

p. 10-13	Germany	France	Britain	Austria-Hungary	Russia	Turkey/Ottoman Empire
<b>Political System</b>	Was a <b>democratic monarchy</b> where it's system was <b>authoritarian</b> , and the power was held by the Kaiser and the Chancellor. Authoritarian monarchy, with democratic representation	<b>Democratic Republic:</b> People through representatives control policy. Had <i>extensive</i> civil liberties in France. Division in pacifist left-wing, and revengeful right conservative wing.	<b>Parliamentary Democracy</b> , with monarchy retaining limited power. Representative assembly elected by people. Power lies in parliament. Monarch is moral/national leader of British people. Monarch approves parliament's. Labors: left wing working class. And Tories: right wing conservatives.	<b>Dual Monarchy:</b> One emperor, governed by two representative assemblies. One was made up of Slavs, and the other, Austrians. Culturally Split. Divided rule.	<b>Absolute Divine Monarchy:</b> Power to only one guy, because they "know" he'd appointed by God. Tsar/Czar (diff. spellings) Nicholas II was ruler during the time. Power through tradition	<b>Sultanate:</b> maintain absolute power. Sultan was corrupt and undermined. " <b>Sick man of Europe</b> ", declining, losing territory. Sultan was a muslim leader, and a traditionalist (wants to maintain the status quo). Leadership was corrupt, fighting modernization, and unstable.
<b>Economic System</b>	<b>Leading Industrial power</b> by 1900. Strong and effective, had grown industrially since the end of the Franco-Prussian War.	<b>Agriculturally based</b> (susceptible to mother nature and fluctuation in prices). But still wealthy through their sizable gold reserves, but if they tap into the reserves, they'd lose money. Access to the ocean. Overseas investment particularly in Russia (but this is risky because the country doesn't control it).	<b>Industrial power - Stagnate</b> 1830's: first to industrialize (steam engine), access to the ocean, overseas empire returns to " <b>splendid isolation</b> " ( <i>complacency</i> ) Decreasing in 20 <sup>th</sup> C. because GB's econ. slowed (growth decreased rather than decreased overall) Their economy is stable and strong.	Land based. <b>Limited Economic growth</b> , because they're land locked. They have one port (Trieste). Don't have the access they need to grow. So, they Imperialized (take over regions) in the Balkans to gain new land that has water access in Bosnia.	<b>Rapid industrialization</b> , most peoples remained peasants. And they lack the Investment Capital (no real entrepreneur class)	weak economy, tons of foreign debt. <b>Economy dominated by foreigners.</b> Then the foreign powers started dominating the empire, and owed them money.
<b>Socio-economic problems</b>	Rising Working class threatened the Junkers and Capitalists. Communist manifesto made them realize to change "Workers of the World Unite", they would support the Capitalists rather than the Junkers. Junkers (supported Kaiser and militarism, want to maintain the status quo, want to protect their land) and Capitalists (Entrepreneurs, want change, trade, and to expand, become wealthy, their wealth isn't based on land, but business and the economy, so they support Reichstag, to get voice in government) supported Imperialism. Both Upper class. Aristocracy: wealthy land owners where their families inherited land from the King or Monarch. came from feudalism. Both groups want Germany to expand, and in economic growth, but one through military, and other through business. Like America and their dollar diplomacy and gunboat policy. But there's always an underlying "kick but" conquest.	2 polar views towards their foreign policy, one is revenge/militarize, and the other is isolationism.	<b>Nationalism</b> that was building up through their empire, caused their <b>colonies</b> to want independence. Britain has to devote more resources (military) to these areas to maintain stability costing <u>money</u> . Navy necessary to keep colonies, ant navy costs lots of <u>money</u> . Like Rome, rome all over again!! Britain realizes that their empire is over extended, and they decided to focus on rebuilding their empire, but it wasn't worth it, but pride made them want to keep it Social tensions within the Isle wasn't as great as it was in Germany, causing it to be more stable. The working class is established in GB. The House of Commons is better represented in Parliament than the German parliament.		Peasant mentality, no hope/ education, can't modernize. Lacking their workforce because they're uneducated because previously Russia wanted to keep them stupid.	Young Turks sought to modernize Ottoman Empire, so they overthrew the Sultan. They saw the Sultan as outdated. Modernization & traditionalism is being fought against. Christians and Muslims against each other.
<b>Foreign policy</b>	Developed a policy to look overseas to expand their empire.	Don't know what to do, fighting. Allying with Russia to overcome Germany		Sought the <b>Balkans</b> for Imperialism	"Supported" other Slavs in <b>Balkans</b> , in hopes to gain access to the Mediterranean, and to support the Ottomans to limit Austria-Hungary	Maintain Empire in the <b>Balkans</b>

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<b>Key strengths/weaknesses</b>	Leading industrial power in Europe.	Internal conflict, polarized. Division weakens the political structure.	Having problems economically because they are losing their extra colonies.	Cultural divide between the two parts. With the nationalism becoming popular, Austria-Hungary didn't have it. Lacks unity, spirit, etc.	Moving towards secularism, marxism, and eventually communism. Trying to modernize, but can't because they live in a peasant society.	Needed a strip of land that had Constantinople which connected two main bodies of water.
<b>Key aims/fears</b>		Seeking alliances to balance the power.			Sought Industrialization.	Trying to hang onto the Balkans/Bosporus.

<b>Causes of WWI – N I M S</b>		<b>examples</b>
<b>N</b>	Nationalism	Slavs, Young Turks (new groups)
<b>I</b>	Imperialism	
<b>M</b>	Militarism	
<b>S</b>	System of Alliances	