**ID Categories for Exam 1**

1) *Italian Unification and Napoleon III*

- Treaty of Villafranca

🡪 treaty between france and austria in 1859

🡪 pulls france out of the wars of italian unification

🡪 what were the circumstances, why is it important

🡪 pulls france out of wars of italian unification

🡪 Napoleon III realized unification movement was actually escalating much faster than he anticipated (was now about unification of ALL of italy)

🡪 when Napoleon III first backed cavour, he thought cavour was only interested in unifying NORTHERN italy

🡪 as wars go on, it pits cavour + Napoleon III against austria, primarily in an attempt to get austria out of italy

🡪 notion of italian unification becoming ever more powerful, Napoleon III gets frightened, looks like Pope will be deprived of papal states (conflicts with existing French garrison supporting and protecting Pope of Rome and his authority)

🡪 Napoleon III has no interest in seeing this happen, also worried prussia may get involved if he continues, so pulls out

🡪 makes peace with austria in this treaty

🡪 the terms of the treaty (between Napoleon III and Francis Joseph I)

🡪 Sardinia gets Lombardy but Austria keeps Venetia

🡪 Pope retained control of Papal States and became president of an Italian Confederation

🡪 seen as a betrayal of Cavour, Napoleon III just ditches him without even telling him … Cavour wants no part in treaty

- Pact of Plombieres

🡪 negotiated between Napoleon III and Cavour in 1858

🡪 effectively what brings france into wars of italian unification

🡪 promises made in the pact

🡪 france promises to help Sardinia gain control of Lombardy and Venetia by pushing Austrians out

🡪 france gets Savoy and Nice

🡪 Napoleon III’s cousin (Victor) will marry daughter of Victor Emmanuel (Cotilda)

🡪 france would help Sardinia organize a NORTHERN italian state

🡪 TOTAL unification of italy never discussed

- Giuseppe Mazzini’s “The Duties of Man”

🡪 Mazzini is one of intellectual guides for italian unification

🡪 he is part of group that pushed Pope out of Rome in 1848 and set up briefly reborn Roman republic

🡪 he is a liberal, advocated passionate dedication to nationalist cause

🡪 he talks in the document about elements of italian nationalism and ideas of where italians should be heading

🡪 every man’s first duties are towards humanity

🡪 how can you aid in improvement and progress of humanity?  
 🡪 “association” (cooperation all towards common aim)

🡪 what you build together is far superior to anything you could accomplish all working alone

🡪 God created distinct nationalities, and evil governments have muddied the divine design

🡪 calls for citizens all over europe to rise up and realize this, to love the countries that were given to them by God

🡪 basically is a pump-up speech saying it’s every man’s duty under God to be what God meant him to be, a countryman and nationalist

- Napoleon III and the Mexican Adventure

🡪 Napoleon III determined to rebuild some portion of expanded french empire

🡪 during his time in power, france expands in parts of asia

🡪 also brief attempt at creating mexican empire

🡪 beginning of 1860s, Napoleon III as well as british and spanish all send troops to force Juarez to continue payments they were due

🡪 there was internal revolution in mexico and government was overthrown, Benito Juarez came to power

🡪 Juarez immediately repudiated all debts mexico owed to foreign powers (including, of course, french & british & spanish)

🡪 Juarez agrees to their terms, british & spanish withdraw forces but french stay (claims he is protecting Catholic church in mexico)

🡪 Napoleon III removes Juarez’s government

🡪 Napoleon offers crown of new mexican empire to Maximilian (brother of Francis Joseph I of austria)

🡪 Maximilian accepts, goes with wife Charlotte

🡪 things don’t go well, mexicans hate Maximilian (he’s foreign and only holds power based on french military strength)

🡪 by 1867 Napoleon pulls out

🡪 reasons why Napoleon III pulls out

🡪 deteriorating situation in europe

🡪 ambitions of prussia under Otto Von Bismark (german unification)

🡪 resistance in france

🡪 resistance in mexico, and it’s a total failure

🡪 renewed sabre-rattling of United States after civil war ends (don’t like French interfering in their neck of the woods)

🡪 Maximilian stays in mexico in an attempt to maintain his crown

🡪 he is captured and killed

🡪 his wife returns to europe to try to convince Napoleon III to return troops to mexico … fails … heads to Rome to meet with Pope … also fails (she goes insane)

🡪 long term significance

🡪 shows flaky nature of Napoleon III

🡪 shows Napoleon III’s growing concern regarding Europe and Prussians

- Napoleon III and Italian Unification

🡪 Napoleon III is the powerful leader that Cavour chooses to ask to assist him in italian unification and broader italian state

🡪 treaty of villafranca and pact of plombierres both factor in

🡪 why does Cavour choose Napoleon III

🡪 Napoleon III had been interested before and participated in a revolt

🡪 Napoleon III had established a Kingdom of Italy

🡪 family of Corsican-Italian blood

🡪 why does Napoleon III accept

🡪 war against Austria could look good to liberals

🡪 could establish permanent influence in italy

🡪 Napoleon III’s concerns

🡪 Cavour is overzealous and has higher ambitions than he lets on

🡪 why does Napoleon III abandon Cavour and sign treaty of villafranca

🡪 Napoleon III didn’t want italian unification … didn’t want a powerful Sardinia next door

🡪 didn’t want the Pope to be deprived of the Papal States

🡪 Prussia threatening to join the war

🡪 what are the ramifications of this

🡪 italian unification had begun and could not be halted

- Count Cavour

🡪 arguably brings about the unification of italy

🡪 chief minister under Victor Emmanuel II

🡪 background

🡪 he had visited Britain and France, liked their liberal constitutional monarchies and wanted one in Sardinia

🡪 the king and Cavour don’t get along but he keeps Cavour around because he knows that he is good at what he does

🡪 how does he bring about italian unification

🡪 newpapers, publications preaching for unification and nationalism

🡪 brings Sardinia into Crimean War to gain good will of great powers

🡪 ropes in Napoleon III under idea of NORTHERN italian unification

🡪 what does cavour’s ideal unified italy look like

🡪 constitutional monarchy, NOT a republic

🡪 problems with Giuseppe Garibaldi as time wears on

🡪 difficulties with papacy

🡪 significance = italian unification

🡪 even after he dies, what he set in motion continues

🡪 1866 (after his death) austria kicked out of last territories

🡪 1871 french leave Rome, italy gains control, leaving Pope in control of Vatican City

2) *Industrial Revolution*

- Samuel Smiles’ “A Middle Class Perspective”

🡪 gives sense of middle class perspective on how you succeed in life

🡪 strong work ethic and bootstrap mentality

🡪 all citizens basically born with the tools, they just have to work hard

🡪 it is up to the individual to advance himself (no reward without work)

🡪 sense of middle class humanitarianism

🡪 clear desire that government not overstep its bounds

🡪 over-government renders citizens comparatively helpless

🡪 government should do as little as possible

🡪 little government leads to citizen productivity

🡪 your livelihood, survival, success is your own responsibility

🡪 the most important knowledge in life is not learned in books or school

🡪 man perfects himself by work, not reading

- David Ricardo’s “The Iron Law of Wages”

🡪 a theory proposed by Ricardo

🡪 when wages are above subsistence level, this leads to larger families, which leads to increase in work force, this leads to wages decreasing again

🡪 concludes it’s in everyone’s best interest to just give subsistence level wages from the start

🡪 it represents laissez-faire approach to industry

🡪 everything will be just fine without government interference (BAD)

🡪 the “poor laws” are a mistake, they are bad for both rich and poor people

🡪 this should be fixed by gradual removal of “poor laws” and teaching the workers they must support themselves now

🡪 he who removes the “poor laws” is the best friend of the poor

- David Davies’ “The Dependent Poor”

🡪 idea that as many individuals as possible should own land

🡪 this raises loyalty and zeal

🡪 however, gentry have lost sight of this and are enlarging farms and depriving peasantry of landed property, causing an increase the in number of dependent poor people

🡪 farmers enlarge their properties as much as they can to get best profits

🡪 all those employed on the previously-separate farms must become day- laborers, but this work is often not certain or enough

🡪 become dependent poor, terrible living conditions

🡪 even those who do get hired, pay is bad due to massive worker supply … increasing the dependent poor population even more

- Thomas Malthus’ “The Principle of Population”

🡪 read and give sense of what it says

🡪 another perspective, detail WHAT this perspective is

🡪 if population goes above subsistence level (i.e. gets too large) natural factors will intervene and reduce population

🡪 laissez-faire … nature takes care of things, government doesn’t have to worry

🡪 if government intervenes, messes up natural order of things

🡪 believed this inhibited progress of humanity to some degree

🡪 wars, famines, etc have masked the continual problem of overstretching resources

🡪 suggested restraint amongst citizens to reproduce less

- Impact of the Industrial Revolution on Women and Children

🡪 how is life different

🡪 removed lots of families from their previous homes, putting the wives and children out of the work they could do there

🡪 what are challenges/problems

🡪children not getting educated

🡪 injuries and early death

🡪 what are working/living conditions

🡪 Sadler Report, injuries, death, disfigurement

🡪 mines

🡪 long hours, low pay, beatings by factory owners

🡪 what has become of “family”

🡪 the notion of a child being apprentice to his father’s craft is gone

🡪 wife and child don’t stay at home, must work also, family broken

- Andrew Ure’s “A Defense of the Factory System”

🡪 attempt to defend existing factory system

🡪 set up to portray the factory owners as victims of the workers

🡪 worker strikes, evil “union” is against them

🡪 being assaulted

🡪 claims factory owners lay off mean workers when they see it

🡪 things aren’t as bad as they appear to be

🡪 workers are much happier than often thought, lots of down time

🡪 child workers are happy to go to work and show off, cheerful

🡪 work isn’t that bad, happy when they leave at end of day

🡪 claims workplace is better environment then run-down homes

🡪 it’s trying to combat things like the Sadler Report

- The Sadler Report

🡪 why was it set up

🡪 committee was set up to investigate the rumors about work conditions

🡪 what it revealed

🡪 many came forward with horror stories and disfigurations

🡪 it was much worse than others in britain had thought

🡪 what its impact was

🡪 compelled government to try and do something about this … general feeling that no human should be treated like this

🡪 factory act of 1833

🡪 ten hour act of 1847

🡪 factory act of 1867

- “From the Report of Lord Ashley’s Committee”

🡪 similar to Sadler committee, but focused on the mines

🡪 lots of testimonies by children and women

🡪 significant because most of britain was unaware children and women were even employed as miners

🡪 led to Coal Mines Act, prohibited women and children from working underground

- Disraeli’s “Sybil”

🡪 Disraeli was one of the most ardent reformers, criticized working conditions

🡪 highlights that conservatives (who Disraeli leads) did have empathy and sympathy for the working classes

🡪 what is Disraeli saying

🡪 little children and the mothers of england are forced into these mines

🡪 men, women, children all molded into the same “worker”

🡪 filthy bodies, language, clothes

🡪 primitive

🡪 does point out bad aspects of mines, but also part of a political agenda

🡪 wants their support in future elections