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CULTURE, SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN THE GERMAN-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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Session 8: Introduction to Austria

Introduction to Austria

- German Reunification
- Facts and Figures
 - Name, borders, size
 - Federalism
 - Languages
 - Population
 - Religion
 - Neutrality, Army, Foreign affairs





German Reunification

- November 9, 1989: Berlin wall falls => The Berlin border opens
- March 1990: GDR's first free election, communist party suffered a crushing defeat
- Summer 1990: Negotiations for a treaty of unification
 - Monetary union
 - Gorbachev agreed to a unified Germany in NATO





German Reunification

- October 1990 => Unification under the title 'Federal Republic' Germany ('Bundersrepublik Deutschland')
 - Thought to be impossible (politically, economically ...)
- Political union achieved (relatively) peacefully
 & smoothly, creating a functional federal republic
 - Capital Berlin
 - 5 East German Länder added to West-Germany
 - West-German Basic Law applied nationwide



German Reunification

- National reunification was soon shadowed by a series of difficulties
 - Structural problems in the European economy
 - Costs (unexpected) + consequences of unification (increasing costs of its social welfare system, unemployment, etc.)
- East German economy- far worse than anyone had realized => Collapsed
 - Became heavily dependent on federal subsidies
 - Unemployment, social dislocation, disappointment of easterns





In Conclusion

- Germany's fractured & fragmented history is the key to understanding its development in the 20th century
- In 1848, German revolutionaries tried, but failed to unify Germany through democratic means (the Frankfurt Assembly, etc.)
- Germany was unified only in 1871, as a result of three bloody wars launched by Prussia under Bismarck
- Germany's attempt at democracy failed due to various political & social reasons => Rise of the neo-Nazi party radical nationalism

In Conclusion

- German Industrialization => 'Reset' following WWII
- Germany's economic problems in the early 1990s stemmed from the vast differences between the economies of West and East Germany
- Remarkable achievement in:
 - Postwar economic development
 - Postwar democratic consolidation
- Became embedded in Europe & 'the West'
 - Following the 'Marshall Plan' + the economic miracle



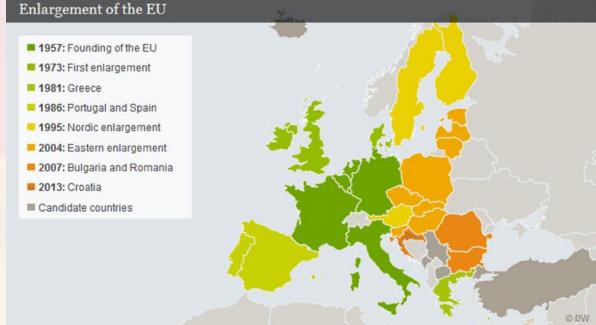


In Conclusion



Important!

- German Reunification as a precursor to EU enlargement => Symbolic of European unification
 - German reunification paved the way for the Central and Eastern
 European expansion in the 2000s'



Introduction to Austria



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5oKLMiSRp-U



- The Republic of Austria/ Österreich
 - Ostarrîchi /Austriaca => Eastern
 Borderland/kingdom
 - Not Australia
- Landlocked country in Central Europe
- Bordered by the Czech Republic, Germany, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy, Switzerland, Liechtenstein

etherlands

ium

Dortmun

- Population: 8.93 Million (2021), 17% foreign citizens
- **83.87** km²





- Parliamentary Representative Democracy
 - Federal state comprised of 9 provinces, each has its own capital
- Most populated- Vienna
- Urban centers: Graz, Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck

Province	Population	Provincial Capital	Population
Burgenland	296,040	Eisenstadt	14,892
Carinthia	562,230	Klagenfurt	101,779
Lower Austria	1,691,040	St. Pölten	55,878
Upper Austria	1,495,756	Linz	206,552
Salzburg	560,643	Salzburg	155,424
Styria	1,247,159	Graz	291,130
Tyrol	760,161	Innsbruck	131,042
Vorarlberg	399,164	Bregenz	29,524
Vienna	1,921,153	-	-





Vienna

- Capital of Austria and a federal state
- Located in the north-east of Austria
- Cultural center, seat of the federal government

- Known for its architecture, International institutions, parks, museums ...
- Divided into 23 districts



Burgenland =>

- Eastern federal state, 3,966 km²
- Capital: Eisenstadt
- 7 districts, 3,966 km², 292k residents
- Important wine growing area
- Home of Haydn

Tyrol =>

- 12,647 km², 754k residents
- Capital: Innsbruck
- Known for its ski resorts, dialect









Lower Austria =>

- Located in the north-east of Austria
- Austria's largest federal state, 2nd most populated
- Capital: St. Pölten
- Schneeberg, Most (cyder/perry)

Upper Austria =>

- Fourth-largest federal state (area), third (population-wise)
- Divided into four districts
- Capital: Linz, Linzer Torte







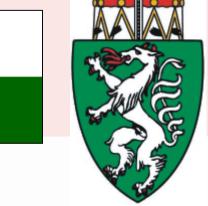
Styria =>

- Second largest federal state
- Capital: Graz (second largest city in Austria)
- "The green heart of Austria"
- Home of Arnold Schwarzenegger

Salzburg =>

- World famous
- A federal state (Salzburgerland), capital is Salzburg
- known for its various music festivals + home of Wolfgang
 Amadeus Mozart







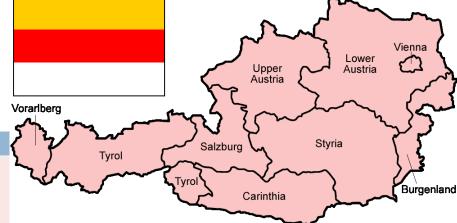


Carinthia =>

- Most southern Austrian federal state
- Capital => Klagenfurt
- Known for its chemical, mechanical engineering & electrical industries
- Shares Großglockner (highest mountain) with Tyrol

Voralberg=>

- Most Western, second smallest state (394k residents)
- Capital: Bregenz
- Lake Constance (Bodensee)







- Spoken language: German Austrian style!
 - Distinct differences exist between regional dialects (Bavarian + Alemannic)

Vorarlberg

Upper Austria

Salzburo

Styria

Burgenland

- Slovene is an official language in Carinthia
- Minority languages: Croatian, Hungarian, Slovak

Population =>

- Low fertility rate, well below the "replacement level"
- Population growth mainly due to positive net migration
- Trends include: aging population, continuing growth of Austrian with migrant background, Foreign born population increase, population increase



Religion =>

- Freedom of religion: a statutorily guaranteed right
- Separation of State and church
- End of the 20th century => Most Austrians were Catholic
 - Gradual declined over the past decades
- Jewish life in Vienna, greatly declined due to World War II
 - Contemporary Jews- post-war immigrants

Year	Roman- Catholic (%)		Muslim (%)	Other Religion (%)	Without Religion (%)		Total (absolute)
1900	91.6	2.7	0.0	5.4	0.2	0.2	6003780
1971	87.4	6.0	0.3	1.5	4.3	0.6	7491526
1981	84.3	5.6	1.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	7555338
1991	78.0	5.0	2.0	2.9	8.6	3.5	7795786
2001	73.6	4.7	4.2	3.5	12.0	2.0	8032926
						2% 1	%
ins	2001			75%		5% 4%	12%
<mark>ide</mark> s							
	2016		64	1%	5%	5% 8% 2%	17%
	0%	10% 2	0% 309	6 40% 50%	60% 70	0% 80%	90% 1009
	Ro	man Catholio	cs Prote	estants 💷 Orthod	ox Mus	lims 🧧 Othe	rs None



- There is no 'Austrian people' in an ethnic sense
 - The Austrian population consists of various ethnic groups which form one nation

Diversity =>

- The Austrian Federal Constitution calls for the respect & promotion of ethnic groups residing in Austria
 - The 'Ethnic Group Act' (1976) grants special rights to Croatians, Slovenians, Hungarians, Czech, Slovaks and Roma
 - State Treaty of Vienna (1955)

Neutrality, Army, Foreign Affairs =>

- Neutrality as part of Austria's cultural identity
 - State treaty (1955)
- Memberships
 - UN (active) + OSCE
 - Not NATO but NATO's partnership for peace
 - **EU** (1995) + Euro (1999)

 Mandatory draft (conscription) for Austrian men

BUNDESGESETZBLATT FÜR DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH

Jahrgang 1955	Ausgegeben am	4. November 1955 57. Stüd		
 Verordnung: Errid Wehrpflichtigen. Verordnung: Ände Kundmachung: Änder rijckung in höhere 	rung der Sprengel der Gericht derung der Kundmachung, be Bezüge bei den Beamten der	dos zur Durchführung der Erfassung und Einberufung de sbezirke Neulengbach und Purkersdorf. treffend die Anrechnung von Vordienstzeiten für die Vor Österreichischen Bundesbahnen. erkpflicht zwischen Österreich und Monaco.		
tober 1955 über die Der Nationalrat hat	ingsgesetz vom 26. Ok- Neutralität Österreichs. beschlossen: ikel I.	Salzburg in Salzburg, Steiermark in Graz, Tirol in Innsbruck, Vorarlberg in Bregenz, Wien in Wien.		
seiner Unabhängigkeit Zwecke der Unverletzl klärt Österreich aus fro währende Neutralität.	r dauernden Behauptung nach außen und zum ichkeit seines Gebietes er- eien Stücken seine immer- Osterreich wird diese mit ehenden Mitteln aufrecht- en.	Raab 213. Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 25. Oktober 1955, womit die Sprengel der		
Zwecke in aller Zuku Bündnissen beitreten u	l zur Sicherung dieser unft keinen militärischen nd die Errichtung militä- under Staaten auf seinem	gangsgesetzes vom 1. Oktober 1920 in der Fa sung des Bundesgesetzes Nr. 368 vom Jahre 192		
Mit der Vollziehung gesetzes ist die Bundes Kä	örner	§ 1. Die Gemeinden Gablitz, Mauerbach, Prefi baum, Tullnerbach und Wolfsgraben werde aus dem Sprengel des Bezirksgerichtes Neuleng bach ausgeschieden und dem Sprengel des Be zirksgerichtes Purkersdorf zugewiesen.		
Raab Schärf Drimmel Maisel Illig Wald	Helmer Kapfer Kamitz Thoma brunner Figl	§ 2. Diese Verordnung tritt am 1. Jänner 1956 in Kraft. Raab Schärf Helmer Kapfer Drimmel Maisel Kamitz Thoma		





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Next Session...

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 - Government
 - Political Leaders
 - Contemporary Trends
- Austrian Political History





Thank You For Your Attention!

Questions???