

World History Class 04
4th March, 2024 at 9:00 AM


A BRIEF REVISION OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:00 AM):

CONCERT OF EUROPE (CoE)/CONGRESS OF VIENNA (1815-1914) (09:03 AM):

- UN like but informal organization.
- **1st attempt** to have an international organization for regional peace.
- **Reason = 23 years of war (1792-1815).**
- **FR 1789** did not bring stable democracy in France :
- **Reign of Terror - 1793-94.**
- **Jacobian constitution 1793**, never implemented due to an emergency.
- Unstable and corrupt directory govt (**1795-99**).
- **1799** - Napoleon = Dictator + **1804-1813**, Napoleon = Absolute monarch.
- **1813** - Old monarchy restored.
- (*Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity were slogans but did not get political liberty).
only in real

- ~~Negatives:~~ **Positives:**
- However the spirit of **FR 1789** survived as the French protested in **1830**, and **1848** for the republic + **1848 - 2nd Republic** set up but **1852** Napoleon III ie nephew of Napoleon declared himself emperor.
- Finally, in **1870** a stable **3rd republic** set up that functioned till **WW II**. (Today France is 5th republic from 1958.)
- Also even if in polity there was a failure, in society and in the economy feudalism could not be re-established.
- **Negatives:-**
- Napoleon became a conqueror from a liberator.
- Devastating wars of **23 years**.
- Peasants gained lands, the middle class got political power, and capitalism but workers gained ~~little~~ **late** from **FR 1789** as did not even get the right to vote.
- This led to the rise of socialism and later communism that wanted an end of capitalism.

- **CoE (1815-1914) (09:35 am):**
- An informal group of European monarchs.
- **Goal =**
- Maintain peace.
- Preserve monarchy and prevent democracy by helping each other if domestic protests.
- Prevents **such** nationalism that could lead to the end of monarchy and the disintegration of multiethnic empires.
- (*Examples, Poles of Austrian empires demanding Poland).
- Was led by Austria and Britain.
- (*Like UN by US, USSR).
- Redrew borders of kingdoms in Europe with a view to create and maintain a balance of power ie Europe should be the summation of roughly equal powers to discourage empire-building by any one kingdom.

- **Principle of collective security** ie punishing empire builders and supporting  victims of aggression.
- **Eg:** Britain, and France supported Ottoman Vs Russia in the **1853-56 Crimean War** where Russia wanted Ottoman territory in Europe.
- **Eg:** They did not unify Germany as such Germany would be too powerful and disturb the balance of power.
- **Eg:** However weak German confederation (**GC - 1815-67**) created having small German kingdoms + some territory of Prussia and Austria.
- Denmark was also a member. (kind of - Denmark, Prussia, Austria nexus formed)
- The goal was to ensure a mildly strong eastern neighbor for France to discourage empire-building by France.
- **Eg:** Italy not unified because Austria wanted North Italy.
- **Eg: 1830-48** when protests took place then monarchs helped each other.
1830, 1848

- **Result = Ultimately CoE failed as :**
- **WW I 1914-19** + Russia a member and itself engaged in empire building.
- **Eg: 1853-56** Crimean War.
- CoE could not prevent the **1830**, and **1848** protests.
- **1832** - Greece became independent from the Ottoman and **1839** - Belgium gained independence from the Netherlands.
- **1848** - Peoples' protest led to parliament in Prussia + **1870 Unification of Germany** and of Italy ended many kingdoms + Post-WWI rise of the ethnicity of based nation-states after the destruction of the multi-ethnic empire.
- Hence CoE could not achieve its goal.

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY (10:06 AM):

- [*** Concept of unification -**
- **Economic:** Common fiscal (Coordinated budget making or Common budget) and monetary policy (One common RBI, one common currency), No trade barriers (FTA), No investment barriers (convertibility in capital and current accounts).
- **Political:** Common legislatures, executive (Military and bureaucracy), and judiciary (Eg: European Parliament, European Commission, NATO); Common foreign policy (in the domains of politics and trade, **Eg:** India is negotiating FTA with EU).
- **Socio-cultural:** People-to-people contact. **Eg:** No Visa, no restriction, and the Right to work in member countries, this can lead to Bangalore where people from different subcultures come together, the Right to purchase property; Common culture Eg: Europeanness].

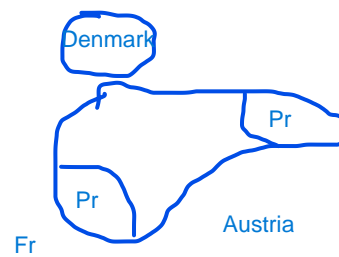
- **Unification (10:47 am):**
- **1789 French Revolution** led to the spirit of nationalism among Germans who were divided into more than **300 kingdoms**.
- **1806** - Prussia was defeated and then Napoleon united more than **250 German kingdoms** into the Confederation of the Rhine (**1806-13**).
- Napoleon ended feudalism in controlled territories including Prussia further boosting the spirit of nationalism. (ending feudalism means ending special privileges.)
- **1815** - The Congress of Vienna created the German confederation (**GC 1815-67**), it had **39 German kingdoms** + Parts of Prussia and Austria + Denmark was also a member.

- **Purpose of GC 1815:**
- Economic cooperation to improve trade, therefore economy of a region.
- A better economy will bring political stability for monarchs.
- (* Good economics is attributed to politics and vice versa by people).
- Balance of power by not having a united Germany but at the same time have a mildly strong entity on the east of France.
- **1834 - Zollverrin = Custom Union** (* FTA in all sectors ie low or zero) established by Prussia having **18 German kingdoms**.
- This established free trade area or common market by having common and lower tariffs and common procedures for imports and exports.
- This was a step towards economic unity.
- **1830, 1848** - Revolts in the whole of Europe fuelled by nationalism.
- **Demands:**
- People wanted self govt and republic.
- There were revolts for independence.
- **Eg:** Italians of north Italy were under Austria, Greeks under the Ottoman (**1832** - Won independence) + Belgium under the Netherlands (**1839** - Won independence).
- There were revolts for unification in Germany and Italy.

- **1848 revolts began in Berlin:**
 - **May 1848 - May 1849 Frankfurt National Assembly** (FNA) created having representatives of the public, of German kings including Prussia and Austria.
 - Drafted a constitution for united Germany with the constitutional monarchy of Prussia (**Kaiser**).
 - **Bismarck** represented Prussia.
 - He opposed the idea of a Greater Germany (= Germany + German populated territory of the Austrian empire) as it may not be under Prussian monarchy.
 - (From **1933** - Hitler wanted to create Greater Germany or Third **Reich**).
 - **1849** - Kings bounced back and FNA was disbanded.
 - However, Prussia in **1849** brought a constitution that established a bicameral parliament in Prussia with a strong monarchy and weak parliament.
 - **1850 - GC 1815** re-established.
 - Therefore German unification failed via public protest and as a democracy and now unification was done under the Prussian monarchy by Chancellor (PM) Bismarck through his policy of **"blood and iron."**
- blood represents sacrifice and iron represents war

(Bismarck was aristocrat)

- **Bismarck's policy of blood and iron (11:30 am):**
- Bismarck was chancellor of unified Germany from **1870-90**.
- Belonged to the nobility.
- **1851-59:** He represented Prussia in **GC 1815**.
- He tried developing good relations with France and Russia to get support for the idea of a united Germany as ambassador from **1859-62**.
- **1862** - Bismarck appointed as chancellor of Prussia.
- **Kaiser Wilhelm I** wanted modernization of the military.
- Bismarck through negotiations and his famous blood and iron speech convinced parliamentarians to pass the budget for military modernization.
- He argued that Germany won't be unified by speeches and public protests but by sacrifice and war.
- Therefore he led the foundation of the modern German military + Germany began developing railways which later contributed to military victories.
- (* **1853 - Dalhousie 1848-56** began railways faster movement of an army).



- **Implementation:**
 - **1864** - Prussia + Austria Vs Denmark.
 - **Result** = Remove Denmark from **GC 1815** + Denmark wanted to annex **Schleswig and Holstein** - two north German kingdoms.
 - **Result** = Schleswig taken by Prussia and Holstein by Austria in the **treaty of Vienna 1864** + Denmark removed from **GC 1815**.
 - **1866** - Prussia + Kingdom of Italy Vs Austria: (Austria had control over Northern Italy and Italians wanted freedom from Austria that's why Kingdom of Italy was with Prussia.)
 - **Reason** = Prussia wanted the removal of Austria from **GC 1815** and Holstein.
 - Italy wanted the removal of Austria from North Italy (Venetia) for the unification of Italy.
 - To raise tensions, Prussia accused Austria of causing trouble in Schleswig.
 - Result = Desolution of **GC 1815** + Prussia annexed North German kingdoms into the North German Confederation which was a semi-absolute monarchy system under Kiser.
 - (* otherwise Confederation has a weak center but here not).
 - Venetia = Part of Italy.
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- **1870 - Franko Prussian War:**
 - **Reason** - Bismarck wanted to force southern German Kingdoms to merge into united Germany by having a military victory over regional power France ie by establishing Prussian military domination in the region, thereby threatening southern Kings + Napoleon III (**1852-70**) was under pressure of demands of democracy and republic, therefore wanted a war victory for his political stability.
 - **Result** = France lost **coal-rich Alsace** Lorain to Prussia/Germany.
 - (* Coal important for IR).
 - France became the **third republic**. (from 1870 to WWII)
 - Germany unified via the Treaty of Frankfurt.

UNIFICATION OF ITALY (1870) (12:08 PM):

- *(Note: Refer to the handouts).*
- *Kingdom of Sardinia before unification. (Like Prussia for unification of Germany.)*
- *Given to France by Sardinia in return for support of war (France + Sardinia Vs Austria **1860**).*
- *North Italy was captured from Austria.*
- *Kingdom of Sicilies captured by Garibaldi (**1860**).*
- *Venice was captured from Austria (Prussia + Italy Vs Austria **1866**).*
- *Papal states conquered and added to the kingdom of Italy (**1870**).*
- *Italy was not as powerful as Prussia.*
- **Mazzini**- Heart of Italian unification.

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS:Industrial Revolution

