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Robert Wilson

European History 1815-1890

NATIONALISM

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The German Empire is the foundation of the German state. It was established in 1871, after Prussia defeated Austria and France in the battles of Sadowa and Sedan. The Empire was proclaimed by William I, the first German Emperor, on January 18, 1871, at the Palace of Versailles. The German Empire was the largest and most powerful state in Europe, and it played a significant role in European politics and diplomacy.

The Constitution of the German Empire, 1871

The constitution of the Empire was adopted by the Reichstag on January 18, 1871, and it was proclaimed by William I, the first German Emperor, on January 18, 1871, at the Palace of Versailles. The constitution was based on the principles of democracy and constitutional government. It established the emperor as the head of state and the parliament as the legislative body. The constitution also guaranteed the freedom of speech, the press, and religion, and it provided for the protection of civil and political rights.

The German Empire was a federal state, with the emperor as the head of state and the states as the constituent units. The states were sovereign and independent, but they had to respect the constitution and the federal laws. The emperor had the power to dissolve the parliament and to declare war, but he had to act with the consent of the states.

The German Empire was a significant player in the international arena. It was a member of the Triple Alliance, which included Austria-Hungary and Italy, and it was a partner in the Dual Alliance with France. The Empire was also involved in various colonial and territorial disputes, and it played a significant role in the negotiation of the Treaty of Berlin in 1885.

The German Empire was dissolved by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, after the defeat of Germany in World War I. The Treaty of Versailles imposed severe penalties on Germany, including the loss of territory, the payment of reparations, and the restriction of the German armed forces.
The Constitution was drafted for a constitutional (German) state, but still involved many of the traditional elements of the German state. In 1871, the Prussian state included much of the German territories, and the Imperial Constitution was formulated to reflect the power of the Emperor and the structure of the state.

In the first decades of the 1870s, Prussia made rapid strides in expanding its territory. The empire was not without its critics, however, and the debates on the future of Germany continued to shape the thinking of politicians and philosophers.

In the late 1870s, the Prussian state faced new challenges, including the rise of nationalism and the spread of democratic ideas. The debates on the future of Germany continued to shape the thinking of politicians and philosophers, and the imperial constitution was further refined to address these new challenges.

Within its early problems, the imperial constitution ensured a stable and effective government, and the Prussian state continued to expand its territory. The empire was not without its critics, however, and the debates on the future of Germany continued to shape the thinking of politicians and philosophers.

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There were also economic reasons why certain schools were closed. The government, in its wisdom, decided to close certain schools to save money. The government argued that closing these schools would save money and improve the quality of education. The government also argued that closing these schools would improve the economy by reducing the number of teachers and administrators.

However, the closure of these schools had a negative impact on the communities. The families who were affected by these closures were left without a place to send their children to school. This caused a lot of stress and anxiety among the families.

The government also argued that closing these schools would improve the economy by reducing the number of teachers and administrators. However, the closure of these schools had a negative impact on the economy by reducing the number of jobs in the educational sector.

The government also argued that closing these schools would improve the quality of education by reallocating resources to other schools. However, the closure of these schools had a negative impact on the quality of education by reducing the number of teachers and administrators.

In conclusion, while there may be economic reasons to close certain schools, the closures had a negative impact on the communities and the economy. The government should consider the long-term effects of its decisions before making any changes.
The election of 1870 in the Kingdom of France was a result of a general strike and labor troubles that had been ongoing for some time, leading to a workers' movement that sought to establish a more equitable society. The National Guard (which had been formed to replace the National Guard of the Republic) had played a significant role in maintaining order and suppressing the strikes. The election of 1870 followed the strikes, and it was a time of political polarization, with the spread of republican and socialist ideas. The French Revolution of 1848 had set the stage for these developments, as it had demonstrated the power of mass movements and the potential for radical change. The election of 1870 was a pivotal moment in French history, marking the end of the Second Empire and the beginning of the Third Republic.
The National Library opposed the scheme as "social engineering," which was intended to shape the population of the country based on social criteria. The library claimed that the scheme would lead to a loss of freedom of information and expression, and that it would interfere with the library's mission to provide equal access to knowledge.

The scheme was proposed by the government as a means to address the issue of overpopulation. The government argued that by limiting the number of children born into the country, it would be possible to reduce the burden on the healthcare and education systems. However, the library argued that the scheme was not a solution to the problem of overpopulation, but rather a tool to control the population.

The library also expressed concern that the scheme would lead to a loss of privacy and that it would be used as a means to control the population. The library argued that the scheme would lead to a loss of freedom of information and expression, and that it would interfere with the library's mission to provide equal access to knowledge.

The library's opposition to the scheme was supported by a number of other organizations, including the National Council for Civil Liberties. The council argued that the scheme was a violation of the right to freedom of expression and that it would lead to a loss of privacy.

The government, however, defended the scheme, arguing that it was necessary to address the issue of overpopulation. The government stated that the scheme was not intended to control the population, but rather to provide a means to reduce the burden on the healthcare and education systems.
The libraries were unable to oppose the effects of deflation. They had
been created to finance the war and economic conditions had greatly changed.

Of course, deflation was not the only cause of economic difficulty. Power and
businessmen's financial excesses, leading to the sparking of monetary
monopolies, also contributed to the problem. Without the intervention of the
Federal Reserve, the economy would have faced even greater difficulties.

The extent of the deflationary process, however, was not due to the Federal
Reserve's actions alone. The collapse of the 1929 stock market, coupled with
the Great Depression, caused a significant downturn in the economy.

In addition, the Federal Reserve's policies were not without consequences.
The reduced money supply led to higher interest rates and made it more difficult
for businesses to borrow money. This, in turn, slowed economic growth and
led to further deflation.

The Federal Reserve's response to the economic crisis of the 1930s was
considered too little, too late by many economists. They argued that a more
aggressive monetary policy was needed to combat deflation.

In conclusion, the interplay of various economic factors, including monetary
policies, stock market crashes, and the Federal Reserve's actions, contributed
to the deflationary effects of the 1930s. The consequences of these events
are still felt today in the form of economic instability and uncertainty.

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3. The Austro-German Empire

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was a multi-ethnic empire that encompassed a large number of nations and cultures. The empire was established in 1867 as a result of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise, which ended the War of the Austrian Succession.

The empire was known for its internal complexity and diversity, with a population that included Slavs, Germans, Hungarians, Ruthenians, Slovaks, and many others. Despite its internal tensions, the empire managed to maintain its unity and stability for over a century.

The empire played a significant role in European history, particularly during World War I, when it was involved in a series of conflicts that ultimately led to its collapse.

Exercises

1. Explain the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and its significance in European history.
2. Discuss the internal complexity and diversity of the empire.
3. Analyze the role of the empire in World War I.
4. How did the empire's collapse contribute to the rise of nationalism in Europe?