Electricity

Galvani

1. Was an Italian.
2. Saw some 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 it in the legs.

Volta

1. Did not agree with Galvani.
2. Said that the electricity was caused by the moistened iron rings.
and the copper hooks touching

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

2. Found if a wire joining two metals of copper gives

3. If it was held above a compass, the needle would turn towards it

4. From the use our electric telegraph

Benjamin Franklin, an American, born at Edinburgh

5. 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 show forks
3. Ray for taking photos of the human
4. The latest invention in broadcasting
MEDICINE
Humphry Davy

1. Was born at Penzance 1778.

2. Pointed out that nitrous gas (laughing gas) might be used for operations.

Dr. James Simpson


Pasteur

4. Used chloroform for a operation for the first time.

5. Was a French chemist.

6. Found that beer would not help because unwanted vinegar grew.
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 part of an English peasant weren't bruised with wooden shoes
They ate white bread, well clothes could increased their stock without fear of there rent being raised.

Aught people to look back.

He talked of a supposed golden age where there was no nobles, kings or priests.

Told how French nobles and clergy were all dreading the ideas of liberty.

He said the want of bread was terrible.

Louis XIV
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. On 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 Act of Nonconformists and Catholics had not been allowed to hold any office.
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.

Edmond 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.

OCTOBER 1937
NEW TERM

OCTOBER 1937

EUROPE AND THE

CONGRESS OF VENNA
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

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 tendencys

Countries Represented

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

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

Chief Changes

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

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

3. Austria gave up Flemish Netherlands, and gained in compensation I. Llyvia, the Tyrol valley, Lombardy and Venetia.

4. Southern Italy was given back its Bourbon King.
1. Russia gained the remnant of Poland, Finland and Bessarabia.

2. Spain and Portugal were left untouched.

3. Norway was given to Sweden. Holland and Belgium were united. Turkey was left untouched. China's Boxer Rebellion was not upheld. Russia was the strongest power in Europe.

4. Great Britain kept Malta, Heligoland, Ionian Islands, Ceylon, Demerara and the Cape.

5. Austria was an extraordinary mixture of races.

6. Italy was left in an impossible condition. It was divided into eight states. Only one had a ruler.
Holland and Belgium

Protestant, and Belgium was Catholic

Norway and Sweden was in the same position. Norway was the oldest democracy in the world. Sweden was ruled by a semi-feudal system.

Russia entered into the affairs of Central Europe did not treat Finland and Poland very well.

France: a attempt had been made to keep France in check by strengthening her powers on the frontier.

Further Notes

The Representatives.

Lord Eastleigh
Acted the part of peacemaker; he committed suicide.

Talleyrand

Very clear, his object was to keep the boundary of France unaltered.

Metternich

The cleverest of all the representatives against all revolutions; had a wonderful system of spies.
France

Louis XVIII
Character

Was the brother of Louis XVI

Chief Events

The king was to rule by choice of people or restrictions of a written charter.

The charter guaranteed four great rights of the British Constitution:
1. Equality before the law
2. Personal freedom
3. Freedom of conscience or religious liberty
4. Freedom of the press
5. Certain penalties were imposed on France because they received Napoleon.

6. France had to pay a indemnity of £28,000,000.

7. Allies garrisoned a line of fortresses on the frontier.

8. A movement called the 'White Terror' spread over Southern France.

9. 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 in 1620.

2. Duke of Angouleme invaded Spain and restored Ferdinand XII to his throne.
2. Law threatened Switzerland with war if it did not caesar Louis Napoleon.

3. Industrial Revolution broke out 1848

4. Body of Napoleon was brought from St. Helia to be buried in Paris

5. Revolution was caused by the declining skilled by 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. Palerston took the part of Protestant, France for the Roman Catholics.
Louis Napoleon

Son of Louis Bonaparte.

Louis Napoleon landed a Béarn, tried to seize an army, failed, imprisoned in castle of Ham, escaped in 1846.

Louis Blanc

Wrote two books telling people about poor wages, general misery & child labour.
The Second Republic.

A nationalist, Louis Philippe, chief minister, anxious to keep friendship of Great Britain.
1. The Republicans and Socialists, headed by Lamartine, Louis Blanc andHdrad-Wollin would have no more monarchy set up. Provisional Government in Hotel de Ville.

20. Regency abandoned and Republic proclaimed. Lamartine quickly set about preventing further bloodshed.

3. A committee of labor was set up in Palace of the Luxembourg with Louis Blanc as head.

4. On 4th 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 in favor of a Republic.
Among defectors was Louis Napoleon.

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

Socialists were defeated.

In September, Louis Napoleon was elected by five departments.

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

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

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 member of Chamber of Deputies.
e) New assembly elected Louis Napoleon president for ten years after a plebiscite

THE SECOND EMPIRE

Foreign Policy of 2nd Empire

In 1865 joined Great Britain in Canada
War whose real object was to protect 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.
Franco-Prussian War

1. Bismarck wanted to join N. & S. Germany together.

2. Immediate cause was the discussion as to whether a German prince should accept the Spanish Throne.
   The prince had already withdrawn, French Ambassador Benedetti tried to press King of Prussia never to accept a plan of this kind in future.

3. On 19th July war was declared. France had no allies and Bismarck had neutrality of Russia, Austria, Gr. Britain and Denmark.

4. Prussia had support of German states.

Events

1. On August 2nd, German armies massed on Rhine.
under Steinmetz, Prince Frederick Charles and Grand Prince of Russia

3. French won a small battle at Saarbrucken

4. Germans won at Weissenburg, a Speerom an important battle at Verdun, Gavelot & Sedan

4. General Bazaine was defeated at Gavelot. Siege of Metz

5. On Sept 1st the two armies met at Sedan white flag hoisted by Emperor.

Results

4. News of Emperor's capitulation brought revolts in Paris on September 4th Empire abolished

2. Government of National Defence act of chief offices given to Lavre-Dehem, Gambetta and
Alsace-Lorraine was lost to Germany. Government had to pay an indemnity of $2,000,000,000.

General Pochu, who became President of New Government


Jan 18th. King of Russia proclaimed German Emperor. Jules Favre went to Versailles to negotiate for peace. 18th armistice signed.

5. Treaty of Peace confirmed on May 10th at Fontainebleau.

THIRD REPUBLIC

Gambara

1. Was given one of the chief offices in National Defense

2. Escaped from Paris in a balloon, went to Tours.
Place himself at head of government then left the war going

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

5. Was rush interfered with other people affair.

McMahon

Boulanger

Third Republic

1. Was made president.

2. Made many constitutional changes in the government.

3. These changes made him like a British King by resigning in January 1879.
1. Became popular between 1886-8

2. Was the idol of soldiers

3. Robespierre supported him, they thought he might restore a Bourbon King.

4. Government tried to arrest him, fled to Belgium and committed suicide.

5. Later leader of a small peaceful opposition party against Napoleon III.

6. While Napoleon was away, he and two others led the opposition.

7. He declared a permanent Republic.

8. 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 but not carried out

Dreyfus

1. Was a Jewish captain in the army
2. Was suspected of selling valuable information to the Germans
3. Was sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island

\[ \checkmark \] Government gave him a second trial, again found guilty but was pardoned
Why Italy Remain Dis-united

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

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

Chief States and Rulers

1. South Naples and island of Sicily for 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: Savoy—small, ruled by a foolish Duke.

2. Rome—ruled by ex-Emperor Marie Louise, Napoleon's widow, her seat in a building.

3. Modena—ruled by Duke Francis, susceptible of new ideas.

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

East of here the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venetia had been given to Austria.

Early Life of Garibaldi:

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

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

3. Joined in a rising when he was twenty-eight.
was forced to flee from Italy to Sicily.

Went to Latin America in 1536, led a splendid soldiery and gathered a band of devoted companions.

Exempts 1534-1544

Praes VII

Became Pope in 1546; very popular, a weak man.

Could not hold to one policy, deceived hopes of unity and independence.

Convinced men that unity and independence did not mean destruction of Catholicism.

Sent troops against Roman Republic.

Revolted, made Ferdinand II grant a constitution.
to Neapolitans.

The Austrians, independent of Naples, tried to conquer the island.

They succeeded, and a Bourbon King ruled again in Sicily. Behr

Austrian rule was hated, grew worse daily.

Heban said buying Austrian cigars was injurious financially.

The news of the flight of Metternich reached Lombardy, and it started at Milan.

In 1820, Garibaldi, he and his followers landed at Nice.
2. Offered his services to somebody the King had concluded some

3. Carried on war among Italian Alps so forced to go into exile

4. After five days, Austrians were driven out of Italy

5. All states sent volunteers, Charles Albert joined them.

6. Being concluded a treaty, Charles Albert carried on their

7. King abdicated, Victor Emmanuel II was the new King

8. A republic was proclaimed under David Meck

9. What control over the city during a siege from March

10. When capitulation was inevitable he went on exile
Venice was again under Austrian rule.

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

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

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


Results of Rebellion of 1848

in Sicily

They refused to give up the pretense of constitutional rule.

Barbarous treatment of political prisoners gave him
the terrible deception "The negation of God into a system of Government".

The horrors in Lombardy were due to Raphael. Italian cry was "We do not want Austria to be humane and liberate in Italy—we ask her to go."

The Policy of Caroline (1850-1860)

Wanted to unite Italy under one king.

He and Emmanuel II worked together for Piedmont (b) They lessened power of church by destroying half the monasteries.

took care to keep army as large as possible.

Sent 17,000 Italian troops to fight with Britain.
and French at The German War.

In 1859 Saverio obtained a promise to attack Austria from Napoleon III.

**Italian War of Liberation**

Saverio wanted an excuse to declare war on Austria.

Austria demanded that Piedmont disband her armies in three days, war began in April.

Saverio was anxious for Garibaldi's help.

Garibaldi met French and defeated them at Magenta (14th June 1859) and at Solferino (24th June).

Later he captured Naples with a 4,600 men armistice.
1. Napoleon III agreed with Emperor Francis Joseph, the Amistad of Villafuerte.

2. Victor Emmanuel was to have Lombardy and Parma.

3. Venice, via few Lombard ports, was to remain Italian.

Union of Northern States

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

2. Nice and Savoy were given to France.

Two Success (Attitudes)

a. Causes

1. King Frederick died, was succeeded by his son.

2. Mazzini and his influence stirred up trouble.

[Mazzini and the Thousand Events]
The Problem of the Caged State

Union of Southern States

October 1, 1863, in accordance with the Emancipation Proclamation, the Union General issued a proclamation freeing all enslaved persons in the areas held by the Confederacy.
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. 1885: Garibaldi gathered a legion of followers.

1. French troops sent against Roman Republic entered Rome in July.

1. Garibaldi helped in proclamation of Roman Republic.

Garibaldi’s second attempt:

1. 1862: made a foolish attempt in Sicily.

1. Was opposed by royal troops; was captured, but was paroled.

Garibaldi’s third attempt:

1. After occupying a small resistance Italian troops entered Rome.
Franco-Polish War broke Napoleon gave Italy a free hand

G騾sakhe invaded Napoleons 1857 was defeated at Mentana

Austro-Polish War

War began 1866 G騾sakhe commanded defeated troops

Italy was defeated on land at Cust-grey and on sea at Savon

Prussians were victorious at Sedan and made peace

Victoria

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

It was said to be given over to Italian kingdom
Captured of Papal States

- Rome was added to Kingdom of Italy; Pope refused to
  pronounce the "Tempting Pope"
- The Vatican Church & Palace were allowed to form a
  state of Papal Territory

Italy United

- Kingdom of Italy was complete; Rome was made the
  capital
- Garibaldi died 1882; Emmanuel II lived for eight years
  of history from 1870 onwards

Victor Emmanuel was succeeded by his son Humbert
- He was no statesman; he was very popular
- He was assassinated 1903; people were very sad

Leo XIII and Pius X succeeded Pius IX; felt it
- his policy
3. Italy came in friendly undertakings with Great Britain.

4. Italy had established colonies on Red Sea, has influence in Abyssinia.

5. The increased respect during these years is due to Cavour a firm capable minister.

OWN WORK
Gastaldi 1807-1852

ORDERLY OF GASTALDI IN ROME, 1849.
(Red Moire, Calabrian hat and ostrich feathers.)
Garibaldi (1807–1882)

Was born at Nice, became a soldier, was in command of a brig.

Joined a Genoese revolution in 1835, was condemned to death for escaping to Brazil where he joined the revolutions in Rio.

Garibaldi, on which service was made a personal friend Amint. He wrote Montecorvino. Was the model of Paul IX, 1848 found him in

Italy. Fought against Austria in Sicily. Joined revolutionary movements at Rome. During the French and Neapolitan, defeated Rome in

vain, but power to the Anarchists. Power went to New York, which in

a revolution. In 1859 returned to Italy. In 1859 was commanded to

Garibaldi and two nations, two cities, so with in The War of Liberation

Pil. Vittorio Emanuele on the January thirteenth, decided to Carnaro. In

1860 he moved in an expedition against Rome and occupied an Italian

town. Soon after this he moved Emanuele. In 1862 he made

more a strong army with Rome was occupied by French away at Monegine.

The rest of the war was spent in England. In 1870 we put

him as the Prince of France and conferred the degree of the

Voulgo. Who elected Duke of the French Nation. Receiving 1871 was

made a citizen. For this reason we say Garibaldi because of the

Garibaldi. Encyclopaedia of General Information.

17
Before 1815

1. There was 200 states, a struggle to unite them was carried on by Frederick William II of Frederick the Great.

2. Napoleon united Germany into three divisions
   a) SW states (Bavaria, Wurtemburg, etc.)
   b) New Kingdom of Westphalia under Jerome Bonaparte
   c) Kingdom of Prussia, hostile and independent.

3. War of Liberation 1815, French were defeated by Austria and Prussia.

After 1815

1. In effect of Congress of Vienna only 34 states were recognized.

2. All disputes were settled by a Diet of representatives.

3. German problem was could a united Germany come.
Main Division

(a) North and East

Was filled with head-headed nobles, soldiers, merchant, mostly Protestant, was under Frederick II, Gi

(b) South and West

Was mostly philosophers, musicians, poets and scholars mostly Roman Catholic, not modernized in 1930.

Prussian Kings

Frederick William III (1795-1840)

1. Brazil brave, completely under Metternich's control

2. Allowed goods to pass between states without any duty
"Frederick William IV (1810-1840)", indeed hardly a presence at all. He had few immediate foes.

He was not a very good soldier, hated to take more like an artist, hated politics, feared revolution, believed in the 'Divine Right'.

Chief Events

January 1846: France was startled by her severe check in her Egyptian Policy, threatened to attack Rhine Banks.

Selected most part, Bismarck was loyal to the Monarchy.

On 1848, the revolutions started in Berlin, King granted a Constituent assembly, hesitated first German Emperor, but he refused.

Prussia was trying to make a 'Union of the States' with the King at the head of Austria was to revive the first minister were determined to destroy Prussia.
4. Russia joined Austria, Frederick William gave way at the Congress of Olmütz, the King promised to disarm his fleet.

5. Rebellion broke out; Frederick William made peace with Denmark.

Bismarck rejoiced; he did not want Russia to go to war. Having been sent to the 'Diet' as a Russian representative, he was called to the 'Diet' of the German Empire where he was sent to the 'Diet' of the German Empire.

A Treaty made with Austria or at least peace was kept in Prussia.

Chief Persons: Von Bismarck.

6. He was born at Schönhausen, completed his military service.

7. Gave up his civil service to manage his father's estate.
3. Admired England, independence, liked old ideas.

Note: This seems to be a personal reflection or note on someone.

4. Was an Austrian; the Austrian dream of the Cairene Decree, which muzzled the newspaper, his desire for peace was different to those of Bismarck.

William I (1859-1918)

5. Was a good soldier, honest, was well liked.

6. Those good ministers, listened to Bismarck's advice.

7. Parliament refused money to increase the army. Bismarck was appointed chief minister.

8. Polo broke out in 1870; Bismarck helped the Prussians to crush them.

9. Austria and Russia sent troops into the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig; an alliance was made with Italy.
Trouble started in Holstein which was Austria, and ensuing trouble in Schleswig which was no Prussia.

Bismarck declared neutrality on Austria June 1866.

Prussian troops occupied all German States. Austria was defeated at Sadova.

T ens were offered to Austria which were accepted.

Franco-Prussian War

Casualties

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

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

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

7. The war in July-August 1870, in which

8. The war was declared on 19 March 1870.

9. The war was declared on 19 March 1870.

10. The war was declared on 19 March 1870.

11. The war was declared on 19 March 1870.

Events

1. The war in July-August 1870, in which

2. The war in July-August 1870, in which

3. The war in July-August 1870, in which

4. The war in July-August 1870, in which

5. The war in July-August 1870, in which

6. The war in July-August 1870, in which

7. The war in July-August 1870, in which

8. The war in July-August 1870, in which

9. The war in July-August 1870, in which

10. The war in July-August 1870, in which

Results

1. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

2. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

3. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

4. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

5. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

6. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

7. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

8. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

9. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was

10. Bismarck wanted to remain independent, this was
In 1871 January, King of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor.

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

Germany should receive a indemnity of $240,000,000.

Peace was made at Frankfort, May 1871.

**Bismarck's Policy (1871-1890)**

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

Commercial organization was necessary, new consular service was instituted, Imperial Bank was Imperial Bank Office was established.

All railways were owned by the State, railways in Alsace-Lorraine were owned and worked by the State.
in America, 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.

2) 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.

Religion. Pope declared the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. Many learned men refused to accept the decree.

3) In South Germany Roman Catholics were in Russia an 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.
In 1878 Bismarck met the Pope half way and with
the bargain

Socialists and Church joined together. This alarmed
Bismarck. Established the National Insurance for the
working man.

Effected a reconciliation as the Church gave poor
classs benefits so they would no longer be Socialists.

Police had been given greater power against them, 900
of them were expelled from Germany.

All the time the Socialists had been working in
secret, anti-Socialists laws were withdrawn 1890.

Frederick III

William I died leaving Frederick his son to succeed him.
II. Was against Bismarck, King was suffering from cancer in the chest.

III. Demurred a relative of Bismarck's, could have imperilled the government had he had lived.

IV. Died after a reign of ninety days on June 1888, was succeeded by his son William II.

**William II**

**Character**

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

**Policy at Home**

1. Bismarck had to resign, King generally followed lines laid down by Bismarck.

2. Aimed at conciliation of opponents rather than persecution.
William had a habit of speaking on important matters without the minister's knowledge or approval.

Policy Abroad

1. Bismarck said an army would only be needed for us in Europe.
2. I did not believe in building up a colonial empire.
3. In 1896, building of battleships began on the Suez Canal was opened in 1869.
BISMARCK (1815-1898)

Born at Schönhausen 1815. From 1835 to 1839 held subordinate position in the
Civil Service. Married Friederike von Pufendorf and entered the Prussian
Lawyer's office. From 1842 to 1848 served as a member of the Prussian
Lower House. From 1848 to 1862, he was ambassador to Austria, Germany,
and Switzerland. From 1862 to 1898, he was chancellor of the
Emperor.

He was associated with the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. When
Germany was defeated in the Franco-German War of 1870, Bismarck
continued in power. William I was proclaimed Emperor of Germany.
Germany's acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine was the result of Bismarck's
policy of "kaiserliche Wirtschaftsweise."
AUSTRIA

HUNGARY
New Term

April 1938
AUSTRIA + HUNGARY

Explanation of The Causes of The Two Separate States

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

2. Hungary consists of a plain open to the raids of invading horsemen from Asia.

3. In 955 a boundary wall was established by Otto I to defend Germany from Magyars, Austria was in opposition to Hungary from the 15th century.

Explanation of Union under One King.

4. Hungarians were defeated by Turks in 1526.

5. Turks invited Ferdinand of Austria to become king of Hungary.
Policy of Ferdinand

Was slow, not much could be expected from him, was anxious to suppress the principles of the French Revolution.

Policy of Francis

The policy was much like his father's.

Policy of Metternich

Metternich's influence in Germany took up the attempts to unite the peoples.

Thought it was his duty to keep peace in Europe.

Wanted the countries of Europe to be governed
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 & representation

3. Equality between races, involving equal rights in Church matters, language & education

Southern Slavs or Croats (922 years)

1. Southern Slavs wanted to unite, did not have any chance of success

2. Consists of Croatia, Slovenia, Dalmatia & Serbia, far as Belgrade

3. Hungarians tried to make them learn
Magyar language

Northern Slavs or Croats (Zabs)

1. A united kingdom of all Slavonic speaking races was wanted.

2. Was hoped to be supported by Russia.

Questions

1. Liberals wanted to 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 country would not contribute taxes 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 sea; 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 vacillating between Eastern and Western Ideas

Internal Conditions

1. Had no fear of invasion

2. The biggest problem was the existence of serfdom

3. Serf 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. Zosar ruled by Divine Right was a custom which made it difficult to make reforms.

4. Only recognized laws were "ultras" drawn up by the Zosar's personal commands.

Two Movements for Reform.

1. To free the serfs.

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

The Tsar ALEXANDER II.
Character

(a) Western ideas

(b) wavering, fluctuating

(c) object - peace of Europe

(d) favored reforms - lofty ideas. Holy Alliance latter abandoned reforms - Metternich.

Events

1. Granted a constitution to Poland

2. Let "Jewland retain its independence"

3. Christians of Orthodox Church grew stronger than Metternich
4. When he died on December 1st 1826 he said "I am worn out with the burdens of the crown."

Nicholas I (1825-1855)

Character

Events

1. Forced Turkey to grant independence to Greece
2. 1830 suppressed rebellion in Poland with severity.
3. Austria sent help to crush Kurutchev rebellion (Rakitishe)

Crimean War

Case

1. The treatment of Christians in Near East by Turks
2. Russia claimed to protect Christians

3. Britain & France aided Turkey; quarrel of Russia (Russia)

Events

1. Charge of Balaklava

2. Siege of Sebastopol

3. Battle of Inkerman

4. French fleet destroyed

Results

1. Treaty of Paris; each agrees not to interfere with Russia

2. Russia gave up claim of protecting Christians; greater independence was granted to Moldavia & Walachia

3. Finance fine & making Black sea declared neutral, no neutral ships should be attacked in war time
Alexander II (1855-1881)

Character

1. Enmired reform - slavery was fair in both parties

2. Had large difficulties - may be in danger

3. Unsteady - uncertain

Events

1. Treaty of Paris, March 1856

2. Serfdom abolished - nobles suffered a loss - peasants lost many rights each household owner had before.

3. The land was considered to belong to the village or Mr. Mitrof supplies taxes, men for army - with authority.
7. Ten Men made a Volost—had part of administering justice.

8. Zemstvo, one for a distinct body of men with parts of self-government, managed questions of education, hospitals.

9. Introduced—better military law—enlarged and relaxed Ross laws.

10. Poland demanded a Constitution, Russian refused, warfare broke out in 1848, peace was gradually restored.

11. Nihilists wanted to destroy the existing system of work and industry; men were exploded under the Winter Palace.

12. The Garde of Nihilists made his charge, his mind about escape.

13. Alexander looked to meet Nihilists against its mean.
Alexander III (1881-1894)

- Influenced by Oriental Church
- Reformed cavalry - unpopular with some classes
- Magnificent Dyarchy - strong called the Zoroastrians
- Russian army called the Tur aw
- Russia was 'Ransacked'
- Russian Company and Tajik
- Navy built to face
- Not mentioned in books and Tadjik
Reforms

1. Strengthened navy, organized army, encouraging imports.
2. Established land banks to assist small traders.
3. Feud to abolish serfdom (increase agricultural productivity)
4. Brought factory laws into effect, extending the powers of municipalities.

Events

1. Russian & British adjusted in Afghanistan—london line fixed.
2. Alliance between France and Russia 1891.
3. Decided Finland to should be ‘Russified’; Constitution was left untrbed.
Nicholas II (1894–1917)

Character

6. gentle - undecided

3. weak - autocratic

4. favoured reforms

Reforms

2. softened regulations in Poland & Balkan Princes

3. improved workers' dwellings, currency, and railways

Events

7. Russia tried to seize Manchuria & Korea, but

9. defeat

7. Liberals wanted a constitution drawn up
3. Nicholas set up a Parliament called a Sema, was not very successful.

4. Third Sema met 1912 and some little advance was made as was put end to the experiments.

Modern Russia

1. After the Great War lost Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, part of Poland and the Ukraine.

2. Retained both capitals Moscow & St. Petersburg, the former became the centre of the Government.

3. Bolshevists threatened to work Russian famine in, small lost Russia organised as a Federation of States, it seems to be building up an economic life.

14. not sufficiently careful

20. as regards the writing
OWN WORK

RUSSIA

Alexander I — Providence Carey of Russia, born 1777, son of

by his grand-mother, married Queen Marie of Baden, son

Berin and Sest, with many records, excellent education, wounded at

was given a strip of land from Napoleon, Finland became a

same was released, Duchy of Warsaw. Trouble continued his reign, up

two of peace contented in 1812 to the Crimean. 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 1810. Became a ruler of conquest, continually

managed to rule over Persia 1828, Persia 1831, and Hungary 1848. His

encroachment on Turkey, Britain and France forced him to withdraw

his army. Napoleon Bonaparte 1854 released many conquered areas.

These people no sooner died March 2nd 1855 succeeded by Alek-

ander II.

Alexander II — Son of Nicholas — born in 1818, born

June 1855 at Genoa, by Queen Marie, few months later

peace was everywhere, made many reforms, railways
were consulted. Many had serenaded, picnicking,

making considerable development, in 1861 the peco 25,000,000 cents were

replied. In 1866 Kazanorof, standing in the line of army, fired at

succeeded. A portion of Bessarabian. While driving in the streets

of the capital, 1,851 was killed by a bomb thrown by a

Nemova savior, who received in the explosion was

offered by his son, Alexander III who died 1894.

Nicholas II — was born at St. Petersburg 1868, son of Alexander

Marlowe. Married Prince

1894. Started medo

secret imperial pol

compere at the

Ross-Impala line

and every member

of National Assembly

April 1902, second in

November 1907.

Nicholas II.

12/20

Caswell's Encyclopaedia of General Information.
1. Constantinople from fifth to fifth century was the most civilized capital in Europe.

2. In 1455 Turks conquered Balkan Peninsula, there lived many races in the Peninsula, Bulgars, Turks, Greeks, Italians, Romanians, Albanians, Americans, Jews, and Greeks.

3. Six different religions, Mohammedans, Greek Orthodox, Bulgarians Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Syrian Christians, and Jews, under Turkish rule.

4. Sultan was the head of the government, was a descendant of Mohammedan, kept his subjects alone, unless he wanted monies for troops, only granted privileges now and then.
Dismemberment of the Turkish Empire

1. Greeks formed a secret society, the Hellenic Philike, had 80,000 members.

2. The Greeks rallied in two places: Moldavia-Walachia under Prince Japshand; and in Morea, and were defeated.

3. Greeks massacred the Turks in Morea, Turks executed the Greek patriarch, this caused the countries of Europe.

4. Lord Byron gave his help; died a year after he helped Miroslawski for twelve months, expelled them.

5. 1827 Britain, Russia, France were to urge the necessary condition of Greek autonomy, if the Sultan refused the fleet would form a blockade.
c. By a misunderstanding, a naval battle was fought at Navarino Bay, which Egyptian forces fled and were sunk.

7. Treaty of Adrianople was signed 1829. It obliged the Ottoman Empire to acknowledge the autonomy of Greece under a chosen Prince to acknowledge the independence of Moldavia, Wallachia to concede a number of points to Russia in connection with the Black Sea.

Greece as a Separate State

Independence of Greece was fully recognized 1832, was made an independent kingdom under Otho.

2. Kingdom was small and its governance was absolute, under King Constantine I.

3. 1844, a Constitution with a monarch and two houses of Parliament was adopted by the King.
4. Otto was deposed Prince George of Denmark in his place.

5. Britain ceded Ionian Islands to Greece, October 1864.

6. Servia

7. In 1875 people were mainly parasmb, little wealthy

8. 1805 Nova Scotia made war on Sultan, gained independence, Alexandria 1857

9. Royal families of Nova Scotia and Melrose arranged to have built one long quadrille. The families have been alternately seated on the throne.

10. Most kings since 1830 have been assassinated, history ended with murder of King Alexander and Queen Diego in 1905.
Co R. she has a jealous neighbour Austria Hungary. Turkey held its hub centre of old Ottoman Domain. Montenegro cuts her off from the sea, Bulgaria is an aggressor neighbour on the East.

Development of Turkey from 1830-1860

b) Mahmud II (1808-1839)

character

an efficient and forward reformer

declared the Government’s

Events

1. Her power was threatened by Michael Ali, her claim for reforms was backed up by Stafford

2. Oppose Russian claim to interfere with Turkey

3. 1831 Michael Ali advanced against Egypt.
Syria captured Damascus, claimed governorship of the place he had captured.

4. Reorganised his army, re-commenced in 1839, but died soon after 1839.

5. Abdul Mejid, a boy of sixteen.

6. Mahmud Ali was forced out of Egypt, Syria, Turkey between 1820-1860.

7. Mahmud blew up his mutinous army, the Janissaries, killed the survivors, started a new army on Western ideas.

8. Tried to impose the local Government, attempted to secure equality for his subjects.

9. After 1839, most reforms were due to Western learning, was a man of strong personality, determined.
He secured equality for thirteen years before the new, obliged Sultan to abolish tribute.

In 1850 persuaded Sultan to stop the transport of tax. By 1849 Bussullah fled to Turkey. This led to a disagreement with Austria.

In 1852, he claimed to be protectorate over all Christian in Turkey.

**Crimean War**

- Russian and Turkish fleet at Sinope, Turks were successful in land at Wallachia.

**Buffer States**

- Romania was first buffer state in 1856. Moldavia and Wallachia subjected to sovereignty of the Sultan.
3. When Sultan died, risings started in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Montenegro.

4. Risings were put down in Montenegro. Serbia withdrew from Serbia independence granted 1878.

5. Peace sent Sultan an "ordinary note" protesting against the misgovernment.

6. French and German consuls were murdered. Abdul Aziz was deposed. Mustafa took his place.

7. Young Turks formed the "Young Turks' Party.

8. Turkey sent upon Bulgaria and slaughtered 12,000 Christian.

9. Young Turks' defeat deposed Murad V. Abdul Hamid
War with Russia

1. War with Russia 1877, Romania co-operated with Russia, plans was in state of siege, held out few months.

2. Russians advanced to Adrianople, Sultan workspace, Treaty of San Stefano was drawn up.

3. It recognize the independance of Romania, Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria extended from Black Sea to Aegean Sea

4. Return from Charles of Britain that the Treaty should be revised.

Congress of Berlin

1. Allot the history of Balkan Peninsula, Constitution was suspended, Abdul Hamid was to rule as a despotic sovereign.
Egypt

Egypt was governed by Ismail Pasha, encouraged telegraph holding etc. Suez canal was opened by

Ismail was disposed, Anti Pasha rose in early, Britain bombarded Alexandria as a warning.

Macedonia

1897 war broke out between Turkey and Greece, Greeks were defeated, gave up Thessaly to Turks.

Centre of battle in Balkans was in Macedonia, Pasha preceeded Sultan with a method of strife in Macedonia, 1905.

Albania

Allanians were untaught, in return they gave their service to the army, unexcited.
Bulgaria

Prince of Balinbuz began as Prince of Bulgaria, was under Russian influence.

Abdicated, Prince Ferdinand succeeded him; 1868 declared an independent kingdom.

Position of Balkan Peninsula before War 1877

1. Abdul Hamid was deposed, Mohammed Tsch took his place 1807

2. Turkey experimented with constitutional government

3. 1911 Italy seized Turkish territory of Tripoli

4. 1870 Bulgarian Church became independent
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 five 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, and early in the nineteenth century, Russia began to interest herself in the provinces and disputed control over them with Turkey. In 1889 the two states were united, and in 1878 they were completely independent. Three years later the principality became the Kingdom of Romania.
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 "on paper" proved forlorn. 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 except 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 waged between Serbia and Austria, the latter annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, an action which spelled national death for Serbia. In the same year the "Young Turk" party disposed the Sultan. In 1911, Italy, growing more and more ambitious, at 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 join 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 the creation of Albanian

The New Illustrated Universal Reference Book
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 monarchical government.

The Spanish Empire

3. In Drake's day's it was the richest country in Europe, when it supplied of riches had gone it sunk very low.

4. War of Spanish Succession (1700 - 1713) weakened Spain the result was putting a French king on the throne.

The Parliamentary Spain (Cortes)

5. In thirteenth century had a government like English lands under Edward I.
1. Each small kingdom had a 1etter, or Parliament consisting of four classes (notable, knight, clergy, representative)

2. In sixteenth century, King issued decrees which became known as a central Junta was established and it was given the task of ruling Spain.

Powers 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.
It ejected old institutions, ignored clergy & nobles, made the sovereign a mere figurehead, became as the Magna Charta to England.

Ferdinand VII (1808-1833)

(a) Character

- cruel, incapable, man-cunning
- a constant faultfinder, took delight in bashing his enemies.

(b) Chief Events

The Inquisition was restored, monasteries received some of their wealth. All liberals were persecuted.

All foreign books were seized, at the firing only live papers were allowed to be published.

Spain was in debt; Army was discontented.
Equipped, miserably paid.

3. Revolution of 1820 came through the soldiers.

5. March 1821 he swore to a Constitution, abolished Inquisition, summoned Cortes. Aurora wanted to send 15,000 troops to help Ferdinand.

4. Outbreak of Yellow Fever 1821 gave France an excuse to guard the frontier.

7. Visiting the French army under the Duke of Anglo-Dorm were at Madrid Ferdinand surrendered absolutely.

1823-8, 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 Christmas beds.
daughter Isabel

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

A woman could sit on the throne in Spain until 1700, when Philip V issued a French edict which forbade women ruling in Spain.

In 1709, a new law the Pragmatic Sanction was re-established by Ferdinand before the battle of his child. Thus leaving the crown to his oldest son or daughter.

Civil War

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

Spain was divided into two parts. The Carlists, who believed in Divine Right...
declared the Pragmatic Sanction illegal, and the
Habsburgs, who maintained legality of
Pragmatic Sanction and were ready to uphold
a Constitution.

2. King called Cortes together, Don Carlos rebelled in
Portugal as he could not take the oath of allegiance.

Queen Christina, de Regent

3. Ferdinand had died, Queen Christina was left as regent. Castiles prepared for war. Queen won the support of

the liberals.

4. Castile was, 1534-1539, there was no great battle or
matches. Best fighting people were the Basques.

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

6. War ended. Carlos fled to France, died 1568, a year.
Queen Christina abdicated.

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

Queen Isabel (1825-1833)

Esparto rivals declared Isabel was over 50 years old to rule.

1845, another Constitution was set up, and little work, financial system was improved.

1846, the Spanish Marriage question was settled, Queen Christina returned to Madrid, married Queen Isabel to her cousin, and named to her Louis Philippe. 1847.

1848 government became more absolute. 1851 more power was given to the church. 1852, the Constitution was reformed.
Abdication of Queen Isabel

1. Result of the reforms was the revolution of 1854, mainly engineered by army demands.

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 Generals Riva and Sacrista, work of making a new Constitution was left to Coto.

2. That was two Houses of Parliament, the lower and the upper.

3. Choice of Akuna
There was a struggle to find a King, even the offer of several European princes was made. Finally, one of Victor Emmanuel's sons, Amadeus, was made King in 1870.

Amadeus I (1870-1913) was unpopular, tried to govern as a Parliament.

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

Amadeus could not stand the weakness of the throne, abdicating 1873.

Republic (1873-1874) Spain experimented with a Republic, headed by a President.
3. Government was the Spanish, Carlist disturbances broke out in south-east.

3. Army both things in its own hands and made Alfonso King.

Alfonso XII (1874-1885)

3. Was brave, simple, generous, loved Spain, worked to help his people.

3. Was unpopular and unattractive, 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.
1. King was too young, mother ruled as regent, had support of all parties.

2. Republican and Socialists allied themselves, several slight risings.

3. 1898 War broke out between Spain and USA, Spanish fleets were defeated, peace was made.


5. So doubtful whether Spain will grow rich under modern conditions.
Spain and Portugal

Ferdinand VII (1813-1833)

Eldest son of Charles IV, born in 1784, acceded the throne in March 1808, when a rising forced his father to abdicate. A month later he himself abdicated in favor of Napoleon who conferred the crown on his cousin Joseph. Ferdinand returned to Spain in 1814, when Luis XVIII sent him money to help him. Having no sons he abdicated the act of 1715 by which women could not be in Spain, he then left the crown to his daughter, Isabel, to the exclusion of his brother Don Carlos. It was during this reign that the Spanish colonies in America broke away from the mother country.

Amadeus.

Second son of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, born in 1819, was by the influence of Maximilian and passing into the crown of Austria. His relation was unconscionable, having led a life of becoming acceptable by all parties, ascended
Alfonso XII (1857-1930)

Only son of Isabella II. was born in 1857. Was dethroned from the throne by revolution of 1868. In 1874, he escaped to France and was proclaimed as King Alfonso. Was forced by circumstance to the end. Alfonso became unpopular, after he concluded a alliance with Germany.

Alfonso XIII

Was born in 1886, was away from birth as his father was dead. His mother, Maria Christina, acted as regent. Because of her, in 1900, her son, Prince Alfredo of Battenberg, King, was attributed though several attempts were made on his wife. In 1903, he named his family were forced to leave Spain. A republic was proclaimed but the refused to abdicate.

The British Encyclopaedia
SMALLER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

HOLLAND, DENMARK, SWEDEN, BELGIUM, NORWAY, SWITZERLAND.
The Scandinavian Countries

Denmark

Before 1814, Denmark and Norway were united under one crown.

Denmark was forced to side with Napoleon, but on both part with the allies.

Frederick VI (1808-1839)

Monarchy was absolute, king did not abuse his absolute power.

A liberal party grew, revolution broke out in 1830.

Christian XIII (1839-48)

His ideas were liberal, material prosperity increased.
2. They promised a Constitution but died.

Frederick VIII (1848-1863).

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

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

Christian IX (1863-1906).

5. Reversed the Constitution, always got his own way.

2. Education had been compulsory since 1814.

3. Old age pension were granted. Agriculture had been developed.
Norway

Union with Sweden

Norsemen were ruled by Norway and Sweden until 1814.

In 1814, Norway was added to Sweden in the Treaty of Kiel.

Norwegians made vigorous protests and refused to be annexed.

So, they 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 idea and government, while Norway was democratic.
Sweden
Charles XIV (1818-1844)

was opposed to change, devoted energy to encourage trade and prosperity.

1838 Norway regained a privilege—the right to carry her own flag on her merchant ships.

Oscar I (1844-1907)

brought no serious changes.

2. Swedish Diet was like a medieval Parliament, so the King was able to get what he wanted.

Charles XV (1819-1872)

converted to a modern Parliament.

A Constitution in 1866 gave vote to only 5% of population...
Oscar II (1829-1907)

- Friction between Norway and Sweden increased.
- Norwegian Parliament could pass bills without King's consent.
- In 1905, Norwegians declared union of two kingdoms ceased to exist.

Gustav V (1907-1950)

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

Holland and Belgium, the King of the Belgians.

Another union of two states, effected by Congress of Vienna.
So was affected, like that of Norway and Sweden, in defiance of racial and cultural differences between two peoples.

William

He was made King of Holland and Belgium, and spoke a foreign, spoke a different language.

2. Was a Protestant people, were against the national and religious sentiment.

3. In 1830, the National Assembly decided in favour of independence.

4. Conference in London dissolved Union

Belgium Leopold I (1831-65)

Elected King in 1831, Dutch refused to agree. Belgium was invaded. Leopold was aided by France.
3. Independence of Belgium by Treaty of London 1839

4. Growth of Socialism - manhood suffrage - Leopold II died 1865

Leopold II (1835-1865)


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

Holland William II

7. Reign until 1840 produced considerable power; ministers responsible to the King

8. Inclined to give up personal rule, 1848; a new Constitution lowered franchise
It also diminished the power of William III (1650-1702).

Opinion excited over religious schools.

Peacefully settled 1890.

Extension of votes in 1887 and 1888, manhood suffrage.

Introduces Queen Wilhelmina.

Married Prince Henry of Mecklenburg.

Holland is wealthy, many colonies.

Its neutrality has caused it to be chosen for the seat of the Court of International Arbitration.

Switzerland
Method of Government

Period I

From 1815-30, Switzerland was a loose federation of Cantons, no central power

Central diet met alternately at Bern, Zurich, and Lucerne.

Period II

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

Period III

During 1847/1848, Roman Catholic cantons opposed liberation and strengthening of Federal Government.

Diet ordered league to disband, refused war negotiation.
Period IV

From 1878 to present day, concerned with working of Constitution. Steady progress in education, press.

Swiss Neutrality

Guaranteed by Great Powers very strong.

Immeasurable international conference taken place on disarmament.
League of Nations.

There is nothing new in the idea of the League of Nations. Such an 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 invariable progress of moral ideas look for the League of Nations which ensure that the "will of peace" shall replace the will of power. The aims of the peace 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, finance, health, transit, etc. In 1934 it helped to settle a dispute between
Colombia and Peru brought about a reconciliation between Japan, Shasta, and Hungary, secured an agreement between France and Germany on the question of the Saar plebiscite in 1925.

The greatest problem of the league is that of the “Polish Corridor” when Poland was given access to the sea, this cutting of 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 Illustrated Universal Reference Book
SOME MOVEMENTS DURING THE 19th CENTURY
The rise of Nationalism.

(1) Inspired by Romanticism.

(2) So Germany, the great national literature came before the German uprising—inspired by Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing—worked out ideas long before Germany was ready for a social or political Revolution.

(3) "Singe 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 much inspired by historians and journalists who inspired Nationalism.

(5) Italy, Bohemia, and Poland have all been inspired by literature in Italy nationalism inspired by Mazzini, Colletti, and Cavour.

(6) Bulgaria, Russia and Denmark have been inspired.
Growth of Socialism

- Took place in France after the Revolution
- Factory Act helped workers. Louis Blanch's Organ of Labour
- Socialism's object is to have all economic system in the government
- Gave up out of the endeavor to improve condition of the poor
- Greatest theorist of Socialism was Karl Marx
- Taught that wage earners should fight against Capitalism
(g) Improved by Napoleon III and Bismarck

(h) Reforms are national assistance, pension, labor, exchange and unemployment

Arbitration v. War

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

(i) Upheld by Treaty of Paris

(j) Question of boundaries and fishing rights were settled by Arbitration

(k) Various treaties between states leading them to Arbitration

(l) In 1897, first Hague Conference met by request of Nicholas II - a failure
A conference agreed to appoint a permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague Tribunal.

Work has been brought up to date well considering your absence.
The Germans were afraid of the Slavs, they endeavored to (a) turn Slavic border people into Germans (b) keep separate branches of Slavs apart.

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

On 28 June 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austrian and Hungarian Throne, was assassinated in Sarajevo in Bosnia.
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 1889, 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 August 9th.

Bélgica

4. Hoped her fortresses could hold back German forces until France sent help.

7. The fortresses were no match for German gun, fell very quick.
MONS and MARNE

French armies reached Belgium too late; villages of Mons were overrun; situation of Paris looked hopeless.

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

FRENCH

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

Weeks of 1915 saw a poison gas attack was made for the first time, won by Germans at Ypres.

RUSSIAN

Russian armies advanced into East Prussia gaining small victories.
1. Russians were defeated at Tannenberg, Western Russia was overrun by German troops.

2. Russia had inexhaustible supplies of men, turned south, invaded Austria, captured Lomburg, and besieged Ljubljana.

3. Gallipoli

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

5. By occupation of heights of Gallipoli from April to December, British and Colonial troops held the heights.

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

7. Persia

8. Germans launched a series of fierce attacks, including...

9. August 1916, tide turned and French lines were...
Tanks and The Hindenburg Lines

In September 1916, Tanks were introduced could go almost anywhere with safety.

To cause a sensation, two solid little advance north of Somme.

If Germans were losing ground so retreated to The Hindenburg Line.

The line had been built very strong, with the utmost care. The retreat upset the French plans.

British advance on the Hindenburg Line was driven back by German forces in the area.
1. Entered war in May 1915 fought only against Austria at first. Italians had two great fights for the Alps and Benoglu

2. August 1915, Italians captured Spozina. General Cattaneo was attacked by General Mackay. Whole Italian army was broken.

**Russian Collapse**

3. Revolution and teaching were doing their daily work. Russian military failure was due to teaching

4. Revolution broke out. March 1917, tsar and tsarists were murdered. Army abdicated, government fell into Soviet hands.

5. Revolutionists abandoned war. March 1917 Russia made peace with Central Powers.
British, French, Serbian and Greek troops were sent to hold Salonika for Allen.

1915 General Trenchard journeyed up Erzphukus and attacked Turks on their further flanks, nearly reached Bagdad eventually blocked in but was forced to surrender.

General Monte, marched up Tigris, attacked Kat, and entered Bagdad.

April 1917 U.S.A. entered war on other side.

U.S.A. gave up her neutrality and entered war reinforcements from America arrived.

This Final Offensive

German Offensive came in three waves first near St. Quentin and La Fiez, army a mess.
for Germans.

2. British fifth army was destroyed. Germans were held at Arras.

3. Second attack was at Ypres. Germans were trying to seize Channel ports.

4. Germans captured Armentières and Baillul. Ypres and Gravenchy held firm, and the offensive was checked.

5. Third attack too in July, Germans reached the Marne. Allies counter attacked, and Germans at Marne gave way.

6. Belgian army attacked and captured Ghent and Bruges.
Germany was defeated, peace attained.

Armistice signed on the 11th of November, 1918.

V. G. 16/20