

The Mediterranean in Modern Times

IN MODERN TIMES

The Mediterranean was the focal point of international relations. It reached its peak throughout the 16th century but later its importance started to decline.



The Mediterranean is divided into 2 main parts which are Northern & Southern part. However, the North and south of the Mediterranean are then sub divided into other regions.

- Northern Part; Italy, Spain & France
 - Developed region : good standard of living, balanced social structure, use modern systems & practice democracy.
- Southern Part; Libya, Tunisia, Algeria
 - Undeveloped country: lacks industrialization, infrastructure.
 - Natural Resources
 - Suffers Low Capital
- North-Southern Part; Israel, Turkey, Greece
 - Developed & Non-Developed; some contain natural resources but do not have a modern political structure. (Example: Greece has economical problems as it has suffered during the recession)

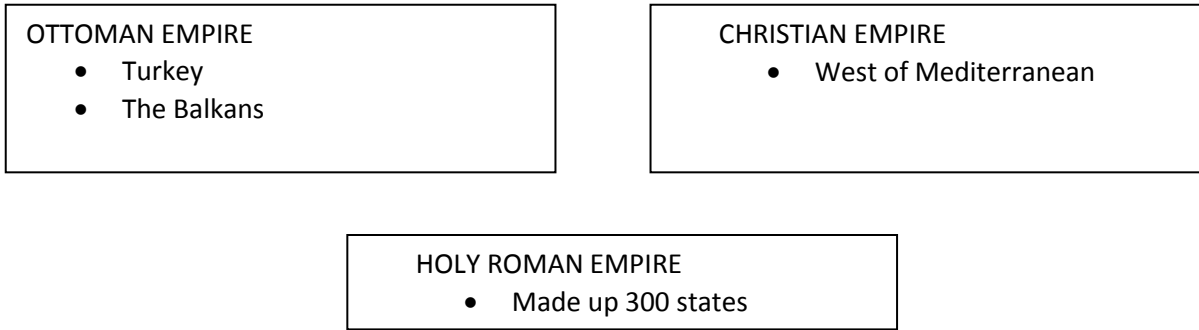
Differences between cultures

Although such distinction is geographically present, this difference between the northern & southern part is not a geographical one. Countries across the Mediterranean *were constantly in conflict* due to the difference in cultures, ideologies & religions. Later, they opted to lessen conflicts between them and bring about corporation, security & peace. Their 1st attempt to do so was the

- **Helsinki Conference:** International meeting in 1975 at which 35 countries, including the USSR and the USA, attempted to reach agreement on cooperation in security, economics, science, technology, and human rights. This established the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is now known as the **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**.
- **Conference in Barcelona 1999:** Although the European Union treaty seemed to work, problems still erupted in the Eastern Mediterranean(Islamic issue which blew out in Algeria) . Hence, European & non European countries met again to solve such problems.
- **EU:** The **European Union (EU)** is an economic and political union of 27 member states which are located primarily in Europe.

IN OLDER TIMES

DIVISION 1



OTTOMAN EMPIRE

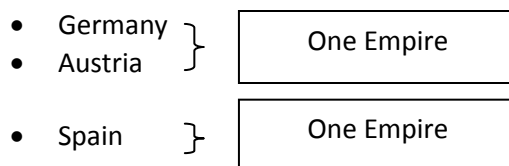
It was a Moslem Turkish empire covered a vast area of the Middle East, south eastern Europe, & North Africa. It was founded in the 14th century and existed until the last sultan was deposed in 1922. The Ottoman Empire, which came to be known the Turkish Empire, exerted profound influence over European and Middle Eastern affairs for some 500 years. Its collapse in the 19th century and 20th century caused a succession of wars ver control of its former possessions.

→ Origen

The group of Turks that became known as Ottomans, after their tribal chief Osman, settled in northwest Asia Minor, near the boundary of the Byzantine Empire, on the 13th century. Soon the Ottomans began pushing the Byzantine back towards Europe. The Ottomans extended their rule to the Sea of Marmara by defeating the Byzantines at Nicaea. During the 15th century, elite military units made up of soldiers called Janissaries were created. The Ottomans crossed into Europe and continued their conquest. In 1453, the Ottomans captured Constantinople and thus brought to end the Empire of the Byzantine Empire.

CHRISTIAN EMPIRE

It consisted of the Habsburg Empire. It was a German royal Family that provided 20 Holy Roman Emperors, holding that title almost continuously from 1438 until the Empire ended in 1806. Hapsburgs occupied the throne of:



The Hapsburgs who were Austrian monarchs also held title to the throne of Hungary and Bohemia. The original seat of the Hapsburgs was Habsburg, a small German domain now in Switzerland.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

It was a realm in medieval and early modern times that consisted primarily of Germany and that part of Italy governed by the German ruler. The empire, which lasted from 962-1806, was in theory a revival of the Western Roman Empire- the political counterpart of the Roman Catholic Church. The emperor generally dominated the various states and principalities that made up the German nation as well as northern Italy. The emperors power depended largely on his personal and family inheritances, and on alliances. Charles V, for example when elected emperor in 1519, was also king of Spain and his domain included the Netherland, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia and Spanish America.

→ History

After the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 475 A.D, the Lombard tribe in northern Italy frequently encroached on lands held by the pope. In 753-54 Pope Stephen 11 travelled to Germany to appeal for help from Pepin the Short, king of the Franks. Pepin subdued the Lombards and declared the pope ruler of all church property holdings in Italy.

The Lombards however, continued to be a threat to the popes. Pepin's son, Charlemagne, made a number of expeditions to Italy to protect papal interests. In 800, in Rome, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne Roman Emperor. This event is often considered the origin of the Holy Roman Empire. However Charlemagne's empire was divided among 3 of his grandsons by the Treaty of Verdun and soon broke into numerous feudal states that resisted the authority of the monarchs. Charlemagne's descendents enjoyed the honorary title emperor, but had little or no empire to go with it. In Italy, meanwhile, Roman nobles had usurped the political authority of the papacy. In 954 Pope John XII appealed to the German King, Otto the Great, for aid. Otto invaded Italy in 962 and was crowned Roman Emperor by the pope.

For the next 850 years the title of Holy Roman Emperor was held by the German sovereigns. The Empire consisted of Germany and, at first, of northern Italy as far south as Rome.

After the Reformation and the 30 years war the German states were sharply divided by religious and political differences and the influence of the emperor declined.

DIVISION 2

Throughout the 15th & 16th century the Mediterranean was divided into 2 crucial parts.

WEST & *EAST*
Christians & *Muslims*

NORTH & *SOUTH*
Protestants & *Roman Catholic*

➤ WESTERN & EASTERN COUNTRIES

This consisted of the of the Western powers which were mainly Christians and the Eastern powers which were mainly Muslims. Continuously they both challenged each other.

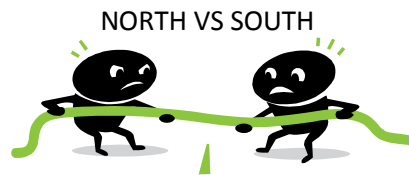
➤ NORTHERN & SOUTHERN COUNTRIES

This consisted of the Northern European countries & the southern European countries. It was a conflict between Christianity & the Protestant faith which erupted as from the early 16th century.

Christianity had controlled for many years northern countries, but by now the situation started to change.

- Places in the North were becoming more prosperous - - > Economic power = social power
- Conquered countries start to rebel (Ex: Netherlands who gave most of its economy to its ruler which was Spain.

The Reformation



It was a religious movement that established Protestantism as a major division in Christianity. The Reformation arose in protest against many Roman Catholic doctrines and practices. In the beginning the leaders tried to reform from within, but later they broke away from the church and most of the countries of northern Europe became Protestant. The Reformation began with Martin Luther's challenge in 1517 and continued for most of the 16th century. After 1545 there developed a Catholic Reformation, commonly known as the Counter Reformation. The period of the Reformations included a series of wars that ended in 1648.

Although the Reformation seemed primarily a religious upheaval, it was also a complex social and political movement. A revolt against the religion and way of life of the Middle ages, it was part of the transition from medieval to modern times. The revolt accompanied a change in the

- ❖ Political: growth of two classes of people that handled commerce, production..
 - A. Bourgeoisie: Had economic power but
 - B. wanted to obtain political power & not pay taxes.
 - C. Aristocracy : Had both economic & political power but didn't pay taxes.
- ❖ Economic
- ❖ intellectual
- ❖ ecclesiastical traditions

of the medieval age of faith. The result touched every aspect of human life.

Origen

- ❖ Taxes
- ❖ Indulgences

It started off when the Pope in Rome opted to expand the Headquarters of Christianity on Rome in order to make look reflect its greatness. Consequently he imposed taxes over the Christian to continue his project and indulged the idea that those who paid a higher " donation" got more indulgence. (less time in purgatory)

Ideas regarding the Pope's taxes

Some favoured such Idea, however others objected.

- ➔ Martin Luther; One in Particular was Martin Luther, was a German priest and professor of theology in Vitenbeig (check) * . He saw donations as **Exchanging spirituality with money** and in fact later published his rebellion against Rome.
- ➔ The Holy Roman Empire: Some of the states objected completely whereas other encourages the Pope's donations. Consequently, relations between the states started to decline, as some followed Luther whereas other supported the Pope's ideas. This led to the Treaty of Augsburg
* see next page.

The counter Reformation

The counter reformation begun by the Catholic church with the opening of the Council of Trent, 1545, had two sides.

1. Struggle between Protestantism
2. Catholic Reformation (spiritual & moral reform)

Conflicts with Northern & Southern countries

- The Dutch Revolt
The Dutch Revolt or the Revolt of the Netherlands (1566 or 1568-1609)^[note 1] was the partially successful revolt of the **protestant Seventeen Provinces** of the defunct **Duchy of Burgundy** in the **Low Countries** against the ardent militant religious policies of **Roman Catholicism** pressed by both Charles I and son Phillip II of **Spanish Empire**. The religious '**clash of cultures**' built up gradually but inexorably into outbursts of violence against the perceived repression of the Spanish Crown. These tensions led to the formation of the independent **Dutch Republic** and marked the beginning of the **Thirty Years' War**.
- The Thirty Years War
The **Thirty Years' War** (1618–1648) was one of the most destructive conflicts in **European history**. The war was fought primarily in what is now **Germany**, and at various points involved most of the countries of Europe. **Naval warfare** also reached overseas and shaped the **colonial** formation of future nations. Initially, the war was fought largely as a **religious conflict** between **Protestants** and **Catholics** in the **Holy Roman Empire**, although disputes over the internal politics and balance of power within the Empire played a significant part.

Wars

- ❖ Holy Roman Empire: Wars were mainly concentrated in the Holy Roman Empire (decline of the importance in the Mediterranean)
- ❖ Sweden: a northern European country in which war erupted.
- ❖ France: It allied itself with Muslims & Protestants. (wanted German unification = security) (Hence opposed the Christians who wanted to acquire parts of the northern Europe)

Treaties

- Treaty of Augsburg 1555:
 - A. In this treaty the German states decided that each state was to choose his religion. Such agreement was ought to bring about co-corporation like before. Thus, some sided Protestantism while other Christianity.
 - B. This treaty suppressed the idea for the Habsburg Empire of Charles V to expand to Austria which was part of the Holy Roman Empire. Following such failure, by 1556 Charles V abdicated and re-divided his Empire & thus did not dominate Germany.
 - C. Spain losses political identity & became a second interest to the Bourbon Monarchy.
- Treaty of Westphalia:

The Peace of Westphalia treaties involved the **Holy Roman Emperor, Ferdinand III** of the **House of Habsburg**, the Kingdoms of **Spain, France, Sweden**, the Dutch Republic, the **Princes of the Holy Roman Empire**, and sovereigns of the **Free imperial cities** and can be denoted by two major events.

- ➔ This ended the 30years war and re-ascertained peaceful co-existence, were no body emerged stronger.
- ➔ The Holy Roman Empire was to be back under the Habsburg Empire

→ Emergence of Prussia (than becomes a great power.)

Wars between Spain & France continued.

Results

1. The Muslims benefitted from such conflicts, as they had more time to expand East wards and take over all the weak power such as Hungary, Vienna..

FUTURE POWERS 18th & 19th century

Activity in other places across the Mediterranean

NORTHER EUROPE

- FRANCE: The internal weakness of the Holy Roman Empire gave rise to the power of the France.
 - ➔ Movement was formed to create homogenous state = persecution of protestants
 - ➔ France started to threaten the balance of power.
 - ➔ Opted to break down the power of the Habsburg Empire.
 - ➔ Became the Ottomans protectorate for Christians there (excuse to obtain materials)
 - ➔ Gained control over Christian territories in Europe. (but wants more) (ex: Italy)
 - ➔ Wanted to expand in the Ottoman Empire & other parts (Ex: In Egypt: Egyptian Campaign)

- ENGLAND:
England was a catholic country, which was getting rich fast with its trading & naval army.
 - ➔ Civil War : The English Civil War (1642–1651) was a series of armed conflicts and political machinations between **Parliamentarians (Roundheads)** and **Royalists (Cavaliers)**. The English Civil War (1642–1651) was a series of armed conflicts and political machinations between **Parliamentarians (Roundheads)** and **Royalists (Cavaliers)**.
 - ➔ Modernity Revolution
 - ➔ Interested in acquiring India

- GERMANY:
The Dutch were building a stronger Empire, since their economy was successful.
Germany still was divided into different states.

- AUSTRIA :
 - ➔ Increased its power in Northern Italy & slowly became a world power.
 - ➔ Interested in the Ottoman Empire.

SOUTHERN EUROPE

- SPAIN: It is slowly losing power.

- ITALY: Italy like Germany was created a state quite recently by the 19th century . However it was stil made up of many different states which were under foreign rule. Division was altered by Napoleon's Italian campaign, as he imposed heavy taxes and robbed most of Italy's precious works of art. Italy was divided into 5 states:
 - Naples & Sicily
 - The Papal states
 - Modema, Parma and Tuscany
 - Lombardy & Venetia
 - Kingdom of Sardinia/ Piedmont.

EASTERN COUNTRIES

- OTTOMAN EMPIRE:
 - ➔ Opted to expand to Asia & Europe (Hungary & Austria)
 - ➔ 17th century: Ottoman reached its peak in expansion & starts to decline by the 18th century.
 - ➔ Was ought to be divided between the 3 powers (Austria, Russia & France)
 - ➔ Internal development stopped
 - ➔ Became known as “ The Sick man of Europe”
- RUSSIA
 - ➔ Starts being a great European power (by the help of Peter the Great in the late 17th century.
 - a. Breaks free from the isolation & thus bring development
 - b. Opted to include Russia with Europe
 - c. Break down the Ottoman Empire.
 - d. Threatens the Austria (who was also interested in the Balkan peninsula
 - e. Opted to acquire the Balkans to be its protectorate since they practiced Orthodox.
 - f. Opted to acquire the Dardanelles
 - g. Continue with its expansion under the Rule of Catherine the Great.
 - ^ Managed to get parts of the coast of Black sea
 - ^ Acquires some rights & Privileges in the Ottoman Empire.
 - ^ Interfered into the gov. of 2 Christian territories in OE.

ECONOMY

Although the West & East struggled with each other they still used to trade amongst them.

ON THE WESTERN SIDE

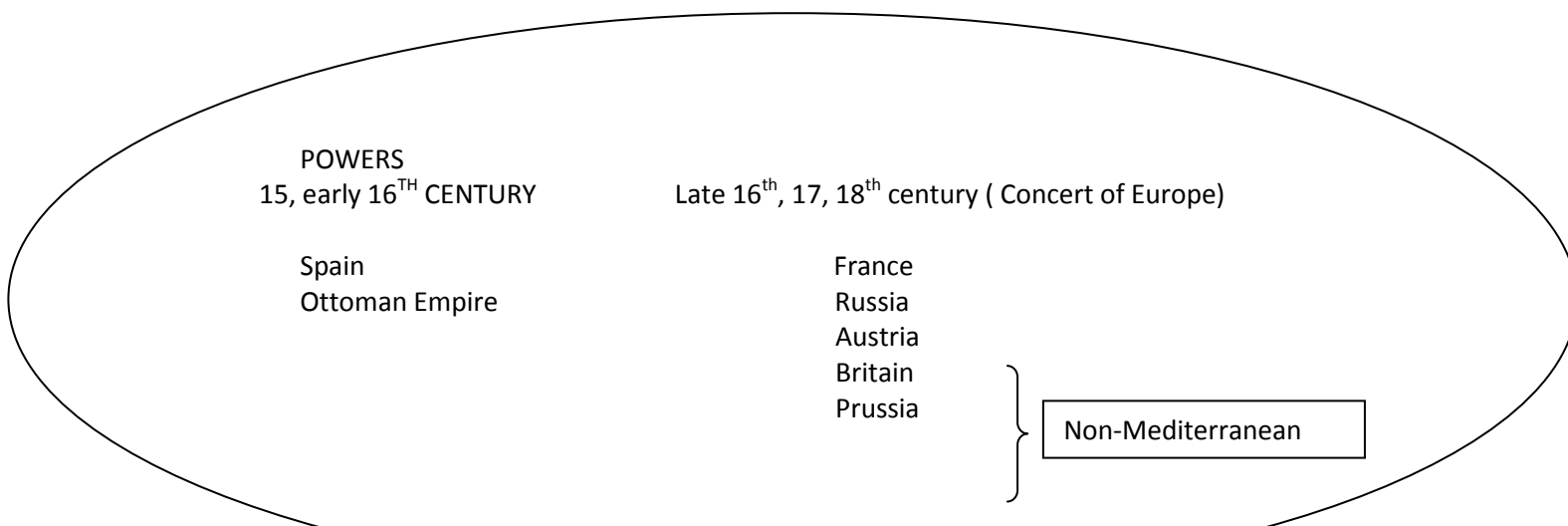
- ➔ One of the great power was the Habsburg Empire, which was as that time under Emperor Charles V (ruler of the Holy Roman Empire.
 - ❖ Charles V wanted to expand the Habsburg Empire with that of Austria, however Austria wanted to make the Holy Roman Empire into a proper Empire.
- ➔ Economy here was very successful and was further altered by the discovery of America.

ON THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES

- ➔ A lot of production took place (Ex: Netherlands had good production of milk
Balkans contained a lot of production which was cheaper and massive.)

FURTHER NORTHERN COUNTRIES (Britain)

- ➔ Economy was good & developing in a rapid pace



ENEMIES

Austria & Prussia ----- **Russia**

Britain ----- **Russia** (expands to southern Asia were British commerce is.

The Concert of Europe :

- *Rule in absolute way without constitutions*
- *Meeting were to be held when problems occurred (instead of war)*

DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE

- ✓ 1696; Emergence of Russia --> Peter the Great, the Tsar of Russia in the 17th century. He carried out a policy of **modernization** and expansion that transformed the **Tsardom of Russia** into a 3-billion acre **Russian Empire**, a major **European** power. He looked at Western countries and was inspired to make Russia a naval power, however the harbors here weren't sufficient (Black sea : too narrow & small & the coastlines of the Black sea belonged to the Ottomans.) As from then Peter the Great starts a series of wars to expand itself towards the West. He in fact had mostly been successful in

a. Sweden : manages to acquire several lands here.

- ✓ 1699; Warfare between Austria & Hungary - -> Ought to push the Ottomans back to the West. * (check)
- ✓ 1700; Treaty of the Spanish Succession --> After the death of the Spanish Habsburg King Charles II on 1 November 1700, his last will designated Louis XIV's second grandson Philip Duc d'Anjou as his successor. In spite of the protests of other powers the transition seemed to go smoothly at first. In September 1701 the grand alliance of the Hague was formed between the United Provinces, England and Emperor Leopold I, who had declared war in spring and thus started the War of the Spanish Succession

→ Origen

- Louis XIV in France, insisted to claim the Spanish succession to his grandson since there was no definite heir & this would have made Spain part of France and thus became under the Bourbons.
- Austria(Habsburg) wanted to leave Spain under the Habsburgs. }
- Britain was too against France of claiming the crown. }
- Britain acquired the Straits of Gibraltar from Spain, this enhanced transportation

United to defeat France

→ Treaty Of Utrecht

- The French King “ Philippe” was to be king of Spain
- Philippe had to give up his European territories to the Habsburgs in Austria. (Austria took parts of the Spanish Netherlands)
- ✓ Treaty of Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca 1774

It was a treaty between the **Russian Empire** and the **Ottoman Empire** (represented by Musul Zade Mehmed Pasha) after the Ottoman Empire was defeated in the **Russo-Turkish War of 1768-1774**.

- Russia returned **Wallachia** and **Moldavia** to the Ottoman Empire
- Russia was given the right to protect Christians in the Ottoman Empire, and to intervene in Wallachia and Moldavia in case of Ottoman misrule.
- The Crimea was declared independent, but the sultan remained the religious leader of the Tartars as the Muslim caliph
- Russia thus gained two outlets to the Black Sea, which was no longer an Ottoman lake

✓ The French Revolution

The French Revolution (**French**: *Révolution française*; 1789–99) was a period of **radical** social and political upheaval in **French** and **European** history. The **absolute monarchy** that had ruled France for centuries collapsed in three years. French society underwent an epic transformation as **feudal**, aristocratic and religious privileges evaporated under a sustained assault from liberal political groups and the **masses on the streets**. Old ideas about hierarchy and tradition succumbed to new **Enlightenment** principles of **citizenship** and **inalienable rights**.

➔ Its Effects

In Britain

- Anti-French (against revolution as France was seen interfering with the balance of power)
 - ➔ Destroyed Napoleon's Egyptian campaign
 - ➔ Took Malta from the French

- Wanted to acquire lands across the Mediterranean

✓ The congress of Vienna 1815

The Congress of Vienna was a conference of ambassadors of European states chaired by **Klemens Wenzel von Metternich**, and held in **Vienna** from September, 1814 to June, 1815.^[1] The objective of the Congress was to settle the many issues arising from the **French Revolutionary Wars**, the **Napoleonic Wars**, and the dissolution of the **Holy Roman Empire**. This objective resulted in the redrawing of the continent's political map establishing the boundaries of France, Napoleon's **Duchy of Warsaw**, the **Netherlands**, the states of the **Rhine**, the German province of **Saxony**, and various **Italian territories**, and the creation of **spheres of influence** through which **Austria**, **Britain**, **France** and **Russia** brokered local and regional problems. The Congress of Vienna was the first of a series of international meetings that came to be known as the **Concert of Europe**, which was an attempt to forge a peaceful **balance of power** in Europe, and served as a model for later organizations such as the **League of Nations** and **United Nations**.

- Britain ➔ Became a world European power.
- Austria ➔ Increased it's power in Northern Italy & slowly became a world power.

✓ Greek War of Independence

The **Greek War of Independence**, also known as the **Greek Revolution** was a successful war of independence waged by the **Greek revolutionaries** between 1821 and 1830, with later assistance from several European powers, against the **Ottoman Empire**.

In recent years there had been a great revival of Greek national spirit which expressed itself in the revival of the Greek national Spirit which expressed itself in the revival of the Greek language and literature. Another expression of the Greek national spirit was the formation of secret societies like the Heitaria Philike, which was a widespread underground conspiracy.

The Ottoman Empire, later asked the help of the Sultan of Egypt Ibrahim Pasha to help him defeat Greek rebellions. Ibrahim's Egyptian army carried out a savage war of extermination and he was master of the Morea within a year.

The reaction of the powers:

1. Austria : wanted to maintain Status Quo.
2. Russia: wanted to help Greeks, since they were Orthodox.
3. France: not wanting to interfere but joined coalition
4. Britain: created a multi-nationalism coalition (joining sources to help Greeks & insist that Ottomans surrender gracefully)

The British, French & Russian Fleet were ordered to prevent supplies from reaching Ibrahim Pasha and the Turkish fleet was blockaded in Navarinu Bay. A shot from a Turkish ship gave way to a battle and the Turkish fleet was destroyed at the Battle of Navarino decided the Independence of Greece.

→ The Treaty of Adrianople (1829)

By the treaty of Adrianople, the sultan was forced to recognise Greek Independence. Finally, in 1832, Greek independence was confirmed by the Powers and the new Kingdom was offered to Otto Of Bavaria. This is the 1st step in the disintegration of the Turkish Empire.

✓ The Eastern Question

The "**Eastern Question**", in **European history**, encompasses the **diplomatic** and **political** problems posed by the decay of the **Ottoman Empire**. The expression does not apply to any one particular problem, but instead includes a variety of issues raised during the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, including instability in the European territories ruled by the Ottoman Empire.

As the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire was believed to be imminent, the European powers engaged in a power struggle to safeguard their military, strategic and commercial interests in the Ottoman domains. **Imperial Russia** stood to benefit from the decline of the Ottoman Empire; on the other hand, **Austria-Hungary** and the **United Kingdom** deemed the preservation of the Empire to be in their best interests. The Eastern Question was put to rest after **World War I**, one of whose outcomes was the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.



UNKIAR SKELLESI (1833)

- Russia protects Ottomans
- The Sultan allows passage from the black sea to the Mediterranean. (Russia has free access to the Dardanelles)

This Treaty failed after 8 years, when another war erupted as the British offered their help and thus the Russian's protection was not required.

✓ Conquest of Algeria

France organized a campaign to help out Algeria lessen its terrorism. However, French people started settle there and were given certain privileges. This was a sort of French extension.

French Algeria (French: *Algérie française*) lasted from 1830 to 1962, under a variety of governmental systems. From 1848 until independence, the whole Mediterranean region of Algeria was administered as an integral part of France, much like **Corsica** and **Réunion** are to this day. The vast arid interior of Algeria, like the rest of **French North Africa**, was never considered part of France

✓ The Crimean War 1853

- Britain
 - France
 - Ottoman Empire
- VS
- Russia

Crimean War 1853-56, war between Russia on the one hand and the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia on the other. The causes of the conflict were inherent in the unsolved **Eastern Question**. The more immediate occasion was a dispute between Russia and France over the Palestinian holy places. Challenging the claim of Russia to guardianship of the holy places, France in 1852 secured from Sultan **Abd al-Majid** certain privileges for the Latin churches. Russian counter demands were turned down (1853) by the Ottoman government. In July, 1853, Russia retorted by occupying the Ottoman vassal states of Moldavia and Walachia, and in October, after futile negotiations, the Ottomans declared war. In Mar., 1854, Britain and France, having already dispatched fleets to the Black Sea, declared war on Russia; Sardinia followed suit in Jan., 1855. Austria remained neutral, but by threatening to enter the war on the Ottoman side forced Russia to evacuate Moldavia and Walachia, which were occupied (Aug., 1854) by Austrian troops.

✓ The Suez Canal 1869

A French diplomat, Ferdinand de Lesseps, while serving in Egypt during the 1830s, became intested in building a sea level canal across the isthmus. In 1854 he obtained exclusive concession for the project from Pasha of Egypt.

Shortly after the opening of the Suez Canal proved its economic and strategic value. GB which at first opposed to the canal for various reasons (as the French were in charge they feared that they will take over) , quickly recognized it as a vital link with India and later purchased the Egyptian shares in the canal company.

✓ Italian Unification

Austria and the papal states were the most power which exerted power over Italy and thus resisted its unification. However, secret societies like the Carbonari, started to revolt, which many of them were crushed. But, the failure of the Carbonari revolts in Naples and the Papal states made it evident that a more

national Italian revolutionary movement was needed before anything could be achieved. Many important people took part in the unification of Italy. There was also foreign help or events that ultimately led to its unification.

- ➔ Help from France: Austrians were eliminated from Lombardy but Venetia remained under the Austrians. (Pact of Plombiers)
- ➔ Austro-Prussian war: Italy receives Venetia (Austrians were defeated)
- ➔ Franco-Prussian War: Italy took Rome, after French troops withdraw and Pope retires to the Vatican.

Reaction of the Powers:

- a. France : wanted it's Independence
- b. Britain: Disagreed for Italy's Independence as it may than depend on the French .

✓ German Unification

Despite the failure of the 1848 Revolutions in Germany, German political unity was gradually being prepared by the Zollverein (Customs Union) which united German States & by the growing nationalist sentiment, especially among university lecturers and students, writers & thinkers.

Otto Von Bismarck, a German states man emerged as the person responsible for Germany's Unification. His policy was to unite Germany by war ' Blood and Iron" by Defeating Austria & excluding her from German Confederation & Defeating France and making Prussia the strongest State in Europe. Ultimately. Germany was unified under Prussia at Versailles under William 1 & having Bismarck as Chancellor.

Wars:

- The War against Denmark: Dispute between Denmark and German states over the Duches of Schelwig & Holstein. Denmark was defeated by Prussia & Austria.
- War with Austria: Bismarck proposes exclusion of Austria from German Confederation. Consequently. Austria declares war on Prussia.
- The Austro –Prussian War: Prussia defeats Austria at Sadova. & Austria was excluded from the German states.
- Franco-Prussian War: French armies defeated at Metz and Sedan and Napoleon III was captured. Alsace and Lorraine given back to Prussia & France was to pay war indemnity to Prussia.

Results:

- Russia: Was left with a weak naval system

Austria: Had internal problems. It was under the Hapsburg Empire but contained a lot of people with different cultures, traditions ..example the Hungarians, poles, Slovenians & the true Austrians were in minority. In order to not let these diverse population override their power they governed by the term, " Divine & Rule" According to this doctrine, since only God can judge an unjust king, the king can do no wrong. The doctrine implies that any attempt to depose the king or to restrict his powers runs contrary to the will of God and may constitute a **sacrilegious act**.

✓ The Treaty of San Stefano

Signed on 3 March 1878, this treaty concluded one of the major wars fought between **Russia** and the **Ottoman Empire** (1877–1878).

On March 3, 1878, the Russo-Turkish war ended in the Peace Treaty of San Stefano. Russia tried use the war to settle the "Eastern Question" to its own advantage. Victorious, Russia sought to turn the Balkans into a sphere of influence, paying due respect to Austro-Hungarian interests in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Under the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano, Serbia, Montenegro and Romania grew at the expense of the Ottoman Empire: Serbia extended.

Among the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano were the following:

1. **Serbia** and **Montenegro** received their independence from the Ottoman Empire and were granted additional territory.
2. Independence was also gained by **Romania**, which lost southern Bessarabia to Russia but was compensated by the acquisition of the **Black Sea** province of Dobrudja.
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina were granted autonomy and were promised reforms, to be supervised jointly by Russia and **Austria**.
4. In addition to southern Bessarabia, Russia also acquired a substantial part of northeastern Anatolia, including the provinces of Batum, Kars, and Ardahan.
5. Unexpectedly, the treaty also called for the creation of Greater **Bulgaria**. Its territory extended from the **Danube** and the Black Sea

✓ The Treaty of Berlin 1878

The Treaty of Berlin was the final act of the **Congress of Berlin** (June 13 – July 13, 1878), by which the **United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia** and the **Ottoman Empire** under Sultan **Abdul Hamid II** revised the **Treaty of San Stefano** signed on March 3 of the same year. The most important task of the Congress was to decide the fate of the re-established Principality of **Bulgaria**.^[1] However, Bulgaria was excluded from the talks at Russian insistence

Bismarck invited all powers in a form of a concert of Europe to reach a compromise.

- ➔ Russia is forced to revise the Treaty of San Stefano
- ➔ Bulgaria was split into 3 (top part: Independent, East part was given to Ottomans but with conditions & the bottom part was given to the Ottomans without conditions.