

ELECTRICITY

GALVANI

- 1/ Was an Italian
- 2/ Saw some frog legs hanging by hooks on a iron balcony
- 3/ Every time the legs touched the rings they jumped
- 4/ He said it was caused by electricity in the legs

VOLTA

- 1/ Did not agree with Galvani
- 2/ Said that the electricity was caused by the moistened iron wire

and the copper hooks touching

3. Made an experiment to see if he was right, from this we got our electric battery

DAVY

1. Found if a wire joining two metals of copper zinc
2. If it was held above a compass the needle would turn towards it
3. From this we got our electric telegraph

BELL

1. Was an American, born at Edinburgh
2. Invented the telephone

FARADAY

1. Made first electric motor.
2. Dynamo was invented by him 1861

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS

1. Lighting from electricity has been obtained
2. Silver Electro-Plating of spoon forks etc
3. X-ray for taking photos of the human
4. The latest invention is broadcasting

HUMPHRY DAVY

1. Was born at Pengance 1778
2. Pointed out that nitrous gas (laughing gas) might be used for operations

DR JAMES SIMPSON

1. Born at Edinburgh
2. Used chloroform for a operation for the first time

PASTEUR

1. Was a french chemist
2. Found that beer would not keep because unwanted vinegar germs

Vol

CAUSES

1. Heavy debt caused by long series of costly wars
2. Bad system of taxes, where peasants paid the most and noblemen escaped most of the cost
3. The extravagant Court and Government made France in debt
4. Had no experienced parliament

VOLTAIRE

1. Wrote that England had no rights, which favoured noblemen as in France
2. Also wrote that feet of an English peasant were not bruised with wooden shoes

- 5 They ate white bread, well clothes could increased their stock, without fear of there rent being raised.

ROSSEAU

- 1 Taught people to look back.
- 2 He talked of a supposed Golden age where there was no nobles, kings or priests.

ARTHUR YOUNG

- 1 Told how French nobles and clergy were all dreading the ideas of liberty.
- 2 He said the want of bread was terrible.

LOUIS XIV

EVENTS

1. Was well meaning but stupid
2. Decided to call together a Parliament, when France was bankrupt.
3. When it met they were all supporters of the Monarchy.

EVENTS.

1. Men of Paris (July 14th, 1789) stormed the ancient fortress the Bastille, the hated symbol of monarchy.
2. Women anxious for bread, marched to Versailles and brought King and Queen to Paris.
3. King and Queen were executed (January 1793).

4. On August 4th the assembly abolished the feudal system.

5. August 26th they issued a "Declaration of the rights of man"

6. Hundreds of people were executed.

7. France ended up as a Republic

THE EFFECTS

1. Britain began to fear a similar trouble as, game and criminal laws were very severe

2. An as Nonconformists and Catholics had not been allowed to hold any office

Wishes

Economy

William Pitt

1. Had been brought up to be a statesman.
2. Was made Prime Minister at twenty-four.
3. Saw no reason why Britain should be influenced by French affairs, and prophesied fifteen years of peace.

Edmund Burke

1. Suspected the Revolution from the first.
2. Wrote a book which had great influence in the foreign courts.
3. Tom Paine wrote a reply to Burke's work.

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Your writing so careless
in places

NE

OCTOB

EUROPE AND THE
CONGRESS OF VIENNA

NEW TERM

OCTOBER 1937

EUROPE AND THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

EUROPE SINCE 1815.

THE PROBLEMS OF EUROPE.

- (a) Problem of Government - should people rule themselves or be ruled by a king
 - (b) The Remaking of the map of Europe which had been upset by Napoleon
 - (c) Should kings rule by Absolute Power or by Constitution
- /



THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

The REPRESENTATIVES

(1) CHARACTERS

1. Lord Castlereagh made the Congress a success.
2. Was of Irish parentage, a real English gentleman.
3. Was brave, handsome, always speaking the truth.
4. Was no statesman, no sense of tendencies.

(2) COUNTRIES REPRESENTED:

1. Austria was represented by Francis II, and Russia by Alexander I.
2. The Kings of Prussia, Bavaria, and Sardinia represented their own countries.

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

3. Castlereagh represented Great Britain, Metternich for Austria, and Talleyrand for France.

4. Gonzalvi represented the Pope

CHIEF CHANGES

1. FRANCE was left with the same boundaries as in 1789

2. PRUSSIA was enormously strengthened, laid claim to the Kingdom of Saxony

3. AUSTRIA gave up Flemish Netherlands, and gained in compensation J. Ilyria, the Tyrol Valley, Lombardy and Venetia

4. SARONIA was given back its Bourdon King

5. Russia gained the remains of Poland, Finland and Bessarabia.

6. Spain and Portugal were left untroubled

7. Norway was given to Sweden, Holland and Belgium were united Turkey was left untroubled.

8. Great Britain kept Malta, Heligoland, Ionian Islands, Ceylon, Democara and the Cape

RESULTS OF THE CHANGERS

1. Prussia was the strongest power in Europe

2. Austria was an extraordinary mixture of races

3. Italy was left in an impossible condition divided into eight states, only one had a ruler

4. HOLLAND and BELGIUM Holland was Protestant, and Belgium was Catholic
5. NORWAY and SWEDEN was in the same position, Norway was the oldest democracy in the world, Sweden was ruled by semi-feudal system.
6. RUSSIA entered into the affair of Central Europe, did not treat Finland and Poland very well.
7. FRANCE. a attempt had been made to keep France in check by strengthening her power on the frontier.

FURTHER NOTES

THE REPRESENTATIVES:

Lord Castlereagh

1. Acted the part of peacemaker; he committed suicide.

Talleyrand

1. Very clever, his object was to keep the boundaries of France unaltered.

Metternich

1. The clearest of all the representatives against all revolutions; had a wonderful system of spies.

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FRANCE

Louis XVIII

Character

1. Was the brother of Louis XVI
2. Not very brave, felt unpleasant to be the ally.

Chief Events

1. The king was to rule by choice of people with restrictions of a written charter.
2. The Charter guaranteed four great rights of British Constitution
 - (i) Equality before the law
 - (ii) Personal Freedom
 - (iii) Freedom of Conscience or Religious Liberty
 - (iv) Freedom of the Press.

- 1815
1. Certain Penalties were offered on France because they received Napoleon
 2. France had to pay a indemnity of £28,000,000.
 3. Allies garrisoned a line of fortresses on the frontier
 4. A movement called the 'White Terror' spread over Southern France
 5. Some towns were massacred, Bonapartists were attacked and imprisoned, Exiled nobles encouraged the 'White Terror'.

Important Persons.

1. Duke of Berry heir to the throne was murdered 1820.
2. Duke of Angoulême invaded Spain and restored Ferdinand VII to his throne.

2. Louis threatened Switzerland with war, if he did not expel Louis Napoleon.
3. Industrial Revolution took out 1848
4. Body of Napoleon was brought from sea St Helena to be buried in Paris.
5. Revolution was caused by the spinning wheel replaced by large factories, in which men and women received poor wages.
6. Child labour carried on, unhealthy conditions.
7. 1847 Britain and France opposed each other on question of Swiss federation.
8. Palmerston took the part of Protestants, France for the Roman Catholics.

2. Guizot a unpopular minister was made to resign, Molé took his place.

3. He could not deal with the crisis.

4. Louis Philippe abdicated (24 Feb 1830)

Louis Napoleon

1. Son of Louis Bonaparte.

2. Louis Napoleon landed in Boulogne, tried to raise an army, failed, imprisoned in castle of Ham, escaped in 1846.

Louis Blanc

1. Well known writer, social reformer.

2. Wrote two books telling people about ^{the} poor wages, general misery & child labour.

Was a revolutionist

Jourier

Also a social writer.

Guizot

A historian, Louis Philippe's chief minister,
anxious to keep friendship of Great Britain

THE SECOND REPUBLIC.

1. The Republicans and Socialists headed by Lemaître, Louis Blanc and Frédéric Mollin would have no more monarchy - set up Provisional Government in Hôtel de Ville
2. Regency abandoned, and Republic proclaimed. Lemaître's quick set prevented further bloodshed
3. A committee of labour was set up in Palace of the Luxembourg with Louis Blanc as head
4. On 9th of March "National Workshops" were set up to give work to poor
5. On 26th April general election took place - majority strongly anti-Socialist, but even favour of a Republic

6. Among defectors was Louis Napoleon

7. On 21st June an Assembly decided upon dissolution of National Workshops aroused fury of workers, a terrible insurrection broke out, they were a failure

8. Socialists were defeated

9. In September, Louis Napoleon was elected by five departments.

10. In November a New Constitution was made public. Louis Napoleon was elected 1st President - he promised to resign after 10 years

11. On December 1852, he asked for a plebiscite which gave him the title of Napoleon III

Further Notes

1. Napoleon as President

- a) Sent help to crush new Roman Republic set up by Garibaldi
- b) Reduced number of votes
- c) Allowed church to regain its power
- d) In 1851 arrested chief members of Chambers of Deputies.
- e) New assembly elected Louis Napoleon president for ten years after a plebiscite

THE SECOND EMPIRE

Foreign Policy of 2nd Empire

- ✓ In 1855 joined Great Britain in Crimean

War whose real object was to threaten Russia
by protecting Turkey

2. In 1856 assembled a congress in Paris which did very little save give Italy a chance to make known her troubles.
3. Threat of Prussia which was massing forces on Rhine frontier was a real danger
4. In 1863 tried to set up a Latin Empire in Mexico under Archduke Maximilian, but it was a failure
5. Tried to help working classes by setting up "International Association of Workers"
6. War between Prussia who defeated Austria, came as a surprise to Napoleon III.

Fr Franco-Prussian War

1. Bismarck wanted to join N.E.S Germany together.
2. Immediate cause was the discussion as to whether a German prince should accept the Spanish Throne.
3. The prince had already withdrawn, French Ambassador Benedetti tried to press King of Prussia never to accept a plan of this kind in future.
4. On 19th July war was declared France had no allies, and Bismarck had neutrality of Russia, Austria, Gr. Britain and Denmark.
5. Prussia had support of German states.

Events

1. On August 2nd German armies massed on Rhine

under Steinmetz, Prince Frederick Charles and
Gran Prince of Russia

3. French won a small battle at Saarbuckler
3. Germans won at Weissenburg, a Speckers
an important battle at Worth Gavelotte
& Sedan
4. General Bazaine was defeated at Graulter
Siege of Metz
5. On Sept 1st the two armies met at Sedan
white flag hoisted by Emperor.

Results

1. News of Emperor's capitulation brought revolution
in Paris, on September 4th Empire abolished
2. Government of National Defense set up
chief officers given to Favre, Lemaître, Gambetta and

Alsace-Lorraine was lost to Germany
Government has to pay an indemnity of 2,000,000,000
General Docha, who became President of New Government

3. German armies entered Paris, headquarters at Versailles
4. Jan 18th King of Prussia proclaimed German Emperor - Jules Favre sent to Versailles to negotiate for peace. 28th armistice signed.
5. Treaty of Peace confirmed on May 10th at Frankfurt.

THIRD REPUBLIC

Gambetta

1. Was given one of the chief offices in National Defense
2. Escaped from Paris in a balloon, went to Tours

3. Place himself at head of Government then left the war going

4. Gathered an army of 150,000 men on the line, putting the Germans in a fearful position

5. Was not interested with other people's affairs

Mc Mahon

1. Was made president.

2. Made many constitutional changes in the Government

3. These changes made him like a British King

4. Resign in January 1879.

Bismarck

1. Became popular between 1886-8
2. Was the idol of soldiers
3. Rightists supported him, they thought he might restore a Bourbon King.
4. Government tried to arrest him, fled to Belgium and committed suicide.

1. Later leader of a small peaceful opposition party against Napoleon III
2. While Napoleon was away, he and two others led the opposition
3. He declared a permanent Republic
4. Monarchists drove him from office, then he resigned.

De Lesseps

1. Was the engineer who undertook to construct the Panama Canal
2. Was condemned and sentenced, was not carried out

Dreyfus

1. Was a ~~juish~~ Jewish captain in the army.
2. Was suspected of selling valuable information to the German.
3. Was sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island
4. Government gave him a second trial, again found guilty but was pardoned.

ITALY





✓ 9/20

a hand page

Why Italy Remain Dis-united

Long connection in Middle Ages when the German Emperor claim to be the King of Italy

2. Existence of Papacy in Rome made it impossible for a strong national Kingdom.

Chief States and Rulers

1. South Naples and islands of Sicily form Kingdom of Two Sicilies
2. Ferdinand II half french and half spanish was the ruler
3. State of Church north of the Two Sicilies Pope was the ruler
4. North of this the Grand Duchy of Tuscany

North of her were three small states, to Savoy - the smallest - ruled by a foolish Duke

↳ Parma - ruled by ex-Empress Marie Louise, Napoleon's wife

↳ Modena, ruled by Duke Francis, suspicious of new ideas

North again, two larger divisions - Piedmont with island of Sardinia, was ruled by a native Prince

↳ East of her Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice had been given to Austria

Early life of Garibaldi

1. Born in Nice 1807, son of poor father folk.

2. Grew up to be a sailor, saw the poverty of Italy

3. Joined in a rising when he was twenty-eight

2
was forced to flee from Italy

- Went to S. America 1536, was a splendid soldier and gathered a band of devoted companions.

Events 1547-1548

Pope IX

- C1
- 1. Became Pope in 1546; very popular, a weak man
 - 2. Could not hold to one policy, deceived hope of Italy
 - 3. Convinced men that unity and independence did not mean destruction of Catholicism.

Sicily

- 1. France sent troops against Roman Republic
- 1. Revolted, made Ferdinand II grant a constitution

6. Negotiations

- 1813, Sicily was independent of Naples, King tried to reconquer the island
- King abdicated and a British King ruled again in Sicily 1814

Lombardy

1800

- 1 Austria rule was harsh, grew worse daily
- 2 Italians started buying Austrian cigars, saw to injure Austria financially
- 3 The news of the flight of Metternich reached Lombardy, revolt started at Milan

Risorgimento of Garibaldi

- 1 News reached Garibaldi, he and his followers landed at Nice

2. Offered his services to Lombardy, the King had concluded a contract with Napoleon for Lombardy and part of it.
3. Carnot on war among Italian Alps, was forced to go into exile.

Events

1. After five days, Austrians were driven out of Milan.
2. All states sent volunteers, Charles Albert joins joint army.
3. King concluded a armistice, Charles Albert arrived in the city.
4. King abdicated, Victor Emmanuel II was the new king.

Verona

1. Aspelt was proclaimed ruler of the city.
2. After control over the city during a siege for 40 days.
3. When capitulation was inevitable he went in exile.

1. Venice was again under Austrian rule.

Rome

1. During autumn 1848, Garibaldi gathered a legion of men from all parts of Italy.

2. Risi pope's unpopular minister was assassinated, Pope fled to Gaeta.

3. Roman Republic was proclaimed 1849, French troops were sent against it.

4. French troops entered Rome, Pope returned 1860.

Results of Rebellions of 1848

in Sicily

1. Ferdinand gave up pretence of constitutional rule.

2. Barbarous treatment of political prisoners gave him

the terrible description 'The negation of God into a system of Government'

Lombardy

1. The horrors in Lombardy were due to Radetzky
2. He flogged women for small offences.
3. Italian cry was 'We do not want Austria to be humane and liberal in Italy - we ask her to go'

The Policy of Cavour (1850-1860)

1. Wants to unite Italy under one King
2. He and Emmanuel II worked together for Piedmont
3. They lessened power of church by destroying half the monasteries
4. Took care to keep army as large as possible.
5. Sent 17,000 Italian troops to fight with Prussia

and French at The German War.

1. In 1865 Cavour obtained a promise to attack Austria from Napoleon III.

Italian War of Liberation

1. Cavour wanted an excuse to declare war on Austria
2. Austria demanded that Piedmont disband her armies in three days, war began in April
3. Cavour was anxious for Garibaldi's help

Battles

1. Garibaldi met French and defeated them at Magenta (4th June 1859) and at Solferino (24th June)
2. Later he captured Naples with a 1000 men

Armistice

1. Napoleon III agreed with Emperor Francis Joseph
the Armistice of Villafranca

2. Victor Emmanuel was to have Lombardy and Parma

3. Venetia & a few Lombard provinces were to remain under

Union of Northern States

1. Romagna, Bologna, Modena and Tuscany were added to
Victor Emmanuel Empire Kingdom

2. Nice and Savoy were given to France

The Sicilian (Risorgimento)

a) Causes

1. King Ferdinand died, was succeeded by his son Francis

2. Mazzini and his influence helped to stir up trouble

3. (Garibaldi had the Thousand) Sicily

1) Garibaldi collected 1,000 men, won battles at Calatone and Palermo.

2) Made himself Dictator of the island, refused the to allow the island to be annexed to the Kingdom of Piedmont

3) Won the battle of Tagliero and other battles

Union of Southern States

1) October a plebiscite was taken on the question of annexation to the Northern States.

2) Only a few votes against it, First Italian Parliament met at Turin. King & Queen arrived uninvited

The Problems of The Great States

1) European catholic countries would never allow the Pope to be turned over to Italy

2. Temporal Power was necessary, that is the Pope could never be independent, unless he ruled as a Sovereign.

Garibaldi's attempts to take Rome

1. 1849, Garibaldi gathered a legion of followers.
2. French Troops sent against Roman Republic, entered Rome in July.
3. Garibaldi helped in proclamation of Roman Republic.

Garibaldi's second attempt

1. 1862, next a foolish attempt in Sicily.
2. Was opposed by Royal Troops, was captured, but was pardoned.

Garibaldi's third attempt

3. After receiving a small number Italian troops entered Rome.

2. Franco-Prussian War 1870, Napoleon gave Italy a free hand

3. Garibaldi invaded Papal States 1867, was defeated at Mentana

Austro-Prussian War

1. War began 1866, Garibaldi commanded volunteer troops

2. Italy was defeated on land at Custozza and on sea at Lissa

3. Prussians were victorious at Sedan, and made peace

Venetia

1. Italians were incensed because Austria was going to give Venetia as a gift to Napoleon who in turn would pass to Emmanuel.

2. It was wild to be giving over to Italian Kingdom

Capture of Papal States

1. Rome was added to Kingdom of Italy, Pope refused to
renounce his "Temporal Power"

2. The Lateran Church & Palace were allowed to form a little
island of Papal Territory

Italy United

1. Kingdom of Italy was complete, Rome was made the capital

2. Garibaldi died 1882, Emmanuel II lived for eight years after

History from 1910 onwards

1. Victor Emmanuel was succeeded by his son Umberto
who was no statesman, was very popular
2. Was assassinated 1900, people were very sad

3. Leo XIII and Pius X succeeded Pius IX, RHM 10
his policy

3. Italy came to friendly understanding with Great Britain.
4. Italy had established colonies on Red Sea, her influence in Abyssinia.
5. The increased respect during these years is due to Cavour a fine capable minister.

OWN WORK

(Garibaldi 1807-1862)



ORDERLY OF GARIBALDI IN ROME, 1849.
Red Horse, Calabrian hat and ornate tunic.

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GARDNER, D.

STARBUCKS (1409-1452)

Was born at Nels, became a monk, was in company of a 6th
Juno a Genoese revolution in 1453, was condemned to death but es-
caped to Brage where he joined the revolutionaries in Rio
Genoese, the main force was made a failure, fleeing to
1455. Montenegro was the name of his 1456. Found his in
Italy, fought against Austria in Sicily, joined revolutionaries
in Rome. Deceit and Feigning and Neapolitan, defeated Rome in
1456, fought to the Adriatic, with Anna went to New York
in a revolution. In 1458 returned to Italy, in 1459 was crowned as
Crown, and the night that night to the New York of Liberate
Pis Vase Entrance on the Italian, returned to Capri. In
1462 he made him a revolution against Rome, was captured by Lon-
don. Since after the 1462. In 1462 the main
a long attempt where was captured by Feigning and Neapolitan
The rest of the war was spent in retirement. In 1460 he was
was left in the position of Feigning and Neapolitan the main of the
Vogue. Was elected Duke of the Feigning Neapolitan 1461 and
to leave a revolution. For was elected the New York of Liberate
Genoese Encyclopedia of General Information

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GERMAN



Before 1815

1. There was 200 states, a struggle to unite them was carried on by Frederick William II & Frederick the Great
2. Napoleon united Germany into three divisions
 - a) SW States (Bavaria, Württemberg, etc)
 - b) New Kingdom of Westphalia under Jerome Bonaparte
 - c) Kingdom of Prussia, hostile and independent
3. War of Liberation 1813, French were defeated by Austria and Prussia

After 1815

1. In fact of Congress of Vienna only 34 states were recognised
2. All disputes were settled by a Diet of representatives
3. German problem was could a united Germany come

into existence

Main Divisions

(a) North and East

1. Was filled with hard-headed nobles, soldiers, merchants, mostly Protestant, lives under Frederick the Great

(b) South and West

1. Were mostly philosophers, musicians, poets and scholars, mostly Roman Catholics.

Prussia Kings

Frederick William III (1757-1806)

1. Honest, brave, completely under Metternich's control
 2. Allowed goods to pass between states without duty
-

Fredrick William IV (1797-1861)

- 1. Was not a very good soldier, hated red tape more like an artist, hated politics feared revolutions & believe in the 'Divine Rights'

Crucial Events

1846, France was irritated by her severe check in her Egyptian Policy, threatened to attack Rhine Provinces

Members wanted more power, Bismarck was loyal to the Monarchy

1848, revolt started in Berlin, King granted a Constitution

1861, elected first German Emperor, but he refused

Prussia was trying to make a 'Union of the States' with the King at the head, Austria was to name the 'Prul' minister were determine to destroy Prussia.

4 Russia joined Austria, Frederick William gave way
Conference of Olmutz the King promised to disarm

7 Rebellions broke out, Frederick William made peace with
Denmark

8 Bismarck rejoiced, he did not want Prussia to go into
Germany, he was sent to the 'Diet' as a Prussian representative

9 King made treaty with Austria & at last peace
was kept in Prussia

Chief Persons

Von Bismarck

1 Was born at Schombhausen, completed his military
service

2 Gave up his civil service to manage his father's
estate.

- Admired England's independence, liked old ideas.

Metcalf

Was an Austrian, he and Hardisty drew up the Cobden Decker which muzzled the newspaper, his desire for peace was different to those of Bismarck

William I (1861-1888)

- Was a good soldier, honest, was well liked
- Chose good ministers, listened to Bismarck's advice
- Parliament refused money to increase the army, Bismarck was appointed chief minister
- Poles broke out in revolt, Bismarck helped the Tsar to crush them
- Austria and Prussia went into the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, an alliance was made with Italy

4. Trouble started in Holstein which was Austria, was not
my trouble in Schleswig which was Prussia

1. Bismarck declared war on Austria June 1866

2. Prussian troops occupied all German States, Austrians
were defeated at Sadowa

3. Terms were offered to Austria which were accepted

Franco-Prussian War

in Cause

1. Bismarck pressed Prince Leopold a relative of William
to become King of Spain.

2. This was a danger to France, Napoleon III was furious,
Prince Leopold withdrew

3. France wanted William to promise never to let his
son be a candidate, being refused

4. Bismarck asked a telegram was not declared July 1890

Events

5. The Cam Pina was killed at North (Cochin) and
Gambetta (11 August)

6. Shut up Bagan with 170,000 men in Metz

7. He defeated Mac Mahon to relieve them, at Sedan

8. Emperor succeeded to William, being inspired by Gambetta
were all out France

9. Paris was in the state of siege for five months (Sept-
ember 1870 to January 1871)

Results

10. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was
dangerous for Prussia, because the union strong Catholic
and liberal elements

2. 1871 January, King of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor

3. Bismarck demanded Alsace-Lorraine, with fortresses Metz, Strasbourg & Belfort to be handed to Germany

4. Germany should receive an indemnity of \$240,000,000

5. Peace was made at Frankfurt, May 1871

Bismarck Policy (1871-1890)

→ Law Old laws were gradually swept away by the Imperial codes dealing with special subjects

→ Commercial organization was necessary, new coinage was instituted, Imperial banks & Imperial Post Office was established

→ Railways were owned by the state, railways in Alsace-Lorraine were owned & worked by the state

21 Finance, organization of Imperial estate system of tax

Germany could not produce her goods cheaply, so a heavy system of duties were built up to exclude foreign goods.

22 Army There was no Imperial army but several small ones

Bismarck wanted to fix the army number, Reichstag objected, finally the figure was fixed for seven years.

23 Religion Pope declared the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. Many hard men refused to accept the dogma.

In South Germany Roman Catholics were. In Prussia and Old Catholics were allowed to retain their posts.

Bismarck started an anti-clerical policy. From 1872-5 he passed the "May Laws" stating that the state could control the church.

5 In 1876 Bismarck met the Pope halfway and within the hour

(1) Socialists and Church joined together, this alarmed Bismarck. Established the National Insurance for the working man

2 Effected a reconciliation on the Church, gave poor classes benefits so they would no longer be Socialists

3 When had been given greater power against them, 40% of them were expelled from Germany.

4 All the time the Socialists had been working in secret, Anti-Socialists laws were withdrawn 1890

Frederick III

1 William I died leaving Frederick his son to succeed him

2. Was against Bismarck, King was suffering from cancer on the throat.
3. Promised a relative of Bismarck's, could have inspired the government but he had died.
4. Died after a reign of ninety days in June 1888, was succeeded by his son William.

William II

for Character

1. Young, energetic, full of his own ideas, afraid to be guided or influenced, an admirer of his grandfather.

Policy of Home

1. Bismarck had to resign, King generally followed lines laid down by Bismarck.
2. Aimed at conciliation of opponents rather than persecution.

- Wilton had a habit of speaking on a important matter without the minister knowledge or approval.

Policy Abroad

- Bismarck said an army would only be needed for use in Europe.
- Did not believe in building up a colonial empire.
- In 1894 building of battleships went on, Kiel ship canal was opened 1896

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OWN WORK

(Bismarck)



BISMARCK.

AUSTRIA

&

HUNGARY





New Term

April 1938

AUSTRIA + HUNGARY

Explanation of The Existence of The Two Separate States

1. Before the War Austria and Hungary were divided by the River Leitha.

Hungary consists of a plain open to the side of invading horsemen from Asia

2. 955 a boundary state was established by Otto I to defend Germany from Magyar. Austria was in opposition to Hungary from the start

Explanation of Union under One King.

1. Hungarians were defeated by Turks 1526
2. Turks invited Ferdinand of Austria to become King of Hungary.

Policy of Ferdinand

1. Was slow, not much could be expected from him, was anxious to suppress the principles of the French Revolution
2. Was anxious to keep Europe at peace

Policy of France

1. His policy was much like his father's

Policy of Metternich

1. Metternich's influence in Germany took up the attempt to unite
2. Thought it was his duty to keep peace in Europe
3. Wanted the countries of Europe to be governed

by Congress

Events leading to the Revolution of 1848

1. The demand for better social conditions, abolition of feudal dues & privileges
2. Demand for better political system, real representatives.
3. Equality between races, involving equal rights in church matters, language & education

Southern Slavs or Croats (122 years)

1. Southern Slavs wanted to unite, did not have any chance of success
2. Consists of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia & Serbia - for as Bulgaria
3. Hungarians tried to make them unite

Magyar language

Northern Slavs or Crolians (Gabo)

1. A united Kingdom of all Slavonic speaking was wanted
2. Was hoped to be supported by Russia

Prussians

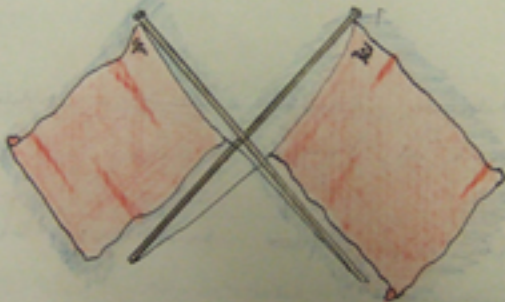
1. Liberals wanted establish a constitutional government at Vienna
2. Austrian Emperor should be first Emperor of united Germany

Hungarians or Magyars

1. Revolution was caused by a Magyar movement
2. As the countries would not contribute troops or recruits for the army, the Emperor was forced to give in

RUSSIA

OR
USSR



Why Russian Conditions have been Difficult to Understand

1. Difficult to reach Russia, by the way, was difficult to travel in Russia
2. Language was difficult to understand
3. Most people belonged to the Greek Orthodox Church
4. Most people were wavering between Eastern & Western Ideas

Internal Conditions

1. Had no fear of invasion
2. The biggest problem was the existence of serfdom
3. Serfs had little rights and privileges - no law or justice - heavy taxes were established.

4. Nicholas I said "I do not understand how
man came to be a thing, & I can explain
the fact by deception on one side and ignorance
on the other"

5. Tsar ruled by Divine Right, was a autocrat
which made it difficult to make reforms

6. Only recognized laws were "edicts" decreed up
by the Tsar's personal commands

Two Movements for Reform

1. To free the serfs

2. To make the Tsar to part with some
of his autocratic power

The Tsar
threw

Alexander I (1801-1830)

Character

- (1) Western ideas
- (2) saving, frugal
- (3) object - peace of Europe
- (4) favored reforms - lofty ideas. Holy Alliance
rather abandoned reforms - Metternich.

Events

1. Granted a constitution to Poland
2. Let Finland retain its independence
3. Orthodox of Orthodox Church you stronger
than Metternich

4. When he died on December 1st 1926
he said "I am worn out with the burden
of the crown"

Nicholas I (1825-1894)

Character

- 1) autocrat
- 2) against reform
- 3) good soldier

Events

1. Joined Turkey to grant independence to Greece
2. 1850 repressed revolution in Poland with severity.
3. Austria sent help to crush Kosciuszko
rebellion (Bashkiria)

Crimson War

Causes

1. Ill treatment of Christians in Near East by
Turks

2. Russia claimed to protect Christians
3. Britain & France aided Turkey against Russia forces

Events

1. Siege of Balaclava
2. Siege of Sebastopol
3. Battle of Inkerman
4. Turkish fleet destroyed

Russia's 25:

1. Treaty of Paris, each agreed not to interfere with British Empire
2. Russia gave up claim of protecting Christian goods and influence was granted to Moldavia & Wallachia
3. Panick first meeting, Black sea coast neutral, no neutral ships should be attacked in case time

Alexander II (1855-1881)

Character

- 1) Favored reform - emancipation was fair to both parties
- 2) Had large difficulties - death in danger
- 3) Unsteady - wavering

Events

1. Treaty of Paris, March 1856
2. Serfdom abolished - noble suffered a loss - peasants lost many rights, each household receive land for rent: 25,000,000 rubles
3. The land was considered to belong to a village or Mir - Mir supplied taxes, men for army - little authority

4. Ten Men made a Volost - had part of administrative justice.

5. Zemstvo, one for a district - body of men with part of self-government, managed question of education, hospitals, etc.

6. Introduced - better military law - ordinary soldiers, relaxed Press Law.

7. Poland demanded a Constitution, Russia refused, war broke out 1830, peace was gradually restored.

8. Nihilists wanted to destroy the existing system of work and industry, men were - exploited under the Czar's Palace.

9. The Gentry of Nihilism were their change in mind about opium.

10. Abolition - but to meet Nihilist religion by making

seventy.

1. Tsar's court was abolished and Tsar's July took its place.
2. Poland was "Russified" Russian language and laws were introduced.
3. Alexander's minister called the Zastav was assassinated by nihilists on the 8th March 1881.

Alexander III (1845-1894)

Character

1. Magnificent physique - strong willed - etc.
2. Naval minister - unpopular with some classes.
3. Influenced by Orthodox Church.

Reforms

Events

Reforms

1. Strengthened navy, organized army, increasing railways
2. Established Land Bank & created Plant
3. Tried to abolish vodka to decrease drunkenness, instead new laws on the role of independence
4. Brought Factory Law into independence, the first

Events

1. Russian & British ^{which} adjusted in Afghanistan - boundary line fixed
2. Alliance between France and Russia 1891
3. Decided Finland to should be "Russified", Constitution was left unchanged

19, Alexander died 1894, never was met with success

Nicholas II (1894-1908)

Character

1) gentle - undecided

2) self-assertive

3) favored reforms

Reforms

1. Softened regulations in Poland & Balkan Provinces

2. Improved workers' dwelling, currency, canals & railways

Events

1. Russia tried to seize Manchuria & Korea, but both lost, Russia was badly defeated by Japan

2. Liberals wanted a Constitution drawn up

3. Nicholas set up a Parliament called a Duma
was not very successful.

4. Third Duma met 1912 some little advance was made
as was put out to the experiments

Modern Russia

1. After the Great War lost Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, part of Poland and the Ukraine
2. Retained both capitals Moscow & St. Petersburg, the former became the centre of the Government.
3. Bolsheviks threatened to wreck Russian Dominion, smaller Russia organized as a Metabolism of which it seems to be building up a economic life

14

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not sufficiently careful
as regards the writing

OWN WORK

RUSSIA

Alexander I — P^{ro}choren Care of Russia, born 1777, crowned by his grand-mother, married Louisa Marie of Baden, became known with night reports concerning education, abolished serfdom, received a strip of land from Napoleon, Finland annexed to Russia. When Congress of Vienna reestablished map of Europe, Alexander released Duchy of Warsaw, Toulon challenged his army, and 1812 of peace concluded in night to the Congress. Succeeded by his brother Nicholas.

Nicholas I — Tsar of Russia, third son of Paul, born at St. Petersburg 1796. Visited England, married Charlotte daughter of William III of Prussia 1817. Began a reign of conquest, conquering among other were Poland 1812, Rumania 1813, and Hungary 1849. Kept challenging Turkey, Britain and France forced him to withdraw his army, invaded Crimea 1854 received many serious defeats. These ended his reign died March 2nd 1855 succeeded by Alexander II.

Alexander II — Son of Nicholas — born in 1818, crowned King 1855 at call of Constantinople, four months later peace was established, made many reforms ending

While considered, money was borrowed, nevertheless
 having considerably increased, for he found 25,000,000 roubles
 found. In 1881, however, success in the military policy, fixed at
 success. A portion of Bismarck's while serving in the ranks
 of the central 1881 was killed by a bomb thrown by a
 Russian revolutionary, who perished in the explosion. Was succeeded
 by his son Alexander III who died 1904.

Nicholas II — Was born at St. Petersburg, 1868, son of Alex-
 ander. Married Roman-
 cov. Settled upon
 throne in 1894. In
 1904, began
 Russo-Japanese War
 with early termina-
 tion. National Anthem
 April, 1904, signed in
 November 1907.



the Age of Honor
 by signing a Res-
 toration of Peace.
 signed in 1904, began
 Russo-Japanese War
 with early termina-
 tion. National Anthem
 signed 1907, and 1909

12/20





BAKKA

PELLESTA

Tuesday

Balkan Peninsula

TURKISH EMPIRE (EARLY HISTORY)

1. Constantinople from fifth to fifteenth century was the most civilized capital in Europe.
2. 1455 Turks conquered Balkan Peninsula, there lives many races in the Peninsula, Bulgars, Greeks, Italians, Romanians, Albanians, Armenians, Jews and Gypsies.
3. Six different religions, Mohammedanism, Greek Orthodox, Bulgarian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Syrian Christians, and Jews under Turkish rule.
4. Sultan was the head of the Government, was a descendant of Mohammed.
5. kept his subjects alone, unless he wanted money for troops, only granted privileges new activities.

rights of customs.

DOMESTICATION OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE

1. Greeks formed a secret society, the Hetairoi Philike, had 80,000 members
2. The Greeks rebelled in two places: Moldavia-Wallachia under Prince Ipsilanti, and in Morea, Ipsilanti was defeated.
3. Greeks massacred the Turks in Morea, Turks created the Greek Patriarch, this raised the conscience of Europe.
4. Lord Byron gave his help, died a year after. Turks besieged Missolonghi for twelve months, expelled it.
5. 1827 Britain, France, and Russia were to urge the recognition of Greek autonomy, if the Sultan refused the fleet would form a blockade.

6. By a misunderstanding, a naval battle was fought at Navarino Bay, between Egyptian ~~frigate~~ ships were sunk.
7. Treaty of Adrianople was signed 1830. It obliged to acknowledge the autonomy of Greece under a chosen Prince & to acknowledge the independence of Moldavia & Wallachia & to concede a number of ports to Russia in connection with the Black Sea.

GREECE AS A SEPERATE STATE

1. Independence of Greece was fully recognized 1832, was made a independent Kingdom under Otto I.
2. Kingdom was small & Otto governed as absolute monarch at first.
3. 1844 a Constitution with a monarch and two houses of Parliament was accepted by the King.

4. Otto was dethroned Prince George of Denmark to his place.

4. Britain added Ionian Islands to Greece, 1800, 1861.

SERVIA

1. In 1815 people were mainly peasants, little industry.

2. 1805 Maria George made war on Sultan, gained independence, Abdicated 1839.

3. Royal families of Peter George and Milosh Obrenovic have fight up one long quarrel, the families have been ~~alternately~~ ~~sorted~~ on the throne.

4. Most Kings since 1830 have been ~~deposed~~, assassinated, history ended with murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1915.

5. On the other hand, a jealous neighbour Austria-Hungary held the Balkan centre of old Serbian Dominions, Montenegrins cut her off from the sea, Bulgaria was an aggressive neighbour on the East.

DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY FROM 1910-20

1) MAHMUD II (1808-1839)

Character

1) ~~was~~ ^{was} a reformer, fostered reforms

2) decentralized the Government

Events

1. Her power was threatened by Mehmet Ali, his desire for reform was back up by Stratford Canning
2. Oppose Russia's claim to interfere with Turkey
3. 1830 Mehmet Ali advised ~~against~~ against ~~reform~~

Syria, captured Damascus, claimed governorship over the places he had captured

4. Reorganized his army, & commander in 1834, but died soon after 1839

5. Abdul Majid, a boy of sixteen

7. Mehmet Ali was forced out of Egypt Syria

TURKEY BETWEEN 1820-1860

1. 1826 Mahmud blew up his mutinous army the Janissaries, killed the survivors: started a career on Western ideas

2. Tried to improve the local Government, attempted to secure equality for his subjects

3. After 1839, most reforms are due to Stratford Canning, was a man of strong personality, determined

and forced.

4. He secured equality for Christians & Muslims before the law, obliged Sultan to allow them

5. 1850 persuaded Sultan to stop the transport of slaves
by 1849 Herzog fled to Turkey this led to a dis-
agreement with Austria

6. 1852 had claimed to be protectorate over all Christians
in Turkey

CRIMEAN WAR

1. Russian sent Turkish fleet at Sinope, Turkey were
successful on land at Wallachia

BUFFER STATES

1. Rumania was first 'buffer' state, in 1856 Moldavia &
Wallachia subjected to suzerainty of the Sultan

2. When Sultan died, risings started in Serbia, Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Montenegro
3. Risings were put down in Montenegro & Herzegovina, Sultan withdrew from Serbia, independence granted 1878
4. Powers sent Sultan an "Arbitrary Note" protesting against his misgovernment
5. French and German consuls were murdered, Abdul Aziz was deposed, Murad V took his place

1876 YOUNG TURK PARTY

1. Mehmed Pasha formed the 'Young Turk' Party
2. Turkey sent upon Bulgaria and slaughtered 12,000 Christians
3. 'Young Turk' deposed Murad V, Abdul Hamid

his brother took his place

WAR WITH RUSSIA

1. War with Russia 1877, Rumens co-operated with Russia, Plans was in state of siege, held out for months
2. Russians advanced to Adrianople, Sultan wanted peace, Treaty of San Stefano was drawn up
3. It recognize the independence of Rumania, Servia, Montenegro, Bulgars extended from Black Sea to Aegean Sea
4. Petition from British Britain that the treaty should be revised

CONGRESS OF BERLIN

1. Alters history of Balkan Peninsula, Constitution was suspended, Abdul Hamid was to rule as a despot sovereign

10 EGYPT

1. Egypt was governed by Ismail Pasha, encouraged telegraph, harbours etc. Suez Canal was opened 1869
2. Ismail was deposed, Ardi Pasha rose in revolt, Britain bombarded Alexandria as a warning

11 MACEDONIA

1. 1897 war broke out between Turkey and Greece, Greeks were defeated, gave up Thessaly to Turks
2. Event of battle in Balkans was in Macedonia. Powers present - Sultan with a method of reform in Macedonia, 1903

12 ALBANIA

1. Alliances were witnessed, in return they gave their services to the army, ~~was~~

(4) BULGARIA

- 1 Prince of Battenberg was accepted as Prince of Bulgaria, was under Russian influence.
- 2 Abdicated, Prince Ferdinand succeeded him: 1878 declared an independent Kingdom.

POSITION OF BALKAN PENINSULA BEFORE WAR OF 1914

- 1 Abdul Hamid was deposed, Mohammed V took his place 1909
- 2 Turkey experimented with Constitutional Government
- 3 1908 Italy seized Turkish territory of Tripoli
- 4 1878 Bulgarian Church became independent

13

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OWN WORK

BALKANS.

There were six different races in the Balkan Peninsula embracing three different creeds. The struggle for independence in Serbia began in 1804. In 1827 the Greeks threw off the yoke of Turkish oppression, the national spirit of the Balkans began to grow quickly, and by the peace of Adrianople 10 years later, Serbia won the measure of self-government. In Bulgaria, closer to the centre of Turkish rule, the stirring of the national spirit was until 1870, when a Greek Church independent of the Greek Patriarch, was readily recognized by the Sultan.

Moldavia and Wallachia lay clear of the Turkish advance, gradually, however she fell under Turkish control, until early in the nineteenth century, Russia began to interest herself in the provinces, and disputed control over them with Turkey. In 1859 the two states were united, and in 1878 they were completely independent. Three years later the principality became the Kingdom of Rumania.

Up to 1878 Turkey had been considered

up in her war with Russia in the Crimean War. Great Britain and France definitely allied themselves with her to stop Russia from hastening the death of the "sick man" of Europe. The Treaty of Paris (1856) admirable "paper" proved futile. Its success depended on the ability and the honesty of the Turks to carry out the reforms.

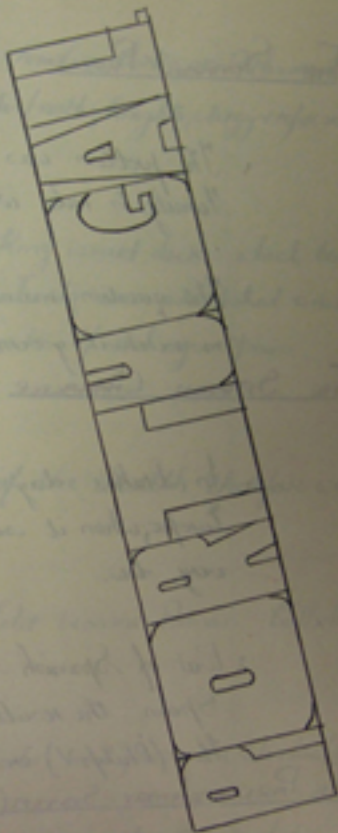
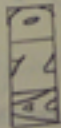
Left to herself Russia would have cut the Ottoman Empire in ~~pieces~~ pieces by the creation of a "Big Bulgaria" at the Peace of San Stefano, but the Powers intervened, and at the Treaty of Berlin 1878 they readjusted the map of Eastern Europe.

In 1908 an economic war was raging between Serbia and Austria, the latter annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, an act which spelled national death to Serbia. In the same year the "Young Turk" party disposed the Sultan. In 1911, Italy, growing more and more ^{ambitious} ambitious of the Central Powers fearful for her own position in the Mediterranean, declared war on Turkey. Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria took advantage of the situation to join in, and the defeat of Turkey to gain became a certainty. A year later Bulgaria was defeated by Serbia, the quarrel was occasioned by the Serbian desire for an outlet to the sea, which had been

through by the creation of Albanian

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSAL REFERENCE BOOK

12
1/20



The Spanish Problem

1. The problem was the question of inducing the Royal Family to rule well, with some form of government
2. The question, mainly was to provide some form of monarchial government

The Spanish Commerce

1. In Drake's days it was the richest country in Europe, when its supply of riches had gone it went very low.

2. War of Spanish Succession (1700-1713) weakened Spain the result was putting a French Bourbon King (Philip V) on the throne.

The Parliamentary System (Cortes)

1. In thirteenth century had a government-like English lands under Edward I.

2. Each small kingdom had a Cortes, or Parliament consisting of four estates (nobles, knights, clergy + representative)
2. In sixteenth century, King issued decree which became law, but a central Junta was established and it was given the task of ruling - Spain.

Power of Church

1. Church held most of the wealth, therefore was very powerful
2. The nation's religion but became Roman Catholic.

The Constitution of 1812

1. September 1810, the Cortes met, was unsatisfactory
2. Liberals were the strongest party, started drawing up a constitution.

3. It rejected old institutions, ignored clergy & nobles,
made the sovereign a mere figurehead.

4. Became as the Magna Carta in England.

Ferdinand VII (1808-1833)

(3) Character

1. A truly incapable man - cunning

2. A smearing fault finder - took delight in tormenting his enemies.

(4) Chief Events

1. The Inquisition was not red, monasteries received some of their wealth; all heretics were persecuted.

2. All foreign books were seized at the printing; only law papers were allowed to be published.

3. Spain was in debt; Army was discontented; all

equipped, miserably paid.

2. Revolution of 1820 came through the soldiers.
3. March 18 he swore to a Constitution, abolished Inquisition, summoned Cortes. Pavia wanted to send 15,000 troops to help Ferdinand.
4. Outbreak of Yellow Fever gave France an excuse to guard the frontier.
5. 1811 by the French army under the Duke of Angoulême were at Madrid, Ferdinand suspended absolutely.
6. 1823-5, Spain was occupied by French troops, made little difference to Ferdinand.
7. It had long been thought that his brother Don Carlos would succeed him, Ferdinand married again, his new wife Queen Christina had

daughter Isabel

Christina had made up her mind that
would succeed her father.

1, Woman could sit on the throne in Spain
until 1789, when Philip V enacted a French Salic
law which forbade women ruling in Spain.

2, 1789, a older law the Pragmatic Sanction
was re-established by Ferdinand before the
birth of his child thus leaving the crown to
his oldest son or daughter.

Civil War

1, Don Carlos opposed him, said he should
be King by Divine Right

2, Spain was divided into two parties
the Castles, who believed in Divine Right

declared the Pragmatic Sanction illegal, but the
Catholic Christians who maintained loyalty of
Pragmatic Sanction and were ready to uphold
a Constitution.

2. Henry called Cortes together, Don Carlos refused to
attend as he could not take the oath of affiance.

3. QUEEN CHRISTINA 1700 REIGN.

4. Ferdinand had died, Queen Christina was left as regent.
Catholics prepared for war, Queen won the support of
the liberals.

5. Carlist wars, 1834-1839, there were no great battles or
matches, best fighting people were the Basques.

6. Britain, France and Portugal allied with Spain to
support the Queen.

7. War ended Carlos fled to France, died 1862, 6 years

Queen Christina abdicated.

2 Queen returned to France, and Esparto became regent for three years.

3 Queen Isabel (1828-1868)

1 Esparto's rivals declared Isabel was old enough to rule.

2 1845, another Constitution was set up, and a little tax, financial system was improved.

3 1846, "The Spanish Marriage" question was settled, Queen Christina returned to Madrid, married Queen Isabel to her cousin, and Isabella to her heir Philippe.

4 1845 Government became more absolute, 1851 more power was given to the church, 1852 the Constitution was reformed.

ABOLITION of QUEEN ISABEL

1. Result of the reforms was the revolution of 1808, mainly inspired by army ideologists.
2. 1808 Spain suffered another Revolution, the Queen was becoming unpopular, liberal party was getting stronger.
3. Queen Isabel fled to France.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (1808-1810)

1. Was set up under General Pizarro and Seniors, work of making a new Constitution was left to Cortes.
2. There was two Houses of Parliament, the lower and the upper.

CRISIS of A KING

1. Hebble was to find a King, even was offered to several European princes

2. Finally, one of Victor Emmanuel's sons, Louis was made King 1870.

3. Amadeus I (1870-1873)

1. Was unpopular, tried to govern as a Pastoralist King

2. Isabel had strengthened the royal family by abdicating in favour of her son Alfonso.

3. Amadeus could not stand the isolation of the throne, abdicated 1873.

4. Republic (1873-1874)

1. Spain experimented with a Republic, headed by a President.

1. Government was the same, earliest disturbances broke out in south-east.
2. Along both things in its own hands and made Alfonso King.

ALFONSO XII (1874-1908)

1. Was brave, simple + generous, loved Spain wanted to help his people.
2. Was unpopular and unattracted, made Spain respect monarchy.
3. Both was wise and useful, Constitution was similar to that of 1809, the national religion was made Roman Catholic.
4. Second Carlist war was put down, a rebellion in Cuba was put down.

Alfonso XIII

mother was regent.

1. King was too young, mother ruled as regent, had support of all parties
2. Republican and Socialist allied themselves, several slight coups
3. 1898 War broke out between Spain and USA, Spanish fleet was defeated, peace was made
4. Alfonso became of age in 1904, married Princess Ena of Battenberg in 1906
5. It is doubtful whether Spain will grow rich under modern conditions.

14
30



Spain and Portugal



Q.W.N.

W.O.R.L.D.

FERDINAND VII (1813-1835)

Elderly son of Charles IV, born in 1784, ascended the throne in March 1808. When a revolt forced his father to abdicate. A month later he himself abdicated in favor of Napoleon who conferred the crown on his son-in-law Joseph. Ferdinand returned to Spain in 1814, when Louis XVIII sent an army to his aid. Having no sons he abdicated the throne in 1830 by which women came to the throne in Spain, he then left the crown to his daughter Isabella to the exclusion of his brother Don Carlos. It was during this reign that the Spanish colonies in America went away from the mother country.

AMADEUS.

Second son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, was born in 1849, was by the influence of Maria Pia and second time was chosen by Queen Isabella. His reign was uneventful, having little more of importance acceptable by all parties, ascended

1871-1909

ALFONSO XII (1857-1909)

Only son of Isabella II, was born in 1857. Was deposed from the throne by revolution of 1868. In 1874 he gained the throne of Spain and was proclaimed as King. Alfonso was determined in restoring the Carlist struggle to its end. Alfonso became unpopular, after he concluded an alliance with Germany.

ALFONSO XIII

Was born 1886, was a King from birth as his father was dead. His mother Maria Christina acted as regent because of his illness. In 1900, married Princess Ena of Bavaria. King was popular though several attempts were made on his life. In 1931 King and his family were forced to leave Spain. A republic was proclaimed but the refused to abdicate.

THE BRITISH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

12/2



✓

title?

SMALLER COUNTRIES
OF

EUROPE

HOLLAND.
NORWAY.
SWITZERLAND.
DENMARK.
SWEDEN.
BELGIUM.

The Scandinavian Countries

Denmark

1. Before 1814, Denmark and Norway were united under one crown
2. Denmark was forced to side with Napoleon, Sweden on both part with the allies

Frederick VI (1809-39)

1. Monarchy was absolute, King did not abuse his absolute power
2. Liberal party grew, revolution broke out in 1830

3. Was induced to set up consultative government 1834

Christian XIII (1839-48)

1. His ideas were liberal, material prosperity increased

2 King promised a Constitution but died
Frederick VII (1848-66)

1. Granted a Constitution, was revised several times

2. Trouble arose when the two duchies, Schleswig and Holstein were excluded from the Constitution.

3. This led to war with Germany 1864, Denmark lost both duchies

Christian IX (1863-1906)

1. Presided the Constitution, always got his own way

2. Education had been compulsory since 1814

3. Old age pensions were granted, agriculture had been developed

Norway

Union with Sweden

1. Norway was ceded to Sweden in 1814 by Treaty of Kiel.

2. Norwegians made vigorous protests and refused to be annexed.

3. Drew up their own Constitution, chose a Danish prince as King.

Separation

Causes

1. The chief cause of the separation in 1905 was the difference of opinion.

2. Sweden was aristocratic in ideas and government, Norway was democratic.

Sweden

Charles XIV (1744-61)

1. Was opposed to changes, devoted energy to encourage trade and prosperity.
2. 1838 Norway regained a privilege - the right to carry her own flag on her merchant shipping.

Oscar I (1809-44)

1. Brought no serious changes.
2. Swedish Diet was like a medieval Parliament, so the King was able to get much.

Charles XV (1859-72)

1. Consented to a modern Parliament.
2. A Constitution in 1866, gave vote to only 3% of population.

Oscar II (1872-1907)

- 1 Friction between Norway and Sweden increased.
- 2 Norwegian Parliament could pass bills without King's consent.
- 3 1905 Norwegians declared union of two Kingdoms ceased to exist.

Gustav V (1907-1950)

- 1 Swedish franchise was extended.
- 2 Norway and Sweden both wealthy countries, both well advanced in education.

Holland and Belgium

- 1 Another union of two states, affected by Congress of Vienna.

1. Is not affected, like that of Norway and Sweden, in defiance of racial and social differences between two peoples

William

1. Was made King of Holland and Belgium, was ~~born~~ a foreigner, spoke a different language
2. Was a Protestant, people were against the national and religious sentiment
3. In Apr. 1830 National Assembly decided in favour of independence
4. Conference in London dissolved Union

Belgium

Leopold I (1835-65)

1. Elected King in 1835. Dutch refused to agree, Belgium was invaded, Leopold was elected by France

1. Independence a neutrality of Belgium by Treaty of London 1839

2. Growth of Socialism - manhood suffrage - Leopold died 1865

Leopold II (1835-1909)

1. Congo Free State, independent, administered by Congo Association.

2. Congo State was not Belgian territory, Great Powers forced Belgium to annex it, 1908

Holland William II

1. Reign until 1849, possessed considerable power, minister responsible to the King

2. Inclined to give up personal rule, 1848 a new Constitution lowered franchise.

1. It also diminished her power

2. Opinion excited over religious ^{education and} schools.

3. Peacefully settled 1857

4. Extension of voters in 1857 and 1860, manhood suffrage introduced

Queen Wilhemina

1. Married Prince Henry of Mecklenburg

2. Holland is wealthy, many colonies

3. Its neutrality ^{has} caused it to be chosen for the seat of The Court of International Arbitration

Switzerland

Method of Government

Period I

1. From 1815-30, Switzerland was a loose federation of Cantons, no central power
2. Central diet met alternately at Bern, Lucerne, and Lucerne

Period II

1. From 1830-7 liberal ideas gradually making their way, and preparing for a new Constitution

Period III

1. During 1847, 7 Roman Catholic cantons opposed Liberalism and strengthening of Federal Government State, etc
2. Diet ordered league to disband, refused, war negotiated between

several customs.

1. Protestant liberal customs successful, points expelled, Constitution of 1848 accepted.

Period IV

1. From 1848 to present day, concerned with working of Constitution, steady progress in education & property.

Swiss Neutrality

1. Guaranteed by Great Powers, very strong.
2. Innumerable international conferences taken place on ~~Swiss~~ soil.

14
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League of Nations.

There is nothing new in the idea of the League of Nations; Such a league was the Holy Alliance in 1815. The League of Nations came into existence in 1920, it is an international organisation.

Its headquarters are in Switzerland, at Geneva. All the main countries of the world, except U.S.A, Germany, Spain, Japan and Mexico. Those who believe in the progress of moral ideas look for a league of Nations which ensure that the 'will to peace' shall replace the will of power. The aims of the league are laid down in a Covenant. The Covenant contains the clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes.

The organisation of the league, is in five sections, the assembly, the council, the Secretariat, the permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Office, which aims at improving labour all over the world.

The league does much of its work by commissions and inquiries, deals not only with disputes between nations, but with matters concerning boundaries, finances, health, transit, etc.

In 1924 it helped to settle a dispute between

Colombia and Peru, brought about a reconciliation between Yugoslavia and Hungary, secured an agreement between France and Germany on the question of the Saar plebiscite in 1935.

The greatest problem of the League, is that of the "Polish Corridor", when Poland was given access to the sea, this cutting off East Prussia from Germany, this has made Germany feel very bitter towards the League. The problem of disarmament also looms very high.

The Treaty of Versailles was an attempt to settle the territorial distribution of the world, and to set up a body to deal with every dispute that might arise. It remains for the people to create a new standard for international fellowship and good will.

The New European Renaissance Book

10/30

SOME MOVEMENTS
DURING

THE

19th CENTURY

The rise of Nationalism

- (1) aroused by Romanticism
- (2) In Germany the great national literature came before the German uprising - inspired by Goethe, Schiller and Herder - worked out ideas long before Bismarck
- (3) Hinc and "Young Germany" adopted ideas of the Revolution long before Germany was ready for a social or political Revolution
- (4) The history of Austria-Hungary has been due to historians and journalists who inspired Nationalism
- (5) Italy, Bohemia and Poland have all been inspired by literature in Italy nationalism inspired by Mazzini, Aspasia and Carus
- (6) Bulgaria, Russia and Denmark have been inspired

by industrial literature

Growth of Socialism

- ↳ Took place in France after the Revolution
- ↳ Factory Act helped workmen Louis Blanc's Organisation of Labour
- ↳ Socialism's object is to have all economic system to the Government
- ↳ Grew up out of the endeavours to improve conditions of the poor
- ↳ Greatest theorist of Socialism was Karl Marx a German
- ↳ Thought that wage earners should fight against Capitalism

(g) Improved by Napoleon III and Bismarck

(h) Reforms are national assistance, pensions, labour exchanges and unemployment

Arbitration. v. War

(i) There has been plenty of feeling that Arbitration could settle quarrels but in order to accomplish this an International Code of Law is necessary

(j) Upheld by Treaty of Paris

(k) Questions of boundaries and fishing rights have been settled by Arbitration

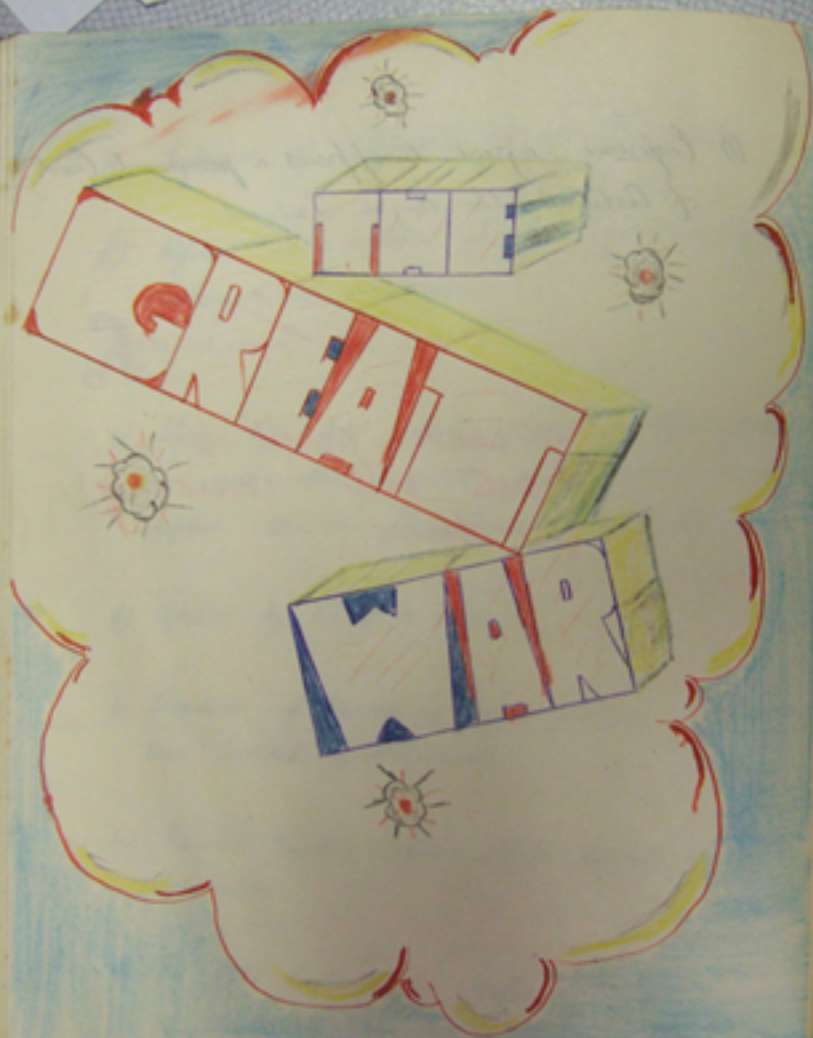
(l) Various treaties between States leading them to Arbitration

(m) In 1899, first "Hague Conference" met by request of Nicholas II - a failure

- (1) Conference agreed to appoint a permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague Tribunal.

12
/ 20

Work has been brought up
to date well considering
your absence.



Causes

1) Real

1. The Germans were afraid of the Slavs, they endeavored to (a) turn Slavic border people into Germans. (b) Keep separate branches of Slavs apart.

2. Germany wanted colonies, Serbia was seeking an outlet to the sea, Austria and Russia were rivals in the Balkan Peninsula.

Immediate

1. On 28 June, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austrian and Hungarian throne, was assassinated in Sarajevo in Bosnia.

2. Austria presented a ultimatum to Serbia, terms

were so severe that if she agreed, she would have lost her independence.

3. Austria declared war on Serbia, Germany declared war on Russia.

4. In 1839 Germany, France and England signed a Treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, it was essential for German success that her armies went through Belgium.

5. So France and Great Britain declare war against

Germany

Belgium

1. Hoped her fortresses would hold back German force until France sent help.

2. The fortresses were no match for German guns, fell very quick.

(1) Ypres and Marne

1. French armies reach Belgium too late, allies of Marne were overrun, situation of Paris looked hopeless.

2. In September British and French armies, turned and broke the German onslaught at the Battle of the Marne on the 10th Sept.

(2) Ypres

1. Hill 60, near Ypres was almost destroyed in the struggle for its possession.

2. Winter of 1914-15 a poison gas attack was made for the first time, was by Germans at Ypres.

(3) Russia

1. Russian army advanced into East Prussia, winning small victories.

2. Russians were defeated at Tannenberg, Western
Russia was overrun by German troops.

3. Russia had insupportable supplies of men, turned south,
invaded Austria, captured Lemberg, and besieged Przemyśl

(6) GALLIPOLI

1. Great Britain tried to make the way to Constantinople by naval force alone.

2. By occupation of heights of Gallipoli from Allied to sea
under British and Colonial troops held the heights

3. The Peninsula was evacuated and road to Constantinople
was closed

(7) VERDUN

1. Germans launched a series of fierce attacks in October

2. August 1916, tide turned and French lines were

pushed out again, and France captured most of
the lost ground.

France and The Hindenburg Lines

1. September 1916, Tanks were introduced could go
over any thing with safety;
2. Caused a reaction, was a solid little advance north
of Amiens
3. Germans were being ground so retreated to
The Hindenburg Lines
4. The Lines had been built very strong, with the
intent on the retreat upon the French plans
5. British advances on the Hindenburg Lines, were
driven back by Germans

(4) Italy

1. Entente war in May, 1915, fought only against Austria at first. Italians had two great fights for the Alps and Brennero.
2. August 1915, Italians captured Gorizia. General Cadorna was attacked by General Mackensen. Troops which Italians army is broken.

10) RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

1. Revolution and Treachery were doing their dirty work, Russian military failure was due to treachery.
2. Revolution broke out, March 1917, Tsar and Tsarina were murdered, army disbanded, Government fell into Soviet hands.
3. Revolutionists abandoned war, March 1917 Russia made peace with Central Powers.

11) TURKEY

1. British, French, Serbian and Greek troops were sent to hold Salonica for Allies.
2. 1915, General Trenchard journeyed up Euphrates and attacked Turks on their furthest frontier, nearly reached Bagdad, eventually blockaded in Kut and was forced to surrender.
3. General Maude, marched up Tigris, retook Kut, and entered Bagdad.

W U.S.A.

1. April 1917, U.S.A. entered war on either side.
2. U.S.A. gave up her neutrality and entered war reinforcements from America arrived.

U.S.A. FRANK OFFENSIVE

1. German Offensive came in three waves, first near St. Quentin and La Basse, so a success

for Germans.

1. British fifth army was destroyed, Germans were held at Arras.
2. Second attack was at Ypres, Germans were trying to seize Channel ports.
3. Germans captured Arras and Bailleul. Ypres and Ghent were held firm and the offensive was checked.
4. Third attack was in July, Germans reached the Meuse, Aisne was attacked, and German tanks at Paris gave way.
5. Belgian army attacked and captured Ghent and Bruges.

6. Amiens.

5. Gousses were departed, Kinn, attached.

6. American request on the 11th of December, 1900.

V. 9 16/20

TIME

From 1800 - 1950

CHART

Date 10/10/50
10/10/50

