

- **Definitions**

- Nation-State: A country that has physical borders and a single government. Nation states may be based on ethnic nationalism or civic nationalism
- Self Determination: Power to control one's own affairs. National self-determination is the power of people within a nation-state or nation to make their own decisions about what is in their best interest.
- Sovereignty: The political authority to control one's own affairs. Sovereignty may be distinguished from, and can sometimes conflict with, self-determination, which is the people's right to control their own affairs.
- Civic Nation: Nation created by people. No matter what their ethnicity, culture, and language. They agree to live according to particular values and beliefs expressed as the rule of law

- **Rule of Law**

- The phrase "rule of law" is important because laws reflect the kind of society people want to live in. A constitution often defines who can be a citizen and who should have special protection. It may also outline the rights and responsibilities of all citizens

What is a continuum?

- A person's views on issues to help determine their ideology and where they would fall on a political spectrum
- The labels used on the spectrum are not four categories, but they make up a continuum and a person can fall anywhere on the spectrum.
- **Factors that Determine Placement**
 - Two major factors shape political views
 - First is how much change a person is willing to have within their society and government
 - Second is how much government involvement in the economy
 - Also some people consider how much freedom is obtained from government or authority leader.
- **Political Spectrum** (from far left to far right)
 - Radical
 - On the far left of the spectrum
 - Call for rapid change in the basic structure of the political, social, or economic system
 - They may be willing to resort to extreme methods to bring about change, including the use of violence and revolution.
 - Example: V.L. Lenin

- Every french male was guaranteed:
 - Equality before the law
 - Right to choose your profession
 - Freedom of religion
 - Freedom from arrest without due process
 - Protection of property
 - Abolition of serfdom
- Was adopted in each of the countries conquered by Napoleon in Europe effectively ending any link to the feudal past of Europe

Bank and Tax Reform

- France's debt in 1790 was 474,000,000 francs and the government only had 167,000 francs on hand
- Napoleon created the Bank of France to encourage business development and stabilize the value of the Franc
- Government control over money production and loan financing stabilized the French economy
- Tax collectors became government employees
- No tax exemption were given based on the class system
- Indirect taxes on goods were raised
- In 1800 the government collected 660,000,000 francs

Napoleon's effect on Italy

- The Italian states
 - In 1805 the kingdom of Italy was created
 - Ruled by his step son
 - In 1806 the Kingdom of Naples was created
 - Ruled by his brother in law
 - In 1809 The papal states became occupied territories of the French empire

The end of the Holy Roman Empire

- The small duchies that made up the Holy Roman Empire were consolidated by Napoleon to ease administration and implement the Code Napoleon
- The Holy Roman Empire was officially disbanded in 1806 and replaced with the Confederation of the Rhine controlled by Napoleon

Continental System

- Berlin Decree: Napoleon orders all ports closed to discourage trade with Britain
- Two goals:
 - Decrease the exports of Britain to the continent - its number one trading partner
 - Increase the exports of French products throughout Europe.

Reaction to the continental system:

- Portugal, a long time ally of Britain was reluctant to enforce the closure of ports
- Napoleon was forced to invade and attempt to occupy both Spain and Portugal to enforce his economic policies
- Russia was also reluctant to enforce the economic system
- Bourgeoisie in Europe generally supportive of Napoleon's administrative reforms, objected to the economic distress due to a shortage of manufactured goods on the continent

French ideas - International Applications

- As Napoleon's troops spread across Europe, they imposed the Code Napoleon in each new territory they occupied
- French law abolished serfdom, courts of nobility, guilds, and internal tolls on goods
- Napoleon introduced careers based on talent, equalized taxation, freedom of religion, secular education, universal system of weight and measure (metric system) and built roads, bridges and canals

Predator and prey

- Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia turned his mighty army into the perfect target for patriots of all of France's occupied countries.

Napoleon Abdicates

- France was now faced with a duller invasion
- Paris occupied by allied troops in April 1814
- Napoleon's own marshalls insisted that he abdicate (give up) the throne in favour of his son.

World War I

- Short Term Causes
 - This assassination of the Duke led to WWI the young man who did the assassination was a Serbian Nationalist and was part of a terrorist group known as the "Black Hand". Their mission was to join Serbians with the South-Slavs that lived in Austria and Hungary
 - Austria and Hungary (Germans and Hungarians) were afraid of the nationalist interests of Slavic minorities
 - They also disliked the neighboring Serbia because they wanted to create a greater Serbia with these Slavic minorities.
 - Could not risk being broken up into small nationalist states, so used the assassination as a justification for crushing Serbia in war.
 - The system of alliances escalated the tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia
 - Created general European war

- They all had differing ideas and personalities
 - The Big four and what they wanted
 - Britain
 - Maintain and expand its empire
 - Punish but not cripple Germany
 - potential future trading partner
 - might lead to future war
 - Might make Germany turn to communism
 - Keep France and Germany in balance (neither more powerful than the other)
 - Reparations (Money to cover the costs of war)
 - France
 - Revenge / Security
 - Germany should be crippled
 - Reparations
 - Germany to lose territories
 - Overseas colonies
 - Other territorial gains
 - Monitor to prevent future attacks
 - Italy
 - Lands promised by allies in return for changing alliances in 1915
 - Regions currently held by Austria - Hungary
 - New territorial expansions
 - United States
 - Reparations
 - Wilson's 14 points
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- Treaty of Versailles
 - Wilson's 14 points
 - Six key principles of the 14 points
 - Setting up a League of Nations
 - An international Organization that would ensure "political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike"
 - Rather than having countries arm themselves equally to ensure safety, they would work together in the interest of their collective safety
 - Many of the US did not support the idea and the Senate did not support the Treaty of Versailles or the League of Nations
 - Disarmament of weapons
 - Self-determination (right to rule themselves)
 - Freedom for colonies
 - Freedom of the seas

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- Stalin wanted to crush the vestiges of Ukrainian nationalism, thus he used famine as a tool to break the spirit of the people
- Thanks to the famine, the will to resist collectivization was destroyed and Ukraine was left in a state of disaster
- Between 1932 and 1933 it is estimated that 6 to 7 million people died due to the famine
- This genocide is known as the Holodomor
- Great Purge
 - Purges conducted mainly throughout the 1930s and were carried out by the secret police (NKVD)
 - Anyone expected to be an opponent or to be against Stalin were dealt with violently
 - Between the years 1934 and 1938 around 10 million people were deported to concentration camps and/or executed
 - Propaganda:
 - All media controlled by government
 - News censored or altered so it serves the interests of the government
 - People bombarded with government view of the world
 - One-sided information
 - Extreme nationalism: use propaganda to manipulate strong human emotions
 - Propaganda uses the following techniques:
 - Calls names
 - Plays down their failures
 - Uses respected symbols (flags, family images)
 - Appeals to people's fears
 - Stalin and Propaganda
 - Stalin created a cult around his personality. Presented himself as a man of the people. Exaggerated his relationship with Lenin and claimed to be his heir. Clothing carefully chosen. Many young people did idolize Stalin and even agreed that the charges made at the purges were true.
 - Stalin wanted to create a godless society, or a society that only put the state first. Atheism was pushed in schools and in 1929, all forms of religious education were banned. Christianity and the values of meekness and humility were replaced with self-discipline, loyalty to the party, confidence in the future and hatred of the enemies.

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