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The change of the political map of Europe in the last third of the 19th century (Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy)

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Abstract: the formation of the world political map is a very difficult and long process, it lasted for millennia. During this time, it passed through a number of historical stages. At different stages, the leading political units of the world political map were represented by different countries.

Keywords: political map of Europe, Austria-England dualistic state, Bismarck, Garibaldi, etc.

The long period of development of the political map of the world can be divided into five stages.

- Ancient period (from ancient times to the 5th century)
- Medieval period (V-XV centuries)
- New period (XVI - until 1914)
- The latest period (from 1914 to the beginning of the 1990s)
- Modern stage (from the 90s of the XX century to the present day)

The most important event of the new period was the appearance of the sovereign states of the USA, Germany and Italy on the political map of the world . The geopolitical situation in the world at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries

united the largest countries of the world into two opposing military political blocs, the Entente and the Triple Alliance were created.

In the new period, the formation of the world political map was greatly influenced by the Congress of Vienna, the essence of which was as follows: after the end of the Napoleonic wars and the final defeat of France, the representatives of the European states organized a conference in order to analyze the problem and solve it, which was held in the capital of the Austrian Empire in Vienna in 1814. It took place from September to June 1815. The Congress of Vienna was the most important event for Europe at that time, as for its immediate results, it must be said that the process may be considered painful for some states, but all parties benefited. The map of Europe was transformed.

The world political map was formed in the process of long historical development. It was constantly changing and reflected the origin and dissolution of states, the change of their borders, the discovery and settlement of new lands. During the period of capitalism, great states arose, capitalist economy appeared, which required the expansion of the market on the political map, usually as a result of wars and conflicts. For example, **the first** serious changes followed the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, by virtue of which, after the Thirty Years' War, Sweden and France received part of the German territory. **For the second time,** significant changes were made in 1815 by the decision of the Congress of Vienna. The victory of the coalition of European states fighting against Napoleon was followed by the legalization of the territorial claims of these states, which was manifested in the strengthening of the political fragmentation of Germany and Italy, the loss of the territories conquered by France , and the distribution of the Duchy of Warsaw between Russia, Prussia and Austria.

The 19th century changed many things in the history of mankind, in the second and a half of this century, such spaces of civilizational progress opened up to people, which had no analogues in the past.

"For others" Ilia Chavchavadze called the 19th century a great century, and it really was. The greatness and scale of the century was more visible to the lives of other peoples than to Georgia. In terms of economic, political and cultural development, the differentiation between the developed and the rest of the countries deepened and became visible.

From a social point of view, an important characteristic of the 19th century was the development of capitalism, with all the positive and negative

consequences arising from it. Also, the abolition of slavery in the United States of America and the abolition of serfdom in the Russian Empire, at the same time, the struggle of the "oppressed peoples" for freedom, for national state and human rights is also a continuous line of this century.

In the leading countries of the world, the 19th century is distinguished by unprecedented achievements in the field of science and technology. Against this background, the Russian Empire remained an agrarian country as before, with 75% of its population still employed in agriculture.

Based on our research topic, it is necessary to explain what is meant by the formation of a political map in general. As we have already mentioned, it is a long political process and it has undergone constant changes over the centuries. New states were created, various countries were united, or on the contrary, a single state was disintegrated. The political map of each historical era is a peculiar form of the process characteristic of the same period.

The main characteristic of the political map of the 17th-19th centuries of the new period is the emergence of nation-states and the formation of feudal countries into bourgeois countries. Since the 1970s, the world entered the era of imperialism, which was reflected on the world political map. Our goal is to introduce you to the three main countries that were most affected by the above-mentioned facts compared to the rest of Europe. Based on the title, we are clearly talking about the unification of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, which can be said to have changed the political map and agenda of Europe.

After the defeat of Napoleon, the European states began to restore the old regime on the continent, but kept the concessions received during the Napoleonic period. After the Maraval deal, which was often a pretext for sharp confrontations and whose conclusion was accelerated by the hundred-day period, the decision of the Congress of Vienna (June 1815) suspended all provisions.

At the Congress of Vienna, the fate of Europe was decided by the kings and they did not think about the people at all, but the revolutionary ideas strengthened the popular movement. The 19th century in Europe can be said to be the period of nationalism.

Revolutions broke out in different parts of Europe:

- in Italy (Venice, Milan, Parma, Modena, Rome)
- in Germany (Vienna, Prague, Munich, Dresden), etc.

As we know, the reunification of Germany was carried out by Prussian Chancellor Bismarck. who expelled the Austrians and united the remaining German states around Prussia.

Bismarck began to aggravate relations with Austria, and soon a war broke out between the two countries, during which the German states joined the Austrian and Prussian camps. After the defeat at Sadowa (July 1866), Austria agreed to dissolve the German Confederation and remove it from the German occupation in favor of Prussia. Prussia already had freedom of action and began to reorganize Germany at will.

A new dual monarchy called Austria-Hungary concentrated its power in the new Balkans.

The 1950s and 1960s were the era of free capitalist competition, the victory of capitalism over feudalism. As a result, constitutional monarchies were replaced by parliamentary republics, bourgeois political equality was established everywhere. Freedom of person, private property, press, speech was announced. Compared to absolutism, bourgeois parliamentarism was undoubtedly a great progressive event, which was of great importance for the political and socio-economic development of the people.

By the beginning of the 19th century, the political map of Europe was scattered, with small feudal states, a few cities in Italy and Germany - there were even republics, a huge area of Europe was experiencing a period of weakening - decline, but fortunately there was a desire for revolution and development among the population, to live in a better country, in better conditions, It can be said that the French Revolution had a healing significance, after which capitalist relations were established in almost all European countries.

The unification of Italy and Germany made great changes on the political map of Europe in the 19th century, the weakened states that were partially fragmented after the Congress of Vienna, by the 60s and 70s, had the status of a powerful unified and accountable country.

Next to Italy and Germany appears on the political map the dualistic state of Austria-Hungary (1867-1918), which was a multinational state in Europe.

In this way, the new political landscape in Europe was formed, but it can be said that all of it was a prerequisite for the start of the First World War, since the mentioned states were not satisfied with the mentioned borders and wanted to reshape the political map of Europe once again, of course for their own benefit.

The main characteristic of the political map of the new period (XVII-XIX centuries) is the emergence of nation-states and the replacement of feudal states with bourgeois states. The dominant position in the world was inherited by those countries where the bourgeois revolution took place earlier and capitalism prevailed. From the 70s of the 19th century, the world entered the era of imperialism, which found its reflection on the world political map. Several powerful imperialist states emerged (Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States of America, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan, etc.), which almost completely redistributed the world and turned huge territories of Asia, Africa and Oceania into colonies. The irreconcilable opposition between the imperialist countries led to the First World War, which significantly changed the political map of the world.

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