THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

- The Crimean War = breakdown of the Concert of Europe → opens way for Italian and German unification
- In 1850 Austria dominated Italy
- Attempt at Italian unification in the revolution of 1848 fails
- Italian nationalists look to the Kingdom of Piedmont to lead the way to unification

Italian Nationalist Leaders

- Count Cavour [The "Head"]
- Giuseppe Garibaldi [The "Sword"]
- Giuseppe Mazzini [The "Heart"]
- King Victor Emmanuel II
- Pope Pius IX: The “Spoiler”?

Garibaldi Defends Rome Against the French, (April 30, 1849)

Sardinia-Piedmont: The “Magnet”

Italian unification movement:
Risorgimento ["Resurgence"]
In the mid-19th century, Italy was made up of several small independent states under the domination of Austria.

In 1852, King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont, Nice, Savoy, and Sardinia appointed Camillo di Cavour as his prime minister.

Cavour's goal was to have Piedmont lead the Italian unification movement. He believed that Piedmont could never defeat Austria, so he made an alliance with Napoleon III, Emperor of France.

In 1859, Austria and Piedmont went to war. France helped Piedmont defeat Austria and was given the Piedmont provinces of Nice and Savoy for its help.

Three other northern Italian states merged with Piedmont in the next few years.
Step #5: Austro-Prussian War, 1866

- Austria loses control of Venetia.
- Venetia is annexed to Italy.

GARIBALDI

GARIBALDI AND THE RED SHIRTS

1. Giuseppe Garibaldi = the other key figure in Italian unification
2. Nationalist leader
3. The Red Shirts = his army
4. 1860 G. and the Red Shirts take Sicily → cross and take Naples → prepare to march on Rome
5. Cavour fears French will intervene to protect Rome
6. Piedmontese army marches south
7. Cavour and Garibaldi agree to allow plebescites in the south to decide whether to join Piedmont → they vote to join Piedmont

* Victor Emmanuel becomes first king of unified/independent of Italy in 1861

THE MEETING OF GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR

Step #6: Garibaldi & His “Red Shirts” Unite with Cavour

Step #7: French Troops Leave Rome, 1870

- Italy is united!
A Unified Peninsula!

A contemporary British cartoon, entitled “Right Leg in the Boot at Last,” shows Garibaldi helping Victor Emmanuel put on the Italian boot.

The Kingdom of Italy: 1871

What problems still remain for Italy?

ITALY 1861

• Italy is unified in 1861
• Venetia is still controlled by Austria
• Rome remains under Papal control supported by French troops
• Austro-Prussian War → Italy gains Venetia
• Franco-Prussian War → Italy gains Rome

For Italy to be united, the large Italian state, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, had to be conquered.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, a colorful and popular revolutionary, fought in South America, and raised a small army (Red Shirts) in 1861 to invade Sicily. With the assistance of a British fleet, he conquered Sicily.

Next he moved to the Italian mainland. A Sardinian army entered the war and won several victories.

In February 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared king of Italy.

It took more battles and diplomacy, but Italy became a united nation in 1870 with Rome as its capital.

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies

QUIZ pp. 627-630

1. Who was appointed Prime Minister of Prussia in 1862 and master minded German unification?
2. Who did Prussia and Austria go to war with in 1864 over the territories of Schleswig and Holstein?
3. Who did Prussia defeat in order to organize the North German Confederation, which Prussia would control?
4. How did a telegram (“Ems Dispatch”) lead to the Franco-Prussian War 1870?
5. What was the outcome of this war?
6. In January 1871 in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles what did King William I of Prussia become?

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. OTTO VON BISMARCK
2. DENMARK ➔ THE DANISH WAR
3. AUSTRIA ➔ AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR
THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

1. Who will control the German states?
2. 1861 King William I become king of Prussia
3. Political struggle between king and middle class liberals — 1862 Otto von Bismarck is appointed prime minister
4. THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE 1862-1866 =
   a. Bismarck ignores parliament
   b. collects taxes
   c. expand the military
5. REALPOLITIK = the politics of reality = machiavellian view of international relations
6. “IRON AND BLOOD” = Prussia and Germany will find greatness through industrial and military power
7. Bismarck arranges three wars that lead to German unification

The single most important political development in Europe between 1848 and 1914

It fundamentally altered the Balance of Power in Europe.
"The first, original, and truly natural boundaries of states are beyond doubt their internal boundaries. Those who speak the same language are joined to each other by a multitude of invisible bonds by nature herself, long before any human art begins; they understand each other... they belong together and are by nature one and an inseparable whole."

-- Johann Gottlieb Fichte

**GERMAN NATIONALISM**

**The German Confederation**

Association of 39 German States

**Austrian Dominance**

The Congress of Vienna established Austria as the dominant German state.

**Who Will Dominate?**

- **Prussia**
- Austria

**The Holy Roman Empire**

962-1806

Several States
Frequent Wars

**Abolished 1806**

Map by Astrokey44 (Wikipedia)
**PRUSSIAN ASCENDANCE**

Modern Industrialized Military State

---

**How to unify?**

---

**TWO MODELS FOR UNIFICATION**

**BIG GERMANY (GROSSDEUTSCHLAND)**

INCLUDES Austria

**BIG GERMANY (GROSSDEUTSCHLAND)**

INCLUDES Austria

**Small Germany (Kleindeutschland)**

EXCLUDES Austria

---

**Zollverein**

German Free Trade Agreement
Economic Union  
Political Union

The Zollverein was the first agreement of its kind in Europe.

Revolutions of 1848

Nationalists & Liberals

Frankfurt Parliament (1848)

The Frankfurt Parliament drafted a Constitution for a unified Germany.

PAN-GERMAN PARLIAMENT

Constitutional Monarch

Staatenhaus  
Volkshaus
Frederick William IV of Prussia

NO THANKS

FAIL

Kaiser William I
Appointed Otto von Bismarck as Prime Minister

Chancellor Otto von Bismarck
Realpolitik
“The Iron Chancellor”

Otto von Bismarck
Ministerpräsident of Prussia
1862-1873

Should I?
OTTO VON BISMARCK

1. The father of German unification
2. Prime minister of Prussia
3. Political conservative
4. Junker
5. Against – liberalism, democracy, socialism
6. Favoring – duty, service, order, fear of God

Otto von Bismarck . . . .

The less people know about how sausages and laws are made, the better they’ll sleep at night.

Never believe in anything until it has been officially denied.

The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions—that was the mistake of 1848–1849—but by blood and iron.

Otto von Bismarck . . . .

I am bored. The great things are done. The German Reich is made.

A generation that has taken a beating is always followed by a generation that deals one.

Some damned foolish thing in the Balkans will provoke the next war.

GOAL:

A strong, unified German State under Prussian dominance

CONSERVATIVE

Realpolitik
Politics based on power rather than ideals.

Idealistic = Unrealistic

Socialism is a Threat

realpolitik

“State Socialism”

BAN
Social Democratic Party & Socialist Political Propaganda

realpolitik

“State Socialism”

BAN
Sponsor Europe’s First Social Welfare Programs
Old Age
Pensions

Accident
Insurance

Health
Insurance

I got
this

Liberals

Kulturkampf
Bismarck’s Kulturkampf: Anti-Catholic Program

- Take education and marriage out of the hands of the clergy → civil marriages only recognized.
- The Jesuits are expelled from Germany.
- The education of Catholic priests would be under the supervision of the German government.

Bismarck’s Reapproachment With the Catholic Church

- Bismarck & Pope Leo XIII

Bismarck’s anti-Catholic policies appealed to anticlerical liberals who were otherwise turned off by his authoritarian conservatism.

Liberals were also placated by Bismarck’s support of industrialization.
“The position of Prussia in Germany will not be determined by its liberalism but by its power... Prussia must concentrate its strength and hold it for the favorable moment... Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided... but by iron and blood.”

-- Otto von Bismarck (1862)

WARS OF GERMAN UNIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig Wars</td>
<td>Established German dominance over German-speaking territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austro-Prussian War</td>
<td>Established Prussia as dominant German state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franco-Prussian War</td>
<td>United Northern and Southern Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE DANISH WAR 1864

- Denmark and German states are struggling over the territories of Schleswig and Holstein
- Prussia joins with Austria against Denmark
- Denmark is defeated –
  - a. Austria occupies Holstein/Prussia occupies Schleswig
  - b. Prussia wants both
  - c. Bismarck moves to arrange war with Austria
Schleswig Wars
Prussia & Austria
VS.
Denmark

Fought on the pretense of liberating pockets of ethnic Germans under Danish control.

Schleswig
Administered by Prussia

HOLSTEIN
Administered by Austria

Prussia annexed several smaller German states.

South German states resisted Prussian dominance.

AND THEN THERE WERE TWO
Step #2: Austro-Prussian War [Seven Weeks’ War], 1866

1. Again conflict is over Schles-Hol
2. B. isolates Austria → no allies
3. Prussia wins war
4. B. organizes the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION → makes north German states part of Prussia
Georg Bleibtreu, Battle of Königgrätz (1869)

Kleindeutschland

Predominantly Catholic Southern German states had sided with Austria.
Step #3: Creation of the Northern German Confederation, 1867

Shortly following the victory of Prussia, Bismarck eliminated the Austrian led German Confederation. He then established a new North German Confederation which Prussia could control → Peace of Prague

Step #4: Ems Dispatch [1870]:

- 1868 revolt in Spain.
- Spanish leaders wanted Prince Leopold von Hohenz. [a cousin to the Kaiser & a Catholic], as their new king.
- France protested & his name was withdrawn.
- The Fr. Ambassador asked the Kaiser at Ems to apologize to Nap. III for supporting Leopold.
- Bismarck “doctored” the telegram from Wilhelm to the French Ambassador to make it seem as though the Kaiser had insulted Napoleon III.

Step #5: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]
Step #5: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]

German soldiers "abusing" the French.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR
1870-1871

1. B. wants war with France to drive the south German states into his control
2. Nap. III wants war to make himself popular again
3. THE EMS DISPATCH → Bismarck reedit its telegram to make it sound insulting → war!
4. South German states join with Prussia against France
5. France is defeated at the Battle of Sedan → Nap. III is captured → the 2nd Empire collapses
6. France is forced to pay 5 billion franc indemnity + loses Alsace and Lorraine
7. Paris falls in Jan. 1871 – Hall of Mirrors at Versailles unified Germany is created → Prussian king becomes Kaiser/Emperor of Germany

Anton von Werner – Moltke and his staff near Paris

Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871

A war to unite Germany

BLOOD & IRON

"I always considered that a war with France would naturally follow a war against Austria... I was convinced that the gulf which was created over time between the north and the south of Germany could not be better overcome than by a national war... I did not doubt that it was necessary to make a French-German war before the general reorganization of Germany could be realized."

-- Otto von Bismarck

(Memoirs)

SUPERIOR Technology and ORGANIZATION

The Prussian army, with its efficient General Staff, employed railroads and artillery more effectively than the French.
The Second French Empire collapsed and was replaced by the Third French Empire.
The Italians took Rome and made it their capital.
Russia put warships in the Black Sea [in defiance of the 1856 Treaty of Paris that ended the Crimean War].
France paid a huge indemnity and was occupied by German troops until it was paid.
France ceded Alsace-Lorraine to Germany [a region rich in iron deposits with a flourishing textile industry].
Kaiser Wilhelm I – former king of Prussia who becomes German Emperor

Prussian Junkers Swear Their Allegiance to the Kaiser

Annexation of Alsace-Lorraine

Alsace-Lorraine included many French speakers, and many German speakers there resented annexation into the Empire.

reparations

5,000,000,000 F
Timeline of German Unification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>German Confederation Created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Frankfurt Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Second Schleswig War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Austro-Prussian War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Franco-Prussian War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>German Empire Proclaimed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

German Imperial Flag

German for “Empire.”

Bismarck Manipulating the Reichstag

Kaiser Wilhelm II

WOE TO THE VICTORS
Charles Zacharie Landelle, 1871
Queen Victoria and her family. Queen Victoria, who ruled Britain from 1837 to 1901, married her German first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1840 and subsequently gave birth to four sons and five daughters, who married into a number of European royal families. When she died at age eighty-one, she had thirty-seven great-grandchildren. Victoria is seated at the center of this 1881 photograph, surrounded by members of her family.
Eastern Europe in the Last Half of the 19th Century

The Compromise of 1867: The Dual Monarchy → Austria-Hungary

The Hungarian Flag

Austrian Imperial Flag

Emperor Franz Josef I [r. 1848-1916]

Differing Nationalities in the Austrian Empire

Map 22.5 Ethnic Groups in the Dual Monarchy, 1867
Russian Imperial Flag

Russian Expansion

A heterogeneous empire

Nicholas I [r. 1825-1855]
- Autocracy!
- Orthodoxy!
- Nationalism!

Alexander II [r. 1855-1881]
- Defeat in the Crimean War.
- Emancipation of the Russian serfs [1861-1863].

Emancipation of the Serfs
On March 3, 1861, Tsar Alexander II issued an edict emancipating the Russian serfs. This watercolor by Alexei Kivshenko shows the tsar proclaiming the emancipation.

Alexander III [r. 1881-1894]
- Reactionary.
- Slavophile.
- "Russification" program.
- Jews → forced migration to the Pale
Russian Expansion

The Pale

Forced Migration of Russia's Jews

The Ottoman Empire -- Late 19th Century

“The Sicker Man of Europe”