

their empire and better Austrian culture HOWEVER many of these people were serfs (manor system/serfs, people not having control over their own destiny → VERY old-fashioned)

- b. Country was too big that the Monarchy didn't notice the local government giving themselves their own power (taxation, administration) If those little cities were doing their job then the Monarchy didn't care about how things were running
- c. Anyone in power who was Protestant had their homes taken away and that land was given to the Hapsburg family (no religious toleration → old-fashioned)

2. Pragmatic Sanctions and Charles VI:

- a. Charles VI wanted to keep a royal dynasty going and created the Pragmatic Sanction
- b. Hoping that all parts of Austria would accept his daughter Maria Theresa which worked
- c. Charles VI done domestic law and international treaty and helped to contain the Austrian empire

3. Prince Eugene of Savoy

- a. Background on Prince Eugene of Savoy: Was French and international personality
- b. Founder of modern Austria
- c. Help Austria to expand west and eastward (Brought Austria back to their feet)
 - i. Won battles
- d. Was a military administrator and a commander

1. Prussia gained social recognition by being acquired by the Hohenzollerns of Brandenburg
 - This is an example of recognition and legitimacy from others
 - Essentially Prussia is being put into more capable hands
2. The immigration of all the diverse groups of people initiated and helped finance various industries and privately owned capital.
 - This is an example of the geographical reality and function.
 - Also helps fund the army
3. Prussia had a constantly active army even in times of peace.
 - This is an example of the functioning systems of the country
 - Also shows a little how one's strengths can also be a weakness (overdoing it)
4. The Prussian Monarchy was kept in power via a feudal-like relationship between ruler and landlord, but one that gave more to the landlord than in feudal times.
 - This is an example of sovereignty and the "buy in" to prussia
 - Keeps "AHBL" from happening

Sine qua non:

Functioning System (Absolute Monarchy)

- a. Ivan the Terrible (1533-1584)
- b. "Tsarism" until 1917
- c. Tsar Peter the Great (1682 - 1725)
- d. Landlord + Serfdom until 1864
- e. Peter's attempt to modernize Russia with Western ideas
- f. Church (RUSSIAN ORTHODOX) - The Holy Synod - Religion mostly unified
- g. No mercantilism → No complex economic system → No middle class who can challenge the tsar
- h. Autocracy - Absolute power, use of old school method with military force
- i. In order to consolidate power, nobles' support was necessary, and the king gave them the right to keep serfdom as an exchange.
- j. Creation of political parties by Peter the Great
- k. Romanov dynasty

Geographic Realities

- a. No interaction with sea → Lack of seaports → never became the overseas empire
- b. Lack of communication and trade due to the geographical reality (no warm water, lack of seaports, eastern side of Europe, lack of natural frontiers)
- c. No mercantilism → No complex economic system
- d. Cold environment → Little land for farming
- e. Very large → necessary to use force for consolidation and to impose government

Social Realities

- a. Time of Troubles (1604-1613)
- b. "Peter's Revolution"
- c. Serfdom in agriculture/ industries (Strict and traditional social classes)
- d. Europeanization
- e. Cultural differences compared to other European countries / Long estrangement from cultural and social norms of other European countries (crude attitude/customs; lack of education)
- f. Non-Russians within Russia (Tartars)

- j. Superstition infected the highest levels of church and state (life counted for little, murder, kidnapping, torture, and elaborate physical cruelty were common)
- k. Russian psychology (could partly be explained by the violent paradoxes set up by rapid Europeanization)
- l. Exclusion of peasants
- m. Uprising led by Stephen Razin (1667)
- n. Resistance to reforms
- o. Rebellion of the *strelets* (1698)