

Unit 22: Unification

France

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte: Dec 10, 1848

- * helped the Pope return

- Falloux Law (1850)

- said the Catholic Church is in charge of public education

- Legislative Branch: The National Assembly
i Universal Male Suffrage

- should we get rid of suffrage because if the average man can't vote, the rich will likely vote in a monarch

- got rid of suffrage

- * Dec 2, 1851 (46th Anniversary of battle of Austerlitz)

- Coup d'état (overthrew the legislative branch)

- (Plebiscite #1: Should I be president for 10 years? Yes)

- * Dec. 2, 1852 (Plebiscite #2)

- Should I be your emperor? Yes (becomes Napoleon III)

- "L'Empire c'est la paix"

- the empire means peace

- * Strict censorship of the press, manipulated elections, canceled debate and most powers to Parliament, shipped political prisoners and criminals to Devil's Island or New Caledonia. (1852-1860)

will do this
for next 8
years

* 1852-1870: modernized the French economy, aided in Industrialization, legalized labor unions AND rebuilt Paris → (Baron Haussman (1801-1891))

Napoleon III's
first war →

Crimean War (1854-1856)

1854 →

Origin: Czar Nicholas demanded that the Turks give him Wallachia and Moldavia to protect Christians.

Significance: 1. Austria / Russia become weak

2. First war where there's newspaper correspondents

3. Women, led by Florence Nightingale, will serve as army nurses

Britain and
France are
on the same
side for the
first time

France, immediately objected to Russia's request AND offered aid to the Turks.

Britain also offered them help because otherwise Russia could get the Mediterranean Sea and do international trade (Britain wanted to dominate trade)

Piedmont also wanted to help. Their soldiers will be cooks. Went to war because they knew they would win and get something.

Austria declared war on Russia (1848 Revolution)

Peace of Paris (1856)

1. All European nations promise to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire (nobody take land from the Ottoman Turks)
2. Moldavia and Wallachia united as Romania, and Serbia recognized as autonomous territories (took away land from the Ottoman Turks)
3. NO Russian warships on the Black Sea.

Unification of Italy

With "Romanticism," the idea of a united Italy took hold in the Italian peninsula.

nicknamed: "The Soul Spoke of Unification"
1831: Mazzini founded a revolutionary society Young Italy which kept up the feelings of "risorgimento"
* 1848: defeat the Papal States

nicknamed: "The Brain of Italian Unification"
1852: King Victor Emmanuel appointed Cavour to be the Prime Minister of Piedmont / Sardinia
→ How to unite: ① Make Piedmont a model of progress
Cavour constantly → worked the Austrians
• lowered taxes
• made the capital of Piedmont beautiful
• made separation of church & state
② Realpolitik (The Reality of Politics)
• sometimes you will have to lie, cheat, and steal "the end justifies the means"
③ starts building up military

Cavour has a secret meeting with Napoleon III
Napoleon III: if he defeats Lombardy & Venetia, Cavour
will give Napoleon ^(France) Nice & Savoy

How to get Austria to declare war?

WHAT happened 1859? 4 Italian states rebelled against
Austria and Piedmont got Lombardy

1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Red Shirts
nicknamed: "The Sword of Italian unification" invaded Kingdom of 2 Sicilies, Papal States, AND
tried to move into Rome but was stopped by Cavour
March 17, 1861: declare Italy: Kingdom of Italy

King Victor
Emmanuel is
1st king

Irridenta: Italy will get Venetia, Rome, and
finally got the Papal Blessing in 1929

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- German states independent of the H.R.E

Napoleon: abolished the HRE & created the "Confederation of the Rhine"

Zollverein: a tax-free union for Germanic states

* Big Germany OR Small Germany

Prussia: Silesia (1740)
Poland (1770's - 90's)
Rhineland (1815)

* Frankfurt Assembly *

After 1850, Prussia had a parliament which was dominated by men of wealth. The wealthy did NOT like the army or the Prussian junkers (the landowners (the army))

* Financial Crisis!

In 1862, Kaiser Wilhelm I appointed Otto von Bismarck as Chief Minister

- hated romanticism (didn't have a plan) ↓
- was a junker
- sends tax collectors and soldiers to people's houses to collect taxes (including parliament members)
- solves problems by arresting people who disagree
- next goal: unite Germany

Schleswig - Holstein

1863: Denmark began a process to consolidate S-H.

* Bismarck's plan (1864) included getting Austria involved... in the conflict for S-H / war with Denmark

Prussia → Schleswig

Austria → Holstein

* Disputes followed because the Germanic States have a Zollverein but Austria isn't involved

Britain: non-interventionists

Russia: Crimean war effects (Prussia & Russia are friends)

→ France: Napoleon III had invaded Mexico

Italy: told NOI to get involved.

sunk his
sister and
brother-in-law
to Mexico.

invaded the Monroe

Doctrine

* Bismarck portrayed Austria as a bad country/enemy

→ promised reforms, including universal male suffrage

Austro-Prussian (7 weeks) War (1866)

↙ Protestant

said they → * Bismarck organized the North German Confederation
had to do this which combined Prussia and 21 other states.
otherwise there → Prussia won

would be another
to start war; → Austria had Venetia taken away and given to Italy
If Austria won,
they would force
everyone to become
Catholic

Trident 90
↙ smaller

How to get Southern Germany to unite with the
North German Confederation?

* Bismarck viewed a war with France sufficient
to bring S. Germany into Prussia (Germany) while
Napoleon III saw a victory as restoring public
approval of the Bonaparte rule.

Bourbon

Background: In 1833, Queen Isabella II became a "limited" monarch. In 1868, she was overthrown. Who should be monarch next?

* Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern (3rd) asked him 3rd
- doesn't want to be king because monarchs are usually overthrown in Spain

* Bismarck's idea ... Tell Spain that he's reconsidering it (the telegram is going through Paris to Madrid, so Napoleon III knows what's going on (doesn't want Leopold to be king of Spain because otherwise he would be surrounded by Hohenzollerns on both sides))

* Napoleon III sent French Ambassador Benedetti to
Em. Why? To ask William I to make sure no Hohenzollern become king of Spain

North
German
Confederation

→ William I said no Hohenzollern will become king of Spain while he's alive

→ sends telegram to Berlin to tell them about all of this

* Bismarck edited the telegram and published it (insulted
→ The Ems Dispatch France so they could go to war)

Napoleon III called his troops back from Mexico and Rome

July 19, 1870 - France declared war on Prussia

- Franco-Prussian War

Britain: Non-interventionists

Austria: effects of 7 weeks' war

Russia: Dropped ships in the Black Sea

Italy: Told NOT to get involved

fight a war with the
Ottoman Turks about
every 20 yrs

Sept. 2, 1870: Napoleon III was captured alive
→ French people said they didn't want Napoleon III to be ruler anymore

Sept. 4, 1870: a constitution was written (by Bismarck) in two days and the Third Republic was created

- The new President of France: Adolph Thiers
- city of Paris closed the gates to the new government. How can this govt. enter the city?
 - make sure no food goes into Paris
 - when they get in, Adolph Thiers said to knock down the walls

Jan. 18, 1871: from Versailles' Hall of Mirrors, Bismarck declared the German Empire (Reich) and Wilhelm as Emperor.

* Chancellor Germany: most powerful country

Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871)

- * Alsace - Lorraine taken away from France and given to Germany
- * France must pay \$5 million in reparations

Bismarck & The Second Empire

- * Kulturkampf (Bismarck fighting with the Catholic Church) "cultural struggle"

Catholic Church 1870: Papal Infallibility (infallible on faith and morals)
→ have to follow the pope 100% on faith + morals

1870: political party: The Center Party
- saw them as a threat

Bismarck imposed restrictions on Catholic worship and education. Jesuits were arrested or exiled

- Bismarck realized that you shouldn't mess with people's religion
- took back the restrictions and freed the Jesuits

* Anti-Socialists (Bismarck hated socialists)

By 1878, Bismarck had made peace with the Catholic Church and set out to destroy socialism
He passed an "extensive program of social legislation"
- more people join socialists

days
worker's
compensation
free public
education
maternity
leave
social security

Kaiser Wilhelm I died in 1888. His son Frederick III died 3 months later. Wilhelm II (r. 1888-1918) is born with a withered left hand.

* Who runs Germany?

- Bismarck forbade his ministers to meet with the Emperor unless he approved or is there

1890: Dropping the Pilot

- Bismarck is forced to retire

"The course remains the same, full steam ahead"

Britain Constitutional Monarchy

Queen Victoria (r. 1837-1901)

* Two great political parties kept stability in the nation.

- Benjamin Disraeli (conservative)
- William Gladstone (liberal)

Disraeli → The Second Reform Bill (1867)

- another 1 million men given suffrage ($\frac{1}{3}$ of English males)

Disestablishment Act of 1869

- Irish Catholics NO LONGER have to pay tithes to the Anglican Church

Gladstone

Forster Education Act 1870

- Free public education

Ballot Act of 1872

- Cancelled public ballots → secret ballots!

Public Health Act of 1875

- Basis of today's sanitation laws

Disraeli

Factory / Workshop Acts of 1878

- Improved conditions and labor hours

Gladstone (1880 - 1885)

"The Irish Question"

→ He attempted to give the Irish "HOME RULE." Parliament voted against it. (should have their own govt. as long as it doesn't affect British rule)

The Famine (1845 - 1852)

- * 1 million died, 1 million left to America.
- * Population dropped 20-25% ; some towns 67%

Irish got Home rule in 1914, but it was canceled when WWI started and they were forced to participate in the war.