Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire

Learning Goals:

Analyze and Explain the impact of nationalism in Austro-Hungarian Empire and Ottoman Empire.

Explain how Nationalism leads to WWI.
**Vocabulary 10-3**

- **Magyars**: A Hungarian ethnic group
- **Dual Monarchy**: Austria-Hungary (1867-1918), two separate, equal states ruled by one monarch.
- **Crimean War**: (1853-1856) war between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, ostensibly over access for Eastern Orthodox Christians to the Holy Land, controlled by the Ottomans; Britain and France allied with the Ottomans to check Russian expansion.
- **Balkan Wars**: (1912-1913) two wars that cost the Ottoman Empire all of its European territories except the area around Constantinople, or Istanbul.
- **Young Turks**: Turkish reformist and nationalist political party active in the early 20th century.
Main Idea

Nationalism broke down two old European empires—the Austrian Hapsburg Empire and the Ottoman Empire.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA
Nationalism in Europe

Section 3

ETHNIC GROUPS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1867

1. Location: Where were Germans and Magyars located in the empire?
2. Regions: How did the borders of the Dual Monarchy follow the distribution of ethnic groups?
At the beginning of the 1800s, the Hapsburg family had controlled much of the region for nearly four centuries. But this powerful empire would not remain intact through the remainder of the 1800s.

### Resistance to Change
- Austrian emperor Franz I and Foreign Minister Metternich tried to maintain power of monarchy, empire
- Metternich accused universities of creating revolutionaries
- ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS

### Carlsbad Decrees
- Metternich called meeting of Confederation, passed Carlsbad Decrees
- Prohibited any reforms that conflicted with absolute monarchy
- REACTIONARY

### Other Prohibitions
- Decrees established censorship of newspapers
- Created secret police to spy on students suspected of revolutionary activities
1. Resistance to Change

Metternich not only created restrictive laws for empire

- Formed alliances with other European powers trying to prevent nationalist revolutions
- Congress of Troppau, 1820
  - Called by Metternich, leaders of other powers
  - Leaders agreed to provide military intervention to support governments against internal revolution
2. Turmoil in Europe, Austria

• Metternich able to protect power of Austrian Empire for few years
• Events in Europe, changes in empire eventually caught up with him
• Revolutions in France, Italy, German states set off revolts in Austrian Empire; people with different nationalities wanted independence

3. Response to Revolution

• Demonstrators, army clashed in streets of Vienna
• Frightened emperor Ferdinand ordered Metternich to resign
• Metternich fled Austria
• 1848, Ferdinand abdicated, throne went to nephew, Franz Josef I
3. Response to Revolution

During long reign, Franz Josef I ruled over unstable empire

- 1848, Hungarian Magyars rebelled against Austrian rule
  - Almost won independence
  - Czar Nicholas I of Russia sent troops to help Austria crush revolt
- Franz Josef I abolished liberal reforms of 1848, but could not stamp out nationalism.
- Revoked new constitution, stopped revolution temporarily
Franz Josef I could not stop the nationalist movement. Change came in the form of the **Dual Monarchy**.

### 4. Forming a New Government

- As nationalist movement continued in Europe, Austria lost Lombardy to Italy, 1859
- 1866, Austria’s defeat by Prussia brought new demands from Hungarians
- Franz Josef I, Hungarian nationalist movement leaders reached agreement, Compromise of 1867

### Compromise of 1867

- Created dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary
- Austria, Hungary became two separate, equal states with one ruler, **Franz Josef I**
- Ruler’s title: emperor of Austria, king of Hungary
- Each had own parliament, shared ministries of war, finance, foreign affairs
Ethnic Groups in Austria-Hungary, 1867

Geography Skills: Interpreting Maps

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5. An Uneven Solution

**Rural and Industrial**

- Dual Monarchy lasted about 50 years, until 1918
- Eased pressure for nationalism; also had economic advantages
- Rural, agricultural Hungary could provide raw materials, food
- Industrialized Austria could provide industrial products

**Unrest**

- Unrest in empire did not go away; divisions remained among various nationalities
- Austrian Germans, Hungarian Magyars did not speak same language
- Ethnic minorities received little benefit from Dual Monarchy, continued to seek self-government
6. The Eastern Question/The Ottoman Empire

- Like Austrian Empire, Ottoman Empire existed for centuries, controlled vast multiethnic territory
- Within borders many different religious, ethnic groups—Greeks, Bulgarians, Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Jews
- Empire in decline since late 1600s, could not survive changes of 1800s

**Empire in Decline**

- Early 1800s, Ottoman Empire could not defend self against independence movement, external threats "**Sick man of Europe.**"
- 1830, Greece had gained independence; Russia controlled Caucasus; Serbia self-rulled

**The Eastern Question**

- Situation created "Eastern Question"—what would happen if Ottoman Empire collapsed?
- Russia wanted Constantinople, access to Mediterranean
- French, British aided Ottoman Empire, held Russia off
### Nationalism in Europe

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### The Crimea

#### Holy Land
- Ottomans, Europeans had dispute over Holy Land
- Ottomans gave Roman Catholics control of Palestine holy places

#### Russian Invasion
- Ottomans denied Orthodox Christians same rights
- Russians invaded Ottoman territories

#### Great Britain, France
- Great Britain saw Russia as potential threat to India interest
- Allied with France
- Both joined Ottoman Empire in war against Russia

#### Stalemate
- **Crimean War** ended in stalemate, caused half million deaths
- Nurse Florence Nightingale saved many lives during war
The Balkans

**Hot Spot**
- Balkans another hot spot in Ottoman Empire
- Nationalism in Europe created discontent among ethnic groups in region—Serbs, Romanians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Greeks all wanted independence

**Conflicts and Wars**
- Rising nationalism, competing interests of European countries led to series of conflicts, wars in 1800s, early 1900s
- Russia involved in several conflicts in Balkans

**Route to Mediterranean**
- Russians saw Balkans as route to Mediterranean, wanted to gain
- Great Britain, France looking out for own interests, sometimes sided with Russia, sometimes sided with Ottomans
### National Ties

#### Balkan Wars
- Germany, Austria wanted to secure Austrian control over ethnic groups
- At end, **Balkan Wars** cost Ottoman Empire most of its land in Europe
- Balkan issues far from settled

#### Constantinople
- With Russian troops almost at gates of Constantinople, European powers became alarmed
- 1878, Prussia hosted Congress of Berlin to discuss situation

#### Congress of Berlin in 1878
- Real purpose to overturn gains Russia had made against Ottomans
- Gave Austria-Hungary land in Balkans with no consideration to ethnic, national ties; led to conflicts for years to come
Nationalism in Europe

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7. Political Reform

Conflict

• 1908, nationalist group Young Turks began revolution

• Young Turks fighting against absolute power of sultan, ruler of Ottoman Empire

Representative Government

• Young Turks devoted to restoring constitution

• Revolution helped ensure more representative, liberal government

• Education improved, government took steps to provide individual liberties
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Ethnic Groups in Austria-Hungary, 1867

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THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

[Map of the Ottoman Empire with key regions and territories highlighted, including Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and North Africa. The map highlights areas lost to the empire from 1699 to 1878 and from 1879 to 1913.]

Territory lost, 1699–1878
Territory lost, 1879–1913
Ottoman Empire in 1913

Azimuthal equal-area projection