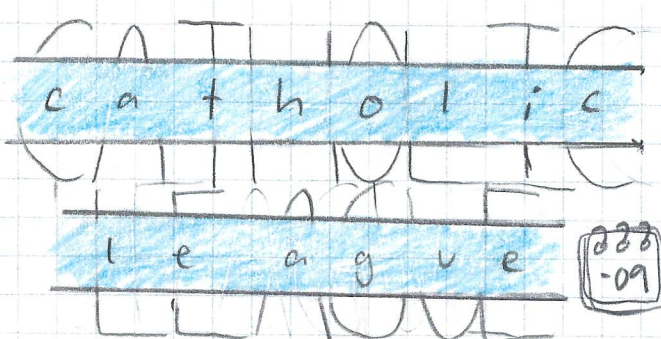
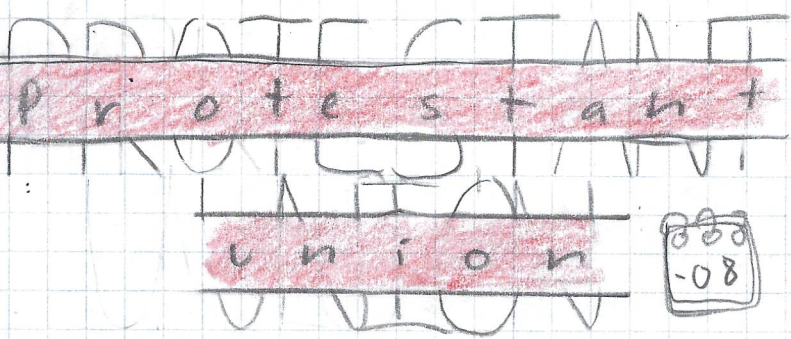


1618

1648

THIRTY YEARS WAR

1618-1648



VS

- Frederick IV (Palatinate)
- German Provinces
- England
- Netherlands
- Denmark (Christian IV)
- Sweden
- Bohemia
- Brandenburg

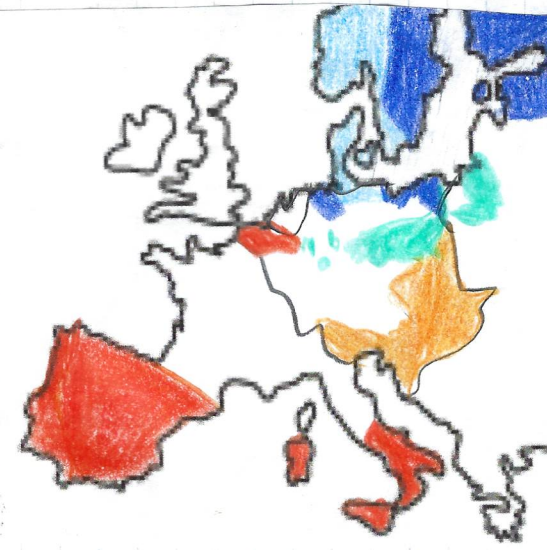
- Duke Max. of Bavaria
- Hapsburgs
- Pope
- Spain
- Austria
- Italian City States
- Archduke Ferdinand (HRE)
- Wallenstein (Bohemia)



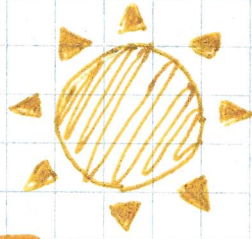
BACKGROUND

- Peace of Augsburg (1555) → ⊕ w/ Cath./Luth.
 - Did not recognize Calvinism
 - Cath/Luth still fought for principality control
- Calvinist leader, Frederick IV (elector of Palatinate) → form. Protestant Union (PU)
- (German state) Duke Max. → form. Catholic League (CL)
- Hapsburgs fight for HRE/resisted by German Princes
 - Hapsburg (allies) = Spain ↗ enemies
 - Princes (allies) = France ↘ enemies
 - made war = widespread
 - France did not want HRE to be w/ Spain because they would be cornered

- Key
- Denmark/Norway
 - Brandenburg
 - Sweden
 - Habsburg-Austria
 - Habsburg-Spain
 - HRE Boundary



Astronomy



★ Scientists

Copernicus [1473-1543, Polish]

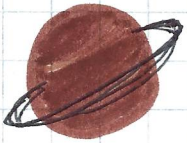
- 1st to disagree w/ ancient system
- offer heliocentrism
- (1543 - right before death) = published *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*
- waited until death (controversial)
- Didn't deny Aristotle/Ptolemy → believed perfect circle orbit + heavenly bodies

Brahe [1545-1601, Danish (Noble)]

- rejected Aristotle + Copernicus
- state astronomer for king Frederick II (Denmark)
- 20 years collecting data (stars + positions)
- ideas = wrong BUT data = right (useful)

Kepler [1571-1630, German]

- confirmed/critiqued Copernicus's heliocentric ideas
- was Brahe's assistant + mathematician of Rudolf II (Austria)
- uses Brahe's data to make 3 planetary motion laws
 - ① planets orbit in shape of ellipse
 - ② planet closer to sun → faster
 - ③ planet w/ large orbit → slower



Galileo [1564-1642, Italian]

- invented telescope for stars (widely popular)
- published *The Starry Messenger* (1610)
- saw more moons, Venus, craters
- destroys "perfect heavenly bodies"
- taken to face Roman Inquisition → agreed to not Copernicus
- publishes *Two Chief World Systems*: Part I (1632)
- argues for (1) → placed under house arrest
- LOM → (1) body → when forces are not in uniform motion + rest

LOM =
Laws
of
Motion

FIVE STAR. ★★★★★
FIVE STAR. ★★★★★
FIVE STAR. ★★★★★
FIVE STAR. ★★★★★

Social life 18th C

3 classes

Peasants

- West = free / East = serf
- victim of tax / tithes
- lived in villages → most rural farmer
- highly religious
- poor health + sanitation

Nobles

- 2/3% of population
- exempt from laws/tax
- controlled peasants → taxes + serfdom
- dominated military
- lived off poor taxes
- built country houses away from poor
- brand tax

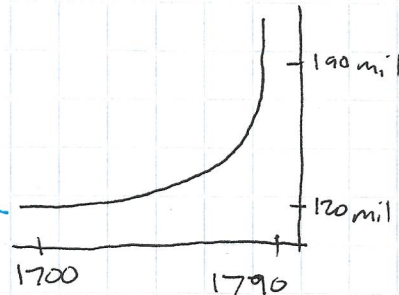
Town/City Dwellers

- 15% of population
- large towns (London/Paris)
- center of education, production, consumption
- drained peasants
- controlled by wealthy families
- poor sanitation = high death
- 10-15% jobless

Population

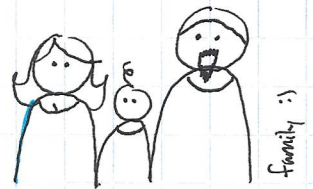
- death rates declined = more/better food
 - plague had ceased (last time = 1720)
 - infant mortality rates dropped
- helped pop. while colonists left

big pop increase



Family Structure

- father controlled family (decided marriages, etc.)
- child view changed → stage in life ≠ tiny adults
 - fashion + toy + book para children
- infanticide is high (its illegal)
- Nuclear families → most w/ 5/6 kids for farm help

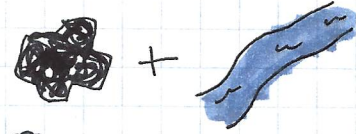


Great Britain

advantages in 1st Rev.

Natural resources

- abundance of coal + waterpower



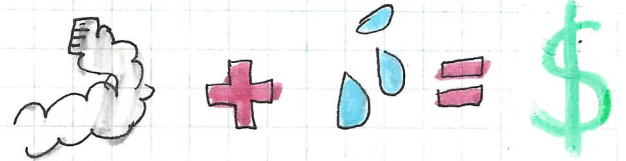
geography

- island = no custom barriers
- small = no transpo
- harbors = access to material / market



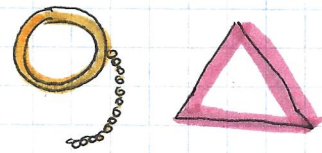
strong finance

- 1694 → Bank of England
- provides sound finances
- leads to factory system



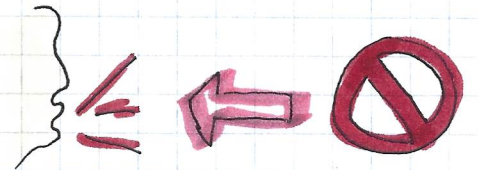
interest in tech

- Royal Society financial incentives
- natural inclination for change



political stability

- no war
- parliament = favorable business laws



Textile Inventions

Industrial Revolution #1

spinning jenny

who?

- James Hargreaves

what?

- hand operated + doubled speed of spinning

water - frame

who?

- Richard Arkwright

what?

- used running water for power, rather than human

spinning mule

who?

- Samuel Crompton

what?

- combined water frame spinning jenny in factories

power loom

who?

- Edmund Cartwright

what?

- increased speed of weaving

cotton gin

who?

- Eli Whitney

what?

- quickly cleans cotton / promotes slavery

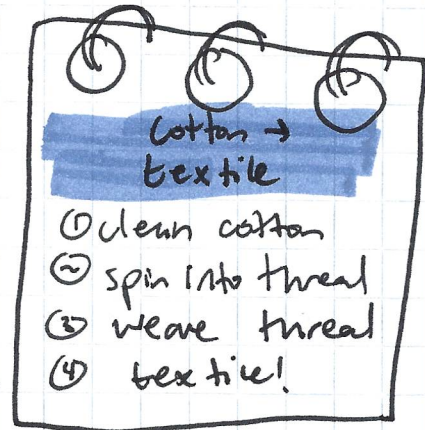
flying shuttle

who?

-

what?

- doubled speed of weaving



New Imperialism.

What is Imperialism? = the process of establishing colonies on other continents
 - not = colonialism (the units to make these)
 - usually economic motives

But..... Why? =
 - new markets + access to raw material
 - seen as sign of power
 - cash crops! (tobacco + cotton) + mining (Cecil Rhodes drove British Policy)
 - White man's Burden (spread civilization + religion)

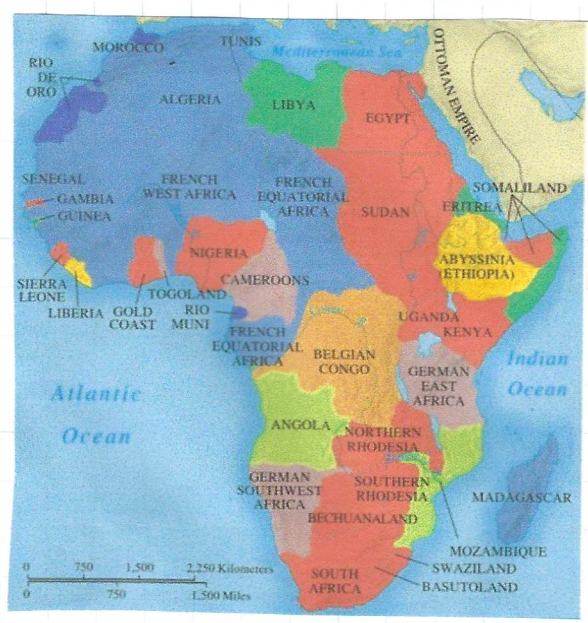


Egypt =
 • Ferdinand De Lesseps
 • France builds Suez Canal (1869)
 • GB makes Egypt (protectorate)
 • Brings Egypt to debt to take them over

controls Egypt's foreign policy

Ethiopia = defeated Italians

• Colonization done through brutal force
 • wanted internal conflict to weaken them
 • Europe hired local leaders
 • heavy taxes = forced to grow \$ crops (for sale ≠ consumption)
 • leaves continent poor + resentful

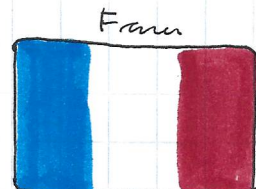
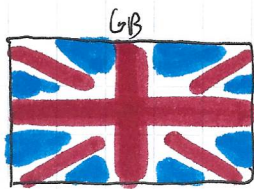


Possessions, 1914

Spain	Great Britain	Germany	Belgium
Italy	France	Portugal	Independent

Congress of Vienna

1814 - 1815



Principle of Legitimacy

- conservative rulers restored after wars
- justification - 'let's pretend French rev didn't happen'
- ex) Bourbons @ Spain + Louise @ France

Klemens Von Metternich

- smart?! austrian!?!?!?
- understood that Austria doesn't do well at war
 - want Balance of Power
 - convinces other states to not fight each other → fight liberals
- leads Congress of Vienna
- super conservative (later final)

Encirclement of France

- Balance of powers - so no one can dominate Europe
 - Great concert used to put down revolutions
- Netherlands = united Dutch under Orange
- German Confeder. = 39 states w/ federalist
 - had to be unanimous
 - Prussia/Austria = enemies
- Switzerland is created
- (Italy) Sardinia = gets Genoa/Piedmont
- Austria = gets Lombardy/Venetia
- surrounds France so no expansion

Derailed

- disrupted by Napoleon's Hundred Days
- "study group mentality"

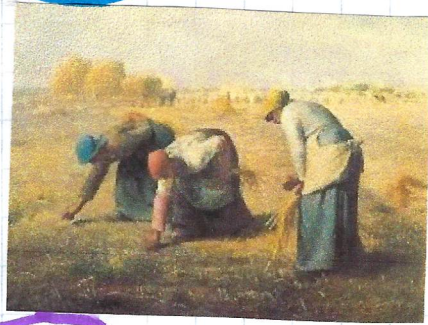
Concert of Europe

- Quad allian (Some powers)
 - periodically meet for peace
- 1818 (Aix la Chapelle) [add'l France]
- 1820 (Troppau)
 - dealt w/ Spain/Italy adjust
- Met introduced - Principle of Intervention
 - Powers can intervene → GB disagreed w/ messing w/ interests
- 1821 (Lisbach - GB)
 - Austrian Troops entered Naples
- 1822 (Verona)
 - France crushed in Spain

ART

Realism

- response to Romanticism
- reflects a political point of view
- sought to reflect reality (not ideal) ex) Courbet + Millet



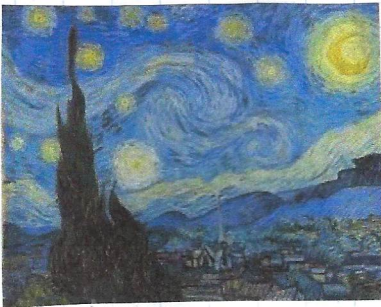
Impressionism

- camera → why paint reality any more?
- scenes taken from everyday life in a new way
- Claude Monet = most famous impressionist
- feathery lighting + soft strokes/mood



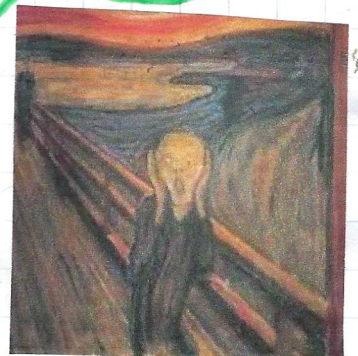
Post - Impressionism

- not exactly real
- utilized light + color in new ways
- Vincent Van Gogh ex) Starry Night



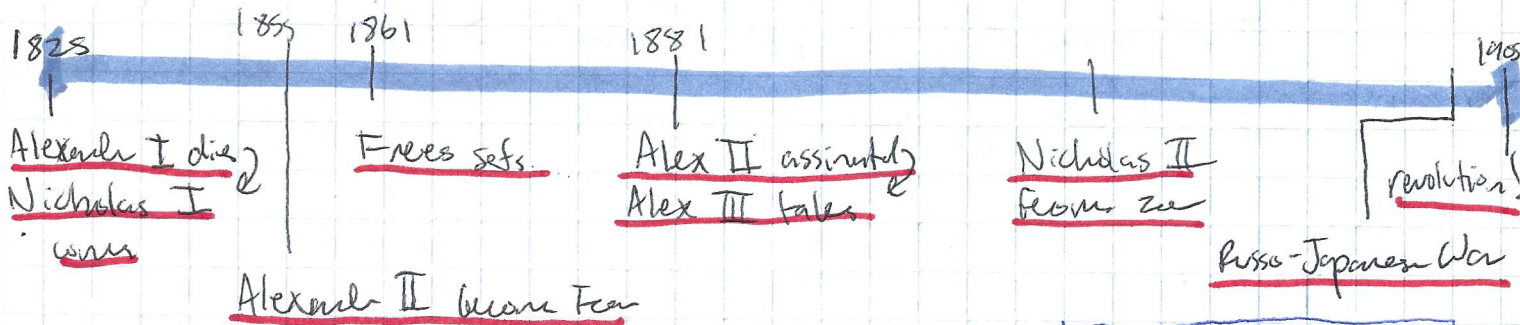
Expressionism

- feelings through art
- farthest away from reality
- Painters seeking new means after increased popularity of the camera
- Pablo Picasso - Cubism



+ surrealism is that clocking

RUSSIAN TZARS



Alexander I

- dies in 1825
- ruler during Napoleonic Wars

Nicholas I

- resists change (no education)
- loses Crimean War (France + Britain)
 - had sought to expand S to Ottomans for Black Sea
 - army = bad

What the sitch?

- Czar = autocrat (limit innovation)
- Nobles = powerful
- Russia is centralized

Alexander II - assassinated *

- blames Crimean loss on no modernization
- 1861 = Free serfs! (bad idea → no land)
 - half land = noble / half land = peasant (gov. pays)
- Peasants taxed heavily → form mirs (tax collecting bodies)
 - form zemstvos (city council) peasant tied to town
- landlords → don't have to protect them

Alexander III

- sets out to strengthen "autocracy/orthodoxy/nationality"
 - reverse + limits father's reforms
- Pogroms (attacks on minorities [Jews]) happen → riots!

Nicholas II

- is a baby who just want to please daddy (+ MAINTAIN autocracy)
- culture expansion despite restrain efforts
 - War + Peace (Leo Tolstoy) + 1812 Overture (Tchaikovsky)
- Russia industrialization
 - Trans Siberian Rail (1891-1904)
- large gap between Rich (10%)
- behind west

BACK



Unification

1850

- Austria controls N
- only free = Piedmont (Sardinia) = leads unification
 - ruled by Victor Emmanuel II + Cavour (realpolitik)
- North = industrial / South = agrarian

1859

- Cavour signs alliance w/ Napoleon against Austrians
 - promises them Nice + Savoy
- French crush Austrians
- Piedmont/Sardinia gains Lombardy

1859

1861

• Victor Emmanuel II named King of Italy

• France reluctantly withdraws due to fear of Prussia-Austria alliance

1866

- Cavour allies w/ Prussia against Austria (7 week war)
 - 7 week war = Bismarck corners Austria w/ allies + railroads = draws him into battle
 - dominates Austria out of Germanic confederation
- Italy gets Venetia

1871

- Papal states agree to join Italy
- Vatican is separate w/ Pope

Misc.

- Giuseppe Mazzini = Young Italy nationalism
 - fails : (
- Garibaldi = red shirts
 - united South
- Cavour - (North) combines w/ Garibaldi (South) to unify them
- 1870 = got rid of French threat w/ Franco-Prussian war
- G = wanted repub. dem.
- C = didn't " " ?





Unification

Main?

- Who will lead Germany?
- Austria vs Prussia



Prussia

- Bismarck = Chancellor
- William I = Kaiser
- Reichstag (lower house)
- Bundesrat (upper house)
- A illusion of dep for Germany



7 Week War

- Bismarck draws in Austria to war
- surrenders w/ allies + railroads
- Prussia wins = Austria withdraws from German Confederation
- 1867 = forms North German Confederation
- South = still Catholic



Reform

- Bismarck wins over working class
- social insurance + pension
- Reforms military
- studies US War
- use Realpolitik

Franco-Prussian

- 1870 - 1871
- Bismarck sought to rally South German (Catholic) w/ North (Protestant) through Common Enemy (France)
- William I's cousin + intercepted message started
- France goes to war
- Prussia beats brutally
- Alsace-Lorraine given to Prussia
- Germany = unified w/ modern borders
- Begins 2nd Reich since 1871
- breaks Balance of power

- ### Danish War
- fight over Schleswig/Holstein
 - Prussia = Schleswig
 - Austria = Holstein
 - leads to conflict → Prussia has to go through H to get to S



FIVE STAR. ★★★★★

Politics @ 19th C

1815

end of 100 days → Louis 18th on throne

1830

Charles X off throne → Louis Philippe

1838

Philippe flees → Louis Napoleon Bonaparte replaces him

1852

elects Napoleon III

1870-71

France-Prussia War + 3rd Repub

Right After Napoleon

- Louis 18th takes over
 - interrupted by 100 days
- Put on throne through principle of legitimacy
- Moderate
 - upsets liberals & ultraroyalists

Napoleon III

- trust in him due to name
 - disliked by Metternich
 - France-Prussian War
 - provoked by Bismarck (intercept telegram)
 - Prussia wins w/ better army + technology
 - Napoleon III captured
 - France humiliated/surrender
 - France forms 3rd republic
 - gov = weak
 - 12+ tiny parties + change 6 months
- (BEFORE THIS)
- Napoleon III involved w/ Italian unification

Charles X

- influenced by ultraroyalists
 - favored land @ aristocrats
- 1827 → liberals outraged
 - compromised w/ ministerial responsibility (power to legislature)
- July revolution gave way to Louis Philippe

Louis Philippe 2nd Repub

- "bourgeois king"
- pressures to grant political reforms
 - voting still too restricted
 - "just work harder"
- upsets workers like had overthrown Charles X
 - Louis free
 - repub fails
- 2nd repub
 - dominated by Party of Resistance (France gov is free)

★↑

Louis Philippe was not a repub the end of his reign marked a 3rd rev that started a 2nd repub.

FIVE STAR. ★★★★★

FIVE STAR. ★★★★★

FIVE STAR. ★★★★★

FIVE STAR. ★★★★★