An alternative reason behind maintaining the status quo to consider is Germany’s constituency boundaries. First set in 1871, these boundaries remained unformed from 1900-1914. This largely benefitted the conservative and liberal parties because the way these constituencies were drawn meant that elections were not decided on the popular vote. The amount of urban seats did not change, despite the huge growth in the urban population, which meant that the vast increase of working class individuals were not fairly represented. Therefore SDP members of the Reichstag tended to represent many more constituents than parties such as the National Liberals. In the 1907 election for the Reichstag, the Centre Party and the SDP received 3 million votes more than the Bulow-Bloc but still suffered a comprehensive defeat a comprehensive defeat in terms of numbers of seats gained. This is clear evidence that would have prevented the left wing socialist from gaining larger influence over the Reichstag and therefore enabling the political status quo to be retained. Although this is be no means a essential reason behind the point in question because even if the SDP were able to attain more seats, the Kaiser’s power and the disunity within the left wing party meant that an effective threat was very unlikely.

In conclusion, the moderate reforms passed by the two chancellors in the period 1900-1914 undoubtedly contributed to why the political status quo was maintained. Certain reforms such as the Insurance Law pleased the SDP and Agrarian League who demanded for more social reform, while moderately aggressive foreign policies aimed to expand Germany would have pleased conservatives such as the German Navy League. The disunity of the political parties also played a relatively important part in maintaining the status quo as it meant and effective challenge to the Kaiser’s power was unable to succeed, although this may have been due to some of the reforms that pleased part of the socialist, causing them to support the current government. However ultimately it is due to the nature of the political establishment that allowed the status quo to be preserved, as the Kaiser’s power proved untouchable since several threats to his power were swiftly diminished.