

Chapter 1 : The Austrian achievement, by Ernst Wangermann | LibraryThing

An examination of the cultural developments and power of the Habsburg dynasty in eighteenth-century Austria profusely illustrated with reproductions of paintings and drawings.

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. He possessed one great advantage: The attempts to impose a ban on trade with Russia were virtually nullified by the defiance of those who were a party to such attempts. The merchants of Reval attempted to destroy the trade to Narva, but continued at the same time to trade with Russia. Self-interest proved more powerful than the common good: Dr Rasmussen has chosen to concentrate on the diplomacy attendant upon this demise, and there are predictably a number of gaps as a result. The attempts of the Livonian Order to rouse the Empire are hardly touched upon, and the mercantile background well covered by the works of Svensson and Attman is virtually ignored. The Austrian Achievement, ijoo Thames and Hudson, London, With regard to these, Dr Wangermann is at his happiest in his pure Kulturgeschichte: Dr Wangermann carries his narrative through all the way up to the first years of Francis I II, thus taking in not only the reforms of Maria Theresa and Joseph, but the partial retraction of them by Leopold II and Francis. His best pages are those in which he describes the successive This content downloaded from The description of the peasant legislation is adequate; that of economic policies and developments only just merits that adjective: He passes over the entire constitutional crisis in Hungary as though it had not existed, and allows himself a statement so positively ludicrous as that the restriction placed by Leopold on the powers of the Austrian Ministry of Police consti? One consequence of this sort of colour-blindness is that the picture which Dr Wangermann gives on his p. The pity is that the re-writing of a few passages and the insertion of a few reservations would have remedied these defects, which are quite un? Essays on Russian Liberalism. University of Missouri Press, Columbia, Missouri, The essays gathered in this volume, revised versions of papers read at a Slavic Conference in by a number of American scholars, fall essenti? The first, preceded by an editorial introduction on the concept of liberalism in Russia, consists of studies of four prominent liberals, Petrunkevich, Rodichev, Struve and V. Finally, the collection is rounded off by an assessment of the prospects of liberal democracy in tsarist Russia and a short bibliographical essay. What emerges from the biographical essays is, above all, the diversity of the intellectual roots of Russian liberalism. While Petrunkevich and Rodichev, the older gentry Zemstvo liberals among the four, derived their inspiration mainly from Alexander Herzen and thus, at one remove, This content downloaded from An Introduction to Arthur Breisky [pp.

Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - Baron Thugut and Austria's Response to the French Revolution

The Austrian Achievement, has 4 ratings and 0 reviews: Published January 1st by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt P, pages, Unknown Binding.

Sources often give the date of his baptism as his birth date. Hungarian texts use Ferenc. His interest in languages showed from early on. His high school student report card graded his native Slovak and Latin as good, his German as above average. With his training in Turkish, Persian, and the classical languages, Adam F. His annotated editions of texts in the languages of the Middle East area became particularly respected. It began to appear in French by the s and in English by the s. Some of his publications were commissioned by her Court, although not marked as such, many others espoused its policies. He devoted his work *De Originibus et Usu perpetuo De Originibus et Usu perpetuo* The book caused outrage during the " Diet attended by Maria Theresa and did nothing to reinforce her position. Maria Theresa turned to him with requests for a large number of position papers relevant to her policy. He was one of the first academic authors who commented on the Slovaks and other Slavs of the Habsburg Monarchy and on linguistic and cultural identities of its subjects in addition to their determination by political borders. Along with his centralist Habsburg-Monarchic nationalism, authors see him as an early pro-Slovak, [4] pro-Slavic, [24] and pan-Slavic [25] activist in the Habsburg Monarchy. The following list matches actual library holdings of his books [31] with the usual transliteration of the Latin titles and adjusted capitalization of the titles printed in all caps. Translated to Latin, edited and annotated by A. *Editio altera, methodo linguam turcicam suo marte discendi aucta.* Edited and annotated by A. *In solennibus Minervae Augg.* Habsburg position paper for the Vatican, manuscript. And the same in German:

Chapter 3 : - The Austrian Achievement, by Ernst Wangermann

*The Austrian achievement, [Ernst Wangermann] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The Austrian Achievement History of European Civilization Library [Hardcover] [Jan 01,].*

Many historians regard the eighteenth century as a time when monarchical government represented the most progressive force in economics, politics, and society. Maria Theresa was one of the greatest of these eighteenth-century monarchs, but no one would have anticipated her success when she came to the throne. The Habsburg Monarchy was not a single entity, but a conglomeration of provinces stretching from Belgium in the west to Transylvania in the east and Silesia – now in Poland – in the north to Tuscany in the south with many spaces in between. Many historians agree that, when she ended her reign, these disparate lands had achieved a unity they had never known before. In the early eighteenth century, many of these provinces had no provision for a female ruler. After Charles worked hard to persuade first his crownlands and then the other European powers to recognize the Pragmatic Sanction so that his elder daughter, Maria Theresa, could inherit the Habsburg patrimony. By the time Charles died in 1740, he seemed to have succeeded. Maria Theresa rejected that advice peremptorily. She vowed to fight to preserve her inheritance and to use every resource to do so. She rallied support from all parts of her realm, inspired her soldiers and officers with stirring words, and set out to crush Frederick, whom she would later refer to as the "monster. It took many twists and turns, finally ending in with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Aachen between Austria and France. From the outset, she was determined to right this terrible wrong that Frederick had inflicted upon her, and her reform efforts for the rest of her reign always had that leitmotif running through them. Maria Theresa was not a theorist; she had no compelling vision of what she imagined her possessions should become. Rather, she was practical, authorizing reforms she believed were needed and adjusting their impact to the expected and unexpected results they invariably generated. The reforms began at the end of the War of the Austrian Succession to answer the fundamental question: The estates would grant the central government an annual revenue for a ten-year period, along with the authority to collect it. With these funds and by combining many functions of government under the authority of a new central General Directory, Maria Theresa was able to raise a peacetime army of 110,000 men to prepare for war with Frederick II. The opportunity to begin that war came in 1756. In that year Frederick concluded an accord with Britain, thereby pulling this old ally from its association with Austria. The adherence of Russia to the alliance seemed to give it overwhelming power in relation to Prussia. Maria Theresa fought this war with all her heart. This was the war that she hoped would rectify the harm that Frederick had inflicted upon her in 1740. But Austria just could not pull off the necessary victories. The monarchy had to resort to a number of financial gimmicks to keep the war going, and a number of favorite economic projects had to be abandoned. And Frederick was a formidable enemy. A master of the use of interior lines, Frederick kept his many enemies at bay until the war finally came to an end in 1763 when Russia dropped out of the coalition. In 1773 the War of the Bavarian Succession, encouraged primarily by her son and co-ruler, Joseph II ruled 1773-1790, seemed about to become another war for Silesia, but she intervened personally to stop it. Her reforms did not stop, however, nor did their intent to strengthen the Habsburg state. This second period of reform caused Maria Theresa some spiritual angst. She was a devout and conservative Roman Catholic who deeply opposed religious pluralism as a threat to the souls of her subjects. She also bore a number of prejudices that came out every now and then, one notable example being her expulsion of the Jews from the city of Prague in 1787 and another her forced emigration of crypto-Protestants either to Transylvania or out of the monarchy altogether. But, in keeping with her reforms, she wanted her church to be of practical benefit to her people and instituted a number of policies to make it that way. She insisted that the church reduce the number of monks, allow taxation of the clergy, create more parishes, and strengthen existing parishes. When the pope abolished the Jesuit Order in 1773, she secured papal permission to convert its property in the monarchy to use by the state in order to establish a system of public education. Other reforms included her efforts to improve the lot of the peasantry. She advocated the conversion of work dues to rent in order to encourage the peasants to be more productive, which in turn would bring in more revenue to the state and offer a higher quality recruit for the army. Maria Theresa

likewise determined to revise the civil and criminal codes of the monarchy. She abolished the use of torture in , but wide-scale reforms were delayed in part because Joseph II and some of her ministers regarded what she wanted as not liberal and far-reaching enough. Maria Theresa was famous not only for her successful reforms and her vigorous foreign policy but also as a wife and mother. Reflecting on the lack of Habsburg males as a reason for triggering the Prussian invasion of Silesia, she determined from the outset that the Habsburg family would never again be short of offspring. She was the mother of sixteen children, five boys and eleven girls. She wrote to one of her daughters, "I can never have enough children; in this I am insatiable. An effective ruler in his own province of Tuscany and bearing the title of Holy Roman emperor from , in Vienna his primary political role was to offer advice. When he died in , she went into deep mourning, even pondering giving all her authority to her eldest son, Joseph. Joseph succeeded to the title of Holy Roman emperor in and became co-ruler with his mother until her death in . Their relationship was a turbulent one, with Joseph advocating much more extensive reform than Maria Theresa was willing to allow. A tribute came from her lifelong foe, Frederick the Great of Prussia, who wrote when he heard of her passing, "I accepted the death of the empress-queen. She did honor to her throne and to her sex; I fought wars with her, but never was I her enemy. In the Shadow of Maria Theresa, â€” Finance and Government under Maria Theresa, â€” New York , Kaunitz and Enlightened Absolutism, â€” The Austrian Achievement, â€” Roider Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World. Retrieved November 11, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Chapter 4 : The Austrian Achievement, by E. Wangermann - [PDF Document]

Get this from a library! The Austrian achievement, [Ernst Wangermann] -- An examination of the cultural developments and power of the Habsburg dynasty in eighteenth-century Austria profusely illustrated with reproductions of paintings and drawings.

Historians often point to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, a document that guaranteed the succession of his daughter to the traditionally male Habsburg inheritance, as the issue that dominated his reign. He achieved that recognition, but upon his death Prussia, Bavaria, and France renounced their commitment to it. This renunciation was followed by the War of the Austrian Succession, which would, after considerable suffering, enhance the Europe-wide fame of and respect for Maria Theresa. In his younger years, Charles had his own wars to fight. In the ensuing War of the Spanish Succession, the allied powers opposed to Louis Britain, Austria, Holland, Prussia adopted Charles as their candidate for the Spanish throne. Charles achieved some success in Catalonia, but, when his brother died in 1700, and he became ruler of the Habsburg possessions, the British and Dutch insisted that he abandon his claim to Spain, and he did so. He oversaw the Austrian role in bringing the War of the Spanish Succession to a close. Politically Charles fits into the group of late-seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century monarchs who understood that success of the state depended upon administrative centralization and economic advancement. He was not a thoroughgoing reformer in the stamp of Louis XIV or Peter the Great of Russia, but he did introduce changes that he believed would enhance the development of his state. In Silesia and Bohemia cloth production increased, and he aided the city of Linz in reviving its woolen mills. In the first cotton plant opened in the town of Schwechat, near Vienna, and in Charles approved the establishment of a porcelain factory modeled on the Meissen plant that had opened in Dresden just a few years earlier. To assist these and other establishments, Charles built new roads connecting some of the Habsburg cities, including those from Vienna to Prague and Vienna to Brno. Probably the most famous was the road over the Semmering Pass, which connected the Austrian heartland to Italy. In addition, he declared as free ports Fiume and Trieste, the principal Habsburg cities on the Adriatic Sea, in hopes that they could compete successfully with Venice for Adriatic and eventually Mediterranean trade. His most famous venture was the incorporation of the Ostend Company in his Belgian lands, which was designed to compete with the British and the Dutch for trade in East Africa and in the East and West Indies. This company enjoyed a few years of success until, under considerable pressure from the British and the Dutch, it was changed into a bank in the 1720s. Charles was less aggressive in war and diplomacy, with the notable exception of his pursuit of recognition of the Pragmatic Sanction. This acquisition left Austria poised to advance far into the Balkans, but the backwardness of the area gave Charles and his advisers pause. From 1718 to 1739 the government invested considerable resources to develop Belgrade and the area north of the fortress, called the Banat, but the yields were disappointing, as were additional Habsburg efforts in the Banat in the 1740s and 1750s. Austria entered another war against the Turks in 1738, this time not to win territory for itself but to curb the Balkan ambitions of its ally, Russia. Although the Ottomans were not formidable opponents, poor leadership, logistical problems, and missed opportunities led to the Austrian cession of Belgrade and the lands south of the Danube to the Ottomans. Charles hoped, however, that his success in securing recognition of the Pragmatic Sanction would atone for this defeat by guaranteeing the peaceful accession of his daughter. That accession, however, was far from peaceful. Prince Eugen of Savoy. New York, Reprint, New York and London, The Habsburg Monarchy, 1740-1806. The Austrian Achievement, 1740-1806. Roider Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World. Retrieved November 11, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Chapter 5 : Ernst Wangermann (Author of The Austrian Achievement,)

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The Austrian Achievement, by E. Wangermann Review by: C. A. MacArtney The Slavonic and East European Review, Vol. 51, No. (Oct.,), pp.

Chapter 9 : Adam František Kollár - Wikipedia

, The Austrian achievement, Thames and Hudson London Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.