

OUTLINES  
OF  
LECTURES ON HISTORY

*ADDRESSED TO THE STUDENTS*

OF  
THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY

BY

ANDREW D. WHITE  
*PRESIDENT, AND PROFESSOR OF HISTORY*

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**Part II**

*GERMANY*

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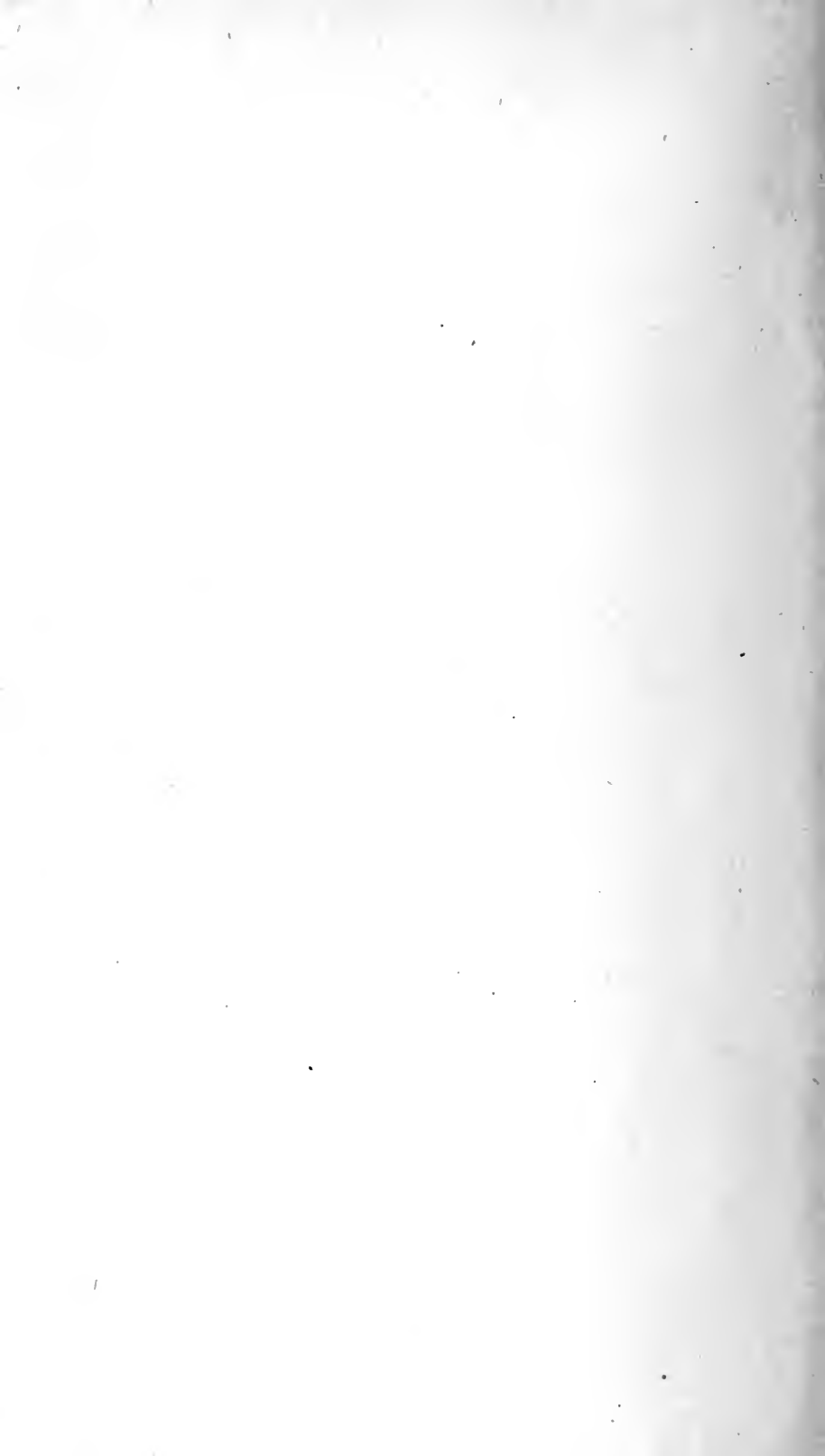
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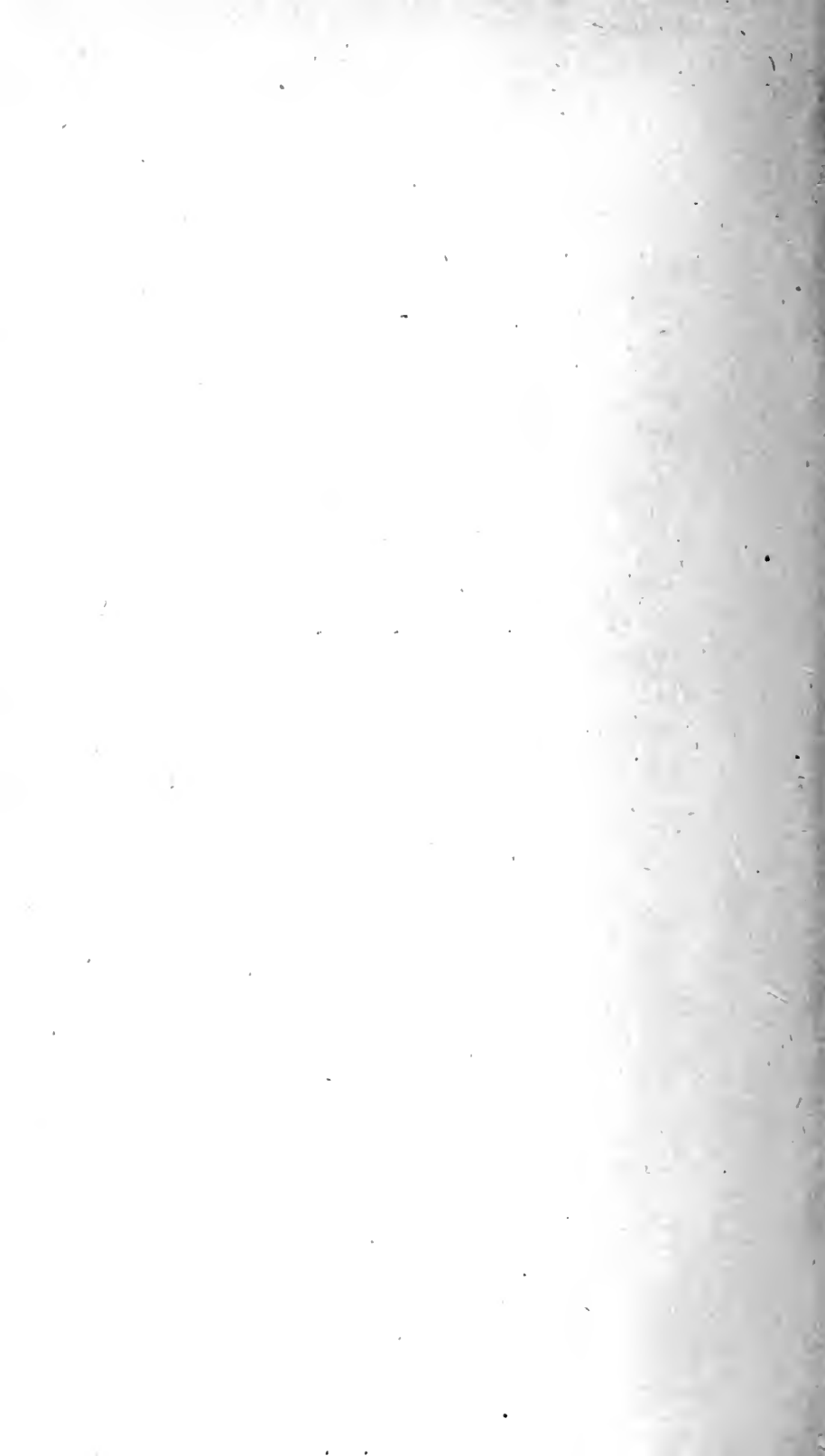
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PART II



*GERMANY*



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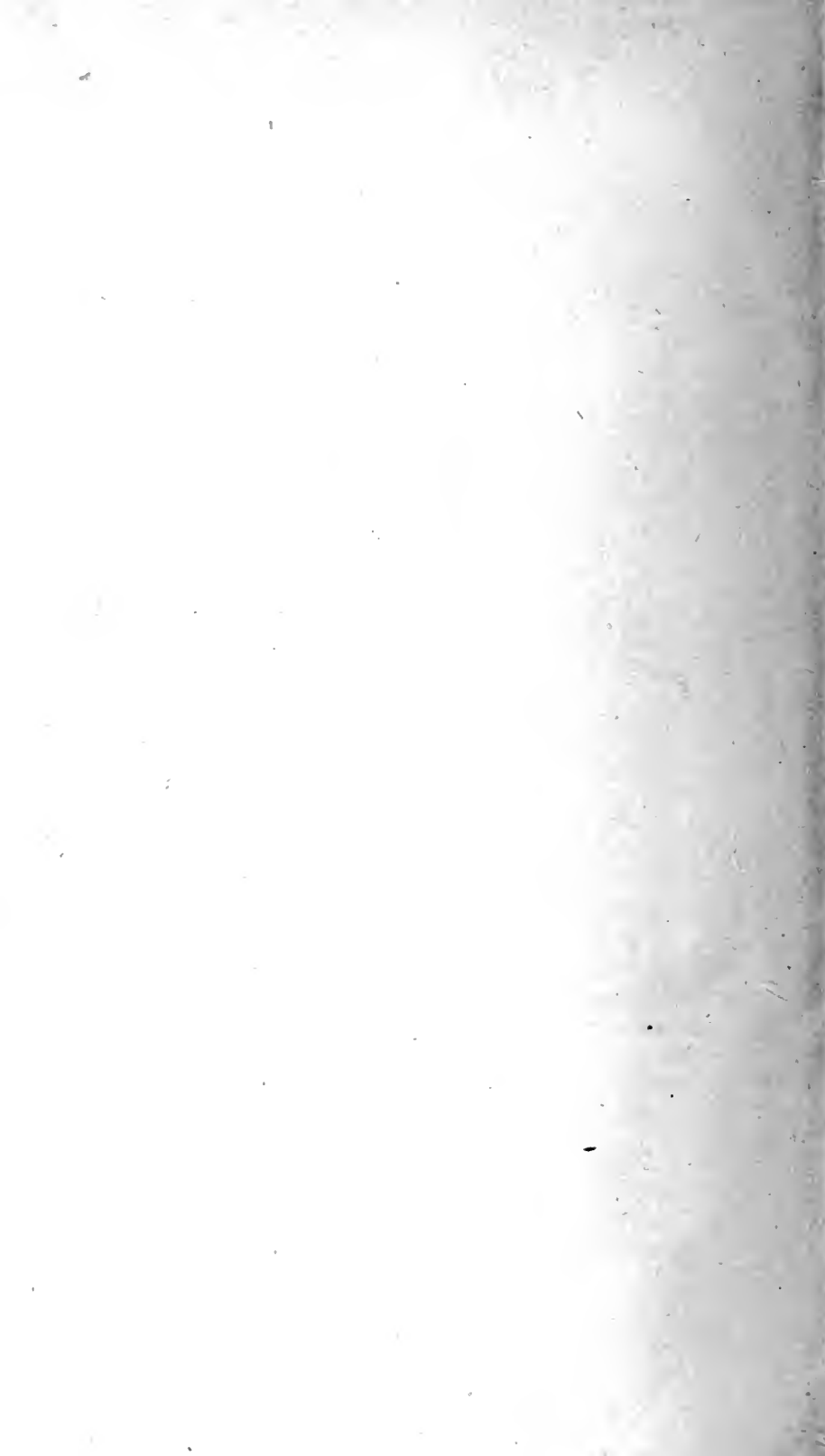
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# THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

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2. *Early Years*:—Two great dangers: 1. His precocity; 2. His social station. How he escaped these.

3. *University Career*:—Entrance at Leyden [1595]. Influence of Scaliger. Edition of Capella,—encyclopedic character of the work. Translation of Stevin on Navigation,—of Aratus. Public disputations in mathematics, philosophy, and jurisprudence. Visit to France [1598], as attaché. Royal favor,—escape from this new danger. Return to Holland. Temptations to useless scholarship,—his good sense.

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7. *Religious Troubles* :—Quarrel of the Arminians and the Gomarists. Absurdity of the dispute,—its bitterness. The “Remonstrance” and the Remonstrants, —the “Counter-Remonstrance” and the Contra-Remonstrants. Grotius’s part in the controversy,—the “Edict of Pacification.” Why Grotius was an Arminian,—influence of Uytenbogaert. Eloquence of Grotius’s appeal. Superior strength of the Gomarists. Political quarrel complicating the religious one: Maurice of Orange,—his aims,—opposition of the republicans, led by John of Barneveld and Grotius,—hatred between Maurice and Barneveld. Maurice espouses the side of the Gomarists,—his seditious policy,—efforts of Grotius for toleration. Resort to arms,—seizure of Barneveld, Grotius, and Hoogerbeets [1618]. The Synod of Dort [1618–19],—condemnation of Episcopius and the Arminians. Execution of Barneveld [1619], —imprisonment of Grotius and Hoogerbeets for life, at Loevestein. Grotius’s escape,—his reception in France,—publication of various minor works. The *De Jure Belli et Pacis* [1625].

# HUGO GROTIUS.

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2. The *De Jure Belli et Pacis* [1625]:—Sources of Grotius's system: 1. Natural law; 2. Positive law. Difficulty of harmonizing these. His fitness for the task, by his training,—by his character. Examples of his method. Relation of the *De Jure* to modern international law. Criticisms: Its rationalism,—its lack of arrangement,—its pedantry,—its dangerous concessions. Reception of the work. Its lack of immediate and fruitfulness in ultimate results.

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## COMENIUS.

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2. *Early Life of John Amos Comenius*:—Birth [1592]. University education in Germany. Return to Moravia as teacher and preacher. Effects of the Thirty Years' War,—destruction of his books and manuscripts,—his sorrows,—refuge in the Bohemian mountains and in Poland. Publishes his "Labyrinth of the World and Paradise of the Heart" [1623],—general character of the work.

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4. *Comenius's Views regarding Teaching of Languages*:—The *Janua Linguarum* [1631],—Baconian ideas evident in it,—instruction on things to be parallel with instruction

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5. *Extension of Comenius's Field*:—Invitations from various governments. He visits England, at request of the Long Parliament [1641],—splendid plans,—effect of the Civil War upon them in England and of the Thirty Years' War in Germany. He accepts an invitation from the Swedish government,—Oxenstiern's appreciation of him. Comenius publishes the *Methodus Novissima* [1648]. His call to Hungary by Rakoczy to reform the schools. Publishes the *Orbis Pictus* [1657],—character of the book,—its importance in the history of education,—its enormous success, then and ever since.

6. *Comenius's Greater Plan*:—The Pansophy,—his plan for it. Burning of his library at Lissa, and loss of twenty years' labor. His retreat to Holland. Through the liberality of De Geer, he publishes the *Opera Didactica*. Unfortunate publication of the *Lux in Tenebris*. The *Unum Necessarium*. His death [1670].

7. *General Summary of his Work*:—Grouping of some of its general and special features,—the reasons why it took hold upon Germany and failed to take hold upon most other European countries,—germs in Comenius's work coming to full growth in these days,—difficulties in those days and these,—frequent demand for shibboleths instead of real qualifications.

## CHRISTIAN THOMASIIUS.

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2. *Certain Unfortunate Legacies of the Reformation to Germany*:—Protestant, and especially Lutheran, intolerance,—its beginnings in treatment of Melanchthon,—its full bloom in the “Formula of Concord.” Enormous fruitage of evil, (a) as regards Protestantism, (b) as regards science and literature.

3. *Difficulties in Administration and Jurisprudence after the Thirty Years' War*:—General pedantry. Intolerance. Witchcraft. Persecution. Procedure by torture. Condition of the people.

4. *Early Life of Thomasius*:—His birth [1655]. Career as a student. Beginnings of his career as professor at Leipsic.

5. *Development of International Law up to Thomasius's Time*:—(a) In antiquity; (b) In the Middle Ages; (c) In the Revival Period; (d) By Grotius; (e) By Puffendorf, especially in the *De Jure Naturæ et Gentium* [1672]. Opposition to the idea of developing international law from natural justice. Hostility to Puffendorf's views,—their significance.

6. *Thomasius's Career as Professor at Leipsic*:—Progress out of his old opinions regarding international law. Distrust among his students. His first failure,—his subsequent successes. His connection with the *Acta Eruditorum*. Growing hostility of his colleagues,—effect of his announcement as to the use of German in sundry lectures. He establishes the first literary journal ever known in Ger-

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many,—his efforts in it to improve the language,—to improve instruction,—against pedantry,—against intolerance. His support of Spener and the Pietists against persecution. His opposition to the servility of Masius and the argument as to the political superiority of the Lutheran church. His struggle against bigotry and political hypocrisy regarding the marriage between a Lutheran prince and a Calvinist princess,—consequent culmination of hostility at Leipsic and Dresden, bringing him apparently to ruin and forcing him to fly from Leipsic.

# CHRISTIAN THOMASIVS.

## SECOND LECTURE.

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2. *Dealings of Thomasius with Great Practical Questions*.—

*A. Witchcraft.* Extent of belief in it,—its supposed scriptural warrant,—ecclesiastical supports. Consequent cruelties,—procedure by torture,—results seen in number of executions. Thomasius's first error regarding it,—his noble conduct afterward,—his war upon the whole system. Fate of previous opponents: Flade and Loos,—Bekker,—Calef,—Spee. Thomasius's attack, at first under cover, afterward openly [1701–1703]. His enemies and their arguments,—Benedict Carpzov. Thomasius begins a series of victories,—last judicial executions in Germany by Bishop of Würzburg [1749], and in Switzerland at Glarus [1782].

*B. Procedure by Torture.* Connection between this and witchcraft,—citation from Wächter's *Beiträge*. General history of the procedure. Tendency towards its disuse in the Roman Empire and in the early Middle Ages,



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—cause of its revival in worse form,—doctrine of “excepted cases” in ecclesiastical courts,—it passes from ecclesiastical to civil crimes. This procedure systematized—in Caroline Code,—in criminal code of Louis XIV,—in code of Maria Theresa. Views of ecclesiastics and conservative priests upon torture, down to end of last century,—treatment of Beccaria. Thomasius opposes the system. His occasional misgivings. Success after his death. The final blows given by Beccaria and Voltaire.

*C. Intolerance and Persecution.* Thomasius’s fundamental theory as to dealings of State with Church. His pungent statement of it: “Duty of princes not to save souls, but to keep the peace.” Toleration generally misunderstood both by Catholics and Protestants. Early imperfect form of it seen in the Religious Peace of Augsburg [1555]: “*Cujus regio, ejus religio.*” Thomasius’s “History of the Struggle between State and Priesthood in the Middle Ages” [1722]. His consistency as to Spener and the Pietists—at first supporting them while they are weak and persecuted, afterward leaving them when they become strong and intolerant.

3. *Sundry Germ Ideas of Thomasius:*—His doctrine of human equality in rights. His plea for the higher education of women,—probable suppressed argument,—women educated “*sur les genoux de l’église,*” and their action on history. Scientific and practical character of Thomasius’s work in various departments. His triumph with the new generation. His recall to Leipsic [1709],—the offer declined. Revelation of his manliness at his death [1728].

# THE ADMINISTRATION OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

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2. *Condition of Prussia at the Close of the Seven Years' War* :—Peace of Hubertsburg [1763] as the dividing line between two epochs in Prussian history. Prussia's new territorial limits,—prestige,—position in Europe,—peculiar relation to Germany. Losses by the war. Political, social, and financial condition,—the one redeeming feature in the situation.
3. *Agriculture* :—Frederick's first measures of relief. New crops—the potato, etc. New methods, English and Dutch. Introduction of new tillers of the soil,—colonizing process,—welcome of persecuted fugitives,—peculiarity of Prussian history in this respect. Strengthening of the nobility—Carmarthen's mutual loan system. Strengthening of the peasantry—guarantees of rights. Theory underlying Frederick's dealings with nobles, citizens, and peasants.
4. *Manufactures* :—Woolen and cotton. Mining. Sugar-refining. Porcelain. Curious measures for the promotion of some of these.
5. *Trade* :—The bank,—commercial company. Canals and harbors. Shrewdness and energy of Frederick in public business. General historical rule as to the success of the paternal theory of government.

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6. *Frederick's Theory of Political Economy* :—His dealings with the circulating medium. The mercantile system. Protection. Prohibitions,—restrictions,—bounties,—subsidies,—paternal interferences. His close study of various provinces and notes upon them. Unscientific character of his theory and practice.

7. *Taxation* :—Taxation of luxuries. Monopolies,—tobacco, coffee, etc. Evil methods of collecting,—farming out of the revenue,—the *Régie*,—lotteries.

8. *The Army* :—The Hohenzollern idea of its importance,—physical necessities of the case. Military organization inherited by Frederick from his father. Absolute and relative size of the army. Discipline. Selection of officers from the nobility,—theory of Frederick at bottom of it. Mode of recruiting soldiers. Cost, absolute and relative.

9. *Jurisprudence* :—The old system of civil and criminal law and procedure. Reforms. Abolition of torture. Delay of other reforms by war,—their resumption at the earliest moment. Extrication of Prussia from the appellate jurisdiction of the Empire [1746],—abolition of submissals to foreign law faculties. Cocceii's reforms and energetic administration of justice in sundry provinces,—his project of a Friderician code [1748]. Dealings with pedantic opponents of reform. Frederick's passion for justice,—evil side of this seen in the Miller Arnold case,—good side in the case of the "Miller of Sans-Souci" and in further reforms. Carmer and his work,—development of the Prussian legal system,—improvement of laws, courts, and procedure,—elevation of the legal profession,—exclusion of pettifoggers. The new code of Common Law (*Allgemeines Landrecht*) [1794],—Frederick's claim to gratitude for it,—its importance.

# THE ADMINISTRATION OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

## SECOND LECTURE.

1. *Education*:—The Royal Academy of Sciences. The higher institutions,—want of vigorous impulse,—progress out of pedantry. Frederick's apparent indifference to progress in education. The public schools,—wretched system,—Von Rochow's effort. *Realschulen*.

2. *Literature*:—Frederick's love for it,—his own works,—their French garb. His dislike or indifference to all German literature,—good and bad side of this,—his treatment of Lessing. Good and evil effects of his love for French literature. Treatment of the press. Ways in which Frederick promoted the growth of literature.

3. *Art*:—Frederick's influence on art—especially architecture and music.

4. *Religion*:—His indifference. Toleration. Admission of the Jesuits. Building of the *Hedwigskirche*. His opposition to men of his own opinions, if disturbers of the popular conscience,—treatment of Gebhardi and of Rüdiger examples of his practice.

5. *Theory of Government*:—Comparison of the Hohenzollern with the Bourbon theory. Mode of conducting public affairs,—personal direction and interference,—his notes on public documents. Economy of his court.

6. *Foreign Policy*:—His attitude towards Europe. The first partition of Poland [1772],—its general and special causes,—results as to Prussia, immediate and remote. His attitude towards the German Empire. The War of the Bavarian Succession,—the league of the German princes, and beginnings of the leadership of Prussia in German affairs. His dealings with the American revolution,—recognition of our republic,—treaty of commerce. His general efforts for peace.

7. *His Last Years*:—Light thrown upon his life by his last will and testament [1786]. General effects of his system for good and evil on Prussia.

# STEIN.

## FIRST LECTURE.

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2. *Frederick William III.*:—His character. His spasmodic attempts at reform. Progress of the French Revolution. Conservatism of Germany and of Prussia. The French game, and its success,—creation of the kingdoms of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony,—humiliation of Austria. Fatal delay of Prussia,—Haugwitz's mission and treaty [1805],—dishonorable acquisition of Hanover,—banishment of Hardenberg,—establishment of the "Federation of the Rhine,"—double-dealing of Napoleon,—humiliation and shame of Prussia. Napoleon's contemptuous violation of the treaty,—Prussia's declaration

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## II. The Advent of Stein.

1. *His Education* :—The darkness before day,—insults of Napoleon,—first glimmerings of light. Birth [1757] and early years of Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron von Stein. His studies at Göttingen [1773–77],—love of English history,—admiration for great men,—influence of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." His travels in Germany,—his careful observation. He enters the service of Frederick the Great [1780].

2. *His Apprenticeship in Government* :—Appointment as Inspector of Mines,—his thorough preparation. Is made Director of the Mines and Manufactures of Westphalia [1784],—his energy. Is sent as ambassador to Mainz [1785],—his success,—his aversion to diplomacy. Returns to Westphalia,—enlargement of his work,—his reforms.

# STEIN.

## SECOND LECTURE.

### I. Stein Minister of Finance.

Stein appointed Prussian Minister of Finance, Manufactures and Trade [1804]. His work for German unity, —Napoleon's opposition,—their rival policies. Absurd provincial and revenue systems of Prussia,—Stein's improvements. New demands of the war with Napoleon,—bankruptcy of Prussia,—Stein's refusal to follow Frederick's example of debasing the coinage,—moderate issue of paper. General administration of Prussia,—the "Kitchen Cabinet"—Lombard, Haugwitz, and the rest,—confusion and caste. The defeat of Jena,—patriotic firmness of Stein,—offer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,—his conditions,—the King's abusive letter,—Stein resigns [1807]. Triumph of Napoleon,—degradation of Prussia,—banishment of Hardenberg,—his nomination of Stein.

### II. Stein Ruler of Prussia.

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2. *Civil Reform*.—The edict of 1807. Three great divisions: 1. Abolition of the serf system; 2. Establishment of free trade in land; 3. Protection of small proprietors. Opposition of declaimers,—of the nobles,—of General Yorck,—of the peasants themselves. Stein's share in this reform.

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3. *Municipal Reform*:—Difference between Stein's municipal system and those of England and France,—reasons for this. The old city system of Europe, and its history,—decline of political liberty after the Thirty Years' War, especially in Prussia,—tendency toward centralization,—influence of Frederick the Great, and of the French Revolution. Effect of the absence of local self-government upon the spirit of the people. Stein's Municipal Reform Statute [1808],—classification of towns,—extension of the suffrage,—its limitations,—theory as to representation,—general form of the governments,—curious disfranchisement of Jews and Mennonites. Contrast of this with our own system,—results of the two systems,—possibility of combining them. Opposition to the reform,—indifference of the townspeople,—ultimate results. Relation of this reform to the present constitution of Germany.

4. *Military Reform*:—Obsolescence of the Prussian military system,—its collapse at Jena. Causes of its weakness,—absolutism,—caste,—arbitrary promotion,—employment of mercenaries,—length of service,—degrading punishments,—unjust exemptions. Stein's measures,—the Military Commission,—Scharnhorst and his work,—institution of the present Prussian system. Opposition of Napoleon,—the Treaty of Paris [1808],—tyranny met by cunning,—dangers and obstacles from within. Scharnhorst's expedients,—his disgrace and dismissal. Results of his work in our own day.

5. *Administrative Reform*:—Abolition of monopolies. Confusion of the Prussian service,—its dependence on the monarch. Main features of Stein's edict—the Council of State,—the cabinet,—the department cabinets,—provincial and local administration. Merits and faults of this system. The edict signed,—Stein's resignation [1808].



# STEIN.

## THIRD LECTURE.

### I. Stein in Exile.

1. *Stein in Austria*:—His “Political Testament,”—his plans for Prussia. Causes of his resignation,—his letter to Prince Wittgenstein,—wrath of Napoleon. Stein’s flight into Bohemia,—influence of his invincible patriotism,—W. von Humboldt and the Prussian system of public instruction,—Fichte and his *Reden an die deutsche Nation*,—Schleiermacher and his sermons,—Arndt and the *Geist der Zeit* and *Was ist der Deutschen Vaterland?*—Hardenberg and his reforms, constitutional and financial. Stein’s influence with the Austrian minister Stadion,—Napoleon’s invasion of Austria [1809],—Prussia’s need of Stein,—Wagram,—Stadion replaced by Metternich,—Stein again obliged to flee.

2. *Stein in Russia*:—Invitation of the Emperor Alexander,—dangers incurred by its acceptance. Stein’s refusal to take office,—his main work in Russia,—the German Commission and its efforts,—conservative opposition at the German courts,—opposition of the peace party at the Russian court,—seductive offers of Napoleon,—Stein’s firmness and its results. His frankness,—story of his rebuking the Empress. Burning of Moscow [1812],—ruin of the Grand Army. Importance of the crisis,—advice of certain diplomatists,—danger to Germany. Bold course of General Yorck,—Stein’s assumption of power in East Prussia,—his Parliament,—displeasure of the King,—his treatment of Stein.

## II. Stein Liberator of Germany.

1. *His Struggle against France*:—Germany in arms,—Napoleon's last invasion [1813],—Leipsic [16–19 Oct.], the “battle of the nations,”—final expulsion of Napoleon. Stein's sacrifice for unity,—Austrian hatred and fear of him. He is put at the head of the Central Administration for the government of the reconquered provinces,—his enormous powers,—his significant nickname. New danger from Austrian support of Napoleon,—Stein's influence against it. Paris taken [1814].

2. *His Struggle against Austria*:—Congress of Vienna [1814–15],—Stein's efforts for German unity and a liberal constitution,—opposition of Metternich and his school. Return and second overthrow of Napoleon. Stein's projects crushed by Austria and the German princelings,—the Federation of 1815 created. His efforts for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine,—their failure.

## III. Stein Forgotten.

Prussian ingratitude,—the King's distrust,—Stein's retirement. His sturdy independence and fearlessness,—incidents illustrating this. The King forgets his promise of a constitution,—Stein's opposition to this want of faith,—moderation of his views. In despair, he turns to historical studies,—the *Monumenta Germaniæ*. His occasional reports to the crown,—his prominence in the Estates of Westphalia,—his death [1831]. His tomb at Stein,—his epitaph. Noble recognition of his services in our own day,—his statue at Stein,—at Berlin. Stein *not* forgotten.

## METTERNICH.

### I. Before the Fall of Napoleon.

1. *His Early Career* :—Stein and Metternich. Metternich's birth, at Coblenz [1773],—education, at Strasburg [1788–90],—travels in England and Holland. His character,—effect upon him of the excesses of the French Revolution.

2. *Beginnings in Diplomacy* :—He is made secretary at the Congress of Rastadt [1799],—revelations of his character in his letters at this time,—disgraceful ending of the Congress,—murder of the French envoys. Renewal of the war between France and Austria,—Metternich adapts himself to the situation,—contrast between his aims and those of Stein. Austerlitz [1805],—Metternich negotiates the Treaty of Presburg,—his intrigues with Napoleon,—*dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire* [1806].

3. *Metternich at Paris* :—He is sent as ambassador to Paris [1806],—his study of Napoleon,—his popularity and apparent success,—his real failure. Treaty of Tilsit [1807],—danger of Austria,—dethronement of the Bourbons in Spain,—rising of the Spanish people,—Austria seizes the opportunity,—her second overthrow. Metternich negotiates the Treaty of Vienna [1809],—its humiliating terms.

4. *Metternich at Vienna* :—He is made Austrian Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs [1809]. His new masterpiece,—marriage of Napoleon with Marie Louise. The campaign against Russia [1812],—Metternich's double-

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dealing,—destruction of the French army. “Armed mediation” of Austria,—the interview between Napoleon and Metternich at Dresden,—Austria joins the allies,—battle of Leipsic [1813]. The Treaty of Paris [1814],—Metternich insists on the restoration of the Bourbons. Congress of Vienna [1815], with Metternich as president. Return of Napoleon,—activity of Metternich in arousing Europe,—Waterloo,—second peace of Paris [1815]. Climax of Metternich’s glory,—he is made a prince, and overwhelmed with titles, orders, and emoluments.

## METTERNICH.

### II. After the Fall of Napoleon.

1. *The Holy Alliance* :—Beginning of the second period of Metternich's life. His proposed solution of the great problem of the time,—results of the French Revolution throughout Europe,—German aspirations for constitutional government,—for national unity. The Emperor Alexander proposes the Holy Alliance,—it is joined by all Europe save England, the Pope, and the Sultan,—its nominal purpose,—its real purpose.

2. *Metternich and Germany* :—The new constitution [1815],—confederation of the thirty-nine non-mediatised states,—restoration of the old order of things. Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle [1818],—its object. Outbursts of popular indignation,—the Wartburg assemblage,—assassination of Kotzebue by Sand,—attempted assassination of Ibell. Metternich's use of these excesses,—Congress of Carlsbad [1820],—despotic measures,—espionage of the universities,—censorship of the press,—extirpation of secret societies. Signs of his influence throughout Germany,—speech of the Emperor Francis to certain Austrian professors,—course of the King of Prussia,—the Duke of Weimar, the King of Würtemberg, and others checked in their attempts at reform.

3. *Metternich and Europe* :—Austrian possessions and influence in Italy,—Venice and Lombardy,—Naples,—the

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Pope,—restoration of the old abuses,—conspiracies,—the *Carbonari*,—Metternich's remedies. Congress of Troppau [1820],—opposition of England, France, and Russia to intervention,—triumph of Metternich and the repressive system,—constitutionalism put under the ban. Congress of Laybach [1821],—invasion of Naples,—despotism restored. Condition of Spain,—tyranny of Ferdinand VII,—his expulsion,—Congress of Verona [1822],—invasion of Spain,—restoration of Ferdinand and the Metternich policy. The revolution in Greece,—atrocities of the struggle,—reasons for Metternich's refusal of European aid to the Greeks. The Spanish-American republics,—aims of Metternich and the Holy Alliance,—alarm of England and the United States,—the "Monroe Doctrine." Death of the Emperor Alexander of Russia [1825],—his character,—accession of Nicholas,—his despotic tendencies,—Nesselrode,—influence of Nicholas in seconding the Metternich policy throughout Europe,—his relations with Prussia and with the German princes.

4. *The Revolution of 1830*:—Tyranny of the Bourbons in France,—their downfall, and accession of Louis Philippe as constitutional king. The emergency in Europe,—England's solution of the problem,—Metternich's solution,—popular movement in Germany,—their extravagance,—Metternich makes an example of Italy. Condition of Prussia,—bad faith of Frederick William III,—accession of Frederick William IV [1840],—disappointment of the hopes inspired by the beginnings of his reign,—the parliament of 1847 and the King's speech. The reactionary spirit in France,—in the United States. Complete triumph of the Metternich system.

5. *The Revolution of 1848*:—The popular explosion in France,—in Austria,—in Rome,—flight of Louis Philippe and Guizot,—of Ferdinand and Metternich,—of the Pope. Humiliation of the King of Prussia. Utter collapse of Metternich and his policy.

# THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN GERMANY.

## FIRST LECTURE.

1. *In Bavaria*: Louis of Bavaria and Lola Montez,—the Munich insurrection,—abdication of Louis,—Maximilian and constitutional government.

2. *In Austria*:—Result of Metternich's attempts at resistance,—the movement in Vienna,—in Bohemia,—in Hungary,—in Croatia. The reaction,—taking of Vienna and judicial murders,—Robert Blum,—futile efforts to crush the revolution in Hungary,—Russia called in. Continued ferment in Vienna,—abdication of Ferdinand and accession of Francis Joseph,—the sham constitution.

3. *In Prussia*:—Apostasy of Frederick William IV,—his proclamation in favor of German unity,—*Staatenbund* and *Bundesstaat*. The Berlin riot,—humiliation of the King,—the constitutional convention,—further excesses of the mob and their disastrous results,—forcible suppression of the revolution,—the King grants a conservative constitution.

4. *The Leadership of Germany*:—*Gross-Deutschen* and *Klein-Deutschen*. The rival powers,—their difference in prestige,—in geographical position,—in national character,—in progressiveness,—in education,—in literature. The *Zollverein*,—its character,—its effect on German commerce,—on German politics. Austria's disadvantage as regards reactionary tendencies,—as regards mixed population. Condition and prospects of Germany. Lack of political experience,—contrast with America in this respect,—the political philosophers. The extremists,—two results of their folly,—despotism *vs.* mobocracy.

5. *The Frankfort Parliament*:—Its historic surroundings,—the *Römersaal*. Its size,—its ability,—its lack of safe leaders. Its superfluity of discussion and want of deliberation,—unfavorable comparison with our own constitutional convention in this respect.

# THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN GERMANY.

## SECOND LECTURE.

1. *The Frankfort Government*:—The lost opportunity, —revival of old jealousies, —insubordination of Austria and Prussia. The Archduke John of Austria chosen *Reichsverweser*, —his character, —general recognition of his government, —dissatisfaction of Prussia.

2. *The Schleswig-Holstein Question*:—Intricacy of the question, —the main facts, —feeling of the German people. Invasion of the provinces by Prussia, —Danish reprisals by sea, —threats of England, Russia, and Sweden, —the truce of Malmö, —Prussia's abandonment of her conquests.

3. *Fall of the Frankfort Parliament*:—Embarrassing position of the parliament, —reluctant acquiescence in the course of Prussia, —riots at Frankfort, —murder of Auerswald and Lichnowsky, —effect upon public sentiment. The crown of the German Empire offered to Frederick William IV of Prussia, —he declines it, —reasons for this. Indignation of Austria, —withdrawal of her delegates, —retirement of others, —removal of the remainder to Stuttgart, —ignominious end of the parliament. Desperation of certain patriots, —curious illustration of the feeling of the more thoughtful of them. Good results of the revolution.

4. *The Triumph of Reaction*:—Revival of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, —repetition of the Prussian invasion and withdrawal, —revulsion of popular feeling in favor of Austria, —confederation of the North German states [May 1849], —resignation of the Archduke John [Dec. 1849],



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—the parliament of Erfurt. Increase of rivalry between Prussia and Austria,—appeal to the Emperor Nicholas,—he decides in favor of Austria,—restoration of the old confederation and the Frankfort diet [Sept. 1850]. Tyranny of the Elector of Hesse Cassel and his minister Hasenpflug,—his expulsion by his subjects,—he is supported by the Frankfort congress. Attempts of Prussia to stem this tide of reaction,—she sides with the people of Hesse Cassel. Imminence of war,—second appeal to Nicholas,—his second verdict for Austria,—servility of Prussia,—Manteuffel and the *Convention of Olmütz*,—Prussia joins the confederation and acknowledges the presidency of Austria [1850]. Austria nullifies her constitution and restores education to the hands of the church,—her example followed throughout Germany. Insanity of Frederick William IV,—Prince William becomes Regent [1857].

5. *The Regency in Prussia*:—Contrast between the Regent's character and that of his brother,—services of Frederick William IV to Prussia,—his maintenance of education,—his tolerance of scholars,—the *Zollverein*. His constitution,—its main features. Policy of the Regent,—dismissal of Manteuffel and the ultra-reactionists,—reorganization of the army. The Austro-Italian war of 1859,—Cavour,—disgrace of Austria,—her loss of Lombardy. Death of Frederick William IV and accession of William I [1861].

# BISMARCK.

## FIRST LECTURE.

1. *Early Years [1815-47]*.:—General character of northern Prussia,—Prussian *Funkerthum*. Bismarck's ancestry,—birth [1815],—education, at Berlin, Göttingen, and Greifswald,—at the agricultural college of Eldena,—lawyer days,—succession to his father [1845],—his dyke-captaincy,—election to sundry bodies,—to the United Prussian Diet [1847].

2. *In the Prussian Diet [1847-51]*.:—His reactionary spirit,—his Junker loyalty and orthodoxy,—anecdotes illustrating this,—his attitude toward the revolution of 1848,—opposition to the acceptance of the Imperial crown,—remarkable passages in his speech. His power in debate,—his coolness.

3. *In the Frankfort Congress [1851-59]*.:—He is sent to the congress at Frankfort, first as secretary, then as minister of Prussia,—change in his feelings toward Austria,—toward the congress,—his growing contempt for both,—illustrations of this. His ministry at St. Petersburg [1859-61],—at Paris [1862].

4. *Beginning of His Ministry—His Internal Policy [1862-66]*.:—Reorganization of the Prussian army,—Roon and Moltke,—opposition of the Prussian House of Representatives to its completion. Bismarck made Minister of State,—Prime Minister of Prussia. *The four years' conflict*,—Bismarck's method,—significant phrases in his speeches,—the two constitutional theories,—chief

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supporters of the English theory—Sybel, Gneist, Virchow, Carlowitz,—the Bismarck, or Junker, theory,—general character of the struggle.

5. *His External Policy [1862-63]* :—Its vigor,—instance of Hesse Cassel,—significance of his course in this affair. The Polish insurrection,—his alliance with Russia, his motives,—bitter opposition in the Prussian parliament,—his defiance. His attitude toward Austria,—his contemptuous advice to her,—policy foreshadowed by this,—his refusal to join in a reform congress at Frankfort,—his reasons.

6. *Renewal of the Schleswig-Holstein Question [1863-65]* :—Death of King Frederick VII of Denmark,—claims of the Duke of Augustenburg,—decree of the Frankfort congress,—its execution entrusted first to Hanover and Saxony, then to Prussia and Austria,—their successful campaign [Feb.-July 1864],—peace of Vienna [Oct. 1864]. Differing views of the two powers,—Austria's support of the Duke of Augustenburg,—Bismarck's contempt for his claims,—occupation of Kiel,—Convention of Gastein [Aug. 1865]. Attempt at joint government,—decision of the Crown Syndicate,—Prussia's evident victory,—Bismarck made a Count [Sept. 1865].

# BISMARCK.

## SECOND LECTURE.

1. *Preparations for War [1865-66]* :—Bismarck's journey to Biarritz and its purpose. Feeling of Russia,—its causes. Attitude of England. Firmness of Bismarck,—difficulties of his position,—hostility of the parliament,—of the royal family,—of the people,—protests against the war,—attempt of Blind to assassinate him. Attitude of France,—Thiers's foresight,—theory of Napoleon III. Review of the situation. Open preparations for war,—Prussia allies herself with Italy,—efforts of Austria to secure German support,—effort of Prussia,—beginning of hostilities in Schleswig-Holstein. Austria's last move,—action of the Frankfort congress,—*end of the Confederation of 1815 [1866]*.

2. *The Austro-Prussian War [1866]* :—Outbreak of the war [June 1866],—attitude of the other German states,—real character of the struggle,—the two opposing systems. *The seven weeks' war*,—battle of Königgrätz (Sadowa) [3 July 1866]. Preliminaries of Nikolsburg [July 1866],—treaty of Prague [August 1866],—withdrawal of Austria from Germany,—wise moderation of Bismarck. Dealings with the other German powers,—with Bavaria and Würtemberg,—with Saxony,—with the hostile North German states,—incorporation of Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort, together with Schleswig-Holstein, into Prussia, thus adding one-fifth to her territory and population. Change in Prussian feeling toward Bismarck,—the indemnity bill.

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3. *The North German Confederation [1867]* :—Erection of Germany north of the Main into a North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head. The North German parliament, and the new constitution [1867],—its main features,—powers of the central government. Bismarck made Chancellor,—his activity in the Prussian legislature,—in the customs parliament (re-establishment of the *Zollverein*),—his greater plan.

4. *Causes of the Franco-Prussian War [1867-70]* :—Effect of the victory over Austria upon French feeling toward Prussia,—disappointment of the Imperialists,—of the clerical party,—schemes of the latter,—the Encyclical and the Syllabus. Benedetti sent to Berlin,—French demand of German territory,—of Luxemburg,—defeat and chagrin. The conference at Salzburg,—its fruitlessness,—Bismarck's manifesto. The French war party,—the Jesuits,—the Empress Eugénie,—the Duke of Grammont. The Spanish revolution,—candidacy of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern,—pretended displeasure of France,—insolent conduct of Benedetti,—the episode at Ems,—skillful use of this by the war party in France,—feeble reluctance of the Emperor,—futile opposition of Thiers,—declaration of war [19 July 1870]. Promptness and unanimity of Germany. The Vatican council,—declaration of papal infallibility [18 July 1870],—Italian occupation of Rome [20 Sept. 1870].

## BISMARCK.

### THIRD LECTURE.

1. *The Franco-Prussian War—The Opposing Armies*:—The French army,—substitutes,—illiteracy,—lax discipline,—demoralizing effect of wars with inferior powers,—efforts of Stoffel, Trochu, Niel, to improve it,—causes of their failure,—its actual condition in 1870. The German army,—its size,—spirit of the soldiers,—military arrangements. Grand fiasco of the French military system at the beginning of the war.

2. *The Franco-Prussian War—To Sedan [August 1870]*:—The French plan for the campaign. The German plan,—its successful initiation. The affair of Saarbrück [2 Aug. 1870] and its significance,—ludicrous condition of the French army as regards maps. Battles of Weissenburg, Wörth, Spicheren [4–6 Aug.],—retreat of MacMahon. The victories about Metz (Mars la Tour, Gravelotte) [16–18 Aug.],—siege of Metz. Embarrassing position of the French Emperor,—dictum of the Empress,—the march to relieve Metz,—battle of Sedan [1 Sept.],—surrender of Napoleon III and the French army [2 Sept.],—Wilhelmshöhe.

3. *The Franco-Prussian War—Siege of Paris [Sept. 1870–Jan. 1871]*:—The advance on Paris,—strength of its defenses,—overthrow of the Imperial régime, and creation of the “Government of the National Defense” [4 Sept.],—beginning of the siege [19 Sept.]. French efforts to enlist foreign sympathy,—Bismarck’s circular. Con-

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ference of Bismarck and Jules Favre [19, 20 Dec.] Capitulation of Toul [23 Sept.], of Strasburg [28 Sept.], and of Metz [27 Oct.], and surrender of Bazaine's army,—fruitless French naval operations. Distress of Paris,—Gambetta at Tours,—efforts to break the siege,—futile attempts at intervention.

4. *The New German Empire—Its Proclamation*:—Popular enthusiasm in Germany,—pressure for unity,—demands of Bavaria,—Bismarck's patience,—increase of national feeling,—proclamation of the new German Empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles [18 Jan. 1871].

5. *End of the War—The Treaty of Frankfort*:—Fall of Paris [28 Jan.],—the war in the provinces,—Bourbaki disarmed and Belfort taken. Magnitude of the German triumph,—frightful losses of the French. The Bordeaux assembly,—conference between Thiers, Jules Favre, and Bismarck,—firmness of the latter,—the preliminaries signed at Versailles [26 Feb. 1871],—conclusion of the treaty at Frankfort [10 May],—main points of the treaty. The German occupation of Paris [1–3 March].

## THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

### FIRST LECTURE.

1. *Constitution of the New German Empire*:—The new confederation,—claims of the minor states,—measure of local self-government granted them,—veto privilege of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg,—composition of the new Empire. The Imperial parliament.

2. *Results of the Franco-Prussian War*:—Prestige of Germany,—pilgrimages of statesmen and crowned heads to the new capital,—growth of national self-consciousness,—of business enterprise. The French indemnity,—its distribution,—rise of prices,—increase of importation,—speculation,—the crash.

3. *German Parties*:—Difficulties in their classification,—multitude of minor groups. *The Right*: Conservatives (Moltke and others). *The Centre*,—difference between this and what is generally known as the Centre in European parliamentary assemblages,—Windhorst. *The Left*: “National Liberals” (Bennigsen, Treitschke, Gneist, Lasker, Bamberger, Forckenbeck, v. Bunsen, Kapp, and others),—“Progressists” (Virchow, Richter, and others). *The Extreme Left*: “Social-Democrats.”

4. *Socialism*:—Ferdinand Lassalle,—his early career,—his popularity,—spread of his ideas,—his doctrines,—his tragic death. The International society,—Karl Marx. Union of these two socialistic currents. Rapid growth of the party,—effect of the financial crisis,—platform of the Social-Democrats,—the socialistic literature and its



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circulation,—great increase in political strength. Radical fanaticism of the popular leaders,—attempts of Hödel and of Nobiling to assassinate the Emperor William,—severe measures of the government,—illustration of the effect of these. The *Katheder-Socialisten*.

5. *Bismarck and Socialism* :—Bismarck's socialistic tendencies,—Lothar Bucher,—Bismarck's policy as to telegraphs and railroads,—as to monopolies in manufactured articles. The German *vs.* the Anglo-American idea of government.

## THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

### SECOND LECTURE.

1. *The Cultur-Kampf*:—Protestant and Catholic Prussia,—the double Ministry of Public Worship. Papal hostility to Prussia,—the Vatican Council,—Prince Hohenlohe and his circular,—Bismarck's appreciation of the danger. Excommunication of professors for denying papal infallibility,—course of the government,—widening of the breach,—Döllinger, Friedrichs, Reinkens, and the "Old Catholics,"—bitterness of the bishops. The *Kanzel-paragraph* [Dec. 1871],—Catholic division of the double Ministry abolished,—v. Mühlner superseded by Falk [Jan. 1872]. The "Falk" or "May" laws [May 1872, May 1873]. Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe appointed Prussian ambassador,—the Pope forbids him to act [June 1872],—severance of diplomatic relations between the Empire and the Vatican,—"*nach Canossa gehen wir nicht.*" The Pope's speech to certain German pilgrims,—abolition of the Jesuits and kindred orders in Germany,—affair of Ledochowski,—suppression of all religious orders throughout Prussia,—attempt of Kullmann to assassinate Bismarck at Kissingen. Alliance of the clerical party with the Socialists,—patriotism of the more enlightened Catholics. The Pope's letter to the Emperor,—the Emperor's reply. Ecclesiastical condition of Germany,—efforts of the Central party,—Bismarck's tactics,—resignation of Falk. Existing state of the controversy,—renewal of diplomatic relations (mission of v. Schlözer).

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2. *The "Old Catholics"*:—German dissatisfaction with the Vatican Council and opposition to the dogma of infallibility,—government encouragement of this disaffection in Bavaria and Prussia,—Bishop Reinkens,—foreign sympathy,—intellectual character of the movement,—its lack of popular strength and consequent decline.

3. *Dealings with the Protestant Church*:—Lutherans and Calvinists,—Schleiermacher,—creation of the "Evangelical" church,—the *Agenda*,—insignificance of the dissenting body. Three great divisions of the German church of to-day,—its orthodox and liberal wings,—the Gustavus Adolphus Union and the Inner Mission,—the *Rauhe-Haus* at Hamburg,—the Protestant Union,—the new criticism, its advocates and opponents,—Pastor Knak,—Biland's attempt to assassinate Pastor Heinrici. Modern tendencies,—startling decline of religious belief,—social ostracism of the clergy,—influence of the government,—moral condition of Prussia. Present attitude of the government toward the church.

## THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

### THIRD LECTURE.

1. *Administrative Reform in Prussia*:—Attempt at extension of local self-government,—opposition of the Junker party in the Upper House,—creation of new peers,—later measures.

2. *Financial Reforms*:—Former diversity of coinages in Germany,—the new coinage. Adoption of the single monetary standard,—Bismarck's changed opinion regarding this.

3. *Domestic Policy*:—Transition from free-trade to protection,—alienation of Delbrück, Camphausen, and the National Liberals. Government purchase of railways,—objects of this. Development of parliamentary government,—influence of Bismarck upon it,—character of the Crown Prince,—character of the legislative bodies.

4. *Judicial System*:—Wretched system of the old Empire,—the new code and courts,—establishment of the High Court of the Empire at Leipsic.

5. *Foreign Policy*:—Its success. Bismarck's firmness in dealing with France,—with the Carlists in Spain. The Arnim case: Count Harry von Arnim,—his plans for France,—Bismarck's theory,—Arnim's ambition,—energetic course of Bismarck,—trial and conviction of Arnim. The Congress of Berlin [1878] (Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Waddington, Gortchakof, Andrassy, Corti, and others),—

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influence of Bismarck in bringing about a substantial peace,—in putting Turkish territory in the hands of Austria,—dissatisfaction of Russia and the Pan-Slavonic party,—affiliation of Russia with France,—close alliance of Prussia and Austria,—Bismarck's foresight regarding this. Dealings with the Vatican. Bismarck's crafty advice to France regarding Tunis,—its results. Dealings with the United States,—the Bancroft naturalization treaty,—the Chili-Peru intervention. Results to Germany of Bismarck's foreign policy. Commercial policy,—attempt at colonization and its defeat,—the universal expositions,—Reuleaux. General condition of German commerce.

## THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

### FOURTH LECTURE.

1. *Dealings with the Annexed Provinces*:—Alsatian love of France and hatred of Germany,—religious influence intensifying this,—revival of the University of Strasbourg,—administration of General Manteuffel.

2. *The Juden-Hetze*:—Traditional hatred of the Jews,—feelings engendered in the swindling period,—Dr. Strousberg,—hostility aroused by irreligious utterances of sundry newspapers,—court preacher Stöcker and the “Christian Socialists,”—Treitschke’s pamphlet,—replies of Breslau and others,—doubt as to Bismarck’s position,—sensible conduct of the Crown Prince,—present aspect of the matter.

3. *Public Instruction*:—Brief retrospective view,—influence of Erasmus, Melancthon, Comenius, v. Rochow, Pestalozzi, Basedow, Fröbel, W. v. Humboldt,—futile attempts at reaction,—striking reduction of illiteracy,—comparison of Catholic with Protestant and Jewish populations in this respect,—comparison of Germany with other countries. (a) *Primary Instruction*: German primary schools the best in the world,—reasons for this,—their organization and equipment,—honorableness of the teacher’s profession,—teaching made a life work. (b) *Intermediate Instruction*:—*Gymnasia* and *Realschulen*,—purposes of each of these,—ratio of these higher schools to population,—comparison of Germany with the State of New York in this regard. (c) *The Higher Education*:

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Universities, — their number, — general characteristics. The great polytechnic schools, — their purpose and character. Schools of mining and agriculture. (d) *Special Schools*: Schools of industrial art, — the museums, — their costly equipment, — their effects on national prosperity. (e) *Newspapers*: Their number and character, — comparison with American newspapers.

4. *Courses of Reading on Germany*: — Great number and thoroughness of German historians, — Professor C. K. Adams's "Manual." Books for ordinary and general purposes: Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire," — Häusser's "Period of the Reformation," — Sime's, Lewis's and Bayard Taylor's Histories of Germany, — Baring-Gould's "Germany, Present and Past."

5. *Lines of German Travel*: — Guide-books of Bædeker and Murray, — use of Baring-Gould's book, — ordinary errors of German travel, — suggestions as to interesting historical routes.

6. *Future of the New Empire*: — Approaching close of the ten years asked by Bismarck for the consolidation of the Empire, — the outlook, — present and future advantage to Germany of her numerous capitals. Far-reaching importance of the unification of Germany.

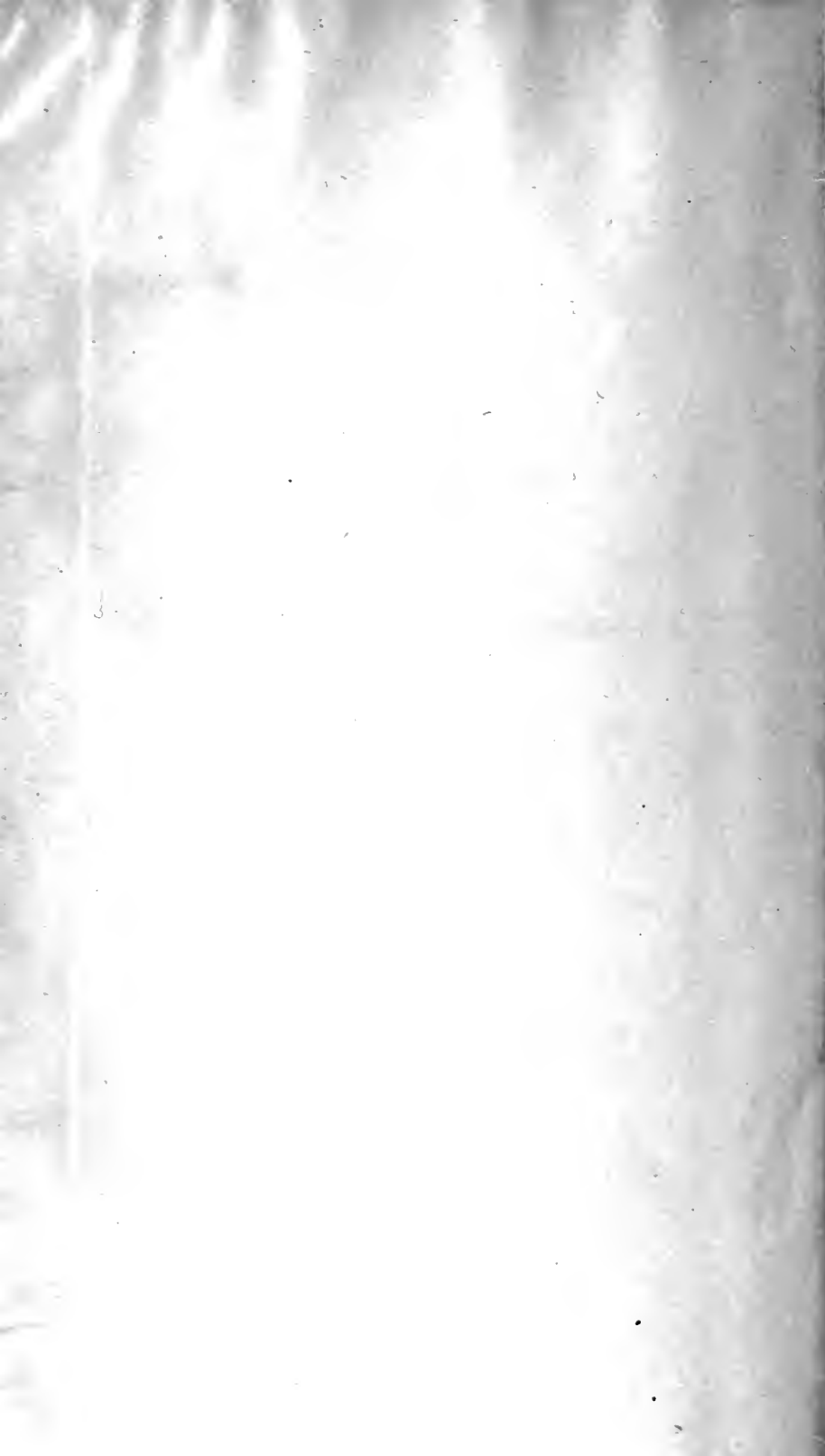


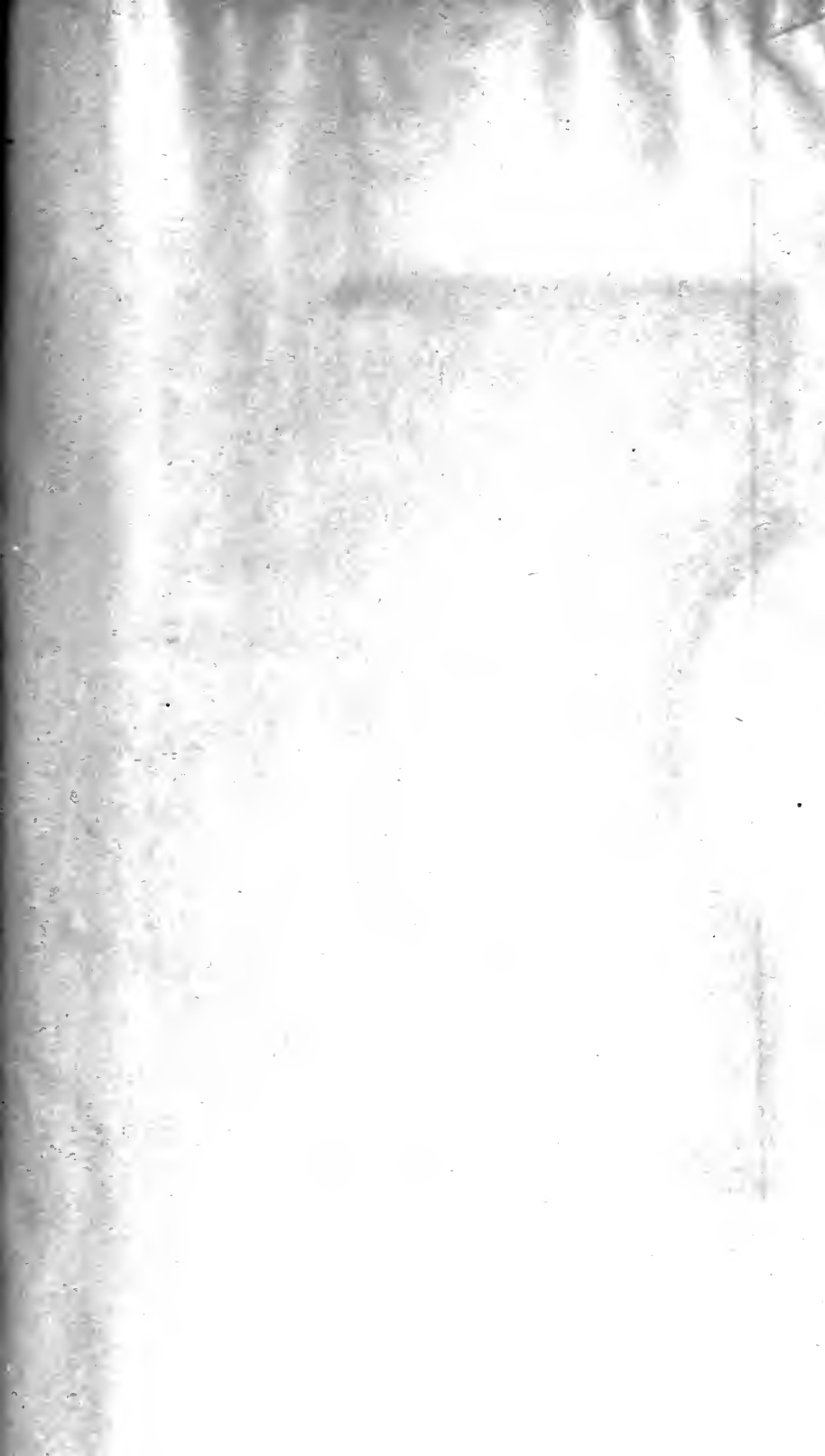


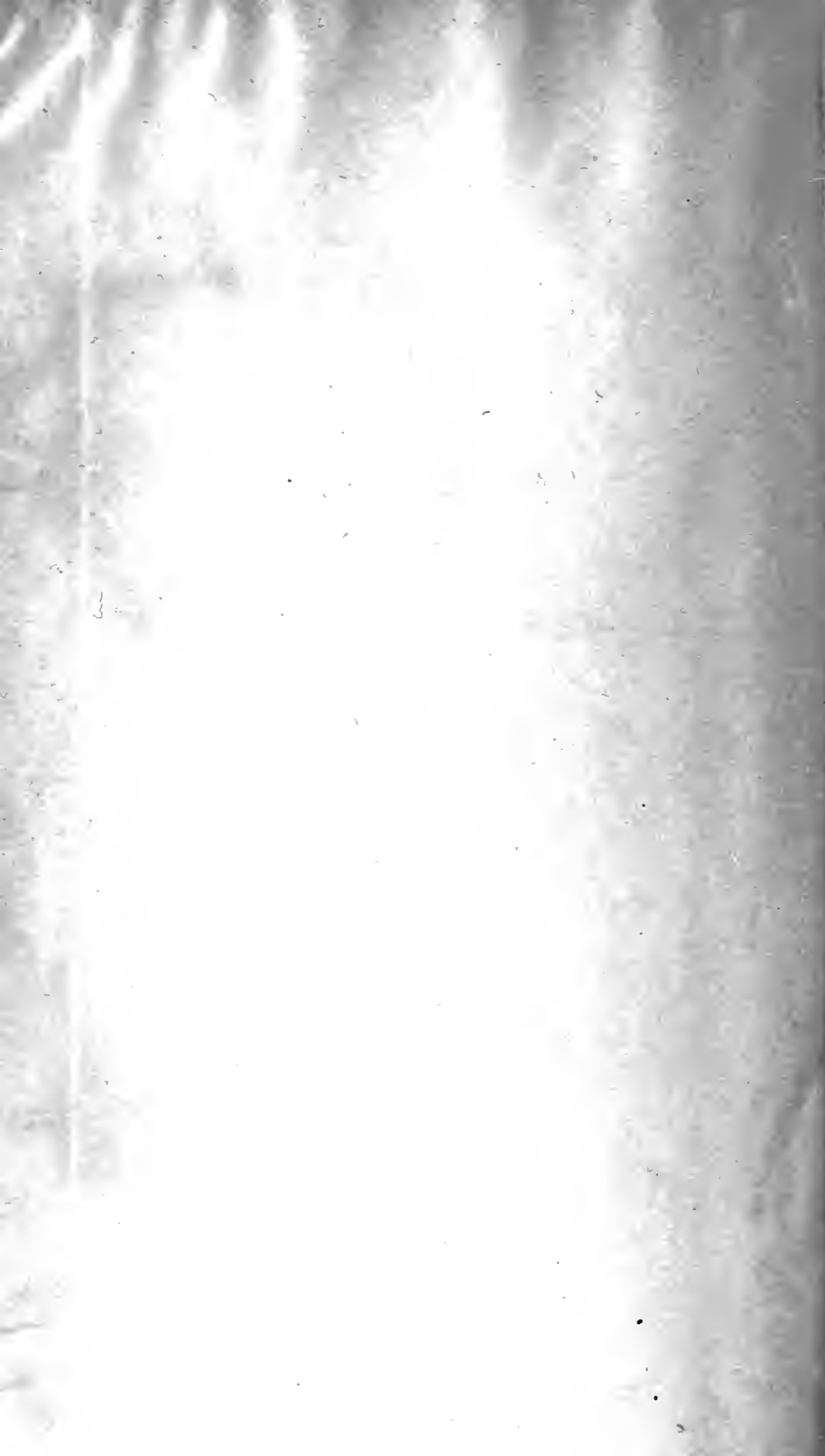


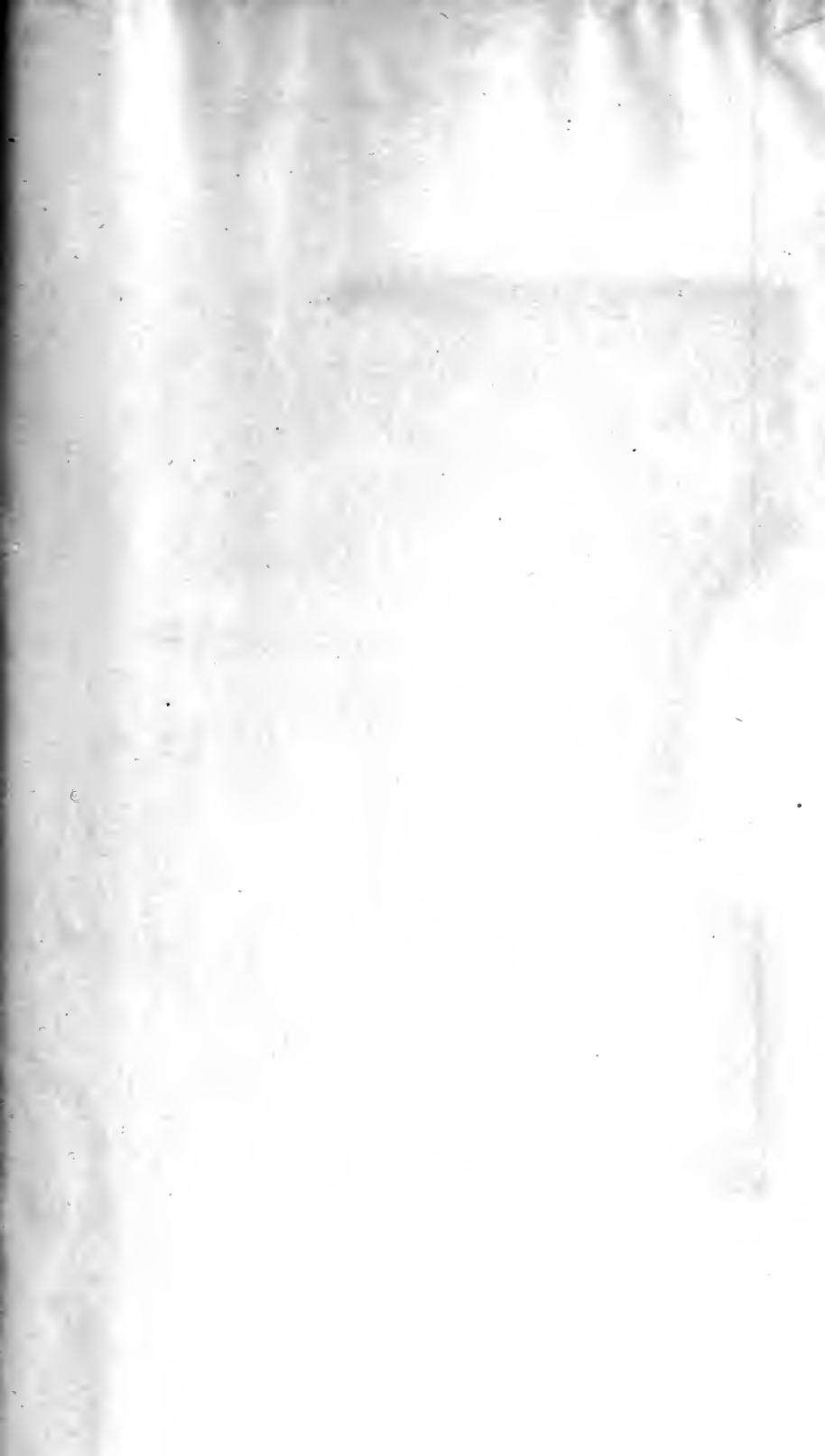
















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Title *Outlines of Lectures on History. Pt. 2, Germany.*

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