

The Consolidation of Austria:

<p>Geographic Realities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic reality is how favorable or unfavorable the placement of a nation is and how it can benefit or hurt a nation. • Who Austria is surrounded by determines how BOP will play into their emergence as a leading power (or will impede them) <p>Partition: Geographically, the established boundaries of Austria, through their resolute sovereignty, allowed for them to consolidate internally relatively quickly, which was followed by external expansion along with their central location on the continent aiding them to achieve these preset ambitions.</p>	<p>Systemic Realities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different types of systems (political, economic, etc) contribute to a country transitioning to a nation. • How will the systems modernize but still maintain their identity? Systems need to transition out of feudal, medieval realities and need to lock into liberal systems (change to get there, BUT status quo to stay there) <p>Partition: Systemically, Austria had favorable systems that amplified and quickened the consolidation internally, allowing for functioning systems outside, promoting reform to keep up with modern shifts while maintaining the essence that was used in the foundation of Austria.</p>	<p>Psychological Realities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different territorial conflicts brought a sense of unity and legitimacy to Austria as a whole. • Religious and social policies including maintaining the “old diet” and repression of protestantism to prevent instability. <p>Partition: Psychologically, national unity developed from victory in geographic conflicts and imposed religious homogeneity, allowing Austria to maintain a sense of identity amidst revolutionary progressions to remain relevant against rapidly evolving rivals.</p>	<p>Recognition as legit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakes are high because there are many competing pressures and emerging nations all trying to be at the top <p>Partition: In terms of external recognition of legitimacy and acceptance of sovereignty, Austria’s leadership, formation of new alliances to develop a favorable balance of power, and modernization of the state led the nation to emerge despite many competing pressures.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austria was pretty central and land locked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Surrounded by Holy Roman Empire and Russian Empire • 3 direct possessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hereditary provinces: Upper and Lower Austria with Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, Canola ◦ Kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia ◦ Kingdom of Hungary: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic aristocracies of landowners • International Empire • The Hapsburg family had a grip on the different pieces of Austria and kept them together. • Family Dynasties: The Austrian Habsburgs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pragmatic Sanction of 1713: forces recognition of Habsburgs as the royal family → allows accumulation of power and transmission of it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The different parts of Austria fought together to defeat the Turkish army and developed a sense of unity. • Landowners felt closer to each other despite language barriers than to laboring masses. • Repression of protestantism in Bohemia and Hungary to develop a sense of national identity through shared religion • Internal stability: Habsburg government allowing landlords to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominions of Austria which allowed for outside powers to recognize Austria as a sovereign nation • The military alliance between the Austrian Hapsburgs and Poland + other allies to push out the Turks who were trying to enter in Vienna in 1683 - acknowledges Austria as a legit nation that is strong enough for others to want to ally with them outside support → accepted as legit, alliances, by BOP

<p>Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also connected to bodies of water, Adriatic sea and Danube river Geographic boundaries set to the three general areas of Austria: Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. 	<p>generation after generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prince Eugene of Savoy Charles VI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional diets were still allowed to continue; gave the aristocrat nobility a sense of power yet not enough to override the absolutism The following of Catholicism allowed for the whole nation to gain an identity as one which allowed for consolidation to proceed easier. The Austrian monarchy remained a collection of territories held together by a personal union. 	<p>control peasants, allowing the old diets or assemblies to continue to exist. It prevented revolts and rebellions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maria Theresia's right to the Habsburg throne and to the inheritance of all Habsburg territories (Pragmatic Sanction of 1713) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The military administration and command of Prince Eugene of Savoy was essential - saved Habsburgs from French + pushed out the Turks - modernized Austria and was an internationally <i>recognized</i> figure → quality of leadership Pragmatic Sanction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconquest of Hungary devised a form of insurance to guarantee such an undivided succession. As Poland's empire begins to dissolve, in 1699 Austria absorbs the Galicia (after first partition of Poland) → one empire rises at the expense of another
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- Dilemma: Should they adapt to be relevant or remain true to their essence?
 - What stays the same:
 - Feudalistic economic systems with serfdom still in effect and labor masses largely concentrates in estates
 - The Habsburgs repressed the Protestantism in Bohemia and Hungary
 - Retaining the different diets that each country has within the Austrian empire
 - MAIN IDEAS!!!!!!!!!!!!**
 - Takes functioning systems of consolidate a land mass
 - Recognized as sovereign by others
 - Geographic Realities
 - Concept of legitimacy

Russia:

1. The first significant factor was the Europeanization and modernization of Russia under the rule of Peter the Great. Using ideas from western nations, Peter was able to expand Russian power and strengthen its economy and infrastructure.
2. The second significant factor was the creation of Russia's new administrative system created by Peter. He created a senate and ten territorial areas called governments with him at the top. This system was made to oversee and operate tax collection, economic management, serf hunting, and more. Overall, this system was a major factor in consolidation.
3. The third significant factor was Peter's social revolution which decreased the importance of social classes by requiring all land and serf owners to serve in the army or civil authorities, this was called "state service". He modernized the education systems and overall improved Russia. He even went the distance of killing his own son who went against his work.
4. Saint Petersburg, becoming one of the leading cities and symbol
 - "A symbol of the new Russia"
 - A sense of unity/strong front, also something to fight over (help=hurt)
5. The Romanov dynasty, new and powerful Russian Dynasty.
 - This maintained the BOP, Absolute monarchy
6. Peter the Great encouraged Mercantilism which boosted Russian trade and economy
7. Brought European experts into Russia
 - Created capital, built reputation with other nations
 - Allowed for new trades
8. Land acquisitions and under "state service" land owners were required to serve for the country, maintaining the power of the army.
9. The religion was Greek Orthodox and under Peter the Great, he incorporated the Russian Orthodox church into the country.
 - Used church in order to instill reverence for Holy Russia
10. Serfdom was a Russian phenomenon.

- Mainly agricultural, Entire economic system based on serfs. Did not give peasants many rights.

11. Weakening of enemies.

- Under Peter, the Polish threat receded due to the Russians regaining Smolensk and Kiev.
 - Growing Anarchy in Poland
- The Swedes attempted to invade Russia but Peter's forces crushed them

12. Military

- Using military tactics used later on in history about exposing enemies to the Russian winter.
- formed in sort of the same manner that Prussia was formed.
- The great Northern War(1700-1721) was confirmed in the treaty of Nystad in 1721.
- Russia was held together by the military
- Armies with better weaponry.

13. Peter wants to modernize Russia, son disagrees so he kills him in an unmodern way, hypocritical.

14. Treaty of Nystad(1721)

- Sweden gave Ingria, Estonia, Livonia and a bit of Karelia(Finish) to Russia

(very progressive/incorporating old ideas)

Topic Sentence:

Russia's consolidation happened very quickly due to 3 main reasons

Partitions:

Russia's military power and ability to conquer land

- Expansion to the pacific
 - Allowed for trade
 - Slowly Russia reconnects with the rest of Europe
- Poland and Russia War
 - Treaty of Nystad(ended the Northern War)

- The Swedes
 - Russian Winters used in military(Battle of Narva)
- The Great Northern War
 - Helped organize Russian military power
- Russian Winters used in military(Battle of Narva)

Ruling family

- Peter the Great
- Romanov family
 - Absolute monarchs
- Peter kills his own son
- Russian-European marriage

Russia's economic and social changes

- Peter's Social Revolution
 - Europeanization and Russian Westernization
 - Russian Orthodox Church
 - "State Service"
 - St. Petersburg
 - Schooling
 - New forms of education, required for children
 - New administrative system
- Economic changes
 - Mercantilism
 - Serfdom
 - Peasants
 - Taxes fall onto them, no rights
- Russian-European marriage
 - Marry out the young (feudalistic) for power

Prussia

Partitions:

1. First, a ruling family coming to power, the Hohenzolern family, was crucial in uniting Prussia.
 - a. Frederick William I demonstrated support for the military, greatly expanding its size and increasing the Prussian population through his establishment of claims onto Silesia.
 - b. The ruling family was extremely committed to altering the state, spending more on the state than on themselves.
 - c. Frederick William (The Great Elector) united all of his dominions to fight in war, and was recognized by the Holy Roman Emperor as the King of Prussia, creating a reality where there was now a German King above all the German princes.
2. Second, Prussia's focus on militarism was important as they became a modern nation and focused on expansion.
 - a. Prussia's militarism affected all spheres of life because the Prussian army, which developed almost independently from the state, was the first "all Prussian" institutions and proved more durable than the state
 - i. Well trained and equipped army (skill over numbers)
 - b. The slow expansion of the military into more territories of Europe allowed them to gradually build their power without having to worry about balance of power.
 - i. Takeover of Silesia
 - c. Mandatory state service for the entire population, including the aristocracy
3. Third, Prussia's rulers and their political policies furthered their transition into modernity by uniting the country under one rule and steadily expanding.
 - a. Diplomatic maneuvering - BOP using the military
 - b. Heavy taxation to pay for their large and organized military
 - c. Economic growth grew under governmental control, policies, and sponsorship because productive and technical skills had to be imported from the west.
 - i. Productive enterprises and manors were all part of the government's property.

- ii. No upward mobility and a middle class with no spirit or independence, meaning little chance for rebellion
- d. The religious toleration exhibited by the Prussian government allowed for persecuted Jews and Huguenots to migrate for work, benefiting the economy.
- e. By forcing the nobles to commit to state service, they allow the aristocracy to control their peasant/serf population