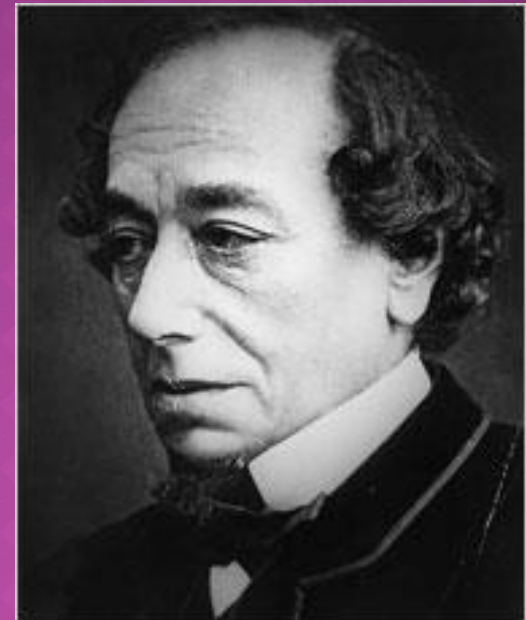
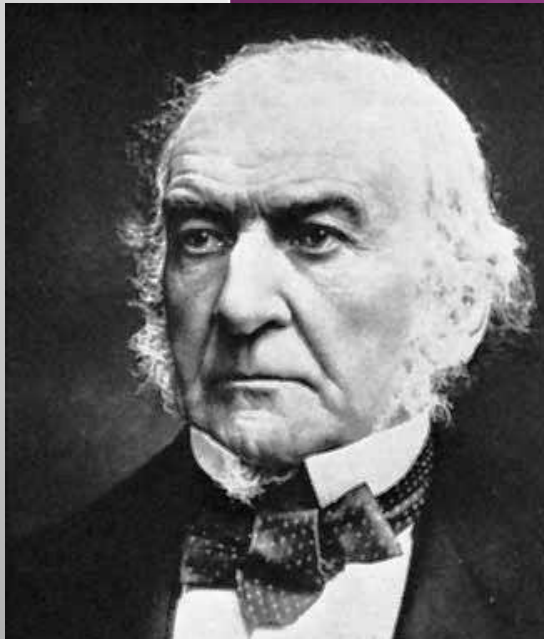


BUILDING THE NATION-STATE: RUSSIA, BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES



RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY

- Autocracy = absolute power held by one individual
 - Administration through a bureaucracy
 - Enforcement by police
- The stubbornness of Russian serfdom
 - Problem of land allocation
 - Problem of the economy
 - Worries about an angry, landless class of ex-serfs



TSAR ALEXANDER II

- Favored liberal reforms
 - the “backward” power in Europe?
- Why abolish serfdom?
How will that help?
 - Creation of a well-trained military
 - Landless labor = necessary for industrialization
 - Good for the Russian autocracy and nobility, politically



EUROPEAN EMANCIPATIONS

- ◉ England & Wales = serfdom gone by 16th century
- ◉ Austria = November 1781
- ◉ Denmark = June 1788
- ◉ Serbia = 1804
- ◉ Prussia = October 1807
- ◉ Bavaria = August 1808
- ◉ Estonia = March 1816
- ◉ Hungary = April 1848
- ◉ Bulgaria = 1858



Né le 29 avril 1828, marié à la czarévna et grande-duchesse Marie Alexandrovna, née le 2 mai 1824, fille de feu Louis II, grand-duc de Hesse-Darmstadt. Deux princes sont nés de ce mariage: Tchaï est aujourd'hui grand-duc héritier, avec le nom de Nicolas Alexandrovitch. L'empereur Nicolas avait confié les grands commandements à son fils Alexandre, l'empereur actuel, et il assistait au Conseil. Dans une expédition qu'il commanda contre les Circasiens, en 1851, il se défendit à la main et mérita la plus haute distinction militaire de Russie.

RUSSIA EMANCIPATES ITS SERFS

- ◉ **March 1861 = Edict of Emancipation**
 - 1864 = Emancipation of Serfs in Poland
- ◉ **The Land Compromise**
 - Freed peasants will work plots of land owned by a village
 - Village will collect “redemption payments”
 - Russia’s bureaucracy collects payments and then pays out lump sums to the nobility
- ◉ **Mixed results . . .**
 - 23,000,000 serfs are freed
 - BUT, “redemption payments” are enormous
 - Uneven application

CONSEQUENCES OF RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION & OTHER REFORMS

- Expansion of Russian railroads
 - From 600 miles (1855) to 14,000 (1880)
- Other Reform Efforts
 - Zemstvos (1864) = local elected assemblies and self-government
 - Judicial reforms (1864)
 - Military reform (1874)



RADICALIZING RUSSIAN POLITICS

- Radicalizing students of privilege
- Russia's Populist Movement
 - 1873 = Russia bans study abroad
 - 2500 educators travel around Russia, attempting to radicalize and educate peasants
 - Late 1870s = autocratic repression; populists scatter
- Terrorism
 - Assassination attempts
 - Narodnaya Volya
("Will of the People")
 - 13 March 1881 =
Alexander II assassinated



A CALMER, GENTLER BRITAIN

- ◉ Britain has its problems too
 - Extreme poverty and social unrest during the 1840s
- ◉ So why no revolution?
 - Birthright citizenship
 - First (1832) and Second (1867) Reform Bills
 - 1884 = farmers are allowed to vote
- ◉ Voting Population
 - 1832 = 2.3 million eligible voters
 - 1867 = 5.6 million
 - 1884 = 7.1 million voters (out of ca. 12.6 million British men)

WILLIAM GLADSTONE (1809-1898)



- ◉ Liberal
- ◉ Favored charity over government intervention
- ◉ Prime Minister (1868-1874; 1880-1885)
 - Liberal reforms: cut taxes, only wanted balanced budgets, cut military spending, abolished tariffs
 - Military reform: no more purchased commissions
 - Emphasized separation of Church and State
 - Emphasized education

BENJAMIN DISRAELI (1804-1881)

- ◉ Conservative
- ◉ The government needs to intervene on behalf of the poor, weak, and helpless
 - Emphasized tradition, the monarchy, the Church
- ◉ Prime Minister (1868; 1874-1880)
 - Factory Act (1875)
 - Public Health Act (1875)
 - Artisans Dwelling Act (1875)
 - Trade Union Act (1871)



TERRITORIAL EXPANSION: THE UNITED STATES

- Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809) & the National Idea
 - 1803 = Louisiana Purchase
- “Manifest Destiny”
- Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) & the Democrats
 - 1830 = Indian Removal Act
- Expansion = new states/territories
 - 1861-1865 = American Civil War
 - Ended with abolition, powerful national government, economic industrialization/growth