
history 2nd Kanti study sheet for the test on the 5/6/2011

author:
Linus Metzler

version:
1.0b

publish date:
5/3/2011

EUROPE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

You know the principles of the Congress of Vienna	3
You know the settlements of the Congress of Vienna (no details about territorial changes)	3
You know the domestic developments of Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Germany	3
You know Russia's economic and social situation in the 19th century	3
You can summarize the unification processes in Germany and Italy	4
You can explain Russia's foreign policy and its implications on its later (i.e. also today's) history	4
You can explain the impact of Russia's economic and social situation on its domestic policy and vice-versa ..	5
You can compare the unification processes in Germany and Italy	5
You can explain the impacts of the Italian unification process on the current political situation in the country	5
You can compare the domestic/democratic developments of Britain and France	5
You can explain whether and how the democratic movements and the rise of nation states are connected ..	5
You can explain how economic developments (industrialization) and political changes are connected	6
You can compare Europe 1815 and at the end of the 19th century	6
you can evaluate the basic problems of Russia's development	6
You can discuss the long-term implications, importance and success of the reforms and unification processes for the European history	6
You can discuss the question of national unifications as an irreversible process	6
Linus Metzler's Homework "Connection Industrialization-Democracy-Multi/Single-Ethnical"	6

INFO

This is a study sheet by Linus Metzler about Europe in the 19th Century, which was mentioned in the 2nd Kanti at Mr. Herzog. There is no claim for completeness. All warranties are disclaimed.



ksrstudysheet by [Linus Metzler](#) is under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported license](#).

STUDY PART

FACTUAL KNOWLEDGE

YOU KNOW THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

The Congress of Vienna took – as its name suggests – place in Vienna, and was led by the Austrian foreign minister Klemens von Metternich, whose aim with this congress was to have a final peace settlement and to preserve it and have a stable Europe.

The Congress lasted for 3/4 of a year – which was also due to the fact it was also a social happening with parties and so on. However it was also a political meeting, although it consisted only of kings and nobles, who – as a matter of fact – didn't really care about "normal" people.

The main participants were the leading super powers of that time, which were Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria and – quite amazingly (due to a pre-Congress peace treaty) also France (who actually required to have a congress like this).

YOU KNOW THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA (NO DETAILS ABOUT TERRITORIAL CHANGES)

To make it short, one could say, the "old order" (pre-French-Revolution) was being tried to be restored and many territories (such as Poland) were distributed to the super powers.

Also a quite interesting fact was the decision by the super powers to support each other in defense of revolutionary ideas.

And – quite important for us, Switzerland – Switzerland was granted (or forced to) its neutrality, meant to act like a buffer zone between France and Austria.



- Gained Land: Russia, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, Denmark
- Lost Land: France, Ottoman Empire, (Italy), Denmark
- Split up: Germany, Italy
- other: Switzerland: neutral (buffer), Poland: partly Russia, partly Prussia, Belgium: get to Nederland, Norway: get to Sweden

YOU KNOW THE DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA, ITALY AND GERMANY

- GB didn't do much in domestic respects – except Ireland...
- France lost some territory also after the Congress (e.g. Rome)
- Russia had its russification due to the conquering of new states
- Italy, well it was founded back then
- Germany, yeah, well, like Italy

YOU KNOW RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION IN THE 19TH CENTURY

SOCIAL

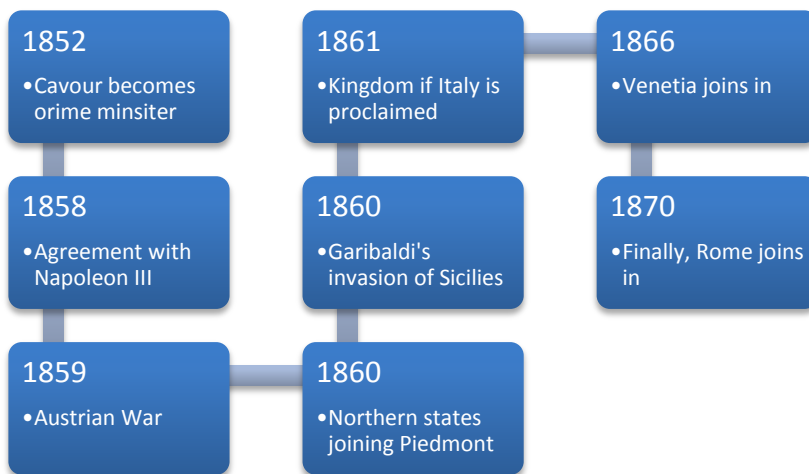
- Serfdom was being abolished
- Local assemblies as a form of democracy (though mostly/mainly nobles participated)
- **Russification**

ECONOMIC

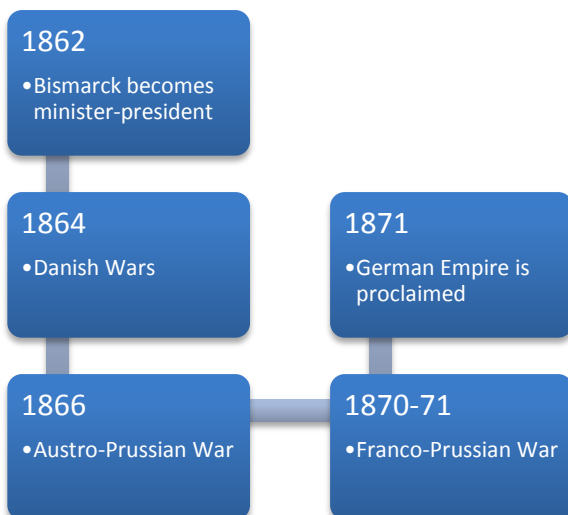
- Rural
- Agricultural
- Lacks industrialization
- Lagging far behind Europe

YOU CAN SUMMARIZE THE UNIFICATION PROCESSES IN GERMANY AND ITALY

ITALY



GERMANY [PRUSSIA]



UNDERSTANDING

YOU CAN EXPLAIN RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON ITS LATER (I.E. ALSO TODAY'S) HISTORY

Back then, it conquered many of its surrounding states and was therefore becoming a multi-national state. But this fact means often a lot of troubles as some of the peoples want to split up. This happened in Russia last time during the fall of the UdSSR.

YOU CAN EXPLAIN THE IMPACT OF RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION ON ITS DOMESTIC POLICY AND VICE-VERSA

- If there'd have been more freedom (money), there'd have been industrialization
 - Without industrialization, no progress is possible, therefore no social changes
- Every other European country was far more industrialized than Russia

YOU CAN COMPARE THE UNIFICATION PROCESSES IN GERMANY AND ITALY

Similarities	Differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Director" was the prime minister (not the king) • Inhibiting power: Austria • Not a complete unification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I: South Tirol, Triest, Vatican, Nice, Savoy, Tessin • G: Austria, Switzerland • Wars served to have to unification be completed/going on • The population played no [active] role -> top-to-bottom unification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I: France was inhibiting power as well and actively intervened • I: struggle against foreign domination by Austria

YOU CAN EXPLAIN THE IMPACTS OF THE ITALIAN UNIFICATION PROCESS ON THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The unification process was led by the north, which was by that time already quite well industrialized – in contrary to the rather poor south. And after the unification, the north could sell their products to the south, which had no chance at all to get industrialized.

And this problem still exists today – wealth in the north and poorness in the south. And the Italian Northern Lega Party therefore wants to change this situation and talks of a separation of Italy.

YOU CAN COMPARE THE DOMESTIC/DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENTS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE

While France had some political changes (like another Napoleon – v3), GB managed to have no revolution around 1848¹, but still had some reforms.

And both were nation states and pretty well industrialized.

YOU CAN EXPLAIN WHETHER AND HOW THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS AND THE RISE OF NATION STATES ARE CONNECTED

¹ BTW: Switzerland was founded in 1848 in its today's form

SEE ATTACHEMENT AT THE END

YOU CAN EXPLAIN HOW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS (INDUSTRIALIZATION) AND POLITICAL CHANGES ARE CONNECTED

As the industrialization started, new social classes rose – which were the entrepreneurs and the huge working class. And as both started to have money and were no longer self-subsistent, they could also put some time in things like politics. And – especially the working class – wanted to change many things (e.g. living conditions).

SEE ALSO THE ATTACHEMENT AT THE END

YOU CAN COMPARE EUROPE 1815 AND AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Before the Congress of Vienna, Europe consisted of many, sometimes rather small territories/countries. During the Congress many smaller countries were merged into bigger countries. Around 1900 Europe consisted of more countries again, but many of them were nations in the meaning of being culturally homogenous. Industrialization was pretty widespread and democracy was also on its way, although in some countries it had some rocks in the trail.

FOR THE CHANGES IN EACH COUNTRY, SEE THE RESPECTIVE SECTION

INTERPRETATION

YOU CAN EVALUATE THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF RUSSIA'S DEVELOPMENT

SEE *"YOU CAN EXPLAIN RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON ITS LATER (I.E. ALSO TODAY'S) HISTORY"*

YOU CAN DISCUSS THE LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS, IMPORTANCE AND SUCCESS OF THE REFORMS AND UNIFICATION PROCESSES FOR THE EUROPEAN HISTORY

THESE ARE JUST **VERY FEW** POINTS – TRY ALSO TO THINK OF SOME BY YOURSELF – THERE ARE LOTS OF!

- National feeling
- Different mentalities
- Getting to know each other, as travelling and economy was simplified

YOU CAN DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL UNIFICATIONS AS AN IRREVERSIBLE PROCESS

SEE REMARK ABOVE!

- It's like a avalanche², it started "small" and became bigger and bigger, and you can't stop it.

ATTACHMENTS

LINUS METZLER'S HOMEWORK "CONNECTION INDUSTRIALIZATION-DEMOCRACY-MULTI/SINGLE-ETHNICAL"

² Lawine

There surely was a connection between the three aspects, as can be seen in various [European] examples such as the prime example Great Britain which was the first European country to be industrialized, having a parliament and was – apart from the “Irish Problem” single-ethnic. In contrary there was e.g. Austria which consisted of many different ethnics, was largely rural – and therefore no traces of industrialization at all – and had an authoritarian ruler, had many uprisings and suffered from various problems.

But why?

If you approach the question from the industrialization, you realize the people who reached a certain level of wealth also were engaged in politics – and politics is a whole lot easier if you just have to deal with one people instead of several peoples which not also have different ideas and goals but also speak different languages. And different peoples have different attitude to the trade-business – some do it since centuries and other fear it.

If you approach the question from the democracy, you see you have to have people which are interested in politics and don't have to care if they survive this very day. And these people are entrepreneurs – from the industrialization. And in a country with several people you don't have a democracy (power of the people), because one people dominates and the rest is suppressed.

If you approach the question from the ethnical-side, you have to the two problems mentioned before – you have to deal with several peoples, which is difficult in terms of politics and trading.

As a conclusion one can say, the only way for a country to be industrialized and having a democracy, was to consist only of one nation – as the Britain's were.