

There is an inherent relationship between sovereignty, power, and nationalism **AND**  
The dynamic interplay between status quo forces and revolutionary forces **BOTH**  
Inside and outside of each nation

This reality concerns internal / domestic consolidation **AND** the external issues  
associated with the balance of power which holds each state, and the entire  
state system together.

### **Formation of the Austrian Monarchy (p. 199 – 203)**

Austrian Hapsburgs- formerly tied to Spain and HRE (these collapse)

Thus: Austria is forced to re-invent itself as a modern nation – state / empire  
{marks a major revision of the European landscape}

House of Austria – Dominions (map p. 202) (held together by Austrian power)

1. hereditary provinces
2. Bohemia (Moravia, Silesia)
3. Hungary (Transylvania, Croatia)

{shows a major emphasis on tradition and the status quo}

### Situation with Hungary (p. 203)

Struggle between Austria and the Turks since mid 1500s

Key dates: 1526, 1663, 1683

Role of Prince Savoy- founder of modern Austria

Battle of Zenta 1697 -> Peace of Karlowitz 1699

- a. Austria gets Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia
- b. Begins to focus on west (War of Spanish Succession)
  - a. Spanish Netherlands, Milan, Naples
  - b. Trieste on the Med.

### Austrian Monarchy by 1740: ruled by Charles VI (1711 – 1740)

German influence, but really a multi-national, multi-ethnic empire

Anti-Protestant, anti-democratic / aristocratic traditions live on

Problems- not consolidated enough thus Charles pushed through the

**PRAGMATIC SANCTION 1713**

(domestic law **AND** international agreement)

## Formation of Prussia (203 – 211)

A mix of stability / anarchy **and** conservatism / liberalism on the inside **and** outside

All four characteristics are necessary for the development and perpetuation of both domestic and international sovereignty = power:

- Prussia will take advantage of international instability and change to acquire territory and recognition as a nation;
- Prussia will use military power to maintain (conserve) their domestic and international standing (status quo)

Hohenzollern family- Electors of Brandenburg

not a good place, geographically, to build an empire, but they will gain land as a result of the dynamic and unstable situation surrounding the Thirty Years War (see maps pages 208-209) Expansion:

Cleves- on Rhine River 1614, Prussia- 1618, Pomerania- 1648

Frederick William "The Great Elector" (1640-1688)

use army to protect domestic regime: no natural frontiers, no defense in depth

use army for BOP game in European diplomacy

army as bargaining chip, have army but don't really use it

1701 War of Spanish Succession provides the opportunity for Prussia to become a nation- recog. of Frederick III as King of Prussia

This represents a major change in European politics yet- the army, in a rather repressive (conservative) way, will set the overall character of the nation.

- a. life of nation revolves around army
- b. standing army even in peacetime
- c. first "all" Prussian institution
- d. all other institutions to support army
- e. determines class structure: middle class submissive, nobles serve
- f. militaristic concepts promoted duty, obedience, sacrifice, service

Nobles accept ruler's government and service in army in exchange, the government holds peasants in hereditary subjection.

To maintain status of army there will be very little social mobility

## **Formation of Russia (211 – 224)**

Russia, under Peter the Great- 1682-1725, also a combination of change (liberalism) and repression (conservatism) both internally and externally.

“his revolutionary changes held firm against those who would undo them”

Peter “Europeanized / westernized” Russia due to the instability of European politics

- a. new ideas from the west
- b. bureaucracy and science
- c. built St. Petersburg
- d. becomes a player in European BOP politics
- e. establishes mercantilism
- f. Church comes under secular control
- g. built Baltic fleet- “windows on the west”

Yet- cements into place serfdom and autocracy  
uses force to maintain “modernization”  
peasants exploited  
state bureaucracy to support military  
eliminates hereditary succession  
centralized absolutism  
Eastern Orthodox Church- subservient

“in Europe, but not of Europe”  
geographically isolated  
Eastern Orthodox Church- not Rome  
conquest by Mongols

The rise of Russia -> the Partitioning of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795)

This marks a major change upon the European nation-state landscape  
YET, Russia will use authoritative power, both domestically and in terms of  
foreign affairs to conserve what they had already acquired

Is the BOP fundamentally liberal or conservative?