

Austrian Sin Qua Nons

- Internal reformation
 - -Reorganization of the tax system to ensure a predictable annual income to aid the costs of the government and the army.
 - Mobilization of a standing army
 - Eugene of Savoy
 - Responsible for modernizing Austria through the reform of Habsburg forces
 - Peace of Karlowitz (1699)
 - Parts of Hungary, Transylvania, and Croatia to the Habsburgs.
 - Development of a Trieste seaport.
 - 1683: The Austrian Habsburgs mobilized an army composed of their allies to repel the Turkish army that had besieged Vienna.
- Religious Tolerance
 - **Following the Thirty Years War**, Austria was a primarily Catholic nation, that was strongly against protestants, confiscating protestant churches, and land, and restricting protestant worship in Austria
 - When Maria Theresa came into power in **1740**, she pursued religious tolerance to some extent, granting a few more rights to those protestant and Eastern Orthodox
 - Maria's son, Joseph II, who came into power in **1780**, implemented significant religious reforms into the nation, with the Edict of Tolerance in **1781**, granting significant religious freedoms to Lutherans and Calvinists
 - **By the end of the 18th century**, Austria was still a predominantly Catholic nation, but with greater religious diversity than in previous times in Austria.
- Administrative Centralization
 - Habsburgs
 - Austria was a collection of territories that was held together by a personal union with the monarchy.
 - Maria Theresa, Joseph II
 - Pragmatic Sanction 1713 (At the same time as Peace of Utrecht 1713)
 - Internal acception of status quo/ recognition of legitimacy
 - The Habsburg territories are indivisible
 - The Habsburg line of heirs were the only ones that would be

- was quite successful Maria Theresa would be able to rule as a legit ruler in Austria
- Creation of an office to assist in the collection of the new regulated taxes, creating a more efficient and centralized state through the collection of taxes, and having the money from the collection of taxes put to good use in the country.

1. Military Strength (Militarism) → Ability to Expand/Look legit outside (be able to maintain its relevance)
 - a. Most of the tax income went towards military resources and support
 - b. A lot of societal values based on duty, service, and sacrifice ("Prussian Psychology") → everyone had to serve, "state service"
Utilized other countries resources to their advantage militarily
 - c. Addition of Silesia
 - i. Doubled population → added to military strength, and economic strength → industry
2. Adaptability/Modernity → establishing functioning systems
 - a. Relative religious tolerance
 - i. Welcomed Jewish people from Poland
 - ii. Provided funds and special officials to assist with the immigration of 20,000 Huguenots to Brandenburg
 - iii. → more people to work!!
 - b. Heavy taxing → military strength/funding
 - c. Status movement was really limited (peasants and serfdom) → survive of the state
 - d. Flat land → allows Prussia to expand, open territory (No natural boundaries)
 - i. Started with an early formation of three unconnected territories
 - e. Juxtaposition, feudal lords (original rulers) whose line become modernized rulers
 - f. Don't treat religion as a huge factor
3. Clear Family Line/Strong Leaders and Absolutism (something that connects everyone)
 - a. Hohenzollern of Brandenburg (Protestant)

1. Land acquisition: Prussia, joining 1 territories and Livy, winning a victory on land to consolidate more power

b. The Great Elector (Frederick William I): Strong leader during the 30 years' War who shaped the society of modern Prussia, governed Prussia for almost 50 years

Text Pages 199 - 224: RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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Three old, increasingly ineffective, political organizations were in decline: the Holy Roman Empire, the Republic of Poland, and the Empire of the Ottoman Turks. Newer and stronger powers are rising to replace them: Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

The following are specific changes and important values to Russia, mostly implemented by Peter the Great, the tsar of Russia from 1682 to his death in 1725. He forced Russia to bring it into the modern age, but used medieval tactics, paradox.

1. ECONOMY:

- a. Raised money by multiplying taxes, mainly on peasants, and made serfdom universal.
- b. He encouraged commercial companies that mixed foreign and Russian composition - provided them with govt. capital and a labor supply of serfs were all under tight government control.
- c. The economic system rested largely on the impressment of both management and labor, unlike the capitalistic West.
- d. Encouraged mercantilism - encouraged exports, built a fleet on the Baltic, and developed mining, metallurgy, and textiles

2. GOVERNMENT:

- a. The Duma and national assembly disappeared, replaced by a "senate" controlled by the tsar.
- b. The Church was controlled by the Procurator of the Holy Synod, which he appointed.
- c. He created a strong Romanov dynasty to rule over Russia, instead of competing royal families vying for power.
- d. The Government started to promote education throughout Russia, in order to educate the people and modernize the nation

3. SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

- a. Serfdom, mainly an agricultural institution was encouraged and began to spread in Russia, serf owners obtained the rights to sell serfs without land and move them from estates to mines or towns. Serfdom was VERY encouraged.
- b. Social class was permanently locked in.
- c. They attempted to modernize the church in order to make it more like the Western sects of Christianity.
 - i. Correcting mistranslations of Russian Bibles and sacred writings

- ii. A lacuon of people who rejected these reforms: the old believers (mostly composed of peasants) Peasants didn't like reforms in church because they were part of different ways the government was encouraging serfdom
- iii. A distrust of Russian authority, in regard to the church and government.
- d. The whole system of centralized absolutism, while in form resembling that of the West... was in fact significantly different, for it lacked legal regularity, was handicapped by the insuperable ignorance of many officials, and was imposed on a turbulent and largely unwilling population. The empire of the Romanovs has been called a state without a people."
- e. Academic universities were created to further advances in education

4. EXPANSION:

- a. Peter used a workforce of serfs to help supply his army for expansion → newer ideas
- b. Similar to Prussia, Russia used an army made up of landowning nobles to help continue its expansion.
- c. Furthermore, Russia's expansion will get them access to warm water ports, which will allow for increased contact and trade with the rest of Europe.
- d. Nystad 1721 - A treaty in which Sweden gave up large tracts of land to Russia after Russia won the winter war against them.
- e. St. Petersburg, a new capital for Russia, moved the country further west, and it being a port city helped develop commerce and communication with the West.
- f. Romanav family dynasty