

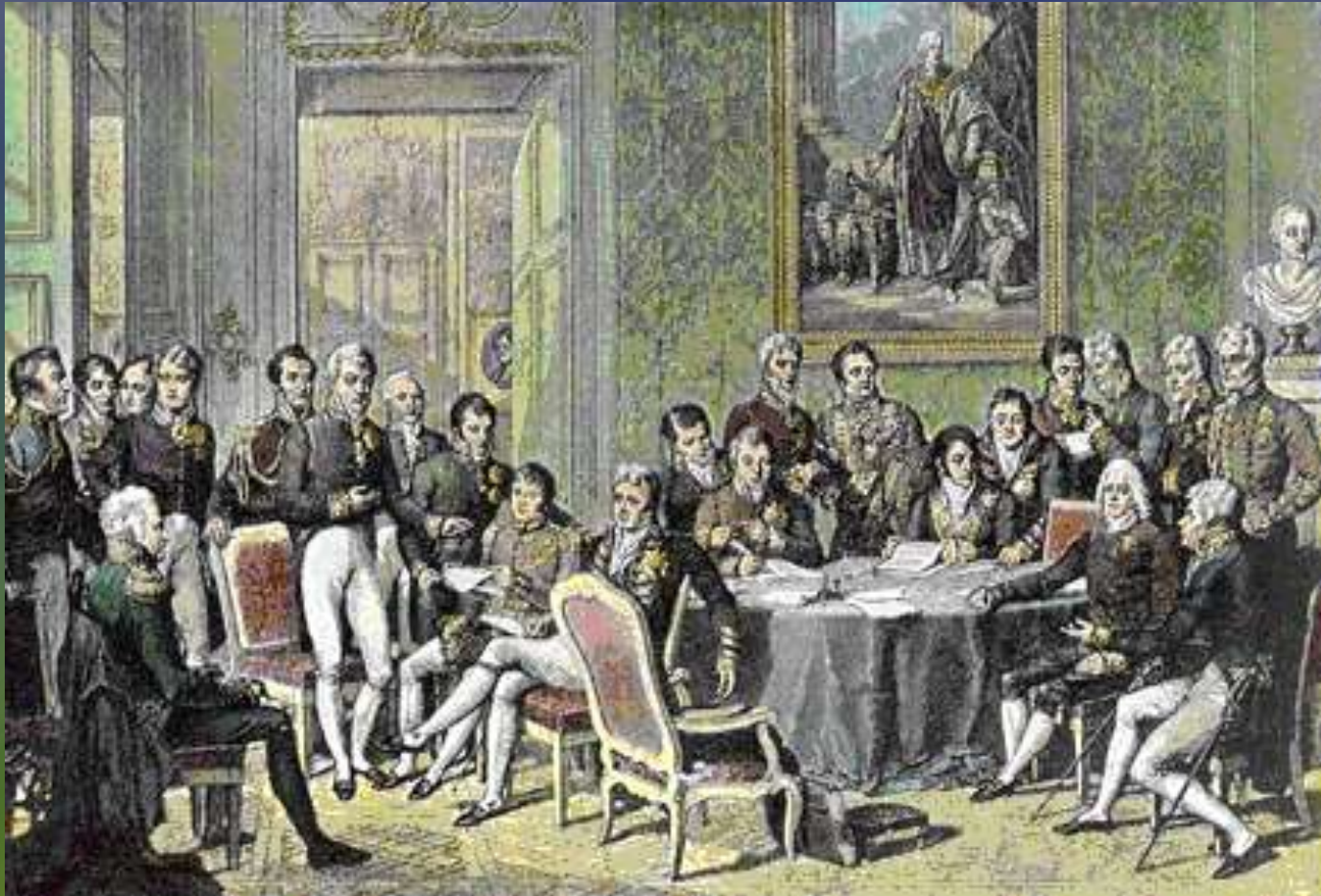
THE CONSERVATIVE ORDER



Duel revolution – growth of the industrial middle class and representative government



Conservative- Aristocratic Monarchies, Russia, Prussia, Austria, & Great Britain



Congress of Vienna

(1814-1815) lasted 8 months
most decisions made in secret

Five “great powers”

King Frederick William III
Prussia

Czar Alexander I of **Russia**

Emperor Francis I of **Austria**

Britain and France were
represented by foreign
ministers Robert Castlereagh
and Charles Talleyrand



Prince Klemens von Metternich (1773-1859)

Foreign minister of Austria
1809-1848

3 goals

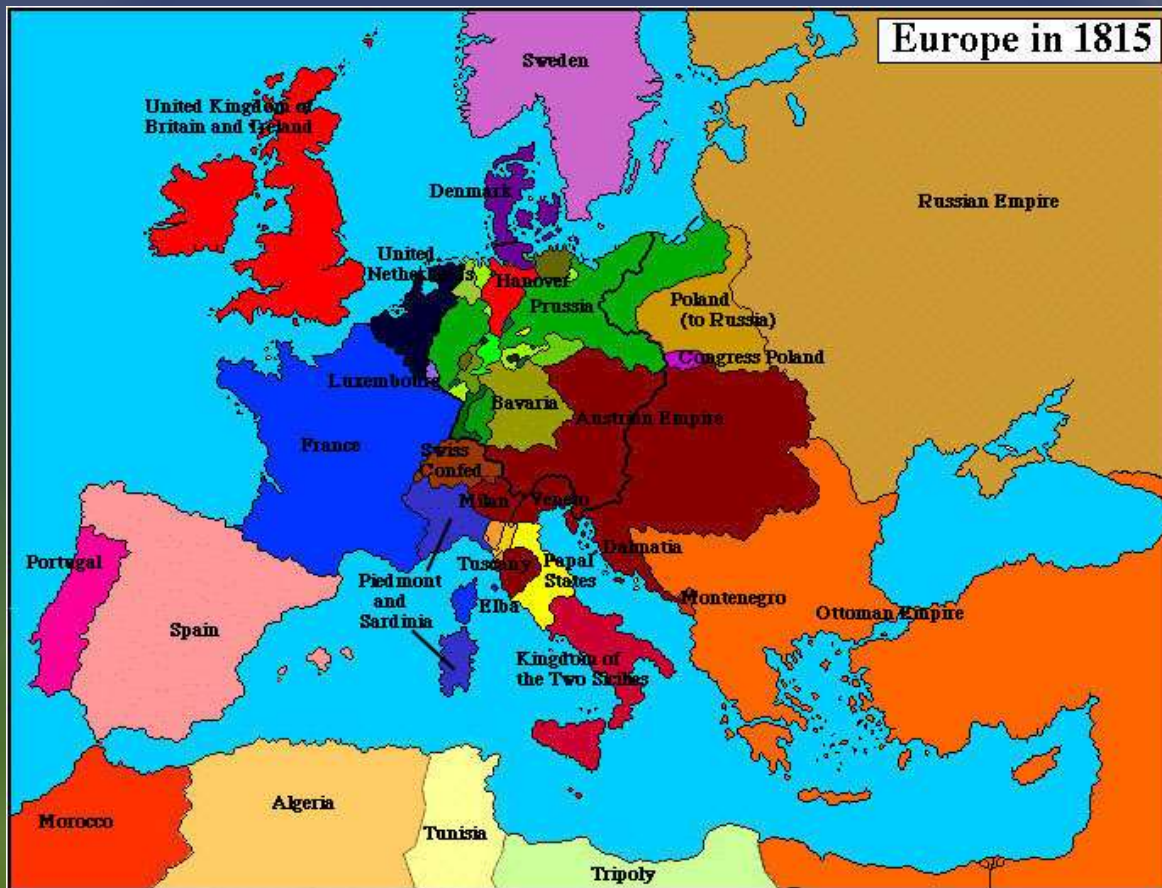
1. prevent future French aggression by surrounding France with strong countries
2. restore a balance of power so that no country would be a threat to others
3. to restore Europe's royal families to the thrones they held before Napoleon's conquests



Containment of France

- Austrian Netherlands and Dutch republics were united to form the kingdom of the Netherlands
- 39 german states were loosely joined as the German confederation dominated by Austria
- Switzerland was recognized as an independent nation
- Kingdom of Sardinia in Italy was strengthened by the addition of Genoa
- **Congress of Vienna** signed June 9 1815
peace lasted until 1853
- 1815 holy alliance- Russia, Austria, and Prussia

Concert of Europe was a series of alliances devised by Metternich to assure that nations would help out another if any revolutions broke out.



Restoration of the bourbon dynasty in France -Louis XVIII (18th)



France was given 1792 boundaries (larger than 1789)
did not have to pay any reparations

Prussia and Austria kept some Polish lands

Prussia 2/5 of Saxony

Prussia received land on France's eastern border



Great Britain won colonies and strategic outposts during the war



Austria expanded into Italy (Lombardy and Venetia)



Outcome of the Congress of Vienna

Austria-Germanic confederation formed from 39 states which was placed under Austrian rule. Austria also gained territory it had lost. It gained territory in Germany and Italy (Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany and Venice), Polish province of Galacia, Tirol, Salzburg

Prussia- Gained two fifths of Saxony, parts of Westphalia and the Rhine Province, Thorn, Pomerania, Polish province of Posen

Russia- Gained Finland and most of Poland

Britain- Gained Malta, Cape Colony South Africa and other colonies. Gained control of the seas

France- Lost all of the territory conquered by Napoleon

Netherlands- House of Orange was given Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Republic to make the Netherlands

Sweden- Gained Norway

Spain- Gained Parma

The Papacy- The papal states were restored

Hanover- Was enlarged and became part of the German Confederation under Austria

Switzerland- Guaranteed its neutrality for its independence

Kingdom of Sardinia - Was restored and given Piedmont, Nice, Savoy and Genoa

Denmark- Gained Lauenburg



Congress of Vienna 1814-1815

after Napoleon's downfall

international conference assembled



create balance among European powers

maintain peace and stability

prevent future wars

? Outcome



Peace reigned in Europe for almost 40 years

Countries represented

Decisions



Great Britain

represented by

Lord Castlereagh



Austria

represented by

Prince von Metternich



Prussia

represented by

Prince von Hardenberg



Russia

represented by

Tsar Alexander I



France

represented by

Charles Talleyrand

less powerful



Sweden



Portugal



Spain

Charles Talleyrand
Talleyrand forced the Congress to allow the government of the restored Bourbon monarchy an important role in negotiations. Often, Talleyrand cast a deciding vote in close decisions.

1 France loses territory

2 Netherlands created

3 Norway and Sweden united

4 Switzerland declared neutral

5 Russia gained Finland and control of Poland

6 Prussia gained territory

7 Austria gained territory

8 Britain gained territory

9 France restored to the Bourbons

10 Spain restored to Ferdinand VII

Created by:
Bridget M., pupil

• Congress of Vienna

- After Napoleon leaders were looking to have long lasting peace and stability in Europe
- Congress of Vienna called to set up new policies in Europe
- Most of the Decisions made at Vienna were made by King Frederick William III of Prussia, Czar Alexander I of Russia, Emperor Francis I of Austria, Britain and France
- **The Containment of France**
- Congress made the weak countries surrounding France stronger
- This allowed the countries to contain France and prevent it from overpowering weaker nations
- **Balance of Power**
- The Congress did not want to weaken France to much
- The French were required to give up all land that Napoleon had taken, but besides that remained in tact
- France still remained a strong country
- **Legitimacy**
- This policy restored as many rulers as possible that Napoleon had taken from their thrown be put back into power
- **Long-Term Legacy**
- The Congress left a legacy that would influence politics for the next 100 years



1815-1848 repression of liberal and revolutionary movements all over Europe

Principle of active intervention to maintain all autocratic regimes when threatened





Spanish Revolution of 1820

- Colonel Rafael del Riego leads a large part of the Spanish army in a mutiny, demanding a liberal constitution. King Ferdinand VII agrees, but secretly asks for aid from the Congress system which, in the Congress of Verona of 1822, agreed to have France send 100,000, which promptly defeat Regio's forces and reinstall an absolute monarchy.



1821

Ferdinand I restored to the throne of the two Sicilies



Burshenschaften



Carlsbad decrees 1819- required the 38 members of the German confederation to root out subversive ideas in their universities and newspapers and a permanent committee with spies and informers to investigate and punish liberals and radicals.



Metternich was opposed to the idea of national self-determination

Hapsburg empire- dynastic state many people many nationalities



Klemens von Metternich

Age of Isms

Liberalism first appeared in the English language in 1819, "radicalism" in 1820, "socialism" 1832, "conservativism" 1835. The 1830s first use of "individualism", and "constitutionalism". "humanitarianism", "feminism", and "monarchism". "Nationalism " and "communism" date from the 1840s. "Capitalism" from the 1850s. Without the "isms" created in the 30-odd years after the Congress of Vienna it is impossible to understand the history of the world since that event.



Liberalism (liberty and equality) enlightenment
Liberalism demanded representative government
Equality before the law, individual freedoms,
economic- unrestricted private enterprise (laissez faire)
3 functions of government- defense, police protection,
and public works.



Nationalism- origins in the French revolution and Napoleonic wars

Common language, culture, history, religion and territory



Nationality- a belief in a common ethnic ancestry

People of a single “nationality” or ancestry should unite under a single government to create a nation-state



European Nationalism: 1814-1848



Too few states-Austria, Russia, Ottoman Empire
Too many states Italy and Germany



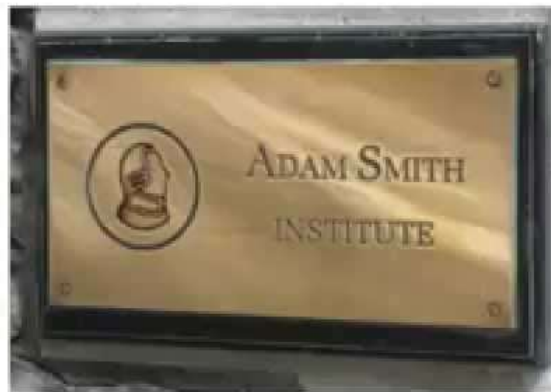
Liberalism

Classical liberalism.

- Emerged out of the industrial revolution.
- Belief in free markets; little/no government intervention.
- Laissez-faire economies, no tariffs, low taxes, no regulation.



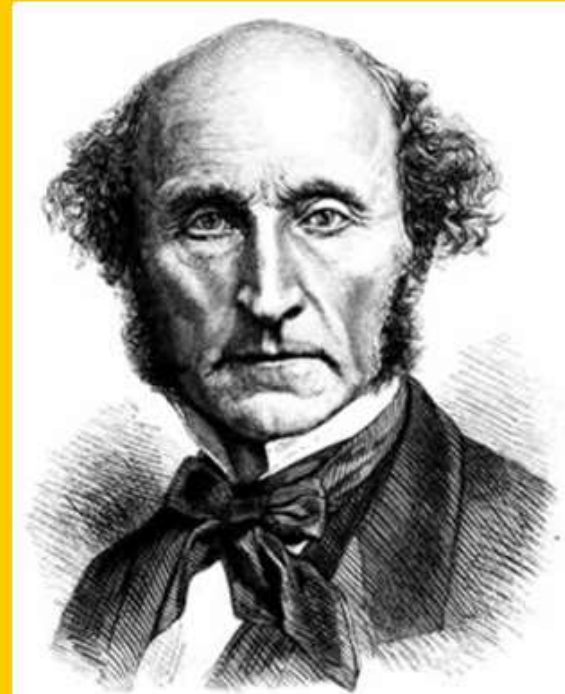
Adam Smith



John Stuart Mill

What is liberalism?

People understand their own business, and their own interests better, and care for them more, than the government does or can be expected to do.



John Stuart Mill



Although it is not true that all conservatives are stupid people, it is true that most stupid people are conservative.

(John Stuart Mill)

"The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others."

- John Stuart Mill



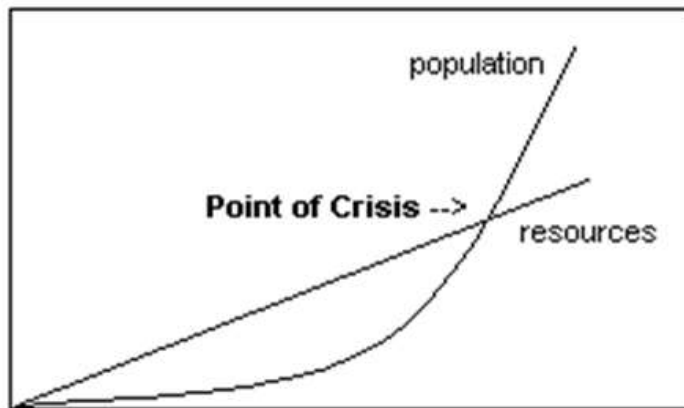
Thomas Malthus

Essay on the Principle of Population 1798

Population would always tend to grow faster than the food supply

“positive checks” to population growth- War, famine, and disease

Prudential restraint- men and women should marry late in life



Malthus' Basic Theory



Thomas Malthus

“The power of population is so superior to the power of the Earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race.” —Thomas Malthus, 1798

“If the present growth trends in world population, industrialization, pollution, food production, and resource depletion continue unchanged, the limits to growth on this planet will be reached sometime within the next 100 years.”

—The Club of Rome think tank, 1972



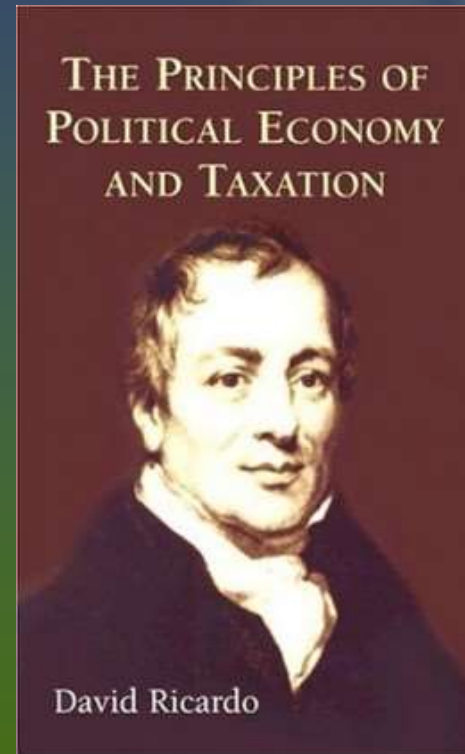
David Ricardo

Iron law of Wages- pressure of population growth causes wages to sink to subsistence level.

Wages would be just high enough to keep workers from starving



David Ricardo
1772-1823



National liberation in Greece

Since 15th century-
Greeks had been part
of the Ottoman Empire.
united in language and
religion

revolt in 1821 led by
Alexander Ypsilanti



Metternich and the great powers supported the Ottoman Turks

1827 Great Britain, France, and Russia asked Turkey to accept an armistice

Britain and France sent fleets to Greece and defeated a large Ottoman armada



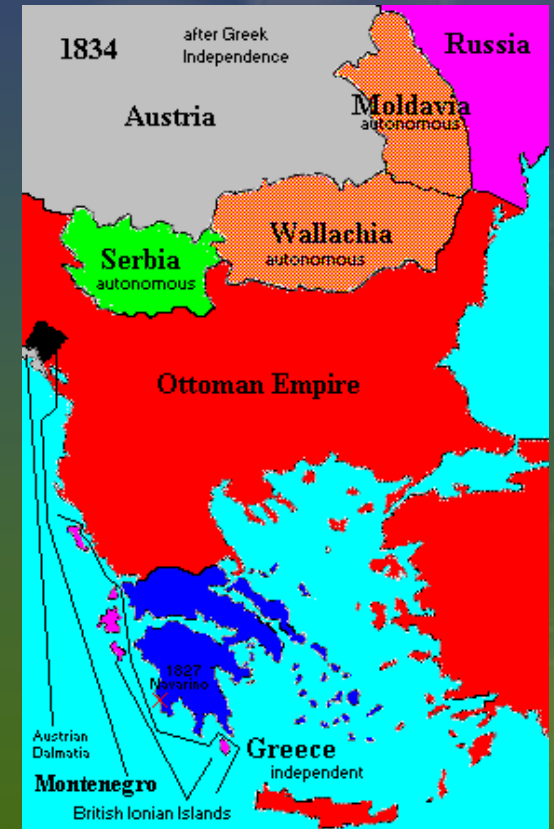
1830 Great Britain, France, and Russia declared Greece independent and installed a German prince as the new king in 1830.



Wallachia and Moldavia- Danubian Principalities

1828 Russia declared war on Ottoman Empire- invaded Moldavia and Wallachia

1829 treaty of Adrianople- Russia received a protectorate of the two provinces



Serbian Independence 1830



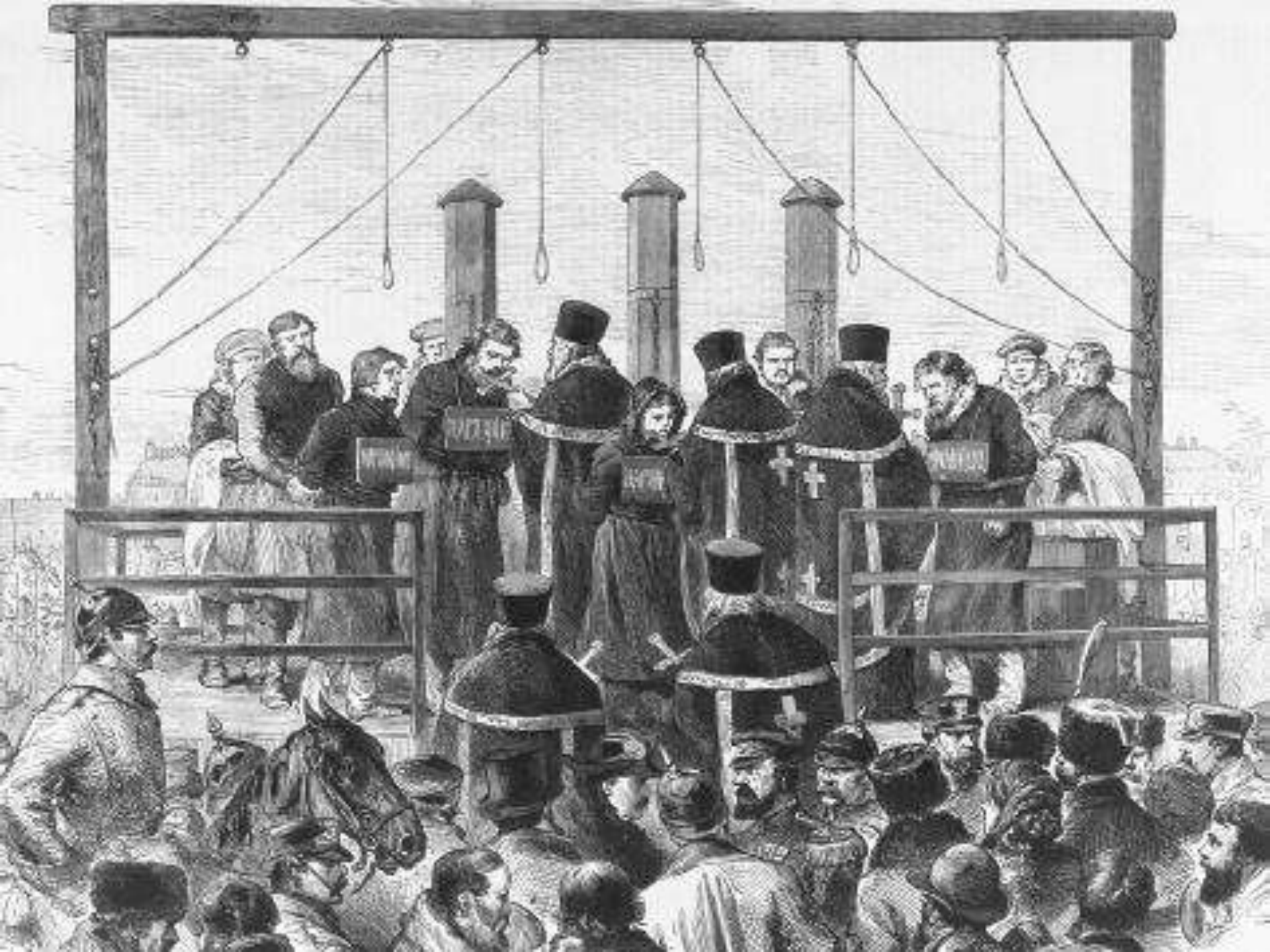
Russia

Decembrist Revolt 1825

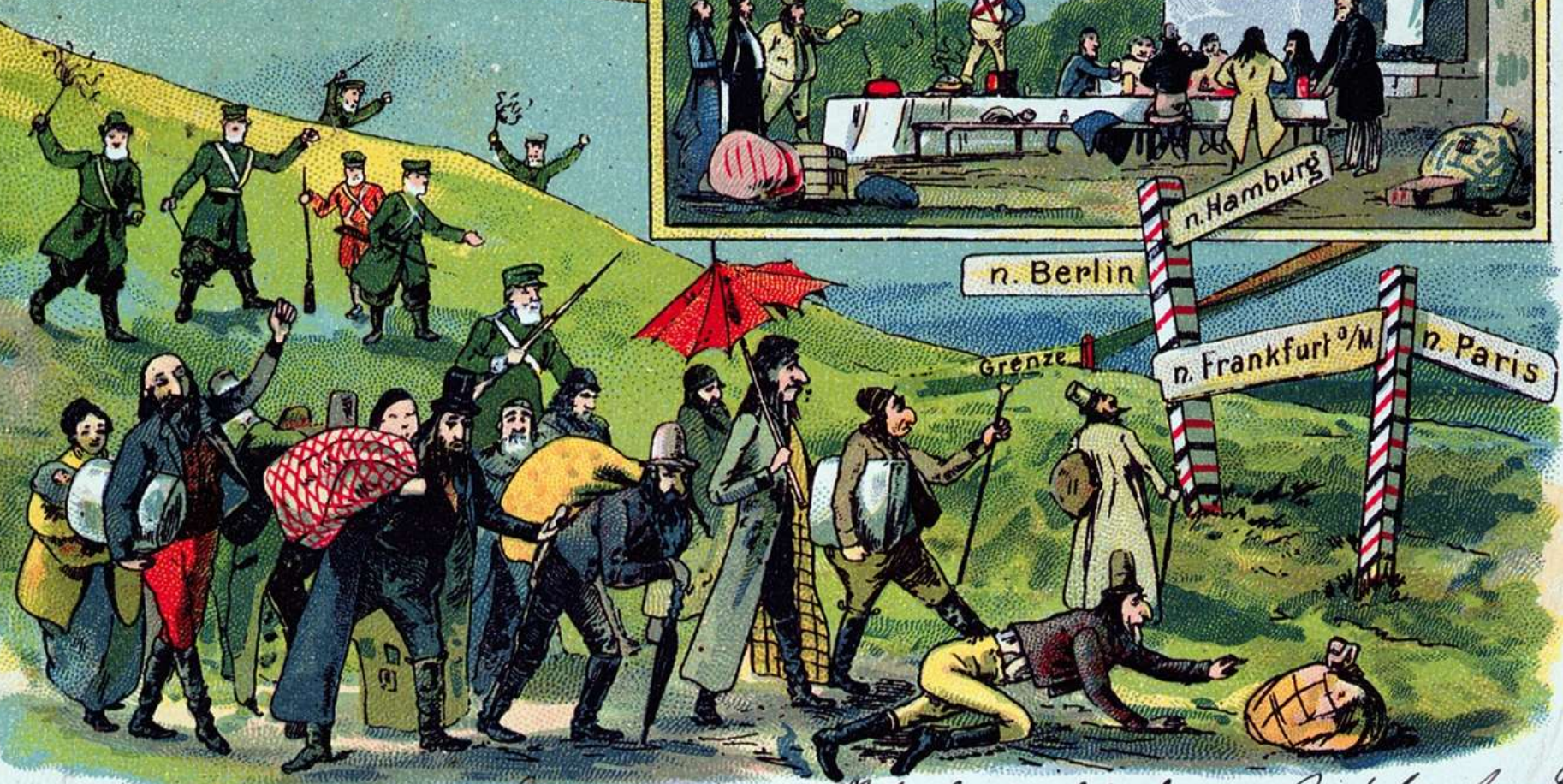


The Decembrist Uprising - 1825





Austreibung der Juden aus Russland.



GRUSS AUS Leipzig, d. 15. Aug. 99. Mit freundlichem Gruss sende
Dir Ch. Kainzsch.

"The Expulsion of the Jews from Russia"

Liberal reform in Great Britain

Tory party controlled by landed aristocracy



Corn laws- regulated for grain trade prohibited the importation of foreign grain unless the price at home rose to a high level



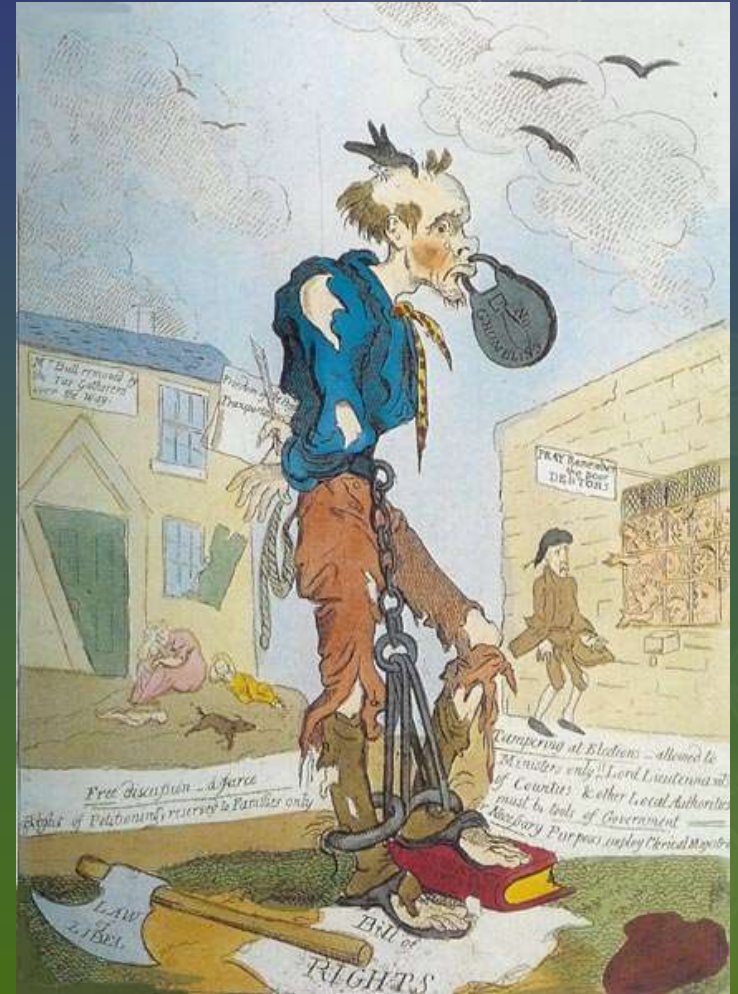
AN
INQUIRY
INTO THE
CORN LAWS AND CORN TRADE
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

CORN LAWS

British laws, revised in 1815, that prohibited the importation of grain unless the price at home rose to improbable levels, thus benefiting the aristocracy but making food prices high for working people.

1817 Tory government temporarily suspended the traditional rights of peaceable assembly and Habeus corpus

1819 six acts

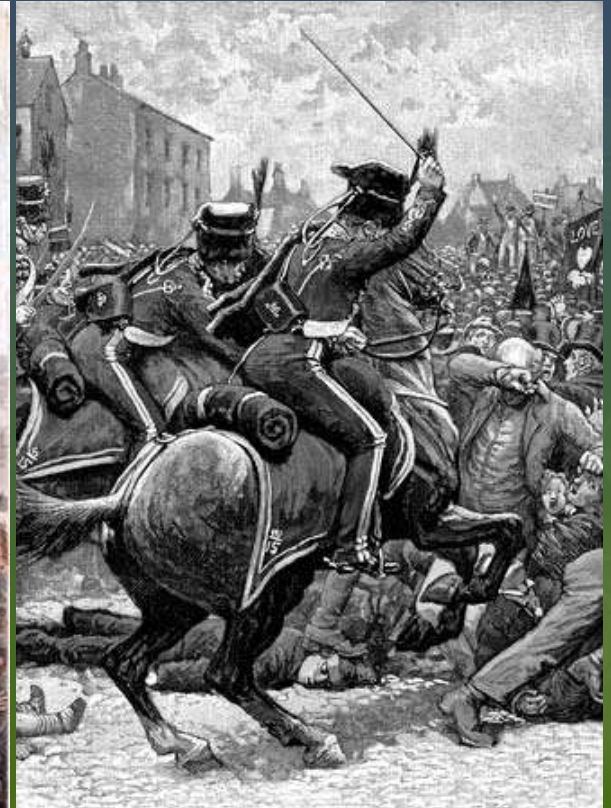


Six acts

- (1) **Training Prevention Act** A measure which made any person attending a gathering for the purpose of training or drilling liable to arrest. People found guilty of this offence could be transported for seven years.
- (2) **Seizure of Arms Act** A measure that gave power to local magistrates to search any property or person for arms.
- (3) **Seditious Meetings Prevention Act** A measure which prohibited the holding of public meetings of more than fifty people without the consent of a sheriff or magistrate.
- (4) **The Misdemeanours Act** A measure that attempted to reduce the delay in the administration of justice.
- (5) **The Blasphemous and Seditious Libels Act** A measure which provided much stronger punishments, including banishment for publications judged to be blasphemous or seditious.
- (6) **Newspaper and Stamp Duties Act** A measure which subjected certain radical publications which had previously avoided stamp duty by publishing opinion and not news, to such duty.

Peterloo Massacre

Protests at St. Peter's fields in Manchester savagely broken up by armed cavalry nicknamed the battle of Peterloo demonstrated government's determination to repress protests.





London: Wm. H. Allen & Co.

Printed by Wm. H. Allen & Co. 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Peterloo Massacre

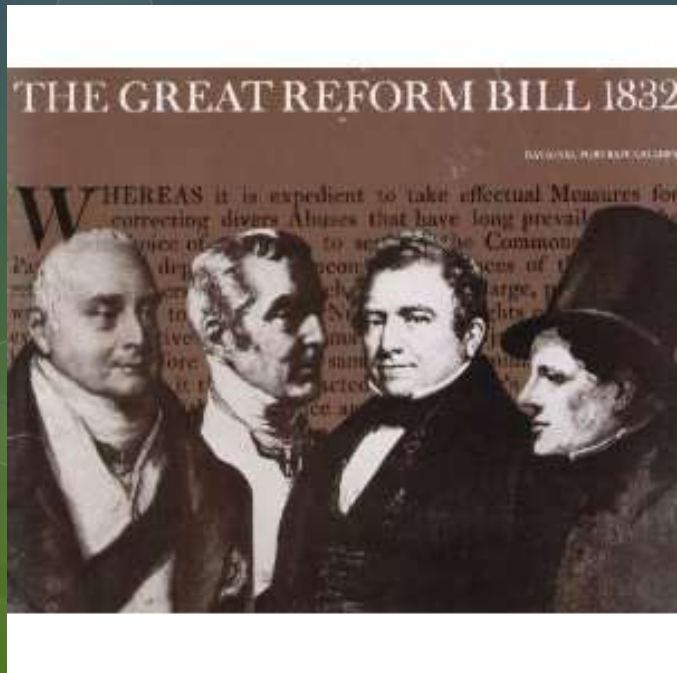
Battle of Peterloo-

A protest that took place at St. Peter's Fields in Manchester in reaction to the revision of the Corn Laws: it was broken up by armed cavalry.



Reform bill of 1832-

- House of Commons emerged as the most important legislative body
- “rotten boroughs” were eliminated
- Redistribution of seats to reflect population
- number of voters doubled



Chartist movement

Peoples charter 1838- universal male suffrage, annual meeting of parliament, frequent elections, secret ballot,

Petition, 1837
in of the "People's Charter".

The Six Points OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

1. A VOTE for every man twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and not undergoing punishment for crime.
2. THE BALLOT.—To protect the elector in the exercise of his vote.
3. NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION for Members of Parliament—thus enabling the constituencies to return the man of their choice, be he rich or poor.
4. PAYMENT OF MEMBERS, thus enabling an honest tradesman, working man, or other person, to serve a constituency, when taken from his business to attend to the interests of the country.
5. EQUAL CONSTITUENCIES, securing the same amount of representation for the same number of electors, instead of allowing small constituencies to swamp the votes of large ones.
6. ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS, thus presenting the most effectual check to bribery and intimidation, since though a constituency might be bought once in seven years (even with the ballot), no purse could buy a constituency (under a system of universal suffrage) in each ensuing twelvemonth; and since members, when elected for a year only, would not be able to defy and betray their constituents as now.

Subscribed and the names of the gentlemen who embodied these principles into the document called the "People's Charter," at an influential meeting held at the British Coffee House, London, on the 7th of June, 1837:—

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P.	Mr. Henry Hetherington.
John Arthur Roebuck, Esq. M.P.	Mr. John Cleave.
John Temple Leader, Esq. M.P.	Mr. James Watson.
Charles Hoadley, Esq. M.P.	Mr. Richard Moore.
Thomas Perceval Thompson, Esq. M.P.	Mr. William Lovett.
William Sharman Crawford, Esq. M.P.	Mr. Henry Vincent.

W. COLLINS, PRINTER, "WEEKLY TIMES" OFFICE, 1837.

- Although the Reform Bill increased the number of British voters, only a small percentage of men were eligible to vote.
- A popular movement arose among the workers and other groups who still could not vote to press for more rights.
- It was called the Chartist movement because the group first presented its demands to Parliament in a petition called The People's Charter of 1838.

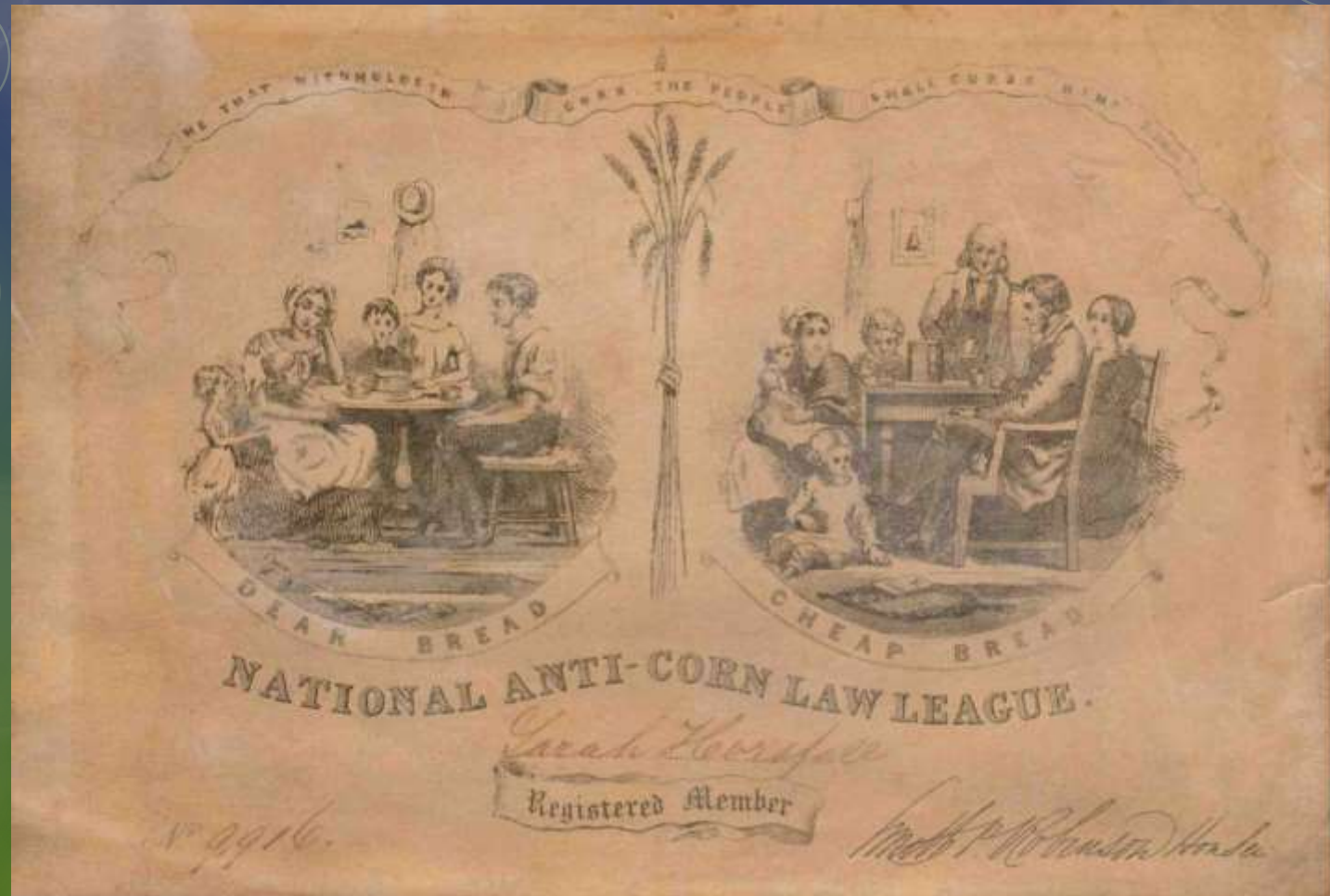


The Chartist Movement

- Chartist Movement
 - Early labor movement in England
 - Six Points (Chartist Goals)
 - universal male suffrage
 - secret vote
 - No property qualification for elected members of Parliament
 - Payment of Members of Parliament
 - Led a petition signing drive
- Petition with nearly 2 million signatures presented to House of Commons 1839
- Ignored by Parliament
- Movement faded away after 1848



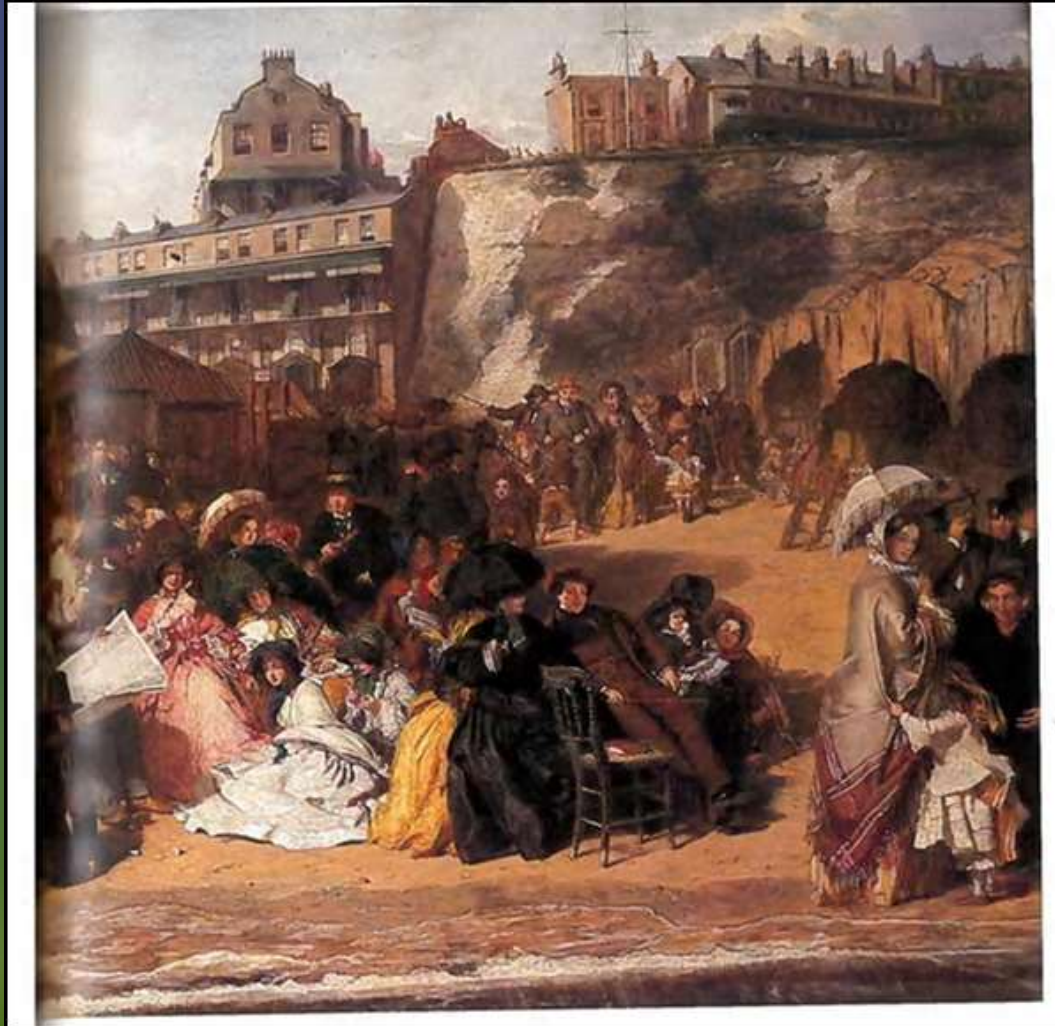
Anti-corn law league 1839, founded in Manchester
Called for lower food prices and more jobs in industry



Tory Prime Minister Robert Peel joined with the Whigs to repeal the Corn Laws in 1846 and allowed free imports of grain.



Ten hours act of 1847 limited workday for women and young people to 10 hours



Ireland and the great famine

Ireland potato crop failed in 1845

Ireland was one of the most oppressed areas in Western Europe predominantly Catholic population rented land from absentee British Protestant landlords.



Irish Population

1million in 1725

2million in 1780

8 million in 1840

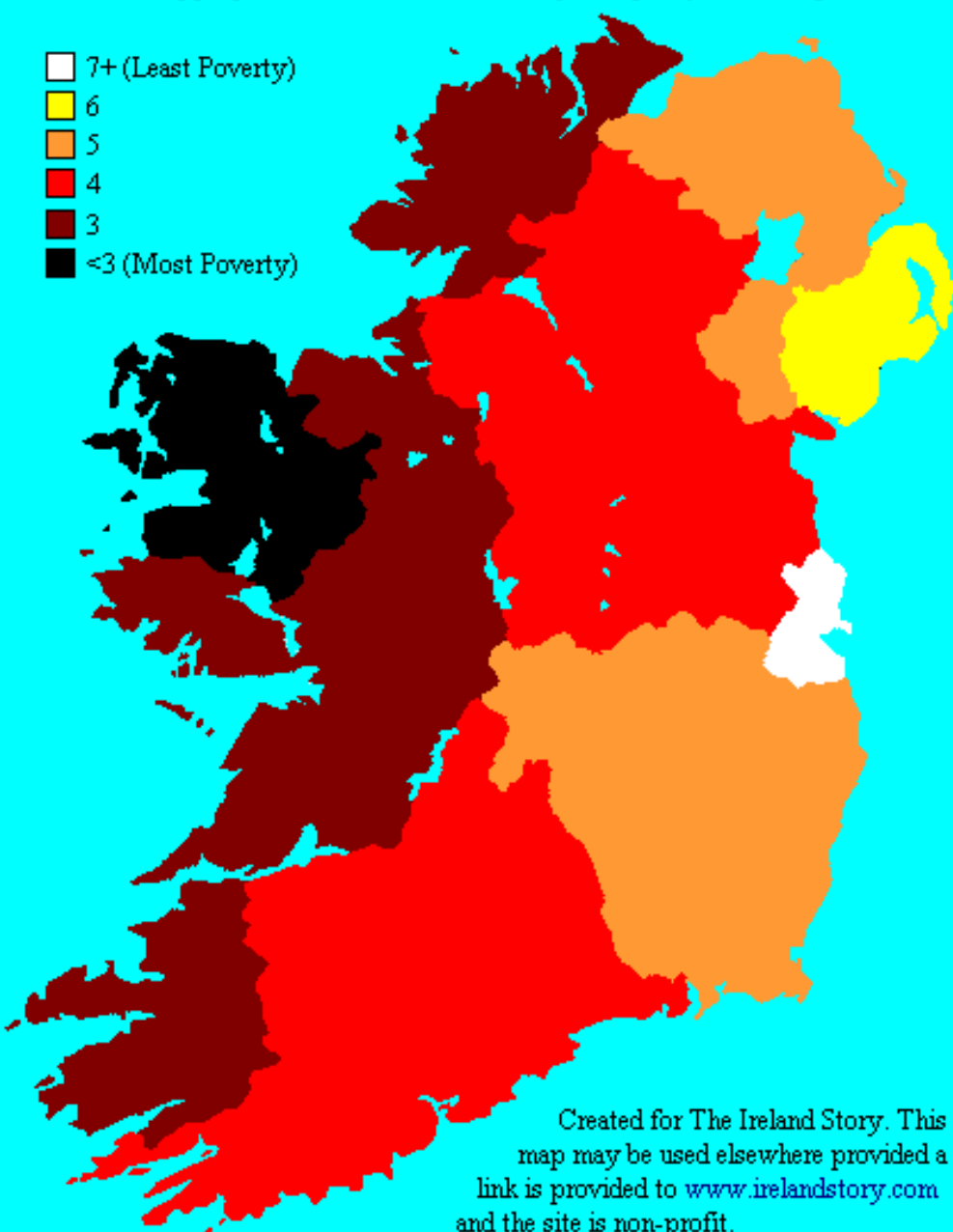
Between 1780-1840
1.75 million left for
America and Britain.



Poverty in Ireland on the Eve of the Famine, 1841

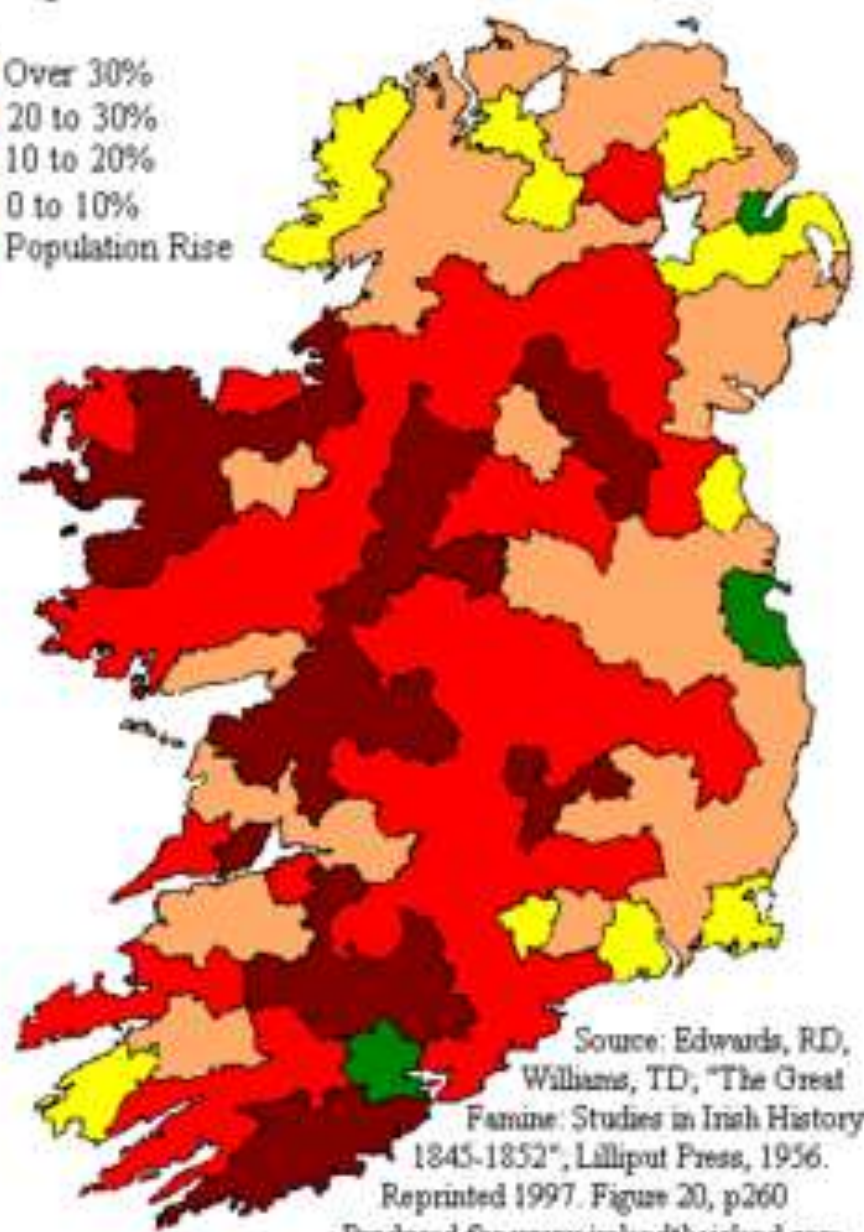
Mapping an index derived from literacy and quality of housing

- 7+ (Least Poverty)
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- <3 (Most Poverty)



Population Fall in Ireland 1841-1851

- Over 30%
- 20 to 30%
- 10 to 20%
- 0 to 10%
- Population Rise



Unlike the rest of this site, this map is declared to be in the public domain.

Potato produced 3 times as much food per acre as grain

Nutritious and easy to grow

Irish married early

Summer 1845 potato crop in Ireland was struck by blight due to a fungus that turned the potatoes black (rotted)



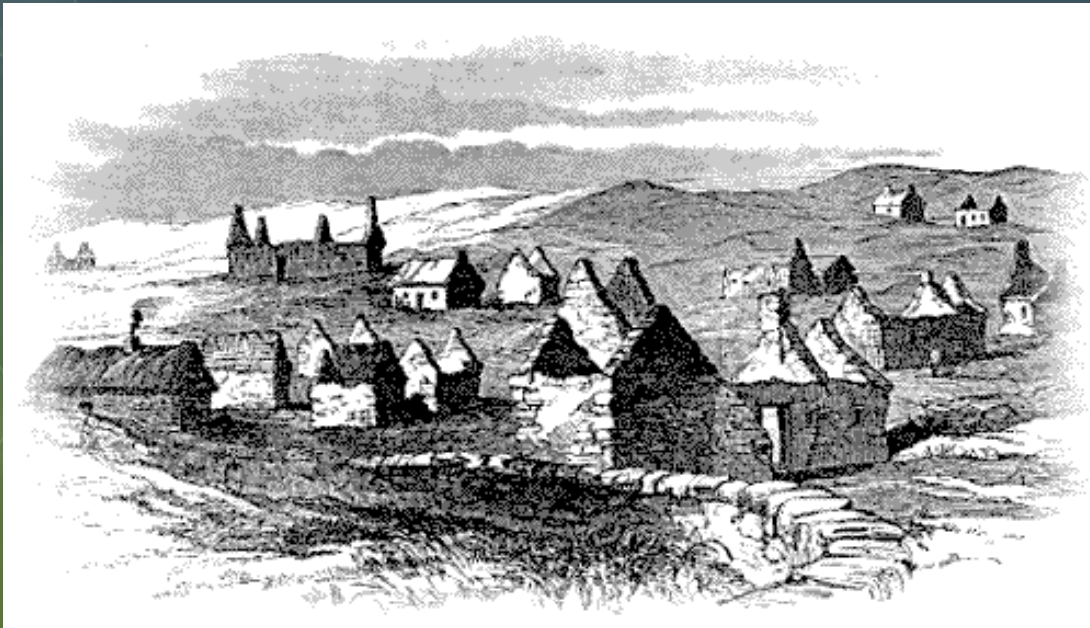
1845-1851 the great famine

Over 1 million died of starvation and disease

Over 2 million emigrated to the United States, Great Britain and other places

Government continued to collect taxes and landlords demanded their rents/ tenants were evicted.

promoted Irish nationalism



The deserted village of Moveen, parish of Moyarta, County Clare in 1849





Bourbon Restoration



BOURBON RESTORATION

- The Bourbon Restoration lasted from 1815-1830
- During this time the re-establishment of the politics of France occurred
- The rule of the Roman Catholic Church was once again re-established
- It then became very powerful and became the dominant belief in France



Louis XVIII



Revolution of 1830 in France

King Charles X
crowned 1824-
reactionary



Charles X

July 26, 1830 issued a set of edicts

(the July ordinances)

Rigid censorship of the press

Dissolved the legislative assembly and reduced the electorate

This led to immediate rebellion- the July revolution

Provisional government

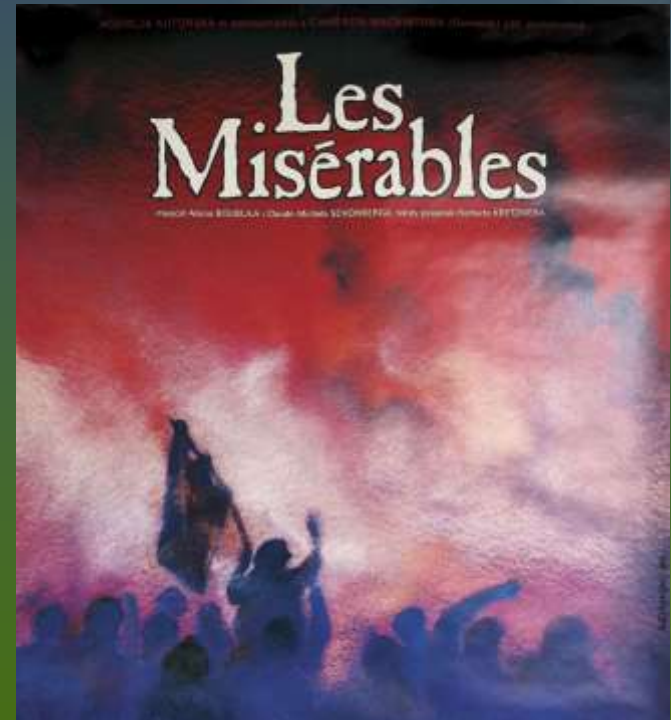
Charles X fled to Britain





[I hear] the dull sound of revolution, still deep down in the earth, pushing out under every kingdom in Europe its subterranean galleries from the central shaft of the mine which is Paris.

—Victor Hugo, author of *Les Misérables*





Lafayette and Louis-Philippe

July Monarchy

- Louis- Philippe (cousin of Charles X) became the constitutional monarch of France
- The bourgeois monarch- support from the upper middle class
- Dressed in business suits and hats
- Number of voters increased from 100,000 to 200,000 (3 mil. pop.)
- The Poor and social reformers were disappointed





Prince Klemens Von Metternich

“When France sneezes
Europe catches a cold”



The Revolutions of 1848

“Political and social ideologies combined with severe economic crisis and the Romantic impulse produced a vast upheaval across Europe”.



February. 22 government forbade a planned banquet
students and workers threw up barricades in Paris





LES POIRES,

Faites à la cour d'amies de Paris par le directeur de la CARICATURE.

Vendues pour payer les 6,000 fr. d'amende du journal le *Charivari*.

Sur la demande d'un grand nombre d'abonnés des départements, nous donnons aujourd'hui dans le *Charivari* les poires qui servaient à notre défense, dans l'affaire où le *Caricature* fut condamné à six mois de prison et 2,000 fr. d'amende.

Si, pour reconnaître le monarque dans une caricature, vous n'attendez pas qu'il soit désigné autrement que par la ressemblance, vous tomberez dans l'absurde. Voyez ces croquis informes, auxquels j'aurais peut-être dû borner ma défense.



Ce croquis ressemble à Louis-Philippe, vous condamneriez donc ?

Alors il faudrait condamner celui-ci, qui ressemble au premier.



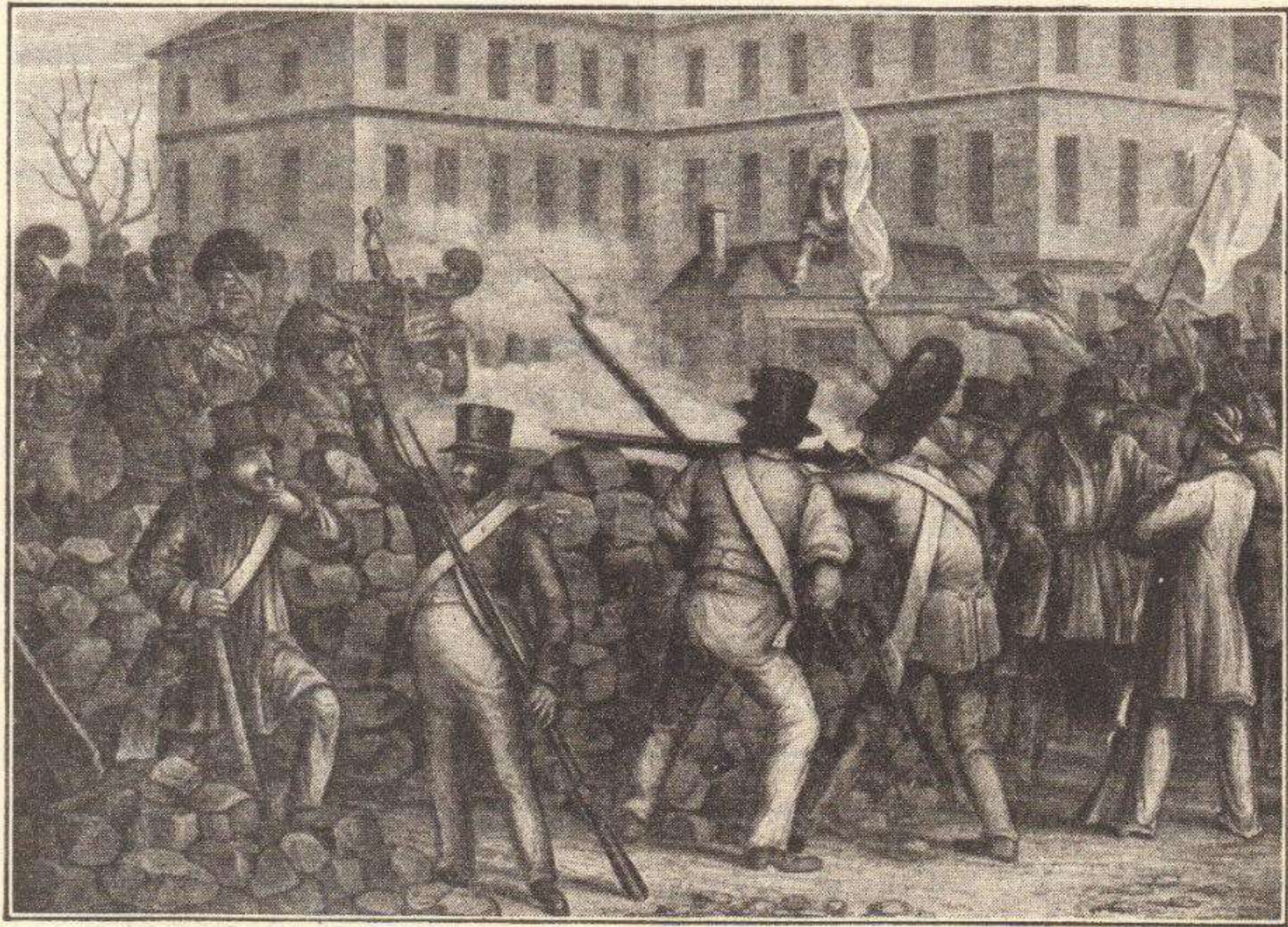
Puis condamner cet autre, qui ressemble au second.

Et enfin, si vous êtes conséquents, vous ne sauriez absoudre cette poire, qui ressemble aux croquis précédents.

Ainsi, pour une poire, pour une beutoche, et pour toutes les têtes grotesques dans lesquelles le hasard ou la malice a placé cette triste ressemblance, vous pourriez infliger à l'auteur cinq ans de prison et cinq mille francs d'amende!!
Avouez, Messieurs, que c'est là une singulière liberté de la presse!!







DEFENDING THE STREET BARRICADES IN 1848

From a contemporary print.

Louis Philippe abdicated February 24, and fled to Britain





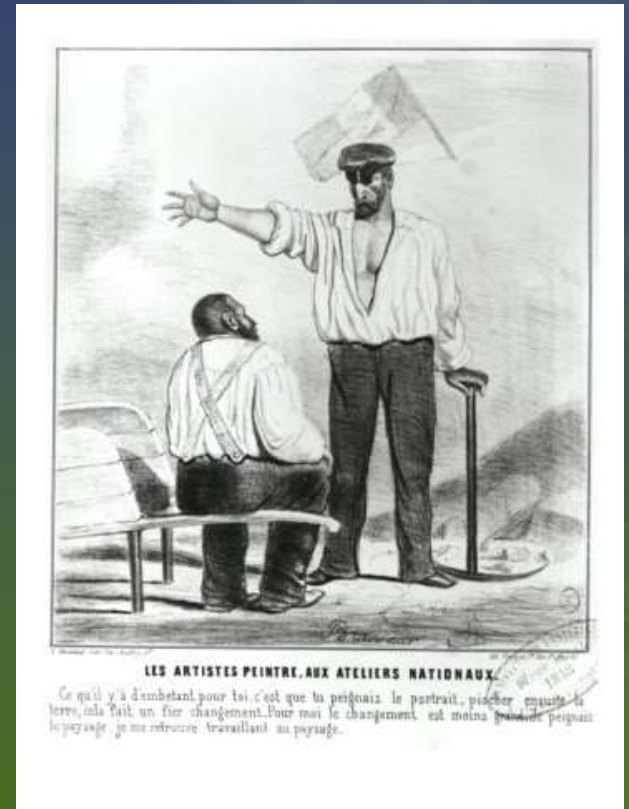
Lamartine in front of the Hôtel de Ville (i.e. City Hall), Paris, on 25 February 1848, refusing the red flag

Provisional government was established
National workshops-under the direction of Louis Blanc
cooperative factories run by workers
Abolition of the death penalty,
freed slaves in French colonies,
10 hour work days for Paris.



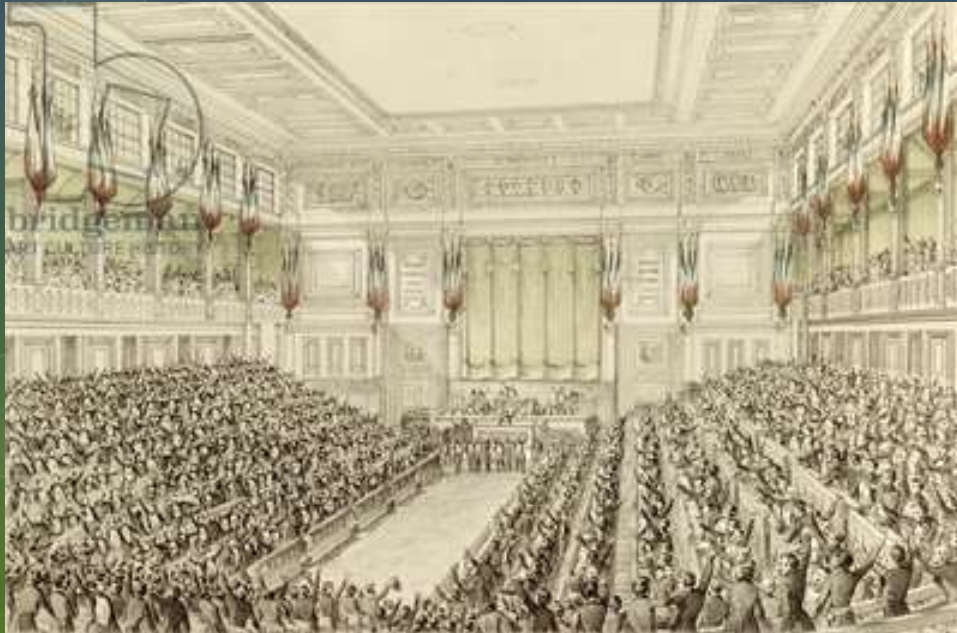
The workshops provided jobs in leaf raking and ditch digging

The cost of the program was burdensome for the government



Split between moderate and radical republicans

- Elections for National Assembly
- 500 seats to moderate Republicans
- 300 seats to monarchists
- 100 seats to radicals



- June 22 workshops were closed
- 2 days of fighting- government forces crushed the working class revolt, thousands were killed
- 4,000 prisoners deported to Algeria





New constitution November 4, 1848

Established (the second Republic)



- Unicameral legislature 750 members
- Elected by universal male suffrage (for 4 years)
- Election for Presidency December 1848



Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte

Nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte



France 1848

The Second Republic

- **General Louis Cavaignac:** assumed dictatorial powers & crushed revolt (10,000 dead)
- Victory for conservatives
- Nov 1848 – constitution provided for elected president and one-house parliament
- **Election of 1848: Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (1803-1873)** defeated Cavaignac
- 1852: Louis Napoleon consolidates power and becomes **Emperor Napoleon III**



Louis Napoleon
Bonaparte

France After Napoleon

1814-1824 Louis XVIII

1824-1830 Charles X

1830-1848 Louis Philippe

1848-1852 Second Republic

1848-1870 Second Empire

1870-1940 Third Republic

1940-1944 Vichy France/ Nazi occupation

1946-1958 Fourth Republic

1958-Today Fifth republic

5 Republics & 2 Empires

- First Republic was ended (1803) by Napoleon's First Empire
- Second Republic was ended (1851) by Napoleon III's Second Empire
- Third Republic was ended (1940) by German occupation
- Fourth Republic (1946 - 1958)
- Fifth Republic (1958-Present)

France in the Nineteenth Century

- 1830-48: July Monarchy (Orleanists)
- 1848: Revolution
- 1848-52: Second Republic
- 1852-70: Second Empire (Napoleon III)
- 1870-1940: Third Republic
- 1871: Paris Commune

WHY DID REVOLUTIONS OCCUR IN FRANCE IN 1830 AND 1848?

1830

Charles X, a strong believer in absolutism, suspended the legislature, limited the right to vote, and restricted the press.



Liberals and radicals rebelled and took control of Paris.



Moderate liberals put in place a constitutional monarchy, and chose Louis Philippe as king.

1848

When the government tried to silence critics and prevent public meetings, angry crowds took to the streets.

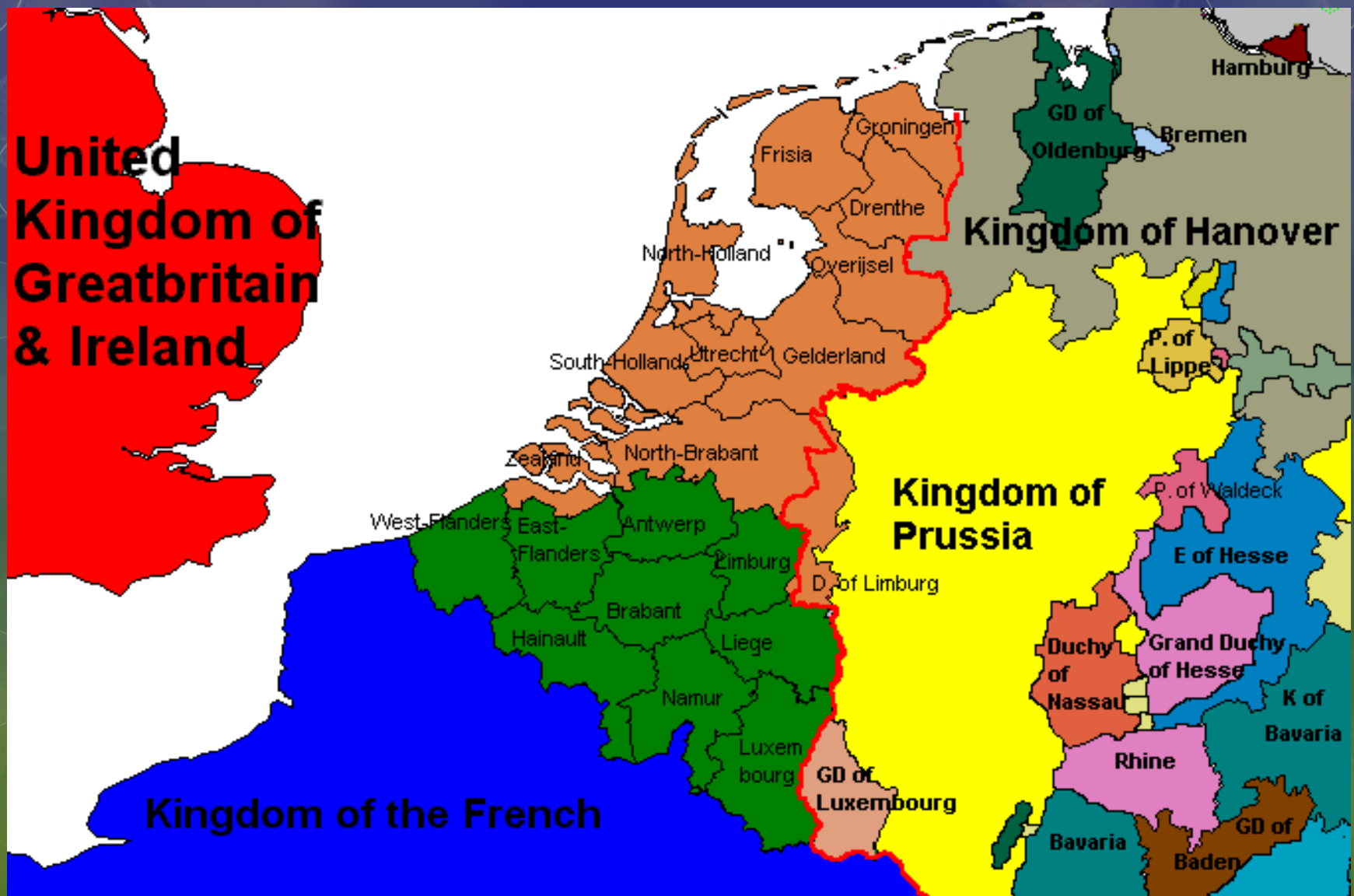


Louis Philippe abdicated.



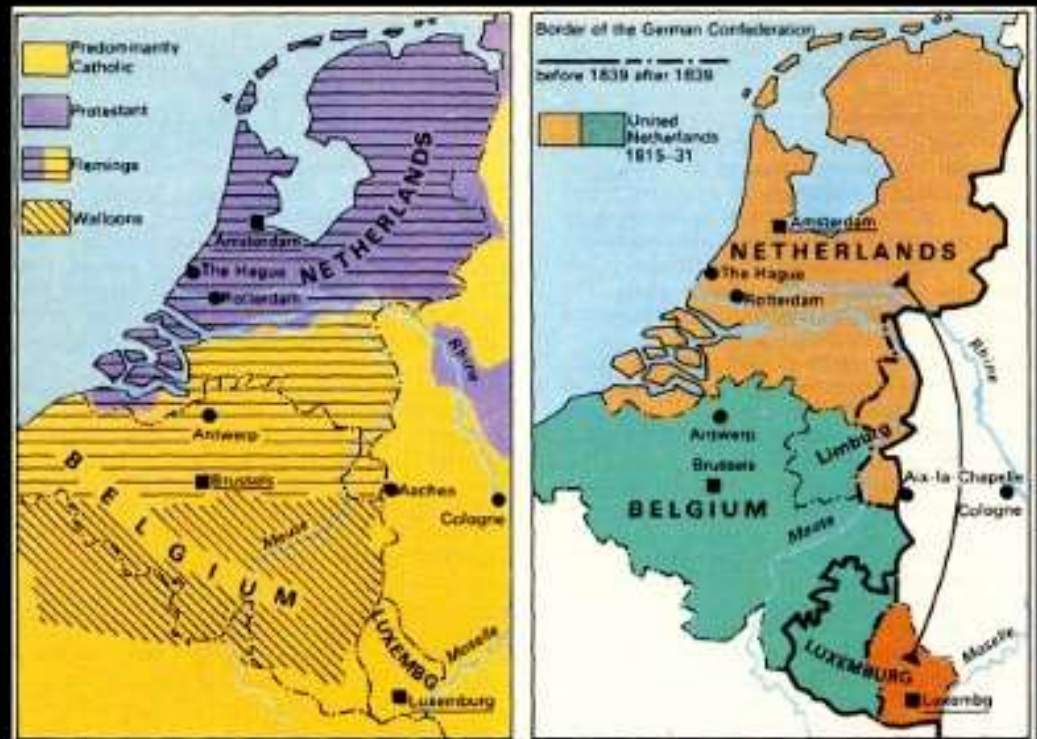
Revolutionary leaders proclaimed a Second Republic.

Belgium Independence 1830



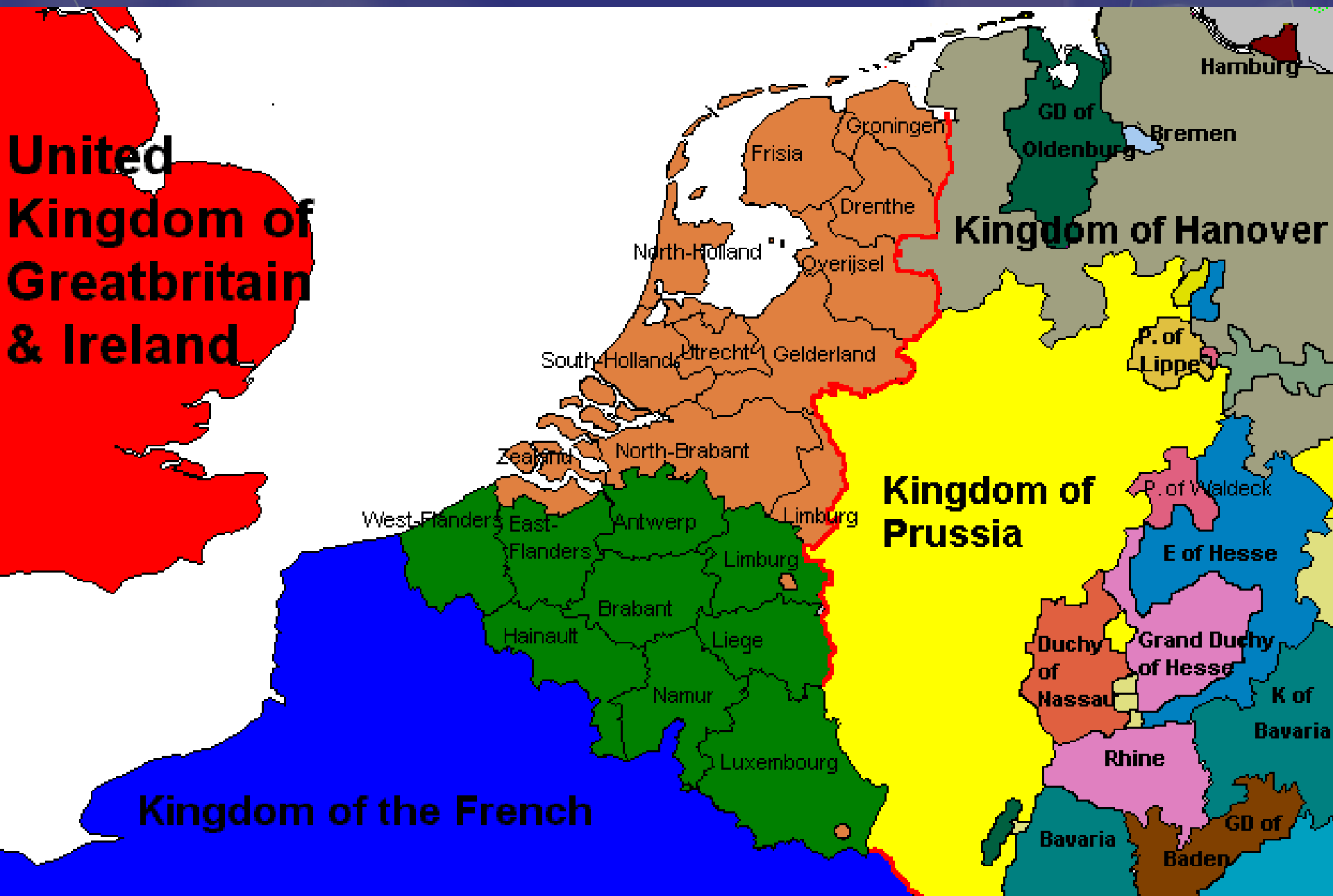
Belgian Independence, 1830

- 4 The first to follow the lead of France.
- 4 Its union with Holland after the Congress of Vienna had not proved successful.
- 4 There had been very little popular agitation for Belgian nationalism before 1830 → seldom had nationalism arisen so suddenly.
- 4 Wide cultural differences:



- North → Dutch → Protestant → seafarers and traders.
- South → French → Catholic → farmers and individual workers.

Belgium Independence 1830



Place	Cause	Effect
France	liberalism	French liberals overthrew the Bourbon monarch Charles X and established a constitutional monarchy.
Belgium	nationalism	Belgian nationalists rose up against Dutch control and created an independent state.
Poland	nationalism	Russian authorities crushed a nationalist uprising and blocked efforts to establish an independent Poland.
Italy	nationalism	Austrian troops put down nationalist revolts in various Italian states.

Latin American Independence



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Region** What two European countries held the largest colonial empires in Latin America in 1800?
2. **Region** Comparing the two maps, which independent countries had emerged by 1830 from Spanish territory in the Americas?









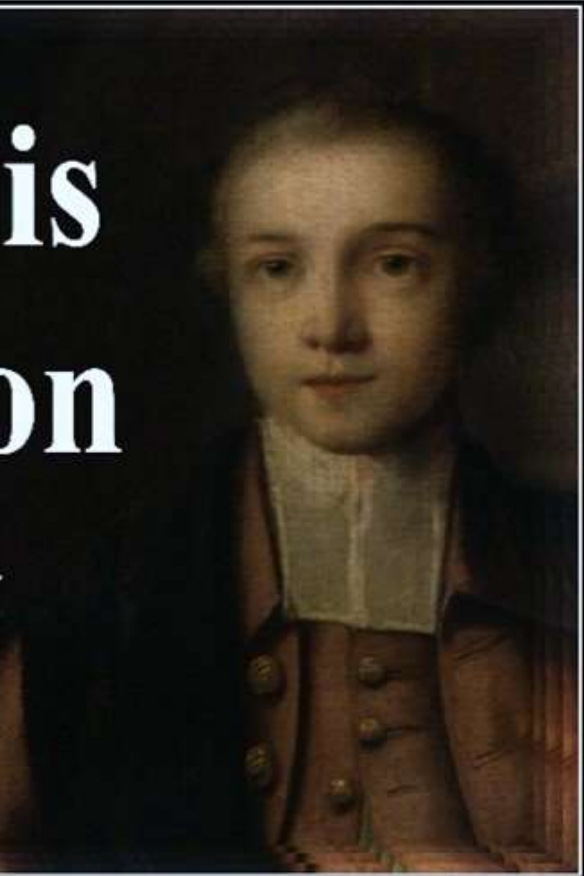
I care not what puppet is placed upon the throne of England to rule the Empire on which the sun never sets.

The man who controls Britain's money supply controls the British Empire, and I control the British money supply.

-Nathan Rothschild

**Every law is
an infraction
of liberty**

Jeremy Bentham



**The only way to
deal with an unfree
world is to become
so absolutely free
that your very
existence is an
act of rebellion**

Albert Camus





**Government is an
association of
men who do
violence to the
rest of us**

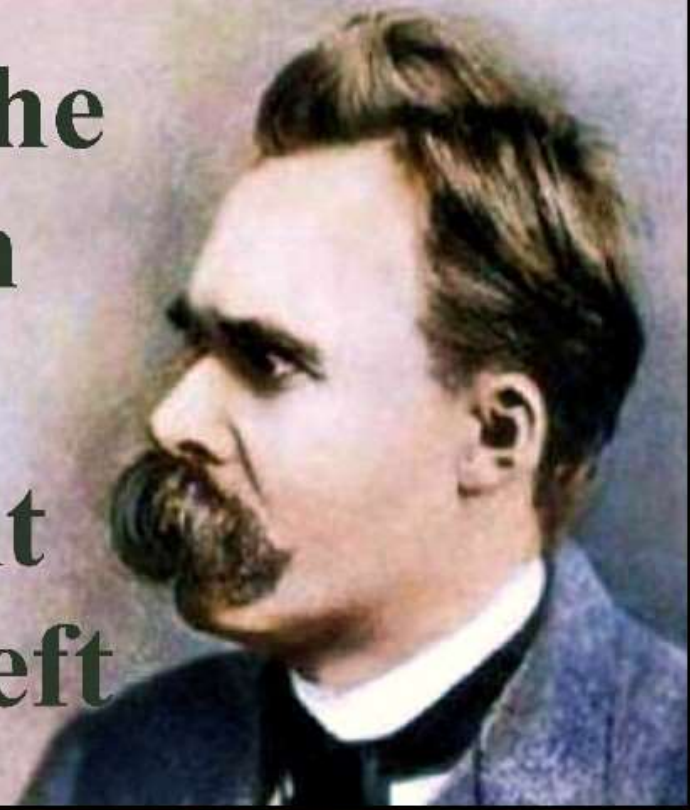
Leo Tolstoy

**Freedom is independence
of the compulsory will
of another, and in so far
as it tends to exist with the
freedom of all according to
a universal law - It is the one
sole original inborn right
belonging to every man in
virtue of his humanity**

Immanuel Kant



**Whatever the
State saith
is a lie;
whatever it
hath is a theft**





**Integrity
has no need
of rules**

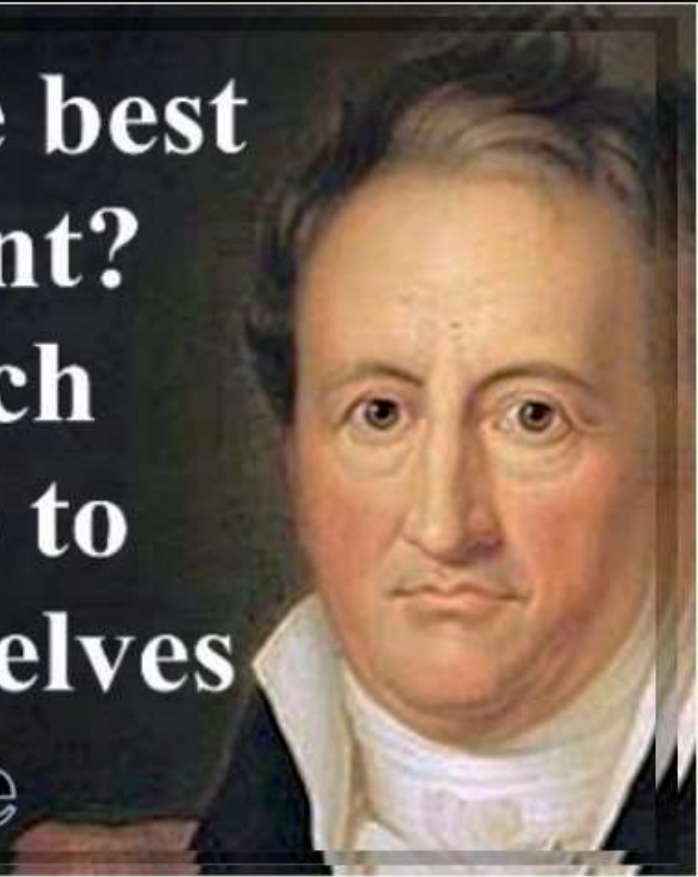
Albert Camus



Freedom is
nothing else
but a chance
to be better

Albert Camus

**Which is the best
government?
That which
teaches us to
govern ourselves**
Goethe



William Pitt the younger





for themselves. Marx called this system 'capitalism', to name the people who owned the mills and factories 'capitalists' (also called the bourgeoisie).

Capitalism, Marx believed, was doomed because of the workers in the factories and mills - whom he called 'the proletariat' - were beginning to see themselves as an oppressed group. Marx's studies of other philosophers had convinced him that every change in history is based on what the oppressed class could no longer tolerate in the conditions which were imposed on them by their

masters. He believed that this age-old struggle between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' had reached the point of revolution. He anticipated that the workers would seize the factories for themselves, abolish all private property (one of the main ideas of communism) and share everything in a new world without rich or poor, grand or poor. Only the timing of these events was uncertain.

Other European thinkers had similar ideas of social change, but they thought that it was enough for promises to be put on mill and factory owners to improve the conditions of their workers. Marx, on the other hand, was convinced that only the destruction of the most





THE "SCRAP OF PAPER"



These are the signatures and seals of the representatives of the Six Powers to the "Scrap of Paper"—the Treaty signed in 1839 guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium. "Palmerston" signed for Britain, "Bismarck" for Prussia.

The Germans have broken their pledged word and devastated Belgium. Help to keep your Country's honour bright by restoring Belgium her liberty.

ENLIST TO-DAY

RULERS OF RUSSIA

PERIOD OF RULE	CZAR
1613–1645	Michael
1689–1725	Peter I, the Great
1725–1727	Catherine I
1730–1740	Anna
1740–1741	Ivan VI
1741–1762	Elizabeth
1762	Peter III
1762–1796	Catherine II, the Great
1796–1801	Paul
1801–1825	Alexander I
1825–1855	Nicholas I
1855–1881	Alexander II
1881–1894	Alexander III
1894–1917	Nicholas II

1741–1762

Elizabeth

1762

Peter III

1762–1796

Catherine II, the Great

1796–1801

Paul

1801–1825

Alexander I

1825–1855

Nicholas I

1855–1881

Alexander II

1881–1894

Alexander III

1894–1917

Nicholas II