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## Unification of Germany and Italy

### → Vienna Congress

- It was an assembly at Vienna in June 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon to resettle a disturbed Europe. Czar of Russia William of Prasha Francis of Austria, etc.
- Metternich Chancellor of Austria was president of the congress, the congress was concerned with two immediate problems.
- ▷ To ~~redefine~~ the political map of Europe, to <sup>②</sup> damp exclusive political theory, to restore as far as possible the traditional forces of order so that monarchies felt safe and comfortable.

### → July Revolution 1830

- On the defeat of Napoleon the monarchial powers placed Louis-18 on French throne and revived the rule of old dynasty (Bourbon Dynasty). During his rule till 1848 France witnessed bitter conflict between liberal republicans and bonapartists on one side and ultra Royalist on the other.
- Louis-18 ignored the interest<sup>and rights</sup> of common people. The successor of Louis was Charles (1824 to 30), strong supporter of old regime. In 1830 the strong revolt was done against the King which is called July revolution of 1830 mainly because of his support to ~~charles~~ <sup>clergy</sup> and elite classes, ultimately Charles tried to compromise with the revolutionaries but failed and fled away from France. The republicans establish their rule in France and a era of peace was established.

## ⇒ February Revolution of 1848

- Louis Philippe who was made the royal of France became very unpopular and various hostile elements started gathering against him, his position on throne became shaky. Louis Philippe and other ruling elites ignored peoples and anguish which turned into February revolution of 1848.

## ⇒ Italian Unification

- Italy after Vienna congress (1815) the diplomats ignore the national aspiration of the people of Italian Peninsula. Italy was again divided into eight states placed under despotic rules. Italy in the words of Metternich was simply a geographical expression, though the Vienna congress kept Italy divided a desire of some unity grew stronger and stronger during succeeding years. The three great heroes of Unification are: Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi.

### → Mazzini's young Italy

- His task was to educate the Italians that Italy was the nation and the Italian peninsula do to divided politically has a living unity with common heritage and historic memories.

### — Cavour's diplomacy

- As a prime Minister Cavour put his heart and soul in strengthening Sardinia Piedmont by means of series of reform. He suppressed all religious orders that were not engaged in nursing, preaching or educating the masses. He was knowing that without efficient modernization of Sardinia Piedmont the union of Italy could not be achieved.
- He held that Austria must be driven out of Italy as a first step towards Italian unification, but he knew that he can't do this alone, so he used diplomacy and so in 1859 Sardinia-Austrian war was fought.

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- But failed to achieve any big success.

⇒ Garibaldi (Swarm)

- Garibaldi was watching from his island home and he believed the time was ripe for expelling the French from Italian land, so he collected thousand of soldiers called Red shirts. After a few weeks of campaign Garibaldi successfully captured a big land, ~~one~~ after this Garibaldi landed on the main land and handed over all areas he won to Sardinia. The unity was almost achieved the only issue was Rome which was under the rule of Pope. One more area which was outside the unification was Venetia.
- In 1870 a war was fought between France and Prussia for this war France removed his soldier stationed in Rome for the protection of Pope's rule and Italy took benefit of this opportunity, Italy fought from the side of Prussia against France and after defeat of France, Venetia was awarded to Italy and so Italian unification was completed.

⇒ German Unification

- Vienna Congress and German Unification:

- After Napoleon's fall Germany's future was discussed in Vienna. German liberals submitted a petition to the Vienna Congress demanding a fatherland, a national flag, and unity. Metternich strongly denounced these suggestions. Germany was divided into 39 states but to satisfy the German liberals a kind of a confederation comprising 39 states was created and assembly kind of diet was declared to meet at Frankfurt but the diet was to be presided by Austria.

- This settlement disappointed German nationalist as it had no national flag, and no King and Emperor of United Germany.
- The German nationalism ~~we~~ received its greatest nourishment from romantic revivalist movement. In the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century a remarkable revival in music, art, literature and philosophy took place in German estate, the movement began as a cultural and literary one, but in long run it entered the realm of politics and awakened German nationalism.
- The role of Immanuel Kant a philosopher gave German nationalism a strong character by preaching that Germans were a superior people. The role of Zollverein It was a commercial union under Prussia which ultimately drew most of the German estate in the union, the free flow of trade between different German state became easy under it. It inspires the people for more economic integration. Thus economic union under Prussia paved the way for political union in 1871. The

### ⇒ The role of Bismarck in German Unification

- In 1862 Bismarck appointed as ~~minister~~ minister by King of Prussia.
- He was aware that smaller German state did not greatly want Prussian rule over them, they just want unification of Germany for their personal economic interest.

### ⇒ Blood and iron policy of Bismarck

- Bismarck stated that the future Prussian policy is to looking into the power, its enhancement, not liberalism he also said that the great questions of time cannot be solved by speeches in parliaments but by shedding blood and by using sword (iron). During the next four years, he set aside the opposition, collected the taxes and carried on programs of reorganizing and strengthening the Prussian Army.

- He desired war with Austria and believed it necessary in the interest of Prussia and German Unity and so in 1866 (Five years before Unification) Prussia-Austria war broke out in history this war was called seven week war. the Austrian army proved imperial, the ~~disease~~ war was fought in Sadowa also called battle of Sadowa.
- Austrian Army was routed and requested for peace after Austria Austrian, Prussia took France in his consideration that time France was ruled by Napolian. In 1870 After a deadly war French Army surrendered to Prussians at the battle of sedan. Under Treaty of Frankfurt May-1871 all German states along with Alsace Lorraine were taken out from France and a United German empire was established and the unification of Germany completed.

### ⇒ The foreign policy of Bismarck (1871-91)

- The 20 years that followed the foundation of German empire in 1871 are known to historians as the age of Bismarck. The isolation of France, the domination of Europe by a powerful German Army and the maintenance of his own autocratic reign became the cardinal principle of his policy during these years.
- Bismarck did not fail to see that France did not reconcile herself to the Treaty of Frankfurt imposed on her in 1871, French were not ready to digest the loss of Elsa-chlorine and all in effort to take the revenge.
- Bismarck's main object was to ~~coercive~~<sup>quarantine</sup> France diplomatically and prevent any war with new German empire by holding France weak and isolated by establishing close relationship with Russia and Austria, the two neighbours of Germany. he realised that the creation of German empire in central Europe had disturbed the balance of power hence he declared that Germany was a satiated country and needs no further territory, he wanted to preserve the ~~status quo~~<sup>status quo</sup>

- He tried to win over Russia, Austria, England and Italy to his side and keep France isolated.

⇒ Implication of Bismarck Policy

- Germany became the pivot of European Politics, Bismarck isolated France and formed the league of three emperors, cultivated English friendship and the triple alliance was the master stroke of Bismarck foreign Policy.
- (Austria, Russia and Germany).
- He juggled with five balls of which at least two were always in the air. He isolated France by making alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, due to this Italy gained prestige and her fear of Austria and France was removed.
- The Triple alliance though Bismarck <sup>genius</sup> creation had many defects one side he was in league of three emperors another side triple alliance and both were contradictory the league was based on Austro, Russian, operation. Triple alliance was based on an assumption of Austro Russian war. The Bismarck foreign policy created lot of confusion and all country started focusing on increasing <sup>their</sup> own strength which created suspicion and feeling of insecurity.