

Nationalism in Eastern Europe & Russia



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Explain how nationalism challenged Austria and the Ottoman Empire.
- Summarize major obstacles to progress in Russia.
- Describe the cycle of absolutism, reform, and reaction followed by the tsars.
- Explain how industrialization contributed to the outbreak of revolution in 1905.

Nationalism Endangers Old Empires

The Hapsburgs ruled a vast empire in Europe, but nationalism posed a challenge

The rise of industry saw the growth of cities, worker issues, & socialist ideas

The region was made up of many different Slavic groups & different languages & rivalries between them

Francis Joseph inherits the throne & rules until 1916, granting some reforms such as a constitution

Dual Monarchy

Promoted by Ferenc Deak, created Austria-Hungary who followed their own constitution but lead by a shared ruler

Other Slavic groups found this unfair & began to put pressure on the government



Ottoman Empire Declines

Ottoman Empire stretched from Eastern Europe to the Balkan Mountains

Various rebellions were fought to set up independent states against the Ottomans

Europeans began to divide up the Empire to expand their own imperialistic goals

Balkan Wars saw a series of wars in the region where Europe tried to divide up the lands

Russian Reforms

Tsars in Russia attempted reforms based on Enlightenment ideals in Russia to try & secure the throne

Russia expands empire to become the largest, most populous nation in Europe

Colossus- Giant, name given to Russia by the European powers who felt threatened

Tsars begin to cut back on reforms to hold power but serfs begin to show anger



Russian Reforms

Russians believed that serfdom was inefficient & believed the landowning nobles stifled growth

Tsars began to rule with absolute power, turning back reforms to appease nobles

Revolution

Alexander II tries to instate more reforms as Tsar of Russia

Crimean War saw the defeat of Russia in the Ottomans showing the weakness of the country

1861- Alexander II grants **emancipation**, the freeing of the serfs

He creates **zemstvos**, elected assemblies, who oversaw roads, schools, & agriculture



Revolution

The reforms did not meet much demand &
Alexander II assassinated March 13,
1881

Alexander III returns to repression setting up
censorship & secret police

Sets up Russification to suppress any culture that is
non-Russian

Pogroms- violent mob attacks on Jewish people

Refugees- People who flee their homeland to seek
safety elsewhere

Industrialization

1890s Russia focuses on economic development to use natural resources & build railroads

Nobles feared the change as peasants flocked to factories for jobs, facing new problems

Socialist ideas begin to spread due to poor conditions in the work place



Road to Revolution

War breaks out between Russia & Japan in 1904 & military disasters caused protests

Father George Gapon organizes a peaceful March to the capital to petition for justice & freedom

Tsar orders the military in & hundreds of protesters killed or harmed in “Bloody Sunday”

Nicholas II summons a **Duma**, elected national legislature, to create laws for the country

Prime Minister **Peter Stolypin** tries to restore order & reform, but the country still has unrest