* The German Question 1740-1763
  + A whole series of schemes, alliances, projects, appearances, and reality
  + Three bodies involved in the German question:
    - Holy Roman Empire
      * Emperor is elected by 8 important princes
      * By 1763, the empire had fallen on hard times
      * Wars of religion
        + In the 16th century was the Protestant reformation
        + 1618 was the Thirty Years War, devastating the HRE
        + Even three wars in the 18th century
      * Intervention in its affairs by great powers
        + Sweden, Denmark, and **France** interfere in the wars that go on
      * The rise within its borders of Prussia and Austria, who hate each other
      * Many states within the HRE go broke
        + States on the border of France try to mirror the image of the opulent kings of France, and go broke trying to do so
      * The HRE is supposed to be a community of justice and symbolism
        + The emperor in theory adjudicates disputes between the smaller states of the empire
        + The crowning of the emperor is the most splendorous event in Europe
    - The Hapsburg Monarchy
      * In 1711, the emperor of Austria Joseph I dies, and he is succeeded by his brother Charles VI, who is on the throne until 1740
      * Charles VI and his wife have two daughters who survive, but there is no provision in the law that make it possible for a woman to inherit the throne
      * So Charles VI drafts a document in 1713 known as the Pragmatic Sanction which says that it’s cool for a woman to inherit the throne of the Hapsburg Monarchy
      * Most of the powers of Europe say yes, but with one hand crossed behind their back
      * In 1740, Maria Theresa comes to the throne at the age of 20, and she lives until 1780
        + Frederick II (the Great) who came to the power at the same time thinks there is confusion in Vienna, and thinks Maria Theresa will need his vote in order to get her husband HRE
        + So he marches into Silesia, takes it from the Hapsburgs, and inaugurates wars that go on for 23 years
        + The War of Austrian Succession begins in 1740 and ends in 1748
        + The peace says that it’s cool for Maria Theresa to sit on the throne of the Hapsburg monarchy, for Frederick to annex Silesia, and for her husband (Francis Steven of Lorraine) to become HRE, but neither side intends to honor it
        + Maria Theresa shakes up the Hapsburg Monarchy with military, economic, and administrative reforms

All the officers who have served for 20 years or more become nobles

Nobles who pay taxes now pay more, and those who didn’t pay any taxes now pay some

Charles VI had chancellery for every major portion of the Empire, so Maria Theresa centralizes them into just two chancelleries

Marie Antoinette was one of Maria Theresa’s daughters

* + - * + She also has a new foreign minister who is a diplomatic genius from Silesia

Wenzel von Kaunitz stays from 1743-1793

He shares the belief that the taking of Silesia was not just an act of war but a crime

He believes that Prussia must be wiped off the face of the map

* + - * She dies in 1780 and is succeeded by her son Joseph II
        + Joseph is a very disagreeable personality who doesn’t like the Catholic church
        + He immediately proclaims a Toleration Act making it possible for the Protestants, Jews, Calvinists, etc. to come to the Hapsburg Monarchy
        + He also drastically restricts the power of the Catholic church, especially over schools
        + He had already been HRE wince 1765 when his father died
    - Prussia
      * The best way to explain how Prussia became a great power is through the role of personalities of three great kings
      * The Elector of Brandenburg from 1640-1688
        + The Great Elector takes territory in a war he fights with Sweden
        + After this war in July 1653, he makes a bargain with his Junkers, taking 500,000 thales to expand the army
        + When he dies, the kingdom of Brandenburg has 30k soldiers
        + In 1701, his son Frederick I makes a deal with the HRE to become king in Prussia
      * Frederick William I from 1713-1740
        + He builds houses, drains swamps, and builds canals
        + But his greatest achievements have to do with the army

He divides Prussia into 500 cantons, and each regiment in the army is attached to one of these cantons

Every year they have a recruitment quota

He repeals the Edict of July 1653 and builds a school for cadets (drawn from the Junkers) in Berlin

He draws a list of all the noble families in Prussia, and chooses a son from each of them for the cadet academy, which he takes a great personal interest in

* + - * + By the time of his death, he has 80k men in the army
      * Frederick the Great from 1740-1786
        + It takes him 10 years to earn the epithet “the Great”
        + He and his father do not get along with each other
        + There is evidence that he may be gay
        + He really likes French culture (French is spoken at the German court)
        + He writes 50 books in his career
        + By seizing Silesia, he increases his territory by one third
        + He brings the beginnings of industry to Prussia
        + By his death, Prussia is the fourth largest producer of textiles in Europe
        + He reforms the legal code from top to bottom in the year 1794

He says that he gets his right to rule from the state, not from God

Obsolete, redundant rules are gone, and complex rules are simplified

He says that both he and his subjects have duties – pay taxes, obey the law, and serve in the army

* + - * + Military reforms

He hires expensive Irish mercenaries so he has less money for intelligence

The object of war for him is to surprise and outflank and starve the enemy

He introduces the flintlock rifle which is light and loads at the breech not the muzzle

He changes the concept of linear formation, changing the line rotation of troops from 6 to 3

They march in a line to the beat of drums playing Lutheran hymns

* + - Great Britain and Russia are allies at this time, and the British are concerned about the province of Hanover, and make a deal with the Russians to put 50k troops in Hannover (where the royal family of England comes from)
      * In 1754-1755, there is a great debate in the council of Vienna between Francis Stevens and von Kaunitz
      * Kaunitz argues that they cannot get Silesia back without an alliance with France
      * Everyone is surprised because since the dawn of modern Europe there has been animosity between France and the House of Hapsburg
      * Kaunitz did not like the way England treated Austria in the War of Austrian Succession, while Frederick did not like France because they marched on Munich instead of Vienna and sent Frederick 7.5k instead of 15k troops
      * Frederick the Great is rightly concerned about this
      * In January 1756, the British and the Prussians sign the Convention of Westminster where the British promise the Prussians subsidies for protecting Hanover
      * Frederick thought that France and Austria could never ally, but by this time the mortal enemy of France is now Britain instead of Austria
      * By the middle of the 18th century, the main rival of France is Great Britain, and France is dismayed by the Westminster Convention so the French sign a defensive alliance with Austria
      * Kaunitz is on very good terms with Elizabeth I who in turn hates Frederick the Great because he stirred up Sweden against Russia, so they make a deal where Austria helps Russia in Turkey and Russia helps Austria in Prussia
      * There is supposed to be a war between Russia and Prussia, but Russia wants to delay it 6 months, and Frederick is impatient?
      * In the Spring of 1756, Frederick marches into Saxony and opened the archives of Dresden to prove that there is an international conspiracy against Prussia, branding himself an aggressor, allowing the French to join Austria on the offensive against Prussia, starting the Seven Years War
      * In 1762, Russian and Austrian troops join forces and Russian troops occupy Berlin
      * However, Elizabeth I dies and is replaced by Peter III, who admired Frederick the Great (he may have had masturbation fantasies about him?)
      * The first thing Peter does is pull troops out of Berlin so Frederick survives the Seven Years War
      * Frederick defeats the French in a battle, so Austria is very disappointed and the war ends
  + After the Seven Years war, Austria takes four steps to consolidate her position
    - Joseph II creates an exchange scheme, an alliance, another exchange scheme, and a League of Princes (Furstenbund)
    - Give up 2/3 of Belgium to gain Bavaria
      * Belgium is far away and difficult to govern
      * Bavaria is 100% catholic, close by, and its line of succession is about to die out and Joseph does not want another war of succession
      * However, he doesn’t consult the head of the Bavarian elector’s family or Bavaria’s neighbors or Frederick the Great
      * In 1778, the War of Bavarian Succession breaks out between Austria and Frederick
        + Both sides want to wipe the other off the map
        + The pace of the war is swift because 1778-79 has one of the coldest winters in the history of Europe
      * Less than one year after it began, it ends with the Peace of Teschen in 1779
        + Prussia gets a few territories in Germany and Austria promises not to renew the exchange scheme for now
        + Neither power distinguishes itself, but it cost both sides heavily in terms of military and political reputations
        + The winner of the war is Russia and the loser is the Holy Roman Empire (Catherine the Great mediated this treaty)
        + Catherine the Great is supposed to be the protector of the Holy Roman Empire, but Catherine has much more salient schemes
    - In 1781, Joseph signs an alliance with Catherine the Great
      * Catherine would like very much to put her grandson on the throne of Turkey (The Greek Project)
      * Joseph and Kaunitz view the Ottoman Empire as a buffer zone between Russia and Turkey, so they don’t actually like the idea of an Orthodox throne of Turkey
    - Joseph revives the Belgian Bavarian exchange in 1784, adding on the rest of Belgium as well as the Schell river
      * Russia, the Dutch, and the British object to the scheme
    - Thus, the princes of the HRE are very angry at Joseph II for making an alliance with Catherine the Great
      * The Furstenbund, league of princes, headed by Frederick the Great, forms against Joseph II
      * By 1786, Frederick the Great dies thinking that Prussia’s next war will be its last
      * But by 1787, the down and out power in Europe is Austria because their ally France is sliding into revolution
* Revolutions
  + In 1958 and 1964, Palmer wrote *The Age of the Democratic Revolutions*, and his thesis was that the French Revolution was the product of ideas and ideals that begin with the American and Dutch revolutions
  + American Revolution 1773-1783
    - Great Britain fights it with one hand tied behind her back militarily, strategically, logistically, politically, internationally
    - Militarily, Great Britain is a sea power and her navy does no good fighting a war on land
    - Strategically, the colonies extend 1000 miles along the Atlantic Seaboard
    - Logistically, colonies are 3000 miles away from London, troops and supplies must be transported an enormous distance
    - Politically, George III is crazy and his ministers are mostly incompetent, and public opinion in Great Britain is divided, many believing that the colonists are right
    - Internationally, it’s payback time for the British because the League of Armed Neutrality, including Russia, Portugal, and Denmark against British naval dominance, a sentiment felt by all the countries especially France, who intervenes in the American Revolution in 1778
    - The British lose the Battle of Yorktown in 1781
    - Thus, in 1783, the Peace of Paris recognizes the United States as an independent nation
    - The American Revolution marks a reversal in the relationship between Britain (down) and France (up)
  + Dutch Revolt 1780-1787
    - William of Orange, the stadholder of the Netherlands, and his conservative party called the regions oppose the radical party called the Patriots
    - The Patriots want thorough reform of Dutch society, a reassertion of Dutch seapower, and an alliance with France
    - They get the first and third, but not the second
    - With French aid and money, the patriots push William off the Dutch throne for a while, but the success does not last very long because William of Orange is married to the sister of the King of Prussia (Frederick William II)
    - Frederick William II feels very badly that her sister has been thrown in jail, so he marches his troops into the Netherlands and restores William of Orange
    - In the years 1788-1789, Frederick William II creates the Triple Alliance of 1789 with the British and the United Provinces (the Dutch)
    - This is another reversal in the power struggle between Britain and France, with the French even worse off than in 1763
    - Prussia is also amazingly strong because it has an alliance with Great Britain
      * Austria and Russia are tied down in a terrible war with Turkey
      * Austria also has a revolt in Hungary
      * France is slowly declining into revolution
    - Frederick William II thus demands Poland from Russia, but the demand does not last because the British say they wouldn’t get involved in any continental war
      * Russia is also regaining strength
    - In 1790, Joseph II dies and is succeeded by Leopold II
      * He pacifies the revolt in Hungary by pulling out of the war with Turkey
      * He also wants to concentrate on reform at home
    - Thus, in the same year, Prussia and Austria become allies
      * This allows Leopold to straighten up all the problems in Hungary
  + French Revolution 1789-1815
    - Why is the French Revolution such a big deal?
      * Early Modern is divided from Late Modern Europe in 1789
      * Previous revolutions swapped one family for another
      * French Revolution asserted a radical doctrine called the Rights of Man
      * It decisively answers the question, “Who is France”?
        + Before the revolution, France was synonymous with the King
        + Afterwards, the answer is the People of France
    - What are the big events between 1789 and 1792?
      * The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789
      * Further, a constitutional conventions convenes (Tennis Court Oath) to limit the power of the King of France
      * Groups emerge, including the Jacobins, who call for drastic restrictions on the power of the King, and emigres (nobles) who fled abroad and want the monarchy restored because their property was taken by the revolutionary government
      * These events did not immediately capture the attention of the other Great Powers because
        + Austria has trouble in Hungary, Britain in Ireland, Russia in Turkey
        + Prussia was allied with Great Britain and the Netherlands (Triple Alliance) and he demands Poland
        + The French revolutionaries believe that the triumph of their ideals will lead to the outbreak of universal peace
      * It is not until June 1791 until events in France capture international attention because the King of France and Marie Antoinette try to escape France for the Belgian border, but are caught, taken back to Paris, denounced in the National Assembly, and the emigres demand other countries do something about the French revolutionaries
      * In 1791, the Prussians and Austrians issue the Declaration of Pilnitz on August 27
        + It said that unless the Jacobins treat the king and queen better, Austria and Prussia would hold them responsible (despite the fact that the armies of this time are too small to occupy foreign countries)
      * This enrages everyone in the National Assembly, so in April 1792, France declares war on Austria and Prussia
        + The Jacobins, the emigres, the Austrians, the Prussians, and even the King and Queen want it
        + The Jacobins want it because they are sure it will expose the royal family as traitors
        + The royals want it because they think everything will return to the status quo
        + The Austrians and Prussians think it will be easy and will appease the emigres
      * The war originally goes poorly for the Revolutionaries
        + But on the 28 of September, a skirmish occurs at Valmy at which the French Revolutionary armies do not run away from the Duke of Brunswick of Prussia
        + It quickly becomes “The Miracle of Valmy”, and it galvanizes the French nation
    - 1793-1797
      * In January 1793, Louis XVI is beheaded
      * In February, the French declare war on Great Britain because they demanded that the French take back the Rights of Man
        + Now the War of the First Coalition includes Prussia, Austria, and Britain
      * In the same year, the second partition of Poland is engineered by Russia and Prussia
        + Happens because the Prussians need part of Poland compensation for the defeat at Valmy
        + The Russians want to keep the Prussians in the war against France
      * Also, the Levee en Masse occurs, allowing almost any male who can fight to fight
        + Also they now have the hymn of La Marseillaise
      * In 1794, the French reach their natural frontiers: the Rhine, Elbe, and Pyrenees
      * In 1795
        + The third and final partition of Poland occurs because there is an insurrection in the Russian zone

The Prussians try to help the Russians out but are thrown back

The Austrians assert a stake by helping the Russians out

As a result, Russia and Austria partition Poland for the last time and Austria recognizes the partition of 1793

* + - * + Things continue to go badly for the Prussians as France overruns the Low Countries and Northern Germany

Prussian soldiers are exhausted as they also have problems in Poland

Their treasury is also broke

Thus, France and Prussia sign the Treaty of Basel whereby the Prussians give the French the left bank of the Rhine in return for Northern Germany being free of French influence or intervention

Northern Germany is allowed to flourish for eleven years

* + - * + The states of the HRE condemn this treachery by the Prussians, but the Prussians had to sign it because they couldn’t fight and it allowed Northern Germany to flourish socially and economically until 1806

This marks the departure of Prussia from the First Coalition

* + - * In Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte had been inflicting defeat after defeat on the Austrians, forcing the Austrians to sign the Treaty of Campo Formio in 1797
        + It says Austria loses Belgium, fortresses on the Rhine, Milan (Lombardy), and they get in compensation Venice
        + The Austrians and French also agree that there should be independent states in Italy to be drawn up by mostly French commissions
        + It ends the War of the First Coalition
* Napoleon Bonaparte
  + Treaty of Campo Formio in 1797
    - Austrians surrender Belgium, key fortresses on the Rhine, and Lombardy
    - The Austrians only get in return Venice
    - Decides that Italy will be a peninsula of independent states drawn up by mostly French commissions
    - Importantly, it also reforms the HRE
      * There is a congress that meets to discuss reforms in 1801, but in the War of the Second Coalition, they are defeated so they are at peace until 1805
      * The Final Report of a commission between the French and members of the HRE issue a report on April 27, 1803
        + There used to be in the HRE a house of 500 Imperial cities
        + Now they are reduced to 6
        + Bishoprics (religious cities) are reduced from 300 to 3
        + All of the lands owned by the Catholic church are expropriated and given to the middle sized states of the HRE
        + It secularizes and modernizes the HRE
        + There are only two dynasties left—Austria and Bavaria
      * In 1805, France and Austria get into a war and Austria is defeated
        + The emperor of Austria and his advisors begin to think that the HRE is becoming a drag not worth keeping because it prevents modernization and military reform
      * In 1806, Francis II (emperor of Austria and HRE) abdicates the throne of the HRE
        + The electors of the HRE offer the throne to Napoleon, but Napoleon doesn’t want it, so the HRE is abolished and replaced by a French satellite called the Confederation of the Rhine
        + Composed of 18 states in southwestern Germany, it becomes a military satellite of Napoleon Bonaparte
  + The War of the Second Coalition 1798-1802
    - Napoleon, fresh from spectacular victories in Italy, wants to go to Egypt
      * There is political turmoil in France
      * Also England, Napoleon’s archenemy, is threatened by his taking of Egypt
      * Napoleon also has a sense of exotic adventure
      * Napoleon and the French land, but soon suffer a dramatic defeat at the hands of Horatio Nelson at the Battle of the Nile
      * Before he goes to Egypt, he angers the Austrians and Prussians
        + He intervenes in Switzerland
        + He does not respect the independence of the Italian states
        + On the way to Egypt, he conquers the Knights of Malta (who are very dear to the Russians)
    - So in 1798, the French declare war on Austria and Russia
      * It pits France against GB, Prussia, Russia, and Austria
      * Goes disastrously for the Allies because the coalition is really an alliance of Britain and Prussia against Austria
      * Austria is providing over 60% of the troops and paying most of the bills
      * The Austrians only want to contain the French Revolution, not crush it
        + They want to restore their position in Italy and come out of the war stronger than they went in
      * The Russians want the island of Malta back, to crush (not just contain) the French Revolution, and they want to get Prussia to join their side
      * The British also want to crush the French Revolution, are very concerned about the fate of Holland, and want the Prussians to liberate the Netherlands
      * Coalition tensions
        + The British want to concentrate troops in the Netherlands
        + The Austrians are afraid of a Russian takeover of Switzerland
        + The British and Russians insist that the Austrians place their troops under the command of a Russian general
    - In 1799, Paul of Russia pulls out of the War
    - In 1801, the French defeat the Austrians
    - By 1802, despite their victory in the Battle of the Nile, the British are war-weary (trouble in Ireland and North America) and want to end the war with France
      * Napoleon takes advantage of British war-weariness
    - They sign the Treaty of Amiens 1802
      * Napoleon agrees to withdraw from the Papal States if the British withdraw from Malta
      * The British are to return all the colonies the British have taken from France or its satellites (like Spain) over the last ten years of war
      * The Treaty of Amiens lopsidedly favors the French, yet Napoleon still has no intention of honoring it
      * The treaty marks a dividing line in the Wars of the French Revolution
      * It does not deal with Europe, leaving France dominant in Western Europe, the Austrians dominant in Central Europe, the Russians dominant in Eastern Europe, and the British the masters of the high seas
      * It comes as close as anything can to establishing a balance of power
    - After 1802, the Wars of the French Revolution become rapacious wars of imperialism
  + Napoleon
    - In 1799, the Directory has Napoleon (thirty years old) as first among the three
    - In 1785, Napoleon graduates from the French Military Academy
    - In 1793, he puts down a royalist insurrection
    - In 1797, his exploits in Italy give him stunning success
    - When he comes back from Egypt, he is clearly the most important member of the Directory
    - He likes to march in deep columns to strike the enemy where it is strongest and likes to surprise the enemy
    - Napoleon is also a master of the French language and a master propagandist
    - Furthermore, he has a phenomenal memory that instills loyalty among his troops
    - From an international point of view, he is an international criminal
      * He knows that society cannot exist without law
      * He knows that he routinely perverts the law to his own ends to an ever-wider body of institutions and peoples so much that he eventually regards himself as the source of law
      * He regularly violates the neutrality of small independent states
      * He reflexively orders his generals to arrest and kill innocent subjects in occupied territories
      * He has no remorse or sympathy for his subjects
    - His relations with Pope Pius VI
      * He orders the pope to obey him on religious in addition to political matters
      * He even throws the Pope in jail
    - He also does some good
      * He codifies the French laws, passes laws in Egypt to protect the Jews
      * All of his wars are forced on him by weaker powers
        + One of the great myths of the Napoleonic era is that the people of Europe are ground down under the oppressor, but nothing could be further from the truth
        + The men from 1802-1812 go extremely far in appeasing Napoleon, but he has no ends to satisfy
      * His greatest contribution is that he convinced the men of 1815 that the system that allowed him to come to power had to be changed in a fundamental way
  + War of the Third Coalition
    - After the Treaty of Amiens, Napoleon regularly insults the British ambassador
    - He doubles the size of the French navy
    - He closes the ports of Holland to British goods
    - In May 1803, the British declare War on France
    - In October 1805, the French suffer a catastrophic defeat on water at the hands of Horatio Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar
      * However, Nelson is killed by a sniper’s bullet
      * Proves Napoleon must win his war on land
    - Napoleon hears in 1804 that there is a conspiracy against him, and he always identifies conspiracies with the British
      * Thus, he drags an 18 year old Duke from the Western HRE to Paris and executes him
      * When he becomes emperor of France in 1804, he drags the Pope to Paris to crown him
      * He is also now King of Italy
    - This starts the War of the Third Coalition
      * The Austrians the Prussians defeat France in a minor battle but do not follow up on it
      * Napoleon marches his troops across Northern Germany and routs the Russians and Austrians at the Battle of Austerlitz, which ends the War of the Third Coalition
    - The Prussians hear rumors fed by the French that the British are going to give France Hannover in return for peace
      * He is also uncomfortable with the fact that Napoleon marched his troops over Northern Germany
      * The Confederation of the Rhine means that there are 227k French soldiers on Prussia’s borders
    - In October 1806, Frederick William III of Prussia sends an ultimatum to Napoleon telling him to withdraw his troops behind the Rhine
      * Napoleon marches his troops into Berlin and rout the Prussians at the Battle of Jena
    - Napoleon refuses to negotiate with the Prussians, and in the summer of 1807, his troops stand on the frontiers of Alexander I of Russia
      * Russia currently has a nasty war with the Turks
      * Instead of invading, they sign the Treaty of Tilsit
    - There are French, Prussian, and Russian terms of the Treaty of Tilsit 1807
      * The Czar negotiates for Prussia
        + Prussia is to lose one third of its territory to France
        + The Prussian army is capped at 40k men
        + All the lands Prussia took from Poland are turned into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, another Napoleonic satellite
        + Prussians are forced to close their ports to British goods as part of the Continental System against Britain
        + Finally, the Prussians are forced to recognize Napoleon’s relatives as rulers in key parts of Europe
        + As a result of the treaty, Prussia is no longer a great power
      * Russian terms
        + If there is still war in two years, Russia must go to war with Britain
        + They are also to impose the Continental System on their own country
        + Napoleon agrees to respect the neutrality of the Baltic states
      * This treaty marks French power at its apogee and ends the War of the Fourth Coalition
* The Transformation of European Politics, and the Invention of Peace 1813-1815
  + June 26, 1813 – Metternich offers Napoleon mediation, which Prussia and Russia have already accepted
    - Metternich has four points of mediation which he also gave the Russia and Prussia
      * Destruction and dissolution of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw
      * Destruction and dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine
      * Restoration of Prussia to what it was before the Battle of Jena in 1806
      * Restoration of Austria to what it was before the Treaty of Schonnberg 1809
    - In September 1813, Austria declares war on France
      * Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia are going to take Napoleon down
      * The Battle of Leipzig – Napoleon loses Germany
    - As October turns to November, Metternich is becoming wary of Czar Alexander
      * He is eager to try make peace once again
    - Aberdine, the Ambassador from Great Britain, talks to Metternich in November
      * Britain takes the position that they must have the right to board ships on the high seas and confiscate contraband if necessary
    - The Frankfurt Offer
      * Metternich offers a return to 1794 borders if Britain isn’t too antagonistic to France on the high seas
    - The Treaty of Chaumont
      * Defines the Allied war aims
      * Keep their forces in the field until their aims are achieved
      * The British promise their contribution in money or men will be double of any other power
      * Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain promise to stay together for twenty years and resist any attempt on the part of the French to resist the peace
      * The treaty is a triumph for Castlereagh, his only risk being if France accepts the treaty which would be unpopular in England
      * Prussia would be deprived of revenge
      * Austria risks revenge
      * Alexander risks a loss of stature
    - Napoleon rejects the Treaty, so Austrian and Russian troops occupy Paris in the Spring of 1814
      * Napoleon offers to abdicate in favor of his son the King of Rome
      * Marquis de Talleyrand talks to the foreign diplomats and they decide that the only course of action is to get rid of Napoleon
    - On April 6, Napoleon is forced to sign the Treaty of Fontainebleau
      * He and all his relatives abdicate their thrones
      * He will get 2 million francs from the new government
      * Napoleon will be allowed to retain the title of Emperor
      * Napoleon will be allowed to rule the island of Elba off the southern coast of France for the rest of his life
    - Who will succeed Napoleon?
      * Talleyrand was the spokesman for the Committee of Public Safety and Napoleon’s foreign minister for a time and he jumps ship after Napoleon loses in Russia
      * Talleyrand convinces the other powers that the only legitimate successor is Louis XVII’s brother, the Count of Provence
      * He becomes Louis XVIII from 1815-1818, and is required to give the French people a charter limiting his power
    - On May 30, 1814, there is signed the first Peace of Paris
      * The French, the Russians, the Prussians, the Austrians, the British, and some other insignificant powers
        + French frontiers will be reduced to what they were on November 1, 1792, meaning that the four powers recognize the legitimacy of the French revolution before then
        + The treaty forces no indemnity or occupation army or requirement that the French return the treasures Napoleon plundered, so it’s an extremely generous peace
        + The last article says that the Great powers will convene in Vienna in September and they will redraw the boundaries of Europe
  + The Congress of Vienna September 1814 – June 1815
    - Over 40 small powers in Vienna at the same time as the four big powers
      * Hardinburg, Metternich, Alexander, Castlereagh represent the four powers
      * Talleyrand shows up and takes the side of the many small states
      * After he gets to Vienna, the four show Talleyrand a piece of paper telling him how the Congress will be organized
      * Talleyrand agrees to drop the claims of the small states if he is allowed to join the big four in making decisions
    - Castlereagh, foreign secretary of Great Britain from 1812-1822 (when he kills himself)
      * Wants nothing said about maritime rights so the de facto status can stay
      * Wants the colonies Great Britain took during the years of fighting
      * Wants to do something against the slave trade
    - Alexander, Czar of Russia
      * Wants the Grand Duchy of Warsaw (all of Poland)
    - Metternich
      * Wants to see a strong France
      * Wants Austrian dominance in Italy and Germany
      * Does not want Russia to have Poland
    - Hardinburg, the first Prime Minister of Prussia
      * Wants expansion of Prussia in Germany
      * Saxony was a medium sized state in the HRE who remained loyal to Napoleon even after the Battle of Leipzig, so Hardinburg wants it
    - Metternich is so concerned about Russia in Poland that he goes to Hardinburg
      * Offers Saxony in return for opposition to Russia in Poland
      * Alexander goes to Hardinburg and convinces him otherwise
    - Alexander thinks he has strong claims on Poland
      * Russia has been fighting Napoleon for years
      * Russia wants compensation for bringing Napoleon down
      * Austria and Prussia can get what they need in Italy and Germany
    - Metternich replies
      * Russia control of Poland will mean a deep extension of Russian influence into Central Europe, setting the precedent for further extension
      * Says France invaded Russia, not the other way around
      * Russia was even allied with France for five years
      * Will make the Poles unstable
    - There is a deadlock, so Talleyrand comes to the rescue
      * On January 3, 1815, the British and the Austrians sign a treaty with the French
      * They promise to go to war unless a few aims are met
      * The French want to split Prussia and Austria and regain influence in Italy
      * What solves the crisis is a change of heart on the part of Castlereagh, who comes to realize that Russia has a strong case
      * Thus, Alexander gets almost all of Poland
      * The treaty successfully beats down Prussia
    - Hardinburg agrees to drop the claim on all of Saxony
      * Prussia gets 2/5 of Saxony and does not get its larger cities
    - The Congress then turns its attention to Germany
      * How much French power will be allowed to be remain?
        + None
      * On what basis will borders be drawn?
        + On the principle of legitimacy
      * What does legitimacy mean?
        + Agreement of the great powers.
    - The Germanic Confederation will consist of 35 states and 4 cities
      * A loosely federated body
      * The Confederation is guaranteed internationally
      * Acts as a buffer zone preventing great powers from touching each other
      * Balances Great Powers’ need for independence with smaller states’ need for protection
      * All the inhabitants speak German
      * The confederation has no army so it threatens nobody
      * It will survive until 1866
    - Results of the Congress
      * Austria give up Belgium to the Netherlands
      * Savoy is given to Piedmont, creating a barrier between Austria and France
      * Austria gets Milan, Venice, and all of the states in Italy are required to have treaties of alliance with Austria
      * Prussia gets 2/5 of Saxony, the left and right bank of the Rhine (which are extremely rich in coal)
      * Russia gets Poland
      * For Britain, nothing is said about Maritime rights
      * Britain gets Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope
      * The Congress also goes on record as condemning the slave trade
    - The Transformation of European Politics and the Invention of Peace pre-Vienna vs. post-Vienna
      * General wars on the Continent of Europe
        + 6 to none
      * Deaths on the battlefield as a percentage of the population
        + Seven times as many die in the 18th
      * State partitions
        + 6 to zero partitions in the 19th
      * Wars of dynastic succession
        + War of Austrian, Bavarian, Spanish, Polish goes to zero in the 19th
      * Arms race
        + Every war used to be followed by a quick buildup in arms
        + No arms buildups for fifty years
      * Nature and purpose of alliances
        + Pre, there were alliances for aggression
        + Post, alliances are designed for restraint
      * Scope of war
        + Pre, was fought all over the world
        + Post, there is no confrontation until 1898
  + March 1815 – Napoleon escaped because he does not have enough Elbow room, known as the 100 days
    - He thinks the powers of Europe are split in Vienna over Poland and Saxony (although they have already been decided)
    - He thinks Louis XVIII is unpopular (true)
    - He is enthusiastically received by the French population, kicks Louis XVIII off the throne
    - He claims to abide by the treaties that come out of Vienna
    - Vienna declares Napoleon an international criminal
    - On June 18, 1815, the allied forces commanded by the Duke of Wellington stand off at Waterloo until Prussian troops arrive and turn the tide
    - The British send him to St. Helena where he will die in 1821
    - Three major new treaties as a result of the One Hundred Days
      * Second Peace of Paris
        + They restore Louis XVIII
        + French frontiers are cut back to what they were on January 1, 1790
        + There is an indemnity of 700 million francs, an occupation army until the indemnity is paid off, and the French are required to give back all the treasures Napoleon took from the capitals of Europe (much of it is still in the Louvre anyways)
      * The Holy Alliance
        + The brainchild of Czar Alexander I, who is in Paris in the Fall of 1815
        + On September 26, 1815, Austria, Russia, and Prussia ally
        + The three signatories will observe Christian principles in their dealings with each other and will on all occasions lend each other aid and assistance
        + They invite every other state in Europe to adhere to the Holy Alliance, and every state does except the British, the Vatican, and the Sultan of Turkey
        + It represents the triumph of principles in politics because Alexander now behaves differently from his predecessors, not intervening in small state affairs and keeping Austria and Prussia together
      * The Quadruple Alliance is the brainchild of Castlereagh
        + Renews the Treaty of Chaumont
        + Says that the powers will meet periodically in Congresses to discuss various international problems
* The Congress System
  + Congress System ends in 1823, but the Concert of Europe lasts the entire 19th century
  + Unspoken assumptions in the Concert of Europe:
    - Every international problem will be dealt with by the great powers
    - Each great power will have spheres of influence respected by the other power
    - No great power will try to remove another great power
  + Castlereagh’s views are legal
    - The concert should be restricted, a legal obligation on the part of the Quadruple Alliance to resist French aggression
  + Alexander’s views are flexible
    - The Concert of Europe should be the political arm of the Holy Alliance
  + Metternich wants the concert preserved at all costs
    - Takes the British side sometimes, but eventually sides with Russia so much to keep Russia in
  + Four underlying threats to the status quo
    - Industrialism
      * “Growing human control over inanimate forms of energy”
      * “Appearance of machines in Europe”
      * Industrial Revolution starts in Britain in the 18th century, working its way from West to East during the 19th century, reaching Russia in the 1890s
      * Machines are used in rural agricultural areas where they were not used before, taking the place of peasants
        + The peasants go to the cities to become a disruptive unemployed force
    - Liberalism
      * The men who own the machines want the government to get off their backs
      * They want a say in politics
      * They want better treatment for their working forces
      * Thus, they want constitutions limiting the of the monarch
    - Socialism
      * At this time, it is a small force mainly concentrated in Great Britain and a little in France
      * They want to organize the workers, who want rights
    - Nationalism
      * Main force threatening the status quo
      * “The belief on the part of a nationality that it is entitled to a state governed by members of the nationality”
      * Nationalism is inextricably connected with education
      * The Congress of Vienna violates nationalism with the Germanic Confederation, Italy, and Poland
      * It’s a major problem in Austria because German Hapsburgs control the empire
        + There are Hungarians, Czechs, Poles, Romanians, Slavs, etc., are all nationalist groups within the empire
  + Three questions
    - When is an insurrection or disturbance to be considered a revolution?
    - If it is a revolution, is intervention justified?
    - If justified, what power will intervene?
  + France
    - 1817, there Duke Wellington’s army of occupation in France
    - Wellington writes Castlereagh that things are not going well in France
      * There are bad harvests
      * There are secret societies
      * There is a white terror being conducted by the emigres who had their property seized in the revolution
      * Word is widespread that the Louis XVIII is only propped up by the allies
    - Castlereagh and Alexander of Russia agree that something must be done
    - Aix la Chappelle 1818
      * This Congress goes swimmingly, deciding to cut the French indemnity and withdraw occupation troops
      * They admit France to the Concert of Europe
      * The Quadruple Alliance becomes the Quintuple alliance
      * Things go so well because there is trouble in Spain at the same time
  + Spain
    - King Ferdinand wants to send men to South America to recover colonies that are revolting
    - His army revolts and forces the king to give them a Constitution
    - Ferdinand asks the powers to intervene
      * Alexander would like to intervene, but is answered on May 5 by the state papers of Count Castlereagh
      * Castlereagh says that the concert will not intervene reflexively every time there is a disturbance and that the disturbance in Spain shows no signs of spreading
      * Metternich takes Castlereagh’s side because he doesn’t like the prospect of 20k Russian troops marching across Europe to Madrid
  + Germanic Confederation
    - Confederation is comprised of 35 states and 4 cities
    - Prussians see the Confederation as a foundation upon which economic, social, and political institutions can be built
    - Austrians see it as a buffer zone between the great powers of Europe
    - Smaller states view it as an organization for protection
    - However, there are student groups who dislike the confederation
      * For them, it is nothing more than repression preventing the establishment of an organized Germany
      * The most radical student society is in Jena, where Napoleon had cut Prussia in two
      * In 1817-1819, the student society gets more radical
      * In 1819, a student assassinates a playwright/diplomat who had ties to the Czar of Russia
    - At Carlsbad in August 1819, the great powers issue the Carlsbad Decree
      * Every university in Germany will be heavily censored
      * Every state in the confederation with a university will be responsible for the way the university conducts its business
      * There will be an agency in Vienna to keep an eye on the students
    - People throughout the 19th century decry Metternich’s authoritarianism
      * However, some smaller states wanted to go even further
      * Even then, his efforts succeed for only about 10 years
  + Italy
    - The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is ruled by King Ferdinand (related to the Spanish one)
    - The Carbonarri are Italian nationalists who want a constitution
      * They force Ferdinand to grant them a constitution
    - Castlereagh has a view of Italy that says that Austria should intervene in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and restore Ferdinand
      * However, Parliament overrules Castlereagh
      * Metternich is concerned, but does not want to break with Alexander
    - So in 1820, a Congress meets at Troppau with the Prussians, Russians, and Austrians
      * The French are currently on the verge of concluding a major economic agreement with the British, so they have to follow the British lead
      * Troppau Protocol – the three states reserve the right to intervene in any revolution they wish
      * Castlereagh, in protest, makes public the paper he wrote on May 5, 1820
    - There are two major escape clauses to the Troppau Protocol
      * Every revolution will be judged on a case by case basis
      * Any sovereign overthrown must come before the powers and make his case for intervention
    - The delegates reconvene at Laibach in the Spring of 1821
      * King Ferdinand (of Sicily) has had a talk with the Carbonarri where he convinces them to allow them to go to the Congress of Libach
      * Ferdinand goes to the Congress and asks for intervention
    - In 1821, the Austrians intervene and restore Ferdinand as an absolute monarch
      * This is different from the reckless politics of the 18th century
      * The Austrians get in and get out without taking anything extra
      * They also make Ferdinand pay for the cost
  + Greece
    - Soon after the Congress of Libach, the Eastern Question erupts
    - The Eastern Question is what is to be done with the lands nominally controlled by the Ottoman Empire
      * The spirit of nationalism in these territories Is growing stronger and stronger
    - 1817-1819 Greece revolts against the Sultan, who in turn harshly suppresses them
      * Russia sides with Greece because they are both Orthodox
      * The Sultan also refuses to appoint Russians to rule the Danubian Principality (Romania)
      * The Sultan also interferes with the trade in the Black Sea
    - There is in Europe a wave of sympathy in favor of the Greeks
      * Lord Byron of England dies fighting for Greek independence
      * Castlereagh and Metternich have a different view when they meet at Hannover in 1821
      * Metternich says that if Russia intervenes in Greece, revolt will break out all over the Ottoman Empire
      * Castlereagh says the Greeks are a part of an international revolutionary conspiracy
      * They offer to talk with the Sultan and have a Congress about Greece in 1822
    - Alexander decides to hold off for the moment because of the arguments from Castlereagh and Metternich
      * He also sees the revolt as unjust
    - Robert Stuart Castlereagh returns to England from Hannover in 1821
      * He is so unwell that he will kill himself
      * He is replaced by George Canning
    - George Canning’s much prefers England over Europe
      * He thinks Metternich is the greatest rogue and liar in Europe
      * Metternich cordially reciprocates
    - The Congress of Verona 1822
      * The powers originally promised to discuss the Greek question with the Czar of Russia, but the situation in Spain has gone from bad to worse
      * An absolutist government has been established in Spain, so the powers are supposed to intervene and restore King Ferdinand of Spain
      * Britain is represented by the Duke of Wellington
      * Metternich sees a way to make the rebels give up
        + He wants to send a joint note signed by the five great powers to scare the hell out of the rebels in Madrid and make them give a Constitution to the King
      * Canning orders Wellington to walk out of the Congress, which makes it breaks up, thus no one intervenes in Spain
    - Only the Czar of Russia or France can intervene in Spain
      * Canning thinks France should intervene, and sets three conditions on French intervention
        + The French must get in and get out
        + They must do nothing to Portugal
        + They must not lift a finger to help the king recover his colonies in South America
      * The French fulfill all three conditions
    - Canning is confronted with the problem of these colonies
  + United States
    - Canning offers the United States a joint alliance dealing with the revolting colonies
    - The Americans do not respond
    - Canning issues a declaration that says any ship going to the New World to stop revolutions will be turned back by the Royal Navy
    - James Monroe (President) and John Quincy Adams in 1823 know that there will be an election in 1824
      * JQA’s main rival is Andrew Jackson, so Adams wants to show everyone that he can be just as tough as Jackson
      * Monroe sends a message to Congress on December 23, 1823, every word written by JQA
      * This Monroe Doctrine is in two parts
      * The part the deals with North America says that it is no longer suitable to colonization (partly in response to Russian intrusion on the West Coast)
      * For South America, any attempt on the part of any European power to overthrow the new states will be seen as an act hostile to the United States
    - Canning is angry because America rejected his hand
      * Canning says who is this little country to tell the strongest power in the world what to do
      * European countries are delighted to see the Americas fenced off
  + South America
  + In 1825, Alexander I dies
    - Alexander left a letter naming his younger brother Nicholas as his successor
    - His older brother Constantine has greater claim on the throne
    - Constantine wants to stay in Poland, but both Nicholas and Constantine swear allegiance to each other
    - On the day Nicholas is going to become Czar, the Decembrist Revolt happens in Saint Petersburg
    - Nicholas ascends in 1825 and never forgets that he ascended in the midst of Revolution
    - Nicholas is much more willing to use Russian power in the Eastern Question than his predecessor
* Italian Unification
  + Nice and Savoy symbolize French humiliation in 1815
  + Louis Napoleon don’t want to help King Charles Albert for this reason, also he is supposed to be president of a Republic
  + Starts properly in 1850
  + By 1870, it looks like modern Italy
  + It is a triumph of realpolitik
  + Forerunners
    - Mazzini, intellectual author of Young Italy in 1832, which makes these points
      * Every human being has a mission to fulfill
      * This mission is to form an association of citizens of the same nationality
      * The association will become a state
      * In order for nationhood to be realized, the people of the same nationality must experience sacrifice
      * “Italy is the Christ among nations”, having suffered under the Papacy and the Hapsburgs
      * In 1848, Mazzini gets his chance, setting up a radical republic in Rome
      * The elected president of France Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (his constituency is largely Catholic), smashes the republic, and leaves French troops in Rome from 1849-1870
    - Cavour, businessman banker born in 1810, goes entering politics in 1842
      * In 1847, he founds Il Risorgimento, a liberal nationalist newspaper
      * Enters parliament in 1850
      * He becomes prime minister in 1855 with some definite convictions
        + Piedmont-Sardinia is the only Italian state that can possibly unify Italy
        + Politically, Piedmont has a ruling house (of Savoy) over a thousand years old
        + Economically, Piedmont has more railroads than all the other Italian states combined
        + Militarily, it has an army and a navy that allows the House of Savoy to take over the rest of Italy
      * To him, Italy cannot “do it herself”, the main reason he sends 15k troops to help the British and French in Crimea
        + He gets his way by convincing King Charles Albert to fire all his opponents
        + The only realistic ally for Italian unification is France
        + Napoleon might help because his uncle got his start in Italy with the treaty of Campo Formio, he believes in the nationalities program, it will help nullify the treaties of Vienna 1815, and France will have an ally on its borders
  + In January 1858, Napoleon III is almost assassinated by an Italian radical
    - The assassin’s name is Orsini, and he throws a bomb at Napoleon as he gets in his carriage
    - Napoleon gets in contact with Orsini, who writes a letter asking him to do something for Italy
    - Napoleon shares this letter with Cavour, and they decide to have a secret meeting
    - In June of 1858 in Plombieres, Cavour comes disguised as a doctor
      * They form a conspiracy for a war against Austria
        + Piedmont will gain Milan and Venice
        + France will regain Nice and Savoy
        + There will be a marriage between the daughter of Victor Immanuel II and Jerome, one of Napoleon’s cousins
        + Jerome will rule a small state in central Italy
        + The rest of Italy will be put into a confederation under the presidency of the Pope, ensuring the happiness of Napoleon’s Catholic supporters in France
      * Napoleon wants an Italy from the Adriatic to the Alps, merely a small neighbor to France
    - When Napoleon returns to Paris, he thinks that Piedmont wouldn’t be strong enough to fight the war
      * He decides that he needs Russia, who hates Austria, as his ally
      * They sign a treaty promising to help Napoleon in the coming war against Austria in return for helping Russia to annul the Black Sea Clauses of the Treaty of Paris
      * Prussian neutrality is not promised because they are also German
      * British neutrality is not promised because the parliament is anti-Piedmont and pro-Austria
    - Russia wants to hold a Congress in Paris
      * Napoleon gets into a kerfuffle with Buole who doesn’t want Piedmont to be there
      * Napoleon makes Cavour demobilize the Sardinian army to get him into the Congress
      * Austria simultaneously sends the same ultimatum to Sardinia
        + They want to show their strength
        + Austria also has a historic mission in Italy so international law should be on their side
  + In the Summer of 1859, the Austro-Sardinian War breaks out
    - In central Italy during the war, Dukes have been expelled and there has been revolution
    - It ends on July 6 with the Armistice of Villafranca
      * Piedmont gets Milan but not Venice
      * France abandons her claim to Nice and Savoy
      * Gives the central Italian Dukes the right to come back into power, but not by the use of force
      * There will be a confederation of Italy under the presidency of the Pope
      * There will be another general Congress
    - Napoleon is sickened by the carnage of the battlefield
      * The Sardinian army that performed well in Crimea wasn’t so great in Europe
      * Prussia had also mobilized on the Rhine
    - For Austria, Hungary was rustled
      * Prussian mobilization helping Austria could only come with a price
    - Cavour resigns because he was depressed by the war
  + When Napoleon gets back to Paris, the Congress shows no signs of giving him what he wants
    - There is a change of government in Great Britain, and Palmerston who is pro-Cavour but not pro-Napoleon (because he made peace too quickly in Crimea)
    - He announces that he thinks the Congress is a bad idea, so he thinks he should continue to deal with Cavour
  + Cavour comes back to power in January 1860
    - Cavour and Napoleon battle over Central Italy
    - Napoleon wants Jerome to rule one of the Italian states, but Cavour wants the states incorporated into Piedmont-Sardinia
    - Cavour holds a plebiscite in Central Italy and they all vote for incorporation with Piedmont-Sardinia
    - In March 1860, the Treaty of Turin cedes France Nice and Savoy back to France
  + By ceding Nice and Savoy, he incurs the hostility of Palmerston, who says that Napoleon is just as bad as his uncle
    - He also incurs the hostility of Giuseppe Garibaldi, who was born in Nice
    - Cavour is afraid that Garibaldi will attack Nice
    - Luckily, there takes place in May a revolution against Austria in Sicily, so Garibaldi goes to help the revolutionaries
    - Garibaldi’s men wear red shirts and black pants, and his 1k men defeat 20k soldiers
    - Garibaldi proclaims himself dictator of Sicily
    - Cavour sense the Sardinian navy to catch Garibaldi at Messina, but Garibaldi crosses the straits and heads up Italy
    - When Cavour tries to capture him at Naples, Garibaldi captures Naples before Sardinian troops get there
    - Cavour expects Garibaldi to attack the Papal States, so he rushes to see Napoleon in August 1860
      * Cavour wants to stir up revolution in the Papal States, allowing him to annex the Papal States to Piedmont-Sardinia
      * However, he fails to stir up revolution, so he simply sends the Sardinian army to annex the Papal States
  + On October 27, 1860, Garibaldi meets Victor Immanuel, and Garibaldi says “All hail the king of Italy”
    - In 1861, Italy becomes a nation, but it does not yet have Rome or Venice
  + Napoleon wants to get French troops back from the Papal states to help him in Central Europe, but Garibaldi attacks the Papal States at Aspromonte
    - Napoleon again tries to get French troops out of Rome with the September Convention of 1864
      * Italy should promise not to attack the Papal States
      * France promises to withdraw their army within two years
      * Napoleon says he needs Italy to shift their capital from Turin to Florence
  + In December 1866, French troops depart from Rome, but Garibaldi attacks Papal troops at Mentana
    - Italy sends an army to kill him, but Garibaldi runs away
    - Four months afterwards, French troops come back
  + Venetia
    - In 1866, there is a war between Austria and Prussia
    - Encouraged by Napoleon, Prussia and Italy sign an alliance, and Prussia wins the war
    - Thus, Italy acquires Venetia
    - The Austrians despise Italy so much that they give it to Napoleon before Napoleon gives it to Italy
  + Rome
    - In 1870, the Franco-Prussian war goes disastrously for France, and the French finally pull their troops out of Rome
    - Rome thus becomes the capital of Italy, with only the Vatican remaining for the papacy to rule over
  + Legacy
    - The papacy and Italian government fight a cold war until Mussolini
    - Italy is still unredeemed because it covets territory on the Adriatic and in Switzerland
    - The North flourishes while the South remains a backwater
    - The practice of unification has been so debased and corrupted that it poisons international relations for a generation
  + When Cavour dies, he says “If I had done for myself what I did for my country, oh what a scoundrel I would be.”
* Bismarckian System of Alliances 1879-1890
  + People thought his alliance system was too complex, William II fired him in 1890
  + The whole system is predicated on three points after 1878
    - Keep the peace between Austria and Russia
    - Ensure that neither can count on German support in an aggressive war against each other
    - Make sure that neither Austria nor Russia allies with France against Germany
    - Bismarck is determined to keep France isolated in Germany
      * He wants them to expand overseas to get their minds off Alsace-Lorraine
      * This will probably also make France conflict with Britain
  + Bismarck has tried after 1871 to maintain the peace of Europe first through monarchical solidarity, which breaks down after the Eastern Question explodes
    - Then he tries to be an honest broker, which breaks down at the Congress of Berlin
    - Now he will become a concert manager which will tie Berlin to every capital of Europe in one way or another
  + 1879: The Congress of Berlin ends.
    - The Russians and Germans are on bad terms
      * Pan-Slavists are gaining the upper hand in Russia
      * There are troop movements along the Russian border
      * There is an angry exchange of letters between the Czar and Kaiser over how the Germans are treating the Danes in Schleswig and Holstein
    - Bismarck determines that Germany may no longer be isolated, so it chooses a partner—Austria
    - There will be three pillars of Bismarckian policy
      * The Dual Alliance of 1879 between Germany and Austria
      * The Three Emperors Alliance of 1881 between Russia, Germany, and Austria
      * The Triple Alliance of 1882 between Germany, Austria, and Italy
    - In Austria, he fears that there is a group that wants reconciliation with France
      * Andrassy is the Hungarian leader who threatens this
      * Bismarck thinks that forming an alliance with Austria will bring Russia back into the fold
    - The Dual Alliance is the foundation stone of the Bismarckian system
      * If either Germany or Austria is attacked by Russia, they will come to each other’s aid
      * Also, if either Germany or Austria gets involved in another war, the ally will remain benevolently neutral.
      * There’s no time limit on the Dual Alliance, so it becomes a permanent fixture in European politics (it lasts until 1918)
      * It has Bismarck’s desired effect of bringing Russia back into the fold
  + In 1880, Gladstone wins an election Great Britain
    - His famous comment that ruins diplomatic chances of Austria: “There is not a spot on the map of Europe where you can lay your finger and say Austria did good.”
  + On March 3, 1881, Czar Alexander II is assassinated by a terrorist
    - Alexander III comes to the throne, and he will be on the throne until 1894
      * Alexander III is much more conservative
    - The Three Emperor’s Alliance is to be renewed in 1884, but won’t be renewed in 1887
      * The three parties agree to remain neutral if any power get into wars with other great powers
      * However, if it is a war with Turkey, they all have to come together and agree on the aims of the war
      * In practice, it means neither Austria nor Germany will assist Great Britain in a war against Russia, it means Russia will not help France in a Franco-German war, and Russia will not help Italy in an Italo-Austrian war
    - Austria in 1881 also becomes the ally of the Serbian dynasty, buying it off to tamp down Serbian agitation against Austria
      * No one knows about this alliance except the highest few
  + No sooner is the Three Emperor’s Alliance concluded than we have problems in Italy
    - France occupies Tunis
    - There is also revolutionary agitation in Italy, and they are a conservative monarchy, so they go to Bismarck, who tells them to go to Austria
    - Italy makes up their differences with Austria
    - **In 1882, they sign the Triple Alliance which runs for 5 years, and is around until 1915**
      * **A defensive alliance against any combination of France, Britain, or Russia**
      * **Italy is promised aid by Austria and Germany in the event of a French attack**
      * **Italy gives the same promise to Germany**
      * **Italy promises to remain neutral in a war between Austria and Russia, but promises to fight on the Austro-German side in a war between Austria and Germany vs. any two other great powers (e.g. France and Russia)**
  + In 1883, Austria becomes the ally of Romania
    - Romania is pissed at the Russians because they fought with Russia in the last Russo-Turkish war, yet were made to surrender territory to Russia
    - Romania and Austria promise to come to each other’s aid in event of Russian attack
    - Germany also joins, which contradicts the letter of the Three Emperor’s Alliance
      * This alliance is used by Bismarck’s foes to bring him down in 1890
      * Bismarck thinks there is no harm in allying Germany with a small Balkan power because he thinks the next war will be over the straits
      * However, it is a miscalculation on his part
  + 1869: The geography of world power is revolutionized when the Suez Canal is built
    - Khedives, the rulers of Egypt, sell their shares in the Suez Canal to get loans. They get loan after loan from the British and French, which they eventually cannot pay off.
    - The British and French agree to dual control of Egyptian finance
    - In 1881, the Egyptian army revolts
    - The British and French send their fleets off the coast of Egypt and negotiate with the Sultan over what to do
    - While they are negotiating, the British jump the gun by bombarding Alexandria and landing their troops
    - This poisons Anglo-French relations for over 22 years until 1904
    - The British say they will get out when Egyptian finances are in order, but they will never actually get in order
  + There are two attempts on the life of Wilhelm I, who was born in 1796
    - Bismarck is afraid that if he dies, Frederick will come to the throne, and both Frederick and his wife Vicky hate Bismarck
    - In France, there is a new foreign minister, Ferry, an ardent colonialist who wants to expand all over the world
    - Bismarck sees an opportunity to support France against England, so he purposefully picks a quarrel with England in the hopes of discrediting Vicky
    - In 1884-85, there is a conference over Africa, in which Germany acquires territory in Africa next to Britain
    - The British and Germans get into a quarrel
      * In the election returns in Germany, Bismarck’s party does very well, and Wilhelm’s health improves so there is no monarchical change
    - After Ferry spread French influence in Asia and Africa, he admits that he cooperated with Bismarck, so he is kicked out in 1887
      * A new anti-German government comes to power
  + Between 1885-1888, the Bismarckian system is tested as never before
    - There are crises in France, Italy, Bulgaria, and Russia
    - France has been a republic since 1871 with a strong of monarchical sentiment
      * Boulanger becomes minister of defense in 1885, and many people see him as a man who will overthrow the republic and launch a war against Germany
      * Bismarck deals with this by frightening Boulanger, going before the Reichstag asking for an increase in money for the Germany army, who turns him down, so he dissolves the Reichstag and convenes another group who agree to grow the German army by 40k
      * Boulanger is urged by his followers to move against the government, but he hesitates until he is called before the French assembly who accuse him of treason
    - Italy thinks they are worth much more to Bismarck if they threaten not to renew the Triple Alliance
      * Bismarck has a low opinion of Italian fighting capability “A large appetite but very bad teeth”, but he cannot afford to lose Italy when all these crises are breaking out
      * In 1887, the Triple Alliance is renewed with two new treaties
      * A treaty between Austria and Italy
        + Austria promises to treat Italy as an equal partner in the Balkans
      * A treaty between Italy and Germany
        + Germany promises to give Italy support in the Mediterranean “in a measure compatible with existing circumstances”
  + The big crisis occurs in Bulgaria and Romania
    - One part of Bulgaria was broken up and put given back to the Turks, and another part was made independent
    - In 1885, Alexander Prince of Battenberg unifies Bulgaria after being put on the throne of Sofia
    - Alexander cooperates with Austria and does things the Czar of Russia does not like
    - The Serbs don’t like the union so they attack Bulgaria
    - The Bulgarians defeat the Serbs in a brilliant military feat
    - The Russians send a secret mission to kidnap Alexander, who says he won’t go back unless he can marry the daughter of Vicky and Frederick in Germany
    - Russia blames Otto von Bismarck for this, even though Germany didn’t have anything to do with it
    - Russia refuses to renew the Three Emperor’s Alliance
  + One of Bismarck’s principles was to always maintain a wire to St. Petersburg
    - He fears that if Russia is cut loose, Russia will ally with France, so in June 1887, they sign a secret treaty
    - The Reinsurance Treaty of 1887 is to be renewed for three years
      * **It says that if Germany or Russia get into a war with a third party, the other will maintain neutrality**
      * **But this will not operate in the event Germany makes aggressive war on France, or Russia makes aggressive war on Austria**
      * Germany is assured that France cannot count on Russian help should France attack Germany
      * Bismarck also prevents the return to Bulgaria of Alexander von Battenberg
      * Bismarck promises to respect the historic and preponderate interest of Russia in the Balkans and promises to support the Czar in taking whatever steps he needs to take to defend they keys to his empire (Constantinople)
    - During negotiations, he reads the text of the Dual Alliance to the Russians
  + In January 1887, Bismarck engineers an agreement between Britain, Austria, and Italy, called the First Mediterranean Agreement
    - The three signatories promise they will maintain the status quo of the straits
    - So what Bismarck says to the Russians on one hand about the Balkans, he takes this back by engineering this Mediterranean Agreement, attempting to halt Russian expansion in the Black Sea
  + The height of the crisis occurs in 1888, as the Bulgarians choose an Austrian officer to be their prince, and the Pan Slavs blame Bismarck again
    - Bismarck says to the Czar that if the Russians can come up with a viable candidate he will support him fully
    - There is talk of war between Russia and Germany
    - Bismarck creates the Second Mediterranean Agreement in December 1887 between the same three powers as before
      * The British, Austrians, and Italians will see that the status quo of the straits is maintained, and they will take military measures to keep it so
    - Bismarck also forbids German state banks from accepting Russian collateral as security for loans, called the Lombardverbot
      * The law says nothing about private banks, and almost all of Russian business is with private banks, but it still inspires tension between them
      * He also publishes the Dual Alliance
    - And so, the crises are over
  + 1888
    - In March, Wilhelm I, age 91, dies and is succeeded by Frederick III
    - Frederick has lung and throat cancer, so he dies in June
    - Frederick is succeeded by the Grandson of Wilhelm I
    - Wilhelm II is on the throne until 1918
    - Bismarck has been in power since 1862, and has accumulated many enemies in Germany
    - Bismarck believes that Wilhelm II, a boy of 28, could never overthrow him
      * A royal ordinance of 1852
      * An election
      * A secret packet of letters
    - Bismarck goes away from Berlin for months at a time and writes diplomatic dispatches from his estate
    - William begins to meet with the ministers in Bismarck’s cabinet, so Bismarck comes back to Berlin and digs out an old royal ordinance which says that the king cannot meet with the prime minister’s cabinet unless the king has the prime minister’s consent
    - In 1890, the socialists win a landslide election
      * Bismarck wants to move against the Reichstag, but Wilhelm wants to be popular so he doesn’t want to shut it down
    - Wilhelm hears that Bismarck has been carrying a secret correspondent with Alexander III
    - Wilhelm makes snide remarks about Alexander
    - He resigns with a vicious letter that isn’t published until Wilhelm is dead
    - Bismarck gets himself elected to the Reichstag, and dies on July 30, 1898, at the age of 83
* Franco-Russian Alliance
  + One of the reasons Bismarck is fired is because many think his alliance system is too complex
    - Really, it has two basic aims: assure that neither Austria nor Russia can count on German aid in the event of Austro-Russian War, and assure that neither Austria nor Russia allies with France in an aggressive war against Germany
    - Bismarck fails because he is trying to preserve status quo of 1871
      * It assumes the permanent isolation of France in semi-humiliating conditions
      * Assumes the indefinite endurance of a multinational Austria-Hungary in an age of fevered nationalism
      * Assumes a Russia with a czar strong enough to resist the revolutionary impulses of the age
      * Assumes a succession of Russian czars wise enough to forego Balkan tempations
  + The decision to drop the Reinsurance Treaty in 1890
    - This decision is made by Germany as Bismarck is writing his letter of resignation
    - Giers and the Russians want to keep it because they think its dissolution will ally Germany with Austria
    - Giers favors the concept of monarchical solidarity and intensely dislikes Republican France
    - Wilhelm II says that the treaty will not be renewed
      * The treaty is incompatible with the obligations Germany has to Austria, Italy, and Romania
      * It can be used to blackmail Germany because it’s a secret
      * It only gives Germany vague promises of neutrality
      * It stands in the way of Wilhelm’s desire to get on good terms with Great Britain
      * The Germans believe that it is utterly impossible for Republican France and Autocratic Russia to sign an alliance
    - Answers to these arguments against the treaty
      * If the French attack Germany, they will not get Russian aid
      * What if Russia is cut loose diplomatically
      * Gives Italy and Austria better leverage in their dealings with Germany because Germany is no longer tied with Russia
      * The British believe that if they ally themselves with Germany, it will make Germany too strong
  + In July 1890, Germany surrenders to England valuable territory in East and West Africa in return for a sand dune in the Baltic called Helgoland
    - Military men think that Helgoland is good for defense
    - Nonetheless, there is an uproar against the government in Germany, and it convinces Russia that Germany will do anything to ally with Britain
  + In 1891, Vicki is invited by the French to visit an impressionist exposition in Paris
    - She also visits battle sites of the Franco-Prussia War and the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles where the Germany Empire was proclaimed over the prostrate body of the French nation
    - The French government smuggle Vicki out of France early
    - This increases French and German resentment against each other
  + Also in 1891, the French know that Giers is very much against an alliance with France, so they shower they attention on Czar Alexander III
    - Also, Alexander’s wife is a Dane, and the Danish do not like Germany for defeating them in war
    - In the summer of 1891, the French fleet visits Cronstadt and then St. Petersburg
    - They are entertained lavishly
      * All Europe is properly shocked when Alexander III bears his head at the playing of La Marsellaise
    - On the way back, the French fleet stops off at Portsmouth in England
      * The Russians figure that they cannot take the French for granted
      * On August 27, a political agreement is signed between the French and Russians
    - In the event of international difficulties, the two powers will consult each other
    - This is a big deal even though the terms are vague because the French have now broken out of the isolation Bismarck imposed upon them
    - Immediately, the French begin to press for a military convention, but there is disagreement between the French and Russian chiefs of staff over what the agreement should say
  + Two things tip the scales in favor of what the French want
    - The Germans add 40k to their army, and the Triple Alliance is renewed one year ahead of schedule and it is to run for 6 years
  + So in August 1892, a draft military convention is signed by the Russian and French chiefs of staff
    - If France is attacked by Germany, or by Italy supported by Germany, Russia will go to war with Germany
    - If Russia is attacked by Germany, or by Austria supported by Germany, France will war with Germany
    - The French would commit 1.3 million troops, and the Russians 700-800k troops
    - If the forces of the Triple Alliance or any of its members mobilize, France and Russia will mobilize immediately, i.e. war
    - This alliance is to remain secret for a while, and is not approved until both governments agree to it
  + Two things slow down the momentum for this military convention
    - In 1893, the Panama scandal occurs in France
      * The businessman trying to build the canal bribes most governmental officials in France
      * The czar sees this and concludes that France is unstable
    - There is also a famine in Russia between 91-92 that consumes the attention of Alexander III
  + Three things tip the scale in favor
    - In July 1893, the Germans increase their front line strength
    - The French almost get into a war with the British over Siam, convincing the Russians that France would be a good ally against the British
    - The Russian fleet visits a French port, just like the French with St. Petersburg
  + On January 2, 1894, Giers informs the French ambassador that the alliance has been approved by the highest authority in the land
    - Two days later, the President of France tells the Russian ambassador that the military convention has been approved
  + Thus, there is a vague political and military agreement
    - The military agreement says nothing about what the two parties are fighting for or on what terms they would make peace, and the political agreement is even vaguer
    - Despite this, the worst fears of Moltke and Bismarck are realized, as Germany now faces war on two fronts
    - Furthermore, not many people in Russia know about this alliance, while many in France know
      * France supports the treaty far more strongly than Russia
    - This begins a process of crude dualism – Europe will be divided into two armed camps
    - It says the powers are obligated only to go to war with Germany
      * However, the British feel the heat because the Franco-Russian alliance is as much an alliance against Great Britain
* Imperialism
  + Crude Dualism: The Triple-Alliance vs. Franco-Russian Alliance
    - In 1899, the terms of the Franco-Russian Alliance are changed – it will be in existence indefinitely and its purpose will be to maintain a balance of power
  + Imperialism is the extension of some form of influence or control by one people over another people
    - The second group is usually far away
    - It is not the product of one economic system or one nation, as it has been with us since ancient times.
  + The old imperialism has been around in Europe since the 16th century
    - It new is the acceleration of a process that broke down between 1815 and 1870
    - It takes in new powers and new territory—Africa, southeast Asia, southwest Pacific
    - Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan join
    - It revitalizes France, Russia, and Great Britain, who have been practicing imperialism since the 16th century
  + 4 distinct dimensions
    - Political
      * Europe is saturated, with every part of Europe taken
    - Economic
      * Between 1873-1896, there is a severe depression in Europe, especially agricultural, caused by cheap fertilized goods from the Americas
      * The British can’t trade with the continent because of high tariffs, so they expand to trade around the world
    - Humanitarian
      * A desire to rid the world of diseases, like malaria
      * Also the racist stuff
    - Strategic
      * If you don’t expand, you’re going to decay
  + Hindrances to expansion
    - Economic
      * The British in the Crimean war are on their way back to Great Britain
      * Word comes to London that there is a mutiny in India, so the British troops turn around and smash the mutiny in India
    - Commercial
    - Military
    - Medical
      * Europeans are the healthiest people in the world, so they can expand overseas with no fear of catching disease
  + More causes
    - Racism, turbulent frontiers, etc
    - All of these are true at one time or another, none is the sole or even major cause
  + What is its effect on the international system initially?
    - It is a positive safety valve for discontents to go abroad and make a new life
    - Governments do not get involved, and disputes are settled by men on the spot
    - No power initially wants war
  + As time goes on, however, the effect is worse
    - The pieces of the pie run out, governments get involved, amicable deals between the powers break down
    - For example, the British and French in Africa, the Germans and French in Morocco, the British and the Russians in China, the British and the French in Egypt
    - In this pernicious phase of the new imperialism, ordinary business deals become regarded by a mother country as a threat to its national interest
    - For example, between the British and Germans in South Africa, the British and Russians and Germans in Persia, the British and French in Sudan, the Russians and Austrians in the southern Balkans
  + The dominant philosophy of this new imperialism is Weltpolitik, world policy
    - No compromise because in the imperial game you’re playing for the next century
    - The more you expand, the greater you are, and the more superior you are
  + The main ingredients
    - Power (the main ingredient)
      * The Europeans use this to expand
      * The machine gun, gunboats, artillery, repeating rifles
      * Outright conquest (Russia in Manchuria), colonial governance (British in South Africa and French in Indochina), protectorates (British in Egypt and French in Morocco), spheres of influence in China
    - Profit
      * It costs money to administer far off territories, but they are usually profitable because they take raw resources and manufacture in the mother country
    - Popularity
      * Its popularity transcends political, cultural lines
      * Conservatives believe it will demonstrate the country’s superiority over everybody else
      * The ordinary citizen gets a thrill from reading about imperialism
  + Weltpolitik is not only a German practice
    - The French, British, Russians, Americans, Italians and the smaller powers practice it
    - The British make certain that the sun never sets on the British Empire
    - France wants to make up for their defeat in the Franco-Prussian War
    - The United States wants to dominate North and South America
    - The Italians want to become a great power
    - Belgians, Portuguese, and Spanish practice it
    - Germany’s practice of Weltpolitik has the most implications
  + Germany enters the age of imperialism with one hand tied behind its back
    - Time – Germany is a very late entrant to the imperial race
    - Tradition – The Germans have no imperial tradition
    - Territory – Unlike the other imperial powers, Germany does not have very much coastline
  + From 1890-1904
    - Three trends in international politics
      * The abandonment of Europe by Russia (1894-1905)
      * The Free Hand Policy of Germany
      * The growing isolation of Great Britain and the attempts for an Anglo-German alliance
    - Abandonment of Europe by Russia
      * In 1894, the Turks massacre many Armenians
      * The British want to impose reforms on the Ottoman Empire, but the Russians say no
      * In 1895, the Japanese win the Sino-Japanese war, and the Russians force the Japanese to severely revise the treaty
      * In 1897, a 10 year agreement to delay the Balkan problem
      * In 1898, Russia occupies the most valuable port on the East Asian coastline, Fort Arthur
      * In 1904, Russia loses to Japan
    - The Free Hand Policy
      * As time goes on, Germany sees quarrels between Britain vs. France/Russia
      * Germany tries to play the two sides off against each other
      * 1894, the British and Belgians sign a treaty over the Congo, but it has to be abandoned because the French and Germans oppose it
      * 1895, the war between Japan and China happens, so Germany joins the French and Russians in forcing the treaty to be revised (against the British, who like the treaty)
      * 1896, Wilhelm II sends the Kruger Telegram, congratulating an African president on repelling the British
      * 1897, Germany bursts into China between zones of the Russians and British, angering the Russians
      * 1898, Germany tries for an alliance with Great Britain
    - Great Britain’s Isolation
      * The Weary Tiger: British Imperial Policy 1900-1905
      * By the late 1800s, the British think they have too many enemies – of the Germans in South Africa, of the French in Egypt, of the Russians in China
      * The British make some attempts at trying to make an Anglo-German alliance
      * 1898, the attempt is wrecked by a dispute over Samoa
      * 1899, wrecked by a dispute over Portugal
      * 1901, Wilhelm II comes to the funeral of Queen Victoria, where he makes a draft alliance that says that if either of the two gets involved with the third, the ally will maintain a benevolent neutrality, and Great Britain agrees to join the Triple Alliance
        + The deal quickly falls apart (partly) because the British see the German navy as a threat to their vital interest
        + Our professor thinks this explanation is overplayed because naval building is a worldwide phenomenon in the 1890s, and the German navy is small and unavailable in the areas of the world where Great Britain need it, and would only be useful in the event that Britain were defeated by France or Russia, which would require the Germans to join the war regardless
        + Some sociologists say that it is a difference between industrialists and agrarians
        + However, at the same time the British are making an alliance with Russia
        + Professor’s explanation: the British do not want to join the Triple Alliance because they believe that Austria-Hungary is going downhill
  + African Crises
    - Egypt 1881-82
      * The British and the French had dual control over Egyptian finances
      * The two powers send their fleets to Egypt in 1881
      * While they are bargaining with the Turks, the British jump the gun and invade Alexandria, prompting 22 years of Anglo-French hostility
    - The British get Egyptian finances in order, but cannot civilize the Sudan part of Egypt
      * The Mahdi, who are absolutely ferocious, live in Sudan
      * Britain sends 11k troops to Sudan to conquer the Mahdi
      * In January 1885, 11k British troops are slaughtered
      * The British decide the Sudan is not for them, so they turn their back
      * In the late 1890s, hydraulic engineers discover that the headwaters of the Nile lay deep in the Sudan, so the British want to reconquer Sudan
      * They send Kitchener and Churchill (just an interesting lieutenant), who defeat the Mahdi and move south
      * In the fall of 1898, the French are also trying to move to the headwaters of the Nile, and the French get to Fashoda 3-4 days before the British
      * Kitchener demands the French general retreat
      * Both generals defer to their capitols
      * The British make it clear to the French that they will fight a war if it means surrendering Egypt
      * In the end the French back down
        + The British Army is twice as strong as the French
        + There is in France in 1898 a terrible political scandal known as the Dreyfus Affair

Dreyfus is a colonel who is convicted of selling secrets to the Germans

Dreyfus is tried, convicted, and sentenced to spend the rest of his life on Devil’s island

However, the evidence is all fake

The army says that the army’s honor is at stake, so they want to keep the sentence

There is division between the conservatives and liberals

* + - * + Del Casse, the foreign minister, is an Anglophile and a bitter enemy of Germany, and he wants to get on good terms with the British
      * Thus, the Fashoda affair exponentially increases Anglo-French hostility for the next 6 years, showing that if the French want an alliance, it must be on British terms
      * It gives control of Egypt to the British
    - South Africa and the Cape Colony
      * The Cape Colony is part of South Africa
      * The Boers are Dutch
      * In 1652, the Boers go to the Cape Colony
      * The Boers are good farmers but they don’t practice representative government
      * They make Dutch the official language of the Cape Colony
      * In 1815, the British get control, outlaw slavery, liberalize, etc.
      * The Boers move 400 miles to the North to the Transvaal
      * 1890, Cecil Rhodes becomes the prime minister of the Cape Colony and makes a fortune from diamonds
      * He feels that the contest will be between the Anglos and the Germans, so he would like nothing more than to get the Transvaal for the Cape Colony
      * Paul Kruger, the president of the Transvaal, is a devout Calvinist, acquires the Orange state in South Africa and adds it to the Transvaal
      * Also in 1890, a gold rush occurs in the Transvaal, and the Boers call them uitlanders (outlanders)
      * Rhodes wants the Transvaal for the Cape Colony
      * A new minister for colonies in Great Britain, Joseph Chamberlain, also wants the Transvaal
      * Rhodes and Chamberlain cook up a scheme with Frederick Jameson
        + 1895-1896, Jameson’s band of men are going to assemble on the borders of the Transvaal, raid, and make the uitlanders rise up against Kruger
        + Kruger finds out and repels the raid
      * Wilhelm II sends a telegram to Kruger congratulating him on repelling the British raid
        + He would like to make the Transvaal a protectorate of Germany
      * So everyone in Britain can blame Jameson’s blunder on Germany
      * The British still want the Transvaal, so they cook up another scheme, deciding in 1898 to have 11k uitlanders sign a petition protesting Kruger’s treatment, called the Heliot petition
      * Then the British begin to negotiate with Kruger, and begin to station an army on the frontiers of the Transvaal
      * Kruger wrongly believes that he can count on the support on Wilhelm II in the event of war
      * In 1899, Kruger sends a 48 hour ultimatum to withdraw from the frontiers of his country, pleasing Chamberlain greatly
      * Between 1899-1902, the British fight a filthy war with the Boers
      * The war is settled by British sea power
      * In 1902, the Transvaal is annexed to the Cape Colony in the treaty that ends the war
      * The British have problems all over the world, and don’t want to fight another war with the Boers, so the Boers win the peace bigger than they lost the war
        + The British pay the Boers for the destruction of their farms and homes
        + Dutch is made the official language of South Africa, and slavery returns in the form of apartheid
      * 1910, the Transvaal and Cape Colony become the Union of South Africa
      * 1961, the UN condemns South Africa as a racist state
    - This was only an episode in the age of the new imperialism
    - Between 1897-1905, China had taken the place of Turkey as the preeminent Sick Man
      * The future of China would determine the relations of the Great Powers
* Age of Imperialism in China
  + Background to Resentment
    - Dreadful Wars
      * One example between 1839-1842 is the Opium War
      * The British get tea from China, and sell China opium from India
      * The British force China to open trade to opium
    - Unequal Treaties
      * Treaty of Peking 1860
      * French and British (and Russians, as an afterthought) have just defeated the Chinese
      * The treaty is between the Russians, Chinese, British, and French
      * Forces China to open up the harbor of Hong Kong, along with 11 other ports
      * Extraterritoriality is introduced – if you commit a crime in China, you are tried by your own countrymen
      * Missionaries are recorded the same status as the Chinese and given special protection by the Chinese government
    - Domestic Difficulties
      * The Chinese government can’t put down all their rebellions, so they farm it out to foreign troops, mainly the British, in return for concessions
      * The Yellow River breaks out of its channel, changes direction, and causes severe havoc
    - Foreign Encroachments
      * The Russians, French, and British are the main powers
      * The Illi valley has for centuries been used as the historic invasion route of countries seeking to invade China, and the Russians snatch it in 1871, the Chinese take it back in 1877 while the Russians are busy in the Balkans
      * They give the Russians Mongolia and part of Manchuria
      * They give the British Burma, and they already have Hong Kong
      * The British and Russians split Tibet
      * The French set up French Indochina (mostly Vietnam) in 1887, and in 1893 they get Laos
    - Rise of Japan
      * For centuries, Japan was an isolated medieval kingdom
      * This changes in 1854 as Japan is opened up by Commodore Matthew Perry
      * He signs a treaty with the Japanese, forcing them to open up two ports and take care of shipwrecked American sailors
      * In 1858, Townsend Harris forces the Japan to open up six ports, sign a treaty with the United States, and accept extraterritoriality
      * In this treaty, economic arrangements are regulated
      * In 1868, the Meiji Restoration gives power to people who want to Westernize
      * They study European education, business, military, follow Moltke around in the Franco-Prussian War, etc.
      * By the 1890s, Japan is a major power in the Pacific
      * Japan seeks to expand because they are overpopulated, so they move into Korea
      * At first they cooperate with China, but this breaks down and in 1895 there is a Sino-Japanese War
  + Sino-Japanese War 1895
    - The military experts of Europe believe the Chinese will win, but instead the Chinese are devastated
    - The Japanese force the Chinese to sign the Treaty of Shimonoseki
  + Treaty of Shimonoseki
    - Gives Formosa to Japan
    - Makes Korea independent
    - Gives Japan the Liaotung peninsula at the end of which lies the Yellow Sea and Fort Arthur
    - Chinese are forced to pay a heavy indemnity
  + European reaction to the Treaty of Shimonoseki
    - The British are overjoyed because there is now someone in the Far East to compete with the Russians
    - The British see Korea as a buffer zone between Russia and the British zone further south
    - Everybody else in Europe is pissed
    - Russia is very angry because they have planned the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the dream project of Russian imperialists, going from Saint Petersburg to Vladivostok to the Liaotung peninsula
    - The Franco-Russian Alliance has just been signed in 1894, so the Germans are anxious to demonstrate they are better friends of the Russians than the French
    - The Germans want to keep the Russians in the Far East, but the Germans miscalculate
    - The French have clout all over the East and do not want the Russians to slip away, so France, Germany, and Russia revise the Treaty of Shimonoseki
    - These Far Eastern Triplets of 1895 force the peninsula to be returned to China, Korea is a question mark, Formosa stays with Japan, and the indemnity is increased
    - The French loan the Russians the money at ridiculously low interest, and the Russians loan the Chinese at high rates the money to pay the indemnity
    - This Russo-Chinese Bank also bribes the Chinese
    - They invite a high level Chinese delegation to Petersburg in 1896, and bribe them to concede the right to build a railway across Manchuria and build it all the way down to Port Arthur and the Yellow Sea
    - The Chinese accept the first part, but don’t allow it to go down to the Liaotung Peninsula
    - The Russians threaten China with a Russo-Japanese Alliance, so they give the Russians the right to build the Trans-Siberian Railroad all the way to the Yellow Sea
    - This sets off a mad scramble for territory in China
  + Germany arrives in China in 1897
    - Germany wants a coaling station for their non-existent fleet
    - They also want a foreign policy success
    - They seize Port Kaiochow on the Shangdong Peninsula
    - Two Germans are killed on the peninsula, so they ask Russia permission to take the port
    - Nicholas II gives permission
    - The Shangdong peninsula is between the British in the South and the Russians in the North
    - Nicholas changes his mind, but it’s too late
    - The British and French simultaneously take more territory for themselves
    - The British get a 99 year lease on territory on the mainland opposite Hong Kong
    - The French get a 99 year lease on territory opposite the Gulf of Tonkin
  + Rebellion of the Righteous and Harmonious Fist (Boxer) 1900
    - Rebellions begin to break out all over China
    - In 1900, the rebellions reach Beijing
    - The government reacts by declaring war on all of the powers in China
    - William II takes the lead in assembling an international force to march into China and put down the Boxer Rebellion
    - By the time the international force arrives, the Russians had already taken care of everything by marching into Manchuria
    - Out of this rebellion comes three major diplomatic resolutions
    - One from the United States
      * In 1899, Secretary of State John Hay issues the first Open Door Note
      * The first Open Door Note says that America recognizes the powers of Europe and their spheres of influence in China, that they should maintain commercial and economic equality in all the spheres of influence, and not interfere with the spheres of other powers
      * In 1901, John Hay sends the second Open Door Note
      * It says that it will be the policy of the United States to maintain the territorial integrity of China
    - Two from the British
      * The British see the Russians have marched into Manchuria, and think the Russians can threaten their potential ally (the Japanese) in Korea
      * On October 16, 1900, the British and Germans conclude the Yangtze Agreement of 1900
        + They say that they will recognize the Open Door Notes in China and say that they have no designs on Chinese territory
        + The British want the Russians out of Manchuria, and the Germans want the opposite
        + In 1901, the German Chancellor goes before the Reichstag and says that the Yangtze Agreement does not apply to Manchuria
      * In January 1902, the British sign the Anglo-Japanese Alliance
        + The British recognize Japanese interests in Korea and China, while the Japanese recognize British interests in China itself
        + In the event of war one power, the ally will maintain a benevolent neutrality, but they will fight in the case of war with two powers, meaning that in the event of a war between Russia and Japan, the British will keep the French neutral, and the Japanese will prevent an attack on India from a Franco-Russian Alliance
        + They agree to maintain in the Far East a naval force superior to any other power in the area, which the British can accomplish because the Boer War is over
        + This will play a major role in the 1904 Russo-Japanese War
* Something
  + 1904
    - The Czar fires all his moderate advisors
    - There is anti-Japanese propaganda
    - There is administrative reorganization in the Far East that points to a seizure of Manchuria
    - The Japanese take fright
      * They fear the Trans-Siberian railroad, and there are rumors that it will go all the way to Beijing
      * They believe time is not on their side
      * They have confidence in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance
    - In early February, without a declaration of war, the Japanese strike Port Arthur and blow the Russian Pacific fleet out of the water
      * Catches the Russians unprepared, who were planning for war on their own terms
      * Ironically, President Theodore Roosevelt says he very much admires Japanese prowess in carrying out this military operation
    - In the meantime, the Russian army is moving over seven different time zones to the Far East
      * They also send their Baltic fleet to the Pacific, which is devastated in the Straits of Tsushima
    - At the Battle of Mukden, the Russians are devastated on land
      * It included trench warfare, useless slaughter, incompetent commanders, and a revolution in the defeated country
    - The people of Russia want to give the Czar a petition, and they are fired upon by the imperial guard in St. Petersburg and Moscow
      * These revolutions spread, and in the end, in October 1905, the Czar of Russia is forced to give his people a constitution
      * The Russians get a Duma, which loses more and more power to the Czar and his ministers as time goes on
    - Theodore Roosevelt brings the two parties together at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1905
      * The peace is moderate, and Roosevelt gets a Nobel Peace Prize for his work
      * The Japanese get the Liaotung peninsula, control over Korea, and the Sakhalin Islands (and no indemnity)
    - Results of the war
      * The Russians lose big time, defeated by an Asian power
      * Korea loses big time, losing their independence
      * The Chinese lose as well, and the Japanese have territorial designs on China
      * Japan wins big time
      * Britain is an even bigger winner
        + They don’t have to fight, and the validity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is confirmed
        + During the war, the Alliance will now operate in the event of an attack by one power. If the British or the Japanese get involved in a war with one power, the other ally will come in and fight
      * Non-European revolutionaries all over the world, like Ho Chi Minh, Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, all draw encouragement from the result of this war
      * It ends Russia’s imperial ambitions in Asia
      * Thrusts Russia’s attention back on Europe
  + Delcasse, who threw in the towel at Fashoda because he wanted France to be on good terms with the British, wants Alsace-Lorraine back for France
    - He also wants Morocco
    - He also wants an alliance with Great Britain
    - Thus, he neutralizes Italy, woos Spain, and arranges an exchange of visits between the President of France and King of England
      * The Italians have fought two wars with the Ethiopians, in which the Italians were defeated
        + The Italians think the Germans have not given them enough aid
        + In 1898, the French and Italians end a tariff war over wine
        + In 1900, the Italians and French make an agreement which says that France is fine with Italy getting control of Libya and more of the Mediterannean, and that Italy is fine with France taking over Morocco
        + In 1902, the Italians sign an agreement with the French promising to remain neutral in the case of a Franco-German War, contradicting the spirit of the Triple Alliance
        + After this year, Italy is a member of the triple alliance in name only
      * Delcasse makes a deal with the Spaniards giving Spain control over the northern coast of Morocco
        + France gets everything in between
        + At the last minute, Spain is concerned about Gibraltar and Britain
        + It just so happens that Edward VII, who just rose to the throne, is a Francophile
      * Delcasse arranges a visit from Edward VII, and Delcasse reciprocates by going to London with the President of France
        + In April 8, 1904, France and Britain sign the Entente Cordial, dealing with territories all over the world, especially Africa
        + The French at last give the British mastery of Egypt in return for Morocco
        + It ends the oldest diplomatic rivalry in European history and swiftly turns into an anti-German weapon
        + Also, Sir Edward Gray will be foreign secretary from 1905-1916
  + Kaiser Wilhelm II lands off the coast of Morocco in the Spring of 1905, and calls for an international conference over Morocco
    - Is Germany aiming for war with France?
      * The Germans have just come up with the Schlieffen Plan
      * Many German generals want war
      * The German army is twice as strong as France
      * Russia has just been defeated in the Far East
      * Perhaps the Germans want to break up the Entente Cordial
    - However, Germany is calling for an international conference instead of going to war in 1905
    - Germany demands France submit the Moroccan transaction
    - A debate occurs in the French cabinet over whether the French should go to the conference
      * Delcasse says no way because he believes the Germans are bluffing and that the British will stand behind them
      * The French cabinet is not so sure because the British navy doesn’t run on wheels and the Entente is less than a year old
      * Delcasse resigns because he loses the debate
  + The Czar of Russia and Kaiser of Germany are cruising the Baltic in the Summer of 1905
    - They get along so well that they sign the Treaty of Bjorko, saying that the ally will maintain a benevolent neutrality in the event of war
    - Nicholas II says to Wilhelm II that they cannot publicly sign the treaty unless they make sure that Germany is friends with France
    - Furthermore, the Czars ministers think it is contrary to the Franco-Russian Alliance and in the middle of the negotiations, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was changed
    - A German threat to keep Great Britain neutral in a second war between Russia and Japan would not do
    - Also, the Russians are broke so they need French money
  + Conference of Algeciras (in Spain)
    - The Germans seemingly win as the independence of Morocco is upheld
    - However, it gives control of the police to the French ministers and every question related to Morocco, the Germans are outvoted
    - The Moroccan crisis ends up a fiasco for Germany
  + Returning to the Far East
    - New Russian foreign minister: Alexander Isvolsky, who very much wants to open up the straits
    - Isvolsky would like to concentrate on Europe, but he is very much afraid of a new war between Russia and Japan
    - The British are allied with the French, the French with the Russians, and the Japanese with the British, so the British have a serious talk with the Japanese, so there is an agreement ensuring no conflict for several years
    - More importantly, in August 1907, the British and Russians finally sign an agreement dealing with territory all over the world
    - The British and Russians promise to get out of Tibet, the Russians out of Afghanistan
    - The main core of the agreement concerns Persia, where the British and Russia agree to spheres of influence, north controlled by Russia, south by Britain, and the middle will be untouched
    - Also, the Russians say to the British that they could have done better if they could have gotten their Black Sea fleet out, so they want the Straits opened
  + This produces the Triple Entente, now consisting of Britain, France, and Russia
    - It doesn’t deal with territory in Europe, dealing with territory around the world
    - However, France and Russia have very strong interests in Europe, giving them the incentive to pursue aggressive European interests
    - This Triple Entente that will begin a process of crude dualism against the Triple Alliance (mainly Germany and Austria)
  + How could Germany be restrained from starting a general war?
    - Germany’s territory in the imperial game isn’t too bad
    - By 1913, Germany has the largest economy in Europe
    - Many of the territories Germany loses are not worth administering
    - Nothing the Germans say as opposed to what they do is only as aggressive as the other powers, meaning their bark is about the same as their bite
  + However, preserving the peace of Europe after 1907 depends on the observance of 4 fundamental principles
    - The practices by which the Entente powers won the world game cannot be used to gain advantage in Europe
    - Military campaigns outside Europe cannot come back to the Continent
    - The alliance system must not become rigid power blocks
    - All the great powers of Europe are members of a club; no great power can act in such a way as to threaten another great power with elimination of their status
* Weltpolitik
  + Weltpolitik
    - January 18, 1896, the 25th anniversary of the founding of the German Empire
      * Wilhelm II is giving a speech before a group of dignitaries, and he says that he would like Germany to build a fleet
      * In the last 25 years, Germany’s population has gone from 41 to 69 million
      * German food exports have increased 200%, the merchant marine 150%, and Germany is a young nation that needs to be fed
      * However, the bill for a German navy is defeated in the Reichstag because Wilhelm sent the insane telegram to Paul Kruger
      * Wilhelm appoints Bulow to the post of foreign secretary, who will be chancellor from 1900-1909
      * Wilhelm II is an absolute monarch, making a speech in 1894 in which he compares himself to Louis XIV
      * He is also a warrior king, loving military figures being present at his court
      * He also loves sycophants
      * Wilhelm furthermore is erratic, never meeting with some ministers for months at a time, and he meets them on Saturday nights
      * He screws up German diplomacy by sending special missions to various capitals contradicting the official line from Berlin
    - Bernhard von Bulow
      * Appointed foreign minister in 1896, becomes chancellor from 1900-1909
      * He is close friends with Wilhelm II, so they kiss in the French way
      * He is a hard worker, having worked in every important diplomatic capital in Europe (except London)
      * However, he is also an amateur strategist, a would-be reformer, and a political bungler
        + Bulow wants to unite the industrialists and agrarians in the Reichstag, but he doesn’t know how to play an even hand so he ends up alienating them both
        + He slaps a tariff on Russian grain in 1903, alienating the agrarians and taking measures that offend the industrialists as well
        + Bulow thinks he can fix the problem of annual deficits though state taxes, but the policy comes completely apart
        + In 1908, Wilhelm II grants an interview to a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, and Wilhelm completely sucked, but the fault is Bulow’s because he didn’t edit the text
    - Alfred von Tirpitz
      * In 1896, he becomes chief of staff of German’s navy in the far east
      * He thinks that Germany is destined to become the greatest power in the world, but Great Britain is standing in her way, and Germany cannot become a world power until they confront the British
      * He is Chief Naval Executive from 1897-1916, with a plan
        + By 1918, Germany will build 60 heavy battleships
        + The building of these battleships has got to have popular support
        + There must be funding from industrialists
        + It must be presented to the world as the achievement of German greatness and a killing blow to socialism
      * He formulates a risk theory that is put into operation in 1902
        + The British will see Germany building the battleships, so they will call their fleet home to confront the German threat
        + The British will come to their senses and make an alliance with Germany in which the Germans agree to slight British superiority on the high seas
      * It is not a bad plan in some ways
        + A boost to German prestige
        + A card to play with the British
        + Secure coastlines
        + Prevent naval blockades in the event of war
      * But its drawbacks greatly outweigh its strength
        + Overrates German fiscal resources, financial strength
        + Underrates British financial strength and determination to rule the waves
        + Overlooks the possibility that Britain might ally with other countries
  + Reasons for the Failure of the Anglo-German Alliance
    - Naval building by Germany is somewhat overrated because everybody is doing it
    - The anti-German crowd in the British foreign office is large
    - The British are concerned about their empire, and the Germans are showing increasing strength in penetrating the markets of the British
    - The British feel they have the money to confront any naval challenge
    - The German navy is not taken seriously by the British until 1908, when the Daily Telegraph affair occurs
    - From 1894-1907, you could be forgiven for thinking that Britain is the rival of the French and Russians
      * However, they have in common an imperial heritage and territories overseas
      * Germany has no overseas territories to trade
  + Balkan Crisis 1903
    - The 1881 alliance between Serbia and Austria bought off the Obrenovich dynasty to tamp down anti-Austrian sentiment
    - The king and queen of Serbia have an extremely unsuccessful marriage
      * The queen even mocks Serbian traditions
      * Thus, they are cut up and defenestrated
    - The Karageorgevich dynasty comes to power
    - Then the Pan-Slavs win the election in 1903, so the new king releases the text of the 1881 alliance
    - The Serbs create a customs union with Bulgaria, so Austria decides to strangle Serbia economically
    - Austria declares pig war, embargoing Serbian pigs (their biggest export), hoping to bring the Serbian economy to its knees, but the Serbs export elsewhere and develop other forms of livestock
  + Bosnian Crisis of 1908
    - The driving force behind this crisis is the man who made the Triple Entente, Isvolsky
    - The Russo-Japanese War
      * Isovlsky is ashamed at the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War, so he wants very much to concentrate on the Balkans and avoid a revolution
    - Ambition
      * Isvolsky still wants to open the Straits
    - Revolution in Turkey
      * In 1908, the Young Turks come to power in Turkey, declaring that they want to take back much of the old Ottoman Empire
      * This scares Isvolsky and Alois Aehrenthal (foreign minister of the Austrians)
      * Aehrenthal wants to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina
      * Isvolsky and Aehrenthal make a bargain in Buchlau in September in which Austria is ok with opening the straits, and Russia is ok with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
    - Bargain
      * They decide to swap rights to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Straits
      * Isvolsky leaves Vienna and goes to Paris, where he is informed that Aehrenthal has gone ahead and annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina
      * There are domestic crisis in France and Great Britain, so they can’t help open the straits at the time, but they say that they can make Aehrenthal give up the annexation
      * They call for an international conference, and there is a war scare between Serbia and Austria in 1908
      * Aehrenthal turns to Germany for help
      * In March 1909, the Germans send a stiff note to St. Petersburg telling Russia to accept the annexation or else events will run their course
      * Austria wins the controversy, but exponentially increases Russian and Serbian hostility, increases the belief that Germany is bidding for mastery of Europe, and increases Slav solidarity all over the Balkans
      * Serbia begins to style itself as the Piedmont of the South Slavs
    - Isvolsky in the fall of 1909 makes a tour of Europe, carefully bypassing Austria and Germany
      * He meets the Italians at Racconigi, and Russia gives their blessing to Italian designs on Libya
      * Italy gives Russia permission to bust through the straits
  + Moroccan Crisis
    - In 1911, there are disturbances all over Morocco
    - The French send in their troops to Fez, which is a violation of the Act of Algeciras of 1906
    - The Germans talk big, not wanting the French to gain anything more in Morocco, so they send a gunboat to the coast of Morocco, and demand the French Congo if the French are going to take more of Morocco
    - David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, makes the Mansion Hall Address to bankers, saying that Great Britain cannot stand aside when her interests to be ignored, and the Germans know this speech is directed at Berlin
    - The French get what they want in Morocco, and the Germans get worthless territory in Africa
      * This cripples the hands of a the chancellor in Germany, Bethmann
      * It unchains three wars—one against Italy and Turkey, and two wars in 1912-1913 between the Balkan States and Turkey, and lead to the utter collapse of Turkey in Europe
* Final
  + 2 ID Terms, 3 from second half, question about Bridge on Drina
* Balkan Wars
  + Italians take advantage of the bargain made with the bargains and the turmoil over Morocco
  + The Italians demand Libya from Turkey, and when the Turks refuse, the Italians declare war
    - The Italians bust through the straits, so the Turks completely close the straits
    - The Turks soon make peace all along the line, giving the Italians everything they want because there is war in the Balkans
    - The Balkan states are piling onto Turkey
  + In March 1912, Sergei Sazonov is the foreign minister of Russia
    - A Balkan league forms between Serbia and Bulgaria
    - Five hundred thousand bayonets are now in the Balkans
    - The purpose of the league is to increase Slav solidarity, increase Russia’s influence over the Balkans, and crush Turkey
    - The Czar of Russia will decide any territorial disputes that arise over the Balkan league
    - The problem is that the terms are very vague, terms are only agreed to verbally
    - The only concrete thing is that the Serbs are given the right to annex the Sjenica
    - Albania and Macedonia
      * The Balkan powers have ambitions in these regions
      * The Serbs, Greeks all pile on Turkey in the Balkan War
    - The Turks take the Sjenica
      * The Greeks, Serbs, and Montenegrins march to Albania
      * The Bulgarians march to Constantinople
  + The French are afraid of this first Balkan War because they think the Austrians will attack Serbia, which will be bad for Russia
    - The French think they have a way out
    - They pass on the fear to the British, telling them that the Austrians can be restrained only if Great Britain warns Germany
    - Thus, Grey says to Germany that if Austria attacks Serbia, there would be trouble, possibly meaning an European war, in which Great Britain may not be able to stay neutral
  + When Wilhelm II receives this warning from Great Britain, he is furious, saying that he will launch hostilities immediately
    - He meets with his ministers on December 8th, 1912
    - Tirpitz opposes any military action
    - Bethmann and half the generals are not even present at the meeting
  + Germany does not deliver a warning to Austria-Hungary
    - The Austrians have two problems
      * Conrad, chief of staff of the Austrian army, wants to attack Serbia because they are concerned about Albania
      * They see Albania as a potential ally for Austria
    - In the meantime, the Bulgarians have marched all the way to Constantinople
    - The Russians don’t want anyone near Constantinople, including fellow Slavs
  + The Russians begin to make plans with Bulgaria, turning to the Rumanians
    - If Romania sides with Russia, they are promised territory from Bulgaria
    - However, Romania has been an ally of Germany and Austria since 1883
  + The First Balkan War ends on June 29, 1913
    - The Peace of London gives Serbia the Sjenica
    - A state called Albania is in the making, but the Serbs, Montenegrans, and Greeks are still occupying
    - Turkey loses every last bit of territory in Europe
    - The Bulgarians get nothing
      * The Bulgarians have fought the hardest, so they are furious
      * They decide they have been cheated out of what has been rightfully theirs, so they resolve to go to war against their former allies
  + Bulgaria wants the Czar to arrange a settlement more favorable to them
    - They want their former allies to adopt a conciliatory attitude
    - They want to take some of the territory they marched over in the First Balkan War
  + Bulgaria launches an attack on Greece and Serbia
    - The Greeks and Serbs, who have seen this coming, enlist the aid of the Romanians and Montenegrins
    - The Turks come into the war as well
    - This is five vs. one
    - The Bulgarians are defeated within six days
    - The Austrians would like to go to the aid of the Bulgarians because they think they can get Bulgaria as an ally
      * This idea is vetoed by Wilhelm II, who wants to regain some hold on Turkey
  + The Treaty of Bucharest is signed on June 30th, 1913
    - It gives Romania some territory taken from Bulgaria
    - The Turks get Adrianople back
    - Nothing is done about Albania and Macedonia
  + Results of the Balkan Wars
    - The Serbs have taken the Sjenica, territory has doubled, population has increased by one third, and they have become a major player in the Balkans
    - Romania is slipping away
    - The Russians are up because the Serbs are up—the Franco-Russian alliance has been tested and found to be resilient, and Russia has reversed the Bosnian Crisis humiliation of 1908
    - The British are up because fears of a Russian defection to Germany were unfounded, and Britain has fulfilled her obligations to France and warned Germany not to get involved in a war in Europe
    - The French are up because the Russians are up, the British showed themselves to be a loyal ally
    - The Germans are down because the Austrians are down, as the British have shown every sign in these wars of siding with the Russians
    - Austria is down the most because the Serbs are up, Romania is slipping away, and they cannot get Albania
  + In late 1913, a thirteen year old boy fails to assassinate the governor of Bosnia and turns the gun on himself
    - This results in new solidarity on the part of the Slavs of the Balkans
    - Terrorist societies come into existence, including the Black Hand
    - Serbia begins to style itself as the Piedmont of the south Slavs
    - There’s trouble in the fall of 1913 as the Greeks have invaded Albania in the south, and the Serbs have invaded it from the north
    - Austria wants Albania as an ally very much, and beg the Germans to go to the aid of Albania, because the Serbs will get a seaport on the Adriatic
      * The Germans see Austria’s point, so the Austrians send an eight day ultimatum to Serbia and Greece to get out of Albania
      * The Serbs back down because of pressure from Russia in the form of the foreign minister Sazonov, who convinces them to be patient for a year
      * The Greeks do not get out of southern Albania because the territory is too mountainous, so they end up taking over Southern Albania and Macedonia
  + No sooner is this crisis deal with than there is crisis in Turkey
    - The Turks want some power to come in and reform their army, and they choose Germany
    - Germany sends to Turkey general Liman von Saunders, who is given vast powers in Turkey and becomes a member of the Turkish council of war
    - He is to serve for five years as essentially the war minister of Turkey
    - The Germans say to the French that they have reformed the finance, and the British have reformed the civil service
    - Nonetheless, Liman is transferred from Constantinople to Adrianople and is no longer a member of the Turkish council of war, and his term of service is limited to three years instead of five
  + In late 1913, the crown prince of Serbia makes a visit to St. Petersburg, asking the Czar to promise that an international force will occupy Albania
    - He wants money, men, and armaments for Serbia
    - Also some money for Bulgaria, so they don’t slip to the Austrians
    - He also wants to marry the daughter of Nicholas II, but Nicholas does not want to break his daughter’s heart and send her to a dangerous country
  + In early 1914, the king of Romania (a Hohenzollern) meets the Czar at Costanza on the Black Sea
    - He promises Nicholas that Romania will take part in no war that will aid Russia’s enemies
    - Romania is fast exiting the Triple Alliance
  + Russia plans in 1913 to increase their army to twice its current size by 1917
    - Germany also plans to increase their army frontline to 890k, but they know that the Russians and French are going to severely outnumber them
    - The French pass a three year army bill that increases the term of service in the French army from two to three years
    - This bill squeaks through the legislature, and the President of France, an ardent Germanophobe, wants to show that the three year law is justified by pointing to the German danger across the Rhine
* Long Term Origins of WWI (Part 1)
  + As we enter 1914, the inhabitants of Europe have much in common politically, economically, religiously, culturally, socially
    - It is a continent that is powerful
    - The continent is tense
    - Politically, the great powers are all limited monarchies (except France, which is a republic)
    - Economically, everyone is a capitalist, the state stays out of your way, and private property is secure
    - Religiously, everyone is a Christian
    - Socially, all Europeans look alike, wear the same fashion, eat their meals at the same time
    - Architecturally, they all have the town hall, railway station, and opera house (continentally)
    - They can travel as far as they want—pounds and francs are accepted to the frontiers of Russia and Turkey
  + In terms of power, Europe dominates the world
    - Great Britain, France, and Russia, control over 80% of the world’s surface
    - Great Britain, France, and Germany control half the world’s industry
    - The only rivals are Japan and the United States, and Japan is allied with Britain, and the United States is isolationist
    - World War I will end centuries of European domination
  + Every European country is tense domestically
    - Ireland wants home rule
      * The British send their army to Northern Ireland, and the army revolts
    - Women are also a problem in Great Britain, because women want the right to vote
    - France is also full of strikes and tension between the church and state
    - France needs to pass the three year army law, extending the term of service from two to three years
    - The French army has also been stained by the Dreyfus Affair
    - In Germany, the Social Democrats (leftists) win a landslide
    - Austria has an 86 year old emperor, and his heir is his nephew Franz Ferdinand, who works to give autonomy to the Slavs
    - The mayor of Vienna is an anti-Semite, and conflicts with the emperor
  + Russia is stronger than ever before
    - Nicholas II and Tsaritsa Alexandra have a hemophiliac kid who gets a cut, and he is miraculously healed by Rasputin
    - Rasputin’s influence increases exponentially
  + In 1905, there is almost a war between Germany and France over Morocco
    - In 1908, there is almost a war between Austria and Serbia into which Russia could get drawn
    - In 1907, there is almost a war between Germany and Britain over Morocco
    - In 1914, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary will be murdered, lighting the fuse that leads to the First World War
  + Crude Dualism
    - The system of alliances becomes crude and dual
    - The system lacks flexibility – Triple Alliance vs. Triple Entente
    - It has evolved in such a way that it can involve a power in a war in a territory that the power is uninterested in
    - For example, if Russia and Austria get into a war over the Balkans, France has to intervene even though France is uninterested in the Balkans
    - By 1914, it is indisputable that the Triple Entente has gained the upper hand
      * Austria has a nationalities problem
      * Italy, Romania, and Serbia have deserted
    - The powers of the Triple Entente have military conversations and conventions, which Germany and Austria neglect
  + Militarization
    - The presence of millions of men in allegedly defensive armies
    - But the German and French armies don’t look defensive to each other
    - This has led to an arms race, resulting in a security dilemma
    - Any attempt by a power to improve its own arms must be matched by the others
    - It is the supreme duty of every able-bodied young man to fight in the army
    - It is the supreme duty of army commanders to strike the enemy early and hard
    - It is the supreme duty of government to fight the war with every resource at its disposal
    - The plans that nations are carried out in war games in the summer time
    - These plans make no allowance for enemy interference
    - The plans are kept secret from the politicians
  + Nationalism
    - Belief on the part of a nationality that it is entitled to a self-governing state
    - This phenomenon spreads from west to east
    - It goes through an academic phase, an intermediate phase, and a mass phase
      * Academics write books about their country
      * The intermediate phase begins when the students of those academics get out into the world, and it affects the country’s primary and secondary educations
      * The mass phase begins when people who don’t go to school feel as nationalistic as the people who do
    - By 1914, it has transformed from pride to hymns of hate
      * In France, the idea is revenge for Alsace-Lorraine and the humiliation of 1871 in Versailles
      * In Italy, they covet Austrian territory on the Adriatic where there are Italians who want to belong to Italy
      * Some Slavs want to be governed by the Czar of Russia
    - It is a severe problem for Austria Hungary
      * Hungary attempts Magyarization of all the minorities in their territory
      * The problem was intractable, but not necessarily lethal
  + Imperialism
    - The attempt on the part of one nation or people to exert control over another nation or group
    - It is not the product of one economic system or nation or group of nations, having been around since classical antiquity
    - In addition to the naval competition, there is also railroad competition
    - Germany wants to build a railroad from Berlin to Baghdad, which the British think will interfere with India
    - The British want to build a railroad from Cape Town to Cairo, cutting across German territory
    - Economic protectionism makes it harder for people to sell their goods in the lands of their neighbors
  + Media Sensationalism
    - By 1914, Europe is young and more literate than ever before
    - In Berlin, Paris, and London, the editors of the largest newspapers often have more power than their diplomats
    - They sensationalize crises and make compromise difficult for diplomats
  + 1914
    - It ushers in a war in which all the powers of Europe participate
    - 80 countries participate by the end of the world
    - Costs the lives of 9 million Europeans
    - Without this war, Soviet Communism, Italian Fascism, and German Nazism would have been unthinkable
    - It ends a century of European peace
    - It ends centuries of European world domination
* Long Term Origins of WWI (Part 2)
  + The Great Game of Mobilization
    - After 1871, every country adopted the Prussian system
    - In every country, every able-bodied male between certain ages will serve at least two or three years in the army, and after he gets out, he will remain liable for recall for a certain period of time
    - After this time, the men will go into the reserves, after which they will need new training to return to the front lines
    - Only the German reserve is as strong as its frontline
    - In Western countries, men who go to universities escape with one year of service, and in some countries like Russia, many men get away with no service at all
    - Every country can count on having under arms in a matter of weeks millions and millions of men
    - The Game
      * At a sign of danger, there will be a notice posted on a public board and then the guy that just got out of the service and is liable for recall will proceed to rejoin his unit, which will join with other units until the formation is complete
      * Not only men are involved—artillery and supply wagons and field kitchens and first aid kits and horses are involved
      * All this is to be done by rail and is universally accepted that the power that mobilizes first is the power that will win the war
  + War Plans of the Great Powers
    - War games are played in the summer
    - They make no room for interference by foreign powers
    - Politicians are happy the plans are secret from them
    - Everybody in 1914 believes the war that comes is going to be short, since they have their eyes riveted on the wars of the 19th century
    - The more recent wars are dismissed as too foreign
    - Ivan Bloch, a Polish Jewish Banker theorist in the 1880s, predicts the length of the next war—industrial society will have to commit armies numbering millions to break stalemates, and the defense will outnumber offense by four to one
    - Smokeless power, improved rifles, and trench warfare are going to make the war much longer
    - The Boer War is the perfect example (he dies before the Russo-Japanese War, which is also a good example)
    - British Expeditionary Force
      * In the event of war, the BEF will be shipped to the English Channel, shipped into France, where it will be put under the command of the French
      * The British think this will give them flexibility, but it will actually make more problems there are problems of language
    - Russia
      * She knows that she has two possible fronts—Austria and Germany
      * If the war is going to be against Austria, Russian generals saw partial mobilization in the districts adjacent Austria
      * If the war is going to be against Germany, general mobilization will occur
      * Once they pick one (general or partial), they cannot back out and pick the other
    - Austria
      * Austria has four possible enemies—Serbia, Russia, Italy, and Romania
      * They have three armies
      * One can turn against Serbia or Russia, one against Serbia or Romania, and one against Serbia or Italy
      * They are going to have to wait and see how things develop
    - France
      * The French have no doubt who their enemy will be, so in this sense they are lucky
      * The French know they have an alliance with Russia
      * They fear that Russia will throw her armies against Austria in a partial mobilization
      * They hope that Russia will throw her full force against Germany
      * They bribe Russia to build railroads towards the German frontier
      * Their plan is called Plan 17
        + Troops are going to jump on a train, cross the Rhine, and fight the Germans on the Rhineland
        + They plan to fight with their bayonets
      * Things wrong with the plan
        + The Rhine frontier is the most heavily fortified line in Europe
        + Their pants are too tight, bright, and red, and smokeless gunpowder means that they stick out
        + Commanders want to change the color, but politicians say no
      * The French think what if the Germans don’t want to fight on the Rhine
        + The only possible way would be to go through Belgium, but that would never happen
        + They could never go through Belgium unless they use their reserves
        + If they go through Belgium, they are sure to bring down the wrath of the British
    - Germany
      * Only country with a rigid plan for war
      * After the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1871, the Germans knew instinctively that there was a possibility one day they would have to fight a war on two fronts
      * So they developed a plan for war against France and Russia
      * For twenty years, there is no debate—Russia should be knocked out first, since they are incompetent and can only raise small armies—then they can turn on France
      * In 1892 (after the military convention between France and Russia occurred), the Germans get a new chief of the general staff—Alfred von Schlieffen
      * He bases his plan on ancient history—the Battle of Cannae between Hannibal and Rome
      * He says that since the Russians can replace their dead small armies with other armies, Germany should take out France first and then turn on the Russians
      * Schlieffen dies in 1905, but his plans continue to be revised
        + Paris for lunch, Saint Petersburg for dinner
        + How do the German armies get to France?
        + They can fight on the Rhine, but German intelligence knows that this is exactly where the French are planning to fight their war
        + They can go through Switzerland, but they would end up in the south of France
        + The only way to take out France is by doing what the French think is impossible—going through Belgium
        + It is not a plan for combat at all—they will simply pin the French army against the Swiss frontier
      * The drawbacks of the Schieffen Plan
        + Temporally, it envisages a slow Russian mobilization and a rapid German mobilization
        + Militarily and Psychologically, Belgium is hilly, filled with canals, rivers, and bridges

The Belgians blow up bridges and slow down the advance

Schlieffen is not worried because he thinks Germany can simply bribe the king of Belgium

* + - * + Morally and Politically, Schlieffen is proposing to invade a country whose neutrality Germany has guaranteed since 1839 as Prussia

Schlieffen is not concerned about the British because they think the British are fish

* + - Navies
      * All the great powers have defensive navies designed to secure coastlines and prevent blockades
      * Only the British, with the most powerful assembly of warships the world has ever known, can plan offensive naval maneuvers, and they plan to fight the Germans in the North Sea
      * However, German naval plans are defensive—the Germans could have wreaked havoc on the British and French coastal towns because the British navy was above Ireland, but the Germans don’t have offensive naval plans
      * The Germans have also developed the submarine
  + Anxieties and Growing Weakness of the Central Powers
    - The Triple Entente is growing in power
    - The Germans are astounded to learn in 1913 that the Russians are planning to double their army by 1917, adding 600k men every year to their frontline strength
    - They consider these numbers and those of France and Austria, and figure that by 1917 they will be outnumbered 2 to 1, so they fear encirclement
    - They pass a law to increase their front line strength to 890k
    - The Austrian anxieties are even worse
    - On June 16, 1914, foreign minister Berchtold, writes a letter to chancellor Bethmann of Germany
    - The letter is very pessimistic about what is going on in Austria-Hungary
      * He surveys the situation inside Austria-Hungary
        + Serbs inside Austria-Hungary want to join Serbia
      * The situation on the Balkan Peninsula
        + Serbia is their mortal enemy, and Austria has lost all its allies but useless Albania
      * The situation in Saint Petersburg
        + Pan-Slavism is gaining the upper hand in Saint Petersburg
    - The letter is suppressed until after the assassination has taken place
  + European Attitudes
    - War is going to come
      * The solidarity of the Franco-Russian Alliance
      * The atmosphere of tension since the Bosnian Crisis of 1908
      * The desperation of Austria-Hungary
      * The growing arms race
    - Better war come now than later
      * The Germans think now is better because their army will be severely outnumbered in just a few years
      * Other countries think Germany is the new Napoleon
    - War will be short
      * Modern technology, with its wondrous weapons, will make it short
      * Other European wars in the 19th century were short
      * There has been no general war on the continent for 99 years
      * Ivan Bloch presciently sees otherwise
    - War will solve general problems of society
      * For liberals, war will open the door to social change, cleansing society so that new progressive forces can come to the fore
      * For conservatives, war will vindicate the forces of order, establishment, and tradition
    - War will solve specific problems in specific countries
      * Great Britain could end the agonizing question of independence for Ireland, end the mutiny that took place in Northern Ireland in 1914, and the suffragettes will stop
      * France could end the endemic strikes that have paralyzed French society in the previous decades, vindicate the Three Year Army Law, wipe away the stain of the Dreyfus Affair
      * Germany could settle the question of the loyalty of the Social Democrats (loyal to the Kaiser, instead of socialism)
      * Austria could end the nightmare of the Serbian problem, end the struggle with the mayor of Vienna, enable Francis Ferdinand to ascend the throne with a mandate
      * Russia could end the Rasputin scandal, mean that Russia holds in her hands the fate of the Balkans, make Russia live up to her role as the protector of the Balkan states, and prevent revolution (ha-ha)
    - War is the fashion of the time
      * In every branch of society, from literature, to art, to music, to poetry, to politics, to science, things are being shaken up
      * In politics, the doctrine of Syndicalism wants to destroy the property of the army, church, and state
      * In psychology, Freud is saying evocative things
  + In almost every case, what mattered to powers who went to war was the perils of remaining at peace, not the promises of war
    - If Austria remains at peace, the Serb nightmare is worse, the questions about Franz Ferdinand get worse, the struggle between the emperor and the mayor of Vienna gets worse
    - If German stays out of the war, it faces encirclement by Russia and France, loses Austria as an ally, the Social Democrats still have unsure loyalties
    - If Russia stays out, she loses the French Alliance, the Czar shows himself to be weak, loses its influence on the Balkans
    - If the French stay out, they lose the Russian alliance, the Dreyfus Affair, the Three Year Army Law
    - If the British stay out and the French and Russians win on their own, the Russians and French may decide they don’t need the British
* Crisis of July 1914 – The Last Days of Mankind – The Great Seminal Catastrophe of the 20th Century
  + Why does Ferdinand visit?
    - He wants to bolster Hapsburg prestige in Serbia
    - At the same time, he wants to show the Serbs that he’s planning to do something for them when he becomes emperor
    - On June 28th, 1389, the Serbian population of the Balkan peninsula was massacred by the Turks, and 1914 is the 525th anniversary
    - June 28th 1914 also has special significance in the life of Franz Ferdinand as his 14th wedding anniversary
    - In Sarajevo, he can treat his wife with affection, ignoring the rules that apply in Austria
  + June 28th – the Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
    - Gavrilo Princip was going to die anyways from tuberculosis
    - He was turned down from the Serbian army because he was too puny
    - He hates Austria because his parents paid taxes and didn’t have enough food for him
    - He wants to get back for Serbia, who was the strongest kingdom in the area in the middle ages
  + What makes this crime so heinous
    - The heir to the throne of a slipping great power is assassinated
    - The crime originated in Belgrade, no Sarajevo
    - Members of the Serbian government were in on the crime
    - It’s carried out by members of a terrorist organization known as the Black Hand
    - No warning was given to Austria Hungary
  + The martyred couple returns to Vienna on June 30th
    - Francis Joseph has had a tough life
    - Emperor Francis Joseph
    - Foreign Minister Leopold von Berchtold
    - Chief of General Staff of the Army Conrad von Hoezendorf
    - Strongman in the Army and Prime Minister of Hungary, Stephan Tisza
      * He doesn’t want the monarchy to acquire any more Serbs, so he wants to do nothing until they consult Wilhelm II in Berlin and his foreign minister Bethmann-Hollweg
    - Francis joseph writes a personal letter to Wilhelm II
      * It is a despicable act by the Serbians against his house
      * It is really the work of the pan-Slavs
      * I will make an alliance with Bulgaria
      * Serbia must be eliminated as a political factor in the Balkans
    - Wilhelm II responds with an assurance of German support
      * However, Austria should not be too hard on Romania because they are family
      * Whatever you do, do it quickly
      * He thinks that war will remain between Austria and Serbia
    - Wilhelm then proceeds to go on a cruise
    - In Austria, Berchtold notices that Austria has lost all its allies in the Balkans
    - Bethmann says to Austria the same thing as Wilhelm
  + The Austrians draft an ultimatum
    - Disagreement among the Austrian ministers holds the process up
  + July 10th
    - The Austrian minister to Belgrade hates the Russian minister to Belgrade
    - They draft an Austro-Russian agreement to the Serbs, which is ready on July 10th
    - The Austrian minister signs the agreement, and the Russian minister drops dead of a heart attack before he can sign
  + July 20th-23rd
    - The president of France visits Nicholas II from this time, and they reiterate the solidarity of the Franco-Russian alliance
    - They will give instructions to their ambassadors all over Europe to maintain the status quo
  + Sergei Sazonov, who has been foreign minister of Russia since 1910, has a series of crucial meetings on July 24
    - He calls in the French and British ambassador, saying that Russia intends to stand by Serbia
    - The French respond yes, but the British need to write home to London
    - At the end of the meeting, he calls in the Romanian ambassador, who is flattered to be in the presence of three great powers
    - They release a communique saying that they have a historic mission to the people of the Balkans
    - They say that the Austrian ultimatum is really Germany’s
    - If Serbia accepts the ultimatum, Serbia will be reduced to second class status, and Russia will be humiliated
    - At the end of the day, he meets with the German Ambassador
      * The German says they need to emphasize monarchical solidarity
      * Sazonov says that Austria intends to devour Serbia, and if that is the case, Austria will have to contend with Russia
      * The German fails to point out that devouring Serbia is the last thing Austria wants
      * The German writes home to Berlin that Russia will not go to war because Austria does not want to devour Serbia, a fateful misreading of Sazonov’s intention
  + The Ultimatum to Serbia has a deadline of 48 hours
    - 10 points, 3 are important
    - We demand that you reaffirm the fact that Bosnia belongs to Austria
    - We demand you do something about the nest of terrorists in your borders
    - We demand that Austrian inspectors be allowed to come into Belgrade and investigate the circumstances that led to the murder
  + Nicholas calls a council to prepare for war
    - He says that there will be a partial mobilization of the Russian army in the districts adjacent to Austria-Hungary
    - All men recently recalled must report to their old units, meaning the movement of 1 million men
    - He promotes all the officers in the Russian army
    - He proclaims a state of emergency in the districts bordering Russia and Austria-Hungary
  + July 25th – The Serbs reply to the ultimatum with a masterpiece of public relations
    - We express pain and surprise at the tone of your note
    - If you identify our terrorists, we will take action
    - We cannot allow your inspectors because our constitution won’t allow it
    - If you disapprove of what we say, we’re always ready to sit down and discuss it with you in a conference
  + This is the last thing the Austrians want to hear
    - Berchtold sends the Serbian reply to Berlin and asks Bethmann for advice
    - Bethmann tells them to declare war already
    - Berchtold sees Conrad, shattering Berchtold’s illusion – the Austrian army will not be ready for war until August 14th, they need a guarantee of Russian neutrality or else Austria will be branded the aggressor
    - Berchtold responds that the diplomatic situation will not hold, and that the Serbs have rejected the Austrian ultimatum, giving Austria no choice
    - Maybe a declaration of war will make the Serbs come around
    - The declaration of war is sent through Bucharest in Romania
    - They send notes to their embassies in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg asking if the declaration of war is real or fake
* Final Review
  + What factors that poisoned international relations in the 18th century returned to plague them in the years preceding WWI
    - Aggressive alliances (Franco-Russian?)
    - Arms race
    - Partitions of Austria-Hungary
    - Wide-ranging wars
  + How did Napoleon I and Bismarck influence international relations in the respective periods, 1798-1814 and 1862-71?
    - United many smaller states
    - Upset the status quo
    - Napoleon did things because he felt like it, whereas Bismarck is a restrained negotiator
    - Napoleon doesn’t know what he wants, e.g. Continental system, Confederation of the Rhine, Spain
    - Bismarck has a sense of restraint, like in his argument with Moltke (Moltke wanted to wipe out France)
  + How well did the Concert of Europe manage international affairs in the period 1815-1914? Who/what created it? Who/ what brought it down?
  + What changes came over the international system between 1848 and 1878?
    - Unifications and end of the Congress System
  + Describe the position of Russia in international affairs in one of the following years: (a) 1774; (b) 1878; (c) 1905; (d) 1914.
    - Kutchuck Kainarji symbolizes Russian strength over the Ottomans
    - The Treaty of San Stefano between Russian and Turkey made an independent Bulgaria
      * However, at the Conference of Berlin, Bismarck steps in and revises it so the Austrians and British are appeased, breaking up Bulgaria into thirds
      * Russia also gives up her gains in Asia Minor
      * The British occupy Cyprus, so they have a base from which to send vessels into the Black Sea
      * 1905 is the Russo-Japanese War and revolution
      * In 1914, Russia is gaining power and allies in the Balkans
  + Compare and contrast the role of personalities in the two July crises we studied—i.e., those of 1870 and 1914. What made each decisive? (Note: limit yourself to three personalities in each of the two crises).\*
  + Compare and contrast the Bismarck of 1862-1871 and the Bismarck of 1871-1890. Be sure to cite specific examples.
  + Trace the history of the nationalities problem in the Habsburg Monarchy from 1849 to 1914. Why did it become so destructive?
    - In 1849, Hungary breaks apart and set up a republic, kicking out the Hapsburgs, so Russia comes in and crushes the Hungarian republic
    - Thus, in 1866, the Austro-Prussian war happens and they set up the Dual Monarchy in 1867
    - The minorities in Hungary want to break away from Hungary in response to Magyarization
  + Compare and contrast the Congress of Paris (1856) and the Congress of Berlin (1878).