of international railway investments in Germany: the example of the ‘railway king’ Bethel Henry Strousberg, 1855-1875, Ralf Roth; Leon Sapieha - a prince and a railway entrepreneur, Ihor Zhaloba;

Economic investors and railway advertising: the influence of photography in the railway in modern French and Spanish painting in the second half of the 19th century, Rocio Robles Tardio. Part II Cross-Border Investments in Europe: Spanish society of secondary railways: the failure of a major international project to create an additional railway network in Spain, Francisco de los Cobos Arteag British Rail also started development of the world’s first tilting train – the Advanced Passenger Train (APT) achieving 150 mph (241 km/h). The APT is powered either by electric motors or by gas turbines, and it can use existing track. The object of the tilt was to minimise the discomfort to passengers caused by taking the curves at high speed. Between 1994 and 1997 British Rail was privatized and passed to Railtrack.  Much of the population relies on the railways because of rather cheap transportation. Russian railways are one of the largest in the world. The total length of track is 85,500 km.  2. Why does the population of Russia rely on railways? 3. What is the length of Russian railways? 4. Are modern Russian railways transcontinental? Between the Revolution of 1848 and the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, imperial Austria experienced an extraordinary expansion of nationalism and of national conflict. German, Czech, Polish, Ukrainian, Italian, Slovene, and other national movements became major players and rivals, transforming public life in the process.  See Anderson, , Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism, 2nd edition (London, 1991); Brubaker, , Nationalism Reframed (New York, 1996); Brubaker, Ethnicity without Groups. 11 For a discussion of why Austrian law treated territorial corporations of citizens in undifferentiated fashion, almost regardless of size, see Ogris, Werner, ‘Die Entwicklung des österreichischen Gemeinderechts im 19.