South America saw their chance to revolt.

Bolívar and San Martín are the military leaders in charge.







Mexico revolts under the leadership of Father Hidalgo.



Brazil also revolts against Portugal.



Work as a table to fill in the chart about
Latin American Revolutionary Leaders

Each of you take 2 sources

Answer the questions that apply to those leaders

Share out with your partner so you have all 4 boxes filled in
by the time we are done

Be ready to answer a follow-up question
from Mrs. Platt!

I am a former slave and I helped to free many slaves. My efforts for revolution and change had a lasting impact on Haiti.

Who am I?

I said:

“Will you not defend your religion and your rights as true patriots? Live long our Lady of Guadalupe! Death to bad government!”

Who am I?

I am so loved by the people of Argentina that they wrote a hymn to praise me.

Who am I?

NATIONALISM:

Will grow in Italy, Germany and Greece.

a feeling that people have of being loyal to and proud of their country

As a result:

Many nations
will revolt and

declare

revolutions

(1848)



UNIFICATION OF GERMANY



AUSTRIA

Was the home of the Holy Roman Empire.

Most people who lived in Austria were non-Germans.

PRUSSIA

Much more developed than Austria

Mainly German population.

Powerful army



William I chosen as Chancellor

Otto Von Bismark

chosen as prime minister

AUSTRIA

Austria declares war on Prussia - Austria is humiliated

Austria decided to have a dual monarchy:
Austria and Hungary became 2 equal states with 1 ruler

AUSTRIA - HUNGARY

PRUSSIA

Prussia wins quickly.

Prussia is becoming quite large, the people are not in favor of staying unified.

Bismarck looks for an outside threat to help unify the people.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

7 Weeks War





The first pretzels were baked as a soft, squishy bread, like the soft pretzels of today. Some say they were originally called “bracellae,” the Latin term for “little arms,” from which Germans later derived the word “bretzel.”

According to others, the earliest pretzels were dubbed “pretiolas,” meaning “little rewards,” and handed out by the monks when their young pupils recited their prayers correctly. Whatever they may have been called, the popularity of these twisty treats spread across Europe.

Seen as a symbol of good luck, prosperity and spiritual fulfillment, pretzels were also commonly distributed to the poor, as a way of providing them with both spiritual and literal sustenance.

The twisted arms of this treat remind us that Germany is united as one nation.