



Ch. 22, Sec. 5 and Ch. 23, Sec. 3

# Nationalism in the 1800s: Anti-Semitism



# Situation in Russia

- Still used social and pol. systems
  - Serfs restricted to
  - had complete power
- Reforms had been limited due to the Tsar's fear of
- After losing to the Ottoman Empire in a war, the need to reform became apparent
  - Serfs finally given independence
  - Local governments made of
- Reforms rescinded after

# Social Change

- New Tsar rescinds reforms and institutes
  - Suppression of non-Russian cultures and people
  - Resulted in pogroms
    - 
    - Restrictions and prejudice against Jews already in place, so they were easy targets
  - Many Jews flee to \_\_\_\_\_ or are killed (including children)



# Additional Problems in Russia

- As other groups become oppressed, people began protesting
  - People peacefully marched to the Tsar's palace
  - Fearing violence, the Tsar fled &
  - The soldiers opened fire killing and wounding 100s
  - “  
the Tsar and turn  
against him
  - Eventually will lead to a Communist revolution

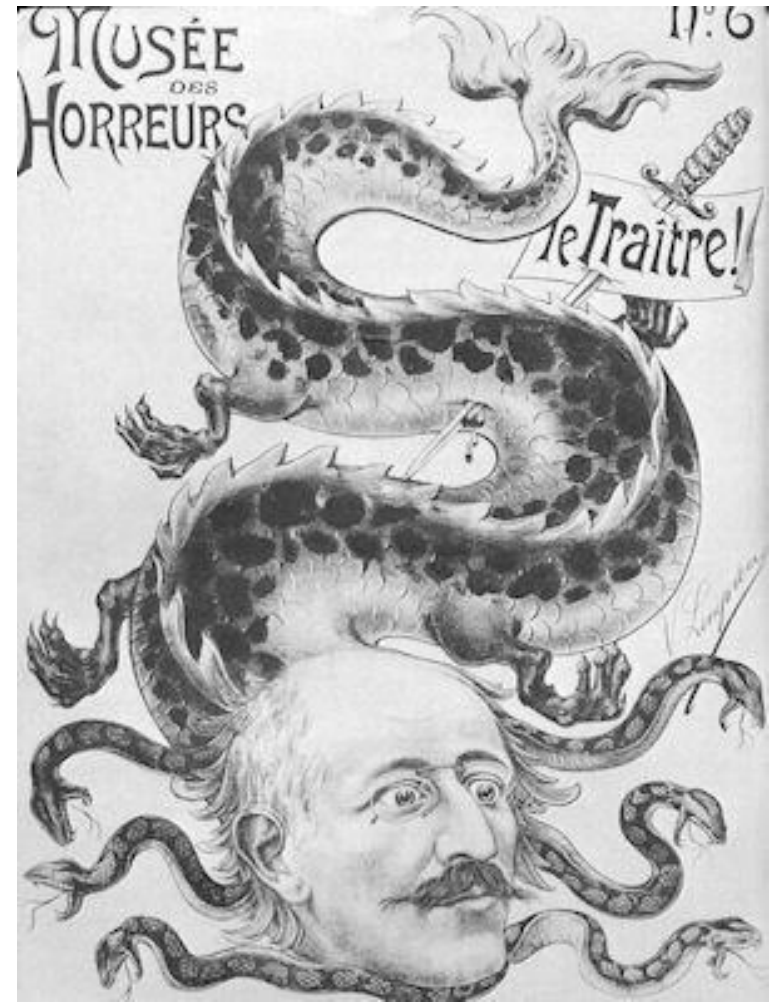


# Situation in France

- France engaged in a war with  
(more to come tomorrow)
  - France humiliated
  - comes into power
- New government becomes the source of many scandals and corruption
  - General went rogue recruiting a militia to
  - President's nephew was caught selling nominations for the countries highest award

# Dreyfus Affair

- Dreyfus Affair became the most serious
  - Army officer Alfred Dreyfus accused of
  - Dreyfus was refused , convicted, and not allowed a new trial when
  - Motivated by Dreyfus being a Jew in a high level job



# Dreyfus Affair

- Caused division in society between pro-government and pro-rights supporters
- Led to Theodor Herzl creating
  - Movement to rebuild a Jewish country in