THE EASTERN CRISIS, 1878-79

The essential philosophy of the League of the Triple Alliance was to create a vacuum which both Austria and Russia would immediately fill, with Russia and Austria now a primary power in the region. The foreign policy of the Triple Alliance was to ensure that the League of the Triple Alliance had a firm foothold in Russia and Austria. The League of the Triple Alliance was established in 1878.

The League of the Three Emperors

Germany and Europe, 1871-90

12 Germany and Europe, 1871-90

Colonial Policy

Part Six: Germany, Foreign and Colonial Policy
DUAL ATTACHMENT AND THE THREE EMPERORS

Throughout the course of European history and national policies in the world of the 18th and 19th centuries, there was considerable emphasis on the role of diplomacy in shaping international relations. The Dual Attachment system was a significant part of this framework, particularly in the context of European diplomacy.

In the context of the Congress of Vienna, the Dual Attachment system was intended to provide a more stable and predictable alignment of European powers, ensuring that any changes in alliance systems would not lead to significant instability in the region. However, the Dual Attachment system was not without its challenges, as it required a high degree of solidarity and cooperation among the involved countries.

In the context of the Congress of Vienna and subsequent diplomatic negotiations, the Dual Attachment system was a key element in the efforts to stabilize European affairs. It allowed for a more structured approach to international relations, helping to prevent the type of instability that had characterized the period following the Napoleonic Wars.

The Dual Attachment system was particularly important in the context of the Russian Empire, which played a significant role in shaping the diplomatic landscape of Europe during the 19th century. The system helped to maintain a balance of power in the region, preventing any one power from becoming too dominant.

Overall, the Dual Attachment system was a significant part of European diplomacy during the 18th and 19th centuries, providing a framework for dealing with the complex international relations of the time.
Bismarck’s threat to the creation of the Three Emperor’s League in 1873 and the subsequent Russian threat to the Ottoman Empire in 1874 led to a series of Russian-Serbian negotiations in 1873, which included the signing of a secret treaty. This treaty was meant to prevent a possible Russo-Turkish alliance. In 1875, Austria-Hungary and Russia signed the so-called "Entente Cordiale," which aimed to halt any further conflict between the two powers.

In 1878, Bismarck’s policy of creating a balance of power in the Balkans, along with his use of the concept of "Realpolitik," was aimed at preventing any potential Russian expansion in Europe. The signing of the Congress of Berlin in 1878, which Bismarck had helped to organize, was seen as a major success for his policy. The congress resulted in the partition of Serbia, Montenegro, and the Ottoman Empire, which were divided into spheres of influence to prevent any one power from gaining too much influence.

Bismarck’s goal was to prevent the formation of a powerful German-Dutch-Belgian-British alliance, which he believed would be detrimental to Germany’s interests. He was successful in this goal, as no such alliance ever formed. However, his policy of balancing power in Europe led to a complex system of alliances and agreements, which ultimately contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

Bismarck was also known for his deft handling of international crises. In 1888, he was able to negotiate the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, which prevented any future naval arms race between the two powers. This agreement was seen as a major success for Bismarck’s policy of "Realpolitik."
January 1985 saw the first of the four Franco-German Economic Conferences held in Paris to discuss economic co-operation and co-prosperity between the two countries. The conferences were held in 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1989, with the purpose of promoting economic co-operation and co-prosperity between France and Germany. The conferences were held in Paris, and the agenda for each conference was determined by the French and German governments.

At the first conference in 1985, the two countries agreed to strengthen economic co-operation and create a Franco-German Economic Council to coordinate economic policies. The council was responsible for reviewing economic developments in both countries and for promoting joint economic projects.

The second conference in 1986 focused on the economic integration of the two countries, with particular attention given to the issue of monetary union. The two countries agreed to work towards a single European currency and to coordinate their economic policies in order to promote economic growth.

The third conference in 1987 was held in the wake of the German reunification, and the two countries agreed to work together to promote economic recovery in the newly reunified Germany.

The fourth and final conference in 1989 was held in the wake of the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War. The two countries agreed to work together to promote economic cooperation and to create a new era of cooperation between the two countries.

The conferences were an important step in the process of economic integration between France and Germany, and they helped to promote economic co-operation and co-prosperity between the two countries.
Germany and Europe, 1871-90

1871. [Note: 1871-90]

The collapse of the good sense and moderation of peace was in fact a more

immediately less serious than the illusion in the Balkans. Russia viewed the

in the opening of the German question would not have been dropped from

Russia's policy in the Balkans. The Russian Government looked to

himself in the signature of the Congress of Berlin in 1878, but the

The Russian question was dropped from the

Bismarck's ascendancy in 1871, and the Russian position at the Congress of

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German Foreign and Colonial Policy

13 THE CREATION OF THE GERMAN COLONIAL EMPIRE

The acquisition of a German Colonial Empire in 1898.
so that the 50% would be the key to the option of formal annexation to the German Empire.

But support to commit a non-annexation policy in the Congo, especially in London, was reduced after the 1919 conference on German colonies in London. The Congo report and colonialו

The Creation of the German Colonial Empire 85

THE ANNEXATIONS IN AFRICA AND THE FAR EAST

as a British colony in Africa.

In 1918, the British took over the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and the South African Republic. They also annexed the Goldfields, which were under British control. The British annexed the South African Republic in 1910. The Union of South Africa was then founded.

In December 1919, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced a new policy to divide the European colonies among the Allies. The new policy was known as the "Ramsay Plan." The plan was based on the principle that "the larger colonies should be divided among the Allies in proportion to their participation in the war." Under this plan, the British were to take over the British colonies in Africa.

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The Creation of the German Colonial Empire

Das Erstellen des Deutschen Kolonialreichs

The German Empire established its colonial empire primarily through initiative from 1871 to 1898. Germany, in 1871, had just become a unified nation, and the newly established German government set out to increase its influence and territorial expansion. The empire expanded through various means, including military conquest, diplomacy, and trade agreements. By the turn of the 20th century, Germany controlled parts of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, establishing colonies in regions such as Togo, Cameroon, and Kamerun. This colonial expansion played a significant role in shaping Germany's global influence and economic interests during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.