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AUSTRIAN EMPIRE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XVII–XVIII CENTURY

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In addition to German-speaking Upper and Lower Austria, Tyrol, and the Swabian lands, the Austrian Empire included Slavic Carinthia and Krajna, the Czech Republic, Moravia, Silesia, and part of the former Kingdom of Hungary. Until the reform of Joseph II, the possessions of the Habsburgs remained largely a conglomerate of lands.

State administration was relatively decentralized, local representative institutions – Landtags and Diets were preserved. At the head of the provinces were governors, who were elected from local nobles by the constituent sejms (in the latter, 4 estates were represented: clergy, lords, knights, imperial cities) and approved by the king.

The judicial system was confused, the competence of numerous courts (city, zemstvo, hofmarshal, etc.) did not have proper orderliness, cases were often transferred from one court to another. The court itself continued to be constituted, that is, nobles were tried by nobles, city dwellers by – city courts, and peasants were tried by their landlord.

The beginning of Austrian absolutism dates back to the second half of the 17th century. The middle and small nobility became the support of the Habsburgs in the fight against the magnates. The importance of central institutions increased, the role of local sejms weakened. The most important central institutions were: the State Council (an advisory body to the monarch), the Austrian Court Chancellery“headed by the Chancellor (executive body) and the Court Military Council. Under Joseph I, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was separated from the court office. Instead, local sejms and landtags gradually turned into zemstvo assemblies with very limited competence.

In the 18th century. Austria managed to increase its territory due to the divisions of Poland (1772 and 1795 pp.) and the occupation of Bukovina in 1774. In general, it was a patchwork monarchy, the second in terms of territory (576 thousand square km) in Europe and the third in terms of population (after Russia and France) – 20 million people.

The army in the 80s of the 18th century. had up to 278 thousand people. Back in 1749, a military reform began according to the Prussian model: recruitment sets and staffing of the officer corps were organized, the category of indefinite leave, i.e. reserve, was introduced. This reform entailed a reorganization of the system of finance and internal management. In 1760–1781 pp. a new reform of higher state institutions was carried out, a State Council of 6 members was created.

In the second half of the 17th century the armies of the Ottoman Turks renewed their onslaught on Europe. The Austrians began a struggle with the Turks for control

of the lower reaches of the Danube and Sava rivers. In 1683, a huge Turkish army, taking advantage of the uprising in Hungary, again besieged Vienna for two months, and again caused enormous damage to its suburbs. The besieged city was saved by the Polish-German army under the command of the Polish king Jan Sobieski. On September 12, 1683, after a fierce firefight, the Turks retreated and never returned to the walls of Vienna.

From that moment on, the Turks began to gradually surrender their positions, and the Habsburgs had new benefits from their victories. When in 1687 a large part of Hungary with the capital Buda was freed from Turkish rule, the Hungarian Diet recognized the hereditary right of the Habsburg male line to the Hungarian crown as a sign of gratitude.

Austrian troops recaptured almost all of Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania and a large part of Slovenia, which was officially confirmed by the Peace of Karlovy Vary (1699). The Habsburgs soon turned their attention to the Balkans, and in 1717 the Austrian general Prince Eugene of Savoy captured Belgrade and invaded Serbia. The Sultan was forced to cede a small Serbian area around Belgrade and a number of other small territories to the Habsburgs. After 20 years, the Balkan territory was recaptured by the Turks; the Danube and the Sava became the border between the two great powers.

Hungary, which came under the rule of Vienna, was devastated, its population decreased. Large tracts of land were given to nobles loyal to the Habsburgs. Hungarian peasants moved to free lands, and foreign settlers-Serbs, Romanians and, above all, German Catholics invited by the crown settled the southern regions of the country. According to estimates, in 1720 Hungarians made up less than 45% of the population of Hungary, and in the 18th century. their share continued to decrease. Transylvania retained a special political status under the administration from Vienna.

Starting from the 18th century. the Habsburg Empire is gradually turning from a medieval state into an absolute monarchy. The final design and flourishing of Austrian absolutism falls on the second half of the 18th century. especially on the reign of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. Such typical actions of absolutist states as centralized reforms and protectionism according to mercantilism, popular at that time, were characteristic of that time. To a large extent, it was this state policy that contributed to the accelerated development of manufactories in the 18th century. in the most developed parts of the empire – of the Czech Republic, Silesia and Lower and partly Upper Austria. In addition to military and administrative reforms, there were also attempts to change the lives of the bulk of the population.

According to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713. Maria Theresa ascended the Austrian throne (1740). The heavy burden of responsibility fell on the shoulders of the 23-year-old empress. King Frederick II of Prussia immediately laid claim to most of the province of Silesia, which was part of the Czech Kingdom. The Prussian monarch did not recognize Maria Theresa's right to the inheritance of Charles VI and declared his intention to free half of the Silesian population, which professed Protestantism, from Catholic Austria. The King of Prussia attacked Silesia without any formal pretext or declaration of war, which was contrary to accepted international norms. Thus began

the long struggle between Prussia and Austria for dominance in Central Europe, which ended with the final military defeat of Austria in 1866.

Joseph II's mother Maria Theresa carried out a number of important reforms. Thus, in 1749, annual taxes of a certain amount (14 million guilders), permanent for a period of 10 years, were established for the maintenance of the army. In 1751, a decree was issued prohibiting the expulsion of peasants paying this tax from the land.

The most important was military reform. A new order of military recruitment was introduced. Recruits were to serve for life. The number of the army increased significantly, and the number of officers also increased (almost all – are nobles). A military academy was opened in Vienna to train officers.

Considerable attention was paid to financial reform. A general income tax was introduced, from which nobles and the church were not exempted, and a general population census was conducted. The internal trade duty was abolished and the duty on imported goods was increased. The export of some types of raw materials (linen, wool, metal) was completely prohibited. The policy of mercantilism was carried out.

Technical and craft schools were set up to train skilled workers. In order to train engineers, Mining and Trade Academies, technical and agricultural schools began to work in Vienna. Lower and secondary general education was started. The University of Vienna was freed from the influence and control of the Catholic Church.

Measures were taken that limited the privileges of the Catholic Church. Numerous monasteries were closed; church lands were partially confiscated; the Jesuits were expelled from Austria; the laws on the persecution of Protestants who received freedom of worship were abolished.

Judicial reforms occupied a significant place during the reign of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. Judicial functions were now performed only by the state. New criminal and civil codes were developed. The use of the death penalty was limited.

In an effort to improve the international situation of the country, the empress concluded dynastic marriages of her children (those out of 16 who reached maturity). Thus, Marie Antoinette became the bride of the heir to the throne of France, the future King Louis XVI.

Joseph II, by decree of 1784, ordered to keep records in all parts of the empire in German. Officials who did not own it were dismissed from their positions and replaced by Germans.

Catholicism remained the state religion, but the church and school were subject to the state. Maria Theresa also abolished the inquisition in Lombardy, removed 3 million guilders from the coffers of church brotherhoods and closed 80 monasteries. Joseph II destroyed all 642 brotherhoods that existed in Austria and closed 738 monasteries. The property of the closed monasteries was transferred to the deacon's fund. Future priests were even forbidden to study in Rome. The completion of the religious reform was the subordination of clerics to the control of secular officials (with the payment of a salary from the treasury), as well as the so-called a patent on religious tolerance, which granted freedom of conscience to Lutherans, Calvinists, Orthodox and Greek Catholics.

Decrees on July 6, 1771 and August 13, 1775 fixed the size of the manor (3 days a week for 10 hours) and rent. The right of landowners to a patrimonial court and disposal of peasant land was limited. In the royal domain, the lordship was abolished.

On November 1, 1781, a well-known patent was issued on the destruction of serfdom for the Czech Republic, Moravia, and the lands of the Austrian part of the monarchy itself. Serfdom was replaced by citizenship relations, which at that time already existed in part of the Austrian lands proper. Subjects had to continue to obey the landlords, but got personal freedom. A peasant could now marry freely, leave the estate freely, and choose any trade freely. Subjects were released from service at the manor's court, but had to perform lordship and other duties for the benefit of landowners. The purchase of land by peasants depended on the "voluntary agreement" of peasants with landlords.

In 1783–1789 pp. the government tried to introduce a single land tax (70% of the gross farm profit of the peasant, 12% – to the state, 18% – to the landowner).

Until the middle of the 18th century. The Habsburgs understood the need for reforms carried out during the reign of Maria Theresa (1740–1780) and her son Joseph II (1780–1790). The changes were carried out in the interests of the nobles with minimal concessions from the bourgeoisie. The government sought to eliminate the crudest manifestations of feudalism that hindered the country's development.

Thanks to turbulent political events in Europe, Austria made a number of territorial acquisitions. At the beginning of the century, the Spanish Netherlands (now Belgium) was annexed, which remained a kind of colony until 1797. Rich provinces in Italy were acquired: Tuscany, most of Lombardy, Naples, Parma and Sardinia (the last three were held by Austria for a short time).

Contrary to Maria Theresa's moral convictions, albeit in accordance with the wishes of her son Joseph, Austria joined Russia and Prussia in the first partition of Poland (1772) and received the principalities of Auschwitz and Zatorsk, the southern part of Kraków and Sandomierz Voivodeships, Rus (without the Kholm Land) and Belz Voivodeship. 23 years later, another part of Poland, with its ancient capital Krakow, came under Austrian rule. Claims were also made to the northern part of the Moldavian principality to the southeast of Galicia. This area was controlled by the Turks; in 1775 it was included in the Habsburg state called Bukovina.

Thus, during the years of reforms of Maria Theresa and Joseph II, the economic development of the Habsburg possessions grew significantly. The system of measures of Joseph II, being the brainchild of the Enlightenment, became an important element of the modernization of feudal society. At the same time, the policy of unification and centralization carried out by Joseph II caused the aggravation of national contradictions, in particular, in Belgium and Hungary. At the beginning of the 18th century the international influence of Austria reached its peak, as it turned out later. In Eastern Europe, Austria has significantly expanded its territories.

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ОДЕСА ПЕРШОЇ ПОЛОВИНИ 19 ст. У ВІЗІЯХ СУЧАСНИКІВ

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Розвідка розглядає коло питань, пов'язаних з описами Одеси, здійсненими європейськими і російськими мандрівниками у першій половині 19 ст. Основою для наукової розвідки стали подорожні записки англійців і росіян, які відвідували регіон у зазначений проміжок часу, зокрема: К. Авдєєвої й О. Шишкіної; Е. Мортон, Р. Пінкертон, М. Холдернесс, а також праці А. Скальковського, О. Чижевича. Особливістю подорожніх записів є суб'єктивний характер описів, відсутність чіткої структури й нерівномірність щодо викладу матеріалу. У процесі дослідження встановлено, що основними темами які висвітлювалися подорожніми були: фіксація візуального образу міста; історичні нариси, які пояснювали обставини заснування і окреслювали його еволюцію; характеристики етнічного складу населення і особливостей традиційної культури окремих етносів. Наявність порту, сприяла економічному розвитку Одеси і встановленню тісних і сталих торгівельних зв'язків з іншими регіонами імперії і країнами Європи та Азії. Поряд з тим, не облаштованість міського простору, нерозвиненість сфери обслуговування, а також, пилові бурі, нестача питної води, створювали не комфортні умови для проживання.

Ключові слова: Одеса, подорожня література, міський простір, економіка, етнічний склад.

У першій половині XIX ст. південь Наддніпрянщини став об'єктом уваги як мандрівників, так і науковців. Відвідуючи міста в українських землях, мандрівники вдавалися як до загальної їх характеристики, так і описів краєвидів, фіксації звичаїв і сюжетів з повсякденного життя. У цей час, Одеса зацікавила К. Авдєєву, О. Шишкіної, О. Чижевича, А. Скальковського, англійців Е. Мортон, Р. Пінкертон, М. Холдернесс, та ін. Дослідження подорожньої