Essential Questions:
1) What is nationalism and how does it unite and divide peoples?
2) How does nationalism often lead to rivalry and war?

Key Historical Figures of the early 1800’s

• Before the birth of nationalism and the unification of both Italy and Germany
Count Cavour [The “Head”]

Giuseppe Garibaldi [The “Sword”]

Giuseppe Mazzini [The “Heart”]

King Victor Emmanuel II

**Italian Nationalist Leaders**

**Pope Pius IX: The “Spoiler”?**

• **Pope Blessed Pius IX** (13 May 1792 – 7 February 1878), born Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, was the longest reigning Pope in Church history, serving from 16 June 1846 until his death, a period of nearly 32 years.
• He turned conservative after assassinations (e.g. of his Minister of the Interior, Pellegrino Rossi), terrorist acts, and the 1848 revolution in Italy, France and Germany.
• Until 1870, he was considered sovereign ruler of the papal states.

• Q.: Would he stand in the way of the secular forces of nationalism and Italian unification?
Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?

- **Giuseppe Mazzini** (1805-1872) was an Italian patriot, philosopher and politician. His efforts helped bring about the modern Italian state in place of the several separate states, many dominated by foreign powers, that existed until the 19th century. He also helped define the modern European movement for popular democracy in a republican state.

Who was Metternich?

- **Prince Klemens Wenzel von Metternich** (1773–1859) was a German-Austrian politician and statesman and was one of the most important diplomats of his era. He was a major figure in the negotiations before and during the Congress of Vienna (1815).
- He helped to establish a “balance of power” among several European nations following the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in France. This balance would last until the Revolution of 1848…
What were the Revolutions of 1848?

- The **European Revolutions of 1848** were a series of political upheavals throughout the European continent. The period of unrest began in France and then, further propelled by the French Revolution of 1848, soon spread to the rest of Europe.
- Many of the Revolutions were Socialist in origin and led by liberal reformers, radical politicians and the working class.
- Although most of the revolutions were quickly put down, there was a significant amount of violence in many areas, with tens of thousands of people tortured and killed.
- While the immediate political effects of the revolutions were largely reversed, the long-term reverberations of the events were far-reaching.
- Alexis de Tocqueville remarked in his *Recollections* of the period that "society was cut in two: those who had nothing united in common envy, and those who had anything united in common terror."

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Revolutions spread through Europe in 1848!

- **Impact of the 1848 Revolutions**
  - Rising Nationalism
    - Giuseppe Mazzini is head of a short lived government in Rome, from which he hopes to consolidate republican nationalism to unify Italy
    - Hungarians threaten the Austrian monarchy, though the uprising is put down by the Austrians with Russian assistance
    - German states were willing to forego liberal governments in smaller states for a more powerful, centralized nationalist government led by Prussia
1848 continued...

Weakened monarchies
- A conservative republic replaced the monarchy in Paris
  - This would be changed when Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) convinces the French to accept him as an emperor
- Socialism and liberal ideas were forced underground
- Feudalism was finished in Eastern and Central Europe and agriculture began to reorganize in a more effective way

Weakening of “Balance of Power” system established at the Congress of Vienna in Austria (1815)
- The Metternich power ended with his exile in the revolt in Vienna
- The monarchies of 1815 changed and the new leaders were not as committed to the balance of power and security promised in 1815

Napoleon III?
- Napoléon III (known as "Louis Napoleon" before he became Emperor) was the son of Louis Bonaparte, the brother of Napoléon I, and Hortense de Beauharnais, the daughter of Napoléon I's wife Josephine de Beauharnais by her first marriage. During Napoléon I's reign, Louis-Napoléon's parents had been made king and queen of a French puppet state, the Kingdom of Holland.
- After Napoléon I's final defeat and deposition in 1815 and the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in France, all members of the Bonaparte dynasty were forced into exile. The child Louis-Napoléon was brought up in Switzerland and Germany (receiving his education at the gymnasium school at Augsburg in Bavaria).
Napoleon III continued...

- Napoléon III (20 April 1808 – 9 January 1873) became the first President of the French Republic and the only emperor of the Second French Empire. He holds the unusual distinction of being both the first titular president and the last monarch of France.

Italian Unification

- Garibaldi's Men, 1849 1849 illustration of a group of soldiers led by Garibaldi. They took Rome from its defending French troops in June 1849 and held it for a month.
Italian Unification will be presented as a series of steps:

Step #1: *Carbonari*
Insurrections: 1820-1821

Step #2: Piedmont-Sardinia Sends Troops to the Crimea

Step #3: Cavour & Napoleon III Meet at Plombières, 1858

Step #4: Austro-Sardinian War, 1859

Step #5: Austro-Prussian War, 1866

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

Step #7: French Troops Leave Rome, 1870, and Italy is unified!
In 1814 the Carbonari—a group of secret revolutionary societies founded in early 19th-century Italy—began organizing revolutionary activities.

**Two Sicilies Insurrection (1820)**
- In 1820, a regiment in the army of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, commanded by Guglielmo Pepe, a Carbonaro, mutinied, conquering the peninsular part of Two Sicilies. The king, Ferdinand I, agreed to enact a new constitution.
- The revolutionaries, though, failed to court popular support and fell to Austrian troops of the Holy Alliance.
- Ferdinand abolished the constitution and began systematically persecuting known revolutionaries.

"Coalmen."
Piedmont insurrection (1821)
- The leader of the 1821 revolutionary movement in Piedmont was Santorre di Santarosa, who wanted to remove the Austrians and unify Italy under the House of Savoy.
- The Piedmont revolt started in Alessandria, where troops adopted the green, white and red tricolore of the Cisalpine Republic.
  The king's regent, prince Charles Albert, acting while the king Charles Felix was away, approved a new constitution to appease the revolutionaries
  However, when the king returned he disavowed the constitution and requested assistance from the Austrian troops of the Holy Alliance. Di Santarosa's troops were defeated, and he fled to Paris.

Sardinia-Piedmont: The “Magnet”
Italian unification movement:
Risorgimento [“Resurgence”]

- In 1850 a liberal ministry under Count Camillo Benso di Cavour was installed, and the Kingdom of Sardinia became the engine driving the Italian Unification.
Step #2: Piedmont-Sardinia Sends Troops to the Crimea

- The Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont) took part in the Crimean War, allied with the Ottoman Empire, Britain, and France, and fighting against Russia.

Piedmont-Sardinia with France’s aid, hoped to expel the Austrians from Italy and gain the Kingdom of Lombardy from the Austrians.

The Crimean War [1854-1856]

- Russia [claimed protectorship over the Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire]
- Ottoman Empire
- Great Britain
- France
- Piedmont-Sardinia

What does Piedmont-Sardinia get in return?
Summary of Crimean War

• The Crimean War, also known in Russia as the Eastern War (March 1854–February 1856) was fought between the Russian Empire on one side and an alliance of France, the United Kingdom, the Kingdom of Sardinia (which would be absorbed into Italy in 1861), and the Ottoman Empire on the other.

The Crimean War [1854-1856]

• The major European powers fought for influence over territories of the declining Ottoman Empire.
• Most of the conflict took place on the Crimean Peninsula, with additional actions occurring in western Turkey and the Baltic Sea region.
• The Crimean War is sometimes considered to be the first "modern" conflict and "introduced technical changes which affected the future course of warfare."
The Charge of the Light Brigade:
The Battle of Balaklava [1854]

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!
"Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred...

A romanticized poem of the battle
by Alfred Lord Tennyson

Video Clip: The Animated
Crimean War! What’s the
message and is it effective?

- Video Clip Intro.: A series of animated clips from the movie Charge of the Light Brigade from 1968.

Imdb: A chronicle of events that led to the British involvement in the Crimean War against Russia and which led to the siege of Sevastopol and the fierce Battle of Balaclava on October 25, 1854 which climaxed with the heroic, but near-disastrous calvary charge made by the British Light Brigade against a Russian artillery battery in a small valley which resulted in the near-destruction of the brigade due to error of judgement and rash planning on part by the inept British commanders.
Florence Nightingale [1820-1910]

“The Lady with the Lamp” during the Crimean War

Nightingale & the Crimean War

• Florence Nightingale’s (a pioneering nurse, writer and noted statistician) most famous contribution came during the Crimean War, which became her central focus when reports began to filter back to Britain about the horrific conditions for the wounded.

• Nightingale arrived early in November 1854 at Selimiye Barracks in Scutari (in modern-day Istanbul). She found wounded soldiers being badly cared for by overworked medical staff in the face of official indifference.

• Florence was a proponent of the Miasma theory of disease—that disease spread through poor sanitation and infection—therefore, she began thoroughly cleaning the hospital and equipment and reorganizing patient care.
Treaty of Paris [1856]

Ø Ended War; No Russian or Ottoman naval forces on the Black Sea.

Ø All the major powers agreed to respect the political integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Who benefitted?

Who lost big?
Step #3: Cavour & Napoleon III Meet at Plombières, 1859

- In April-July 1859, Napoléon made a secret deal at Plombières-les-Bains with Cavour, Prime Minister of Piedmont, for France to assist in expelling Austria from the Italian peninsula and bringing about a united northern Italy, in exchange for Piedmont ceding to France Savoy and the Nice region (the French Riviera).
- Sardinia did receive Lombardy.

What “deals” are made here?
Step #4: Austro-Sardinian War, 1859

- The Second War of Italian Independence, Franco-Austrian War, or Austro-Sardinian War was fought by Napoleon III of France and the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia against the Austrian Empire in 1859.

- In 1860, with French and British approval, the central Italian states — Duchy of Parma, Duchy of Modena, Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Papal Legations — would be annexed by the Kingdom of Sardinia.

- France would take Savoy and Nice.

- This latter move was opposed by Italian national hero Garibaldi, a native of Nice, and directly led to Garibaldi’s expedition to Sicily, which would complete the preliminary unification of Italy.

Step #5: Austro-Prussian War, 1866

- Austria loses control of Venetia.

- Venetia is annexed to Italy.
How does this cartoon represent the next step of Italian unification?

How does the theme and tone of this cartoon differ from the previous one?
Step #6: Garibaldi & His “Red Shirts” Unite with Cavour

• Giuseppe Garibaldi (July 4, 1807 – June 2, 1882) was an Italian military and political figure.
• By 1860, he conquered Sicily, Naples and seemed ready to conquer Rome.
• However, he agreed to let Cavour of Piedmont-Sardinia control Rome as well as the rest of Italy, thereby, effectively uniting all of Italy under one power.

Why did he Do this?

Garibaldi Defends Rome Against the French,
(April 30, 1849)
Step #7: French Troops Leave Rome, 1870

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 would remain for Italy through the early 20th C?

Central & Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order with Some Change

- Italy, after unification, 1870’s-1900
  - Had pretensions of great power status
  - Sectional differences remained in Italy even after unification
  - Economic problems—rampant inflation and depression
  - Chronic turmoil beyond the government’s control
Johann Gottfried von Herder (August 25, 1744 – December 18, 1803) was a German philosopher, theologian, poet, and literary critic.

In 1772 Herder published Treatise on the Origin of Language and went further in this promotion of language than his earlier injunction to "spew out the ugly slime of the Seine. Speak German, O You German".

In his Outline of a Philosophical History of Humanity, Herder stated that the historian should be the "regenerated contemporary" of the past, and history a science as "instrument of the most genuine patriotic spirit".

Herder gave Germans new pride in their origins.

Herder attached exceptional importance to the concept of nationality and of patriotism – "he that has lost his patriotic spirit has lost himself and the whole worlds about himself".
Johann Gottlieb Fichte (May 19, 1762 – January 27, 1814)

• He was one of the founding figures of the philosophical movement known as German idealism, a movement that developed from the theoretical and ethical writings of Immanuel Kant.
• Fichte is often perceived as a figure whose philosophy forms a bridge between the ideas of Kant and the German Idealist Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.
• Fichte also wrote political philosophy, and is thought of by some as the father of German nationalism.
• In 1793, he wrote that Jews were a "state within a state" that could "undermine" the German nation. In regard to Jews getting "civil rights," he wrote that this would only be possible if one managed "to cut off all their heads in one night, and to set new ones on their shoulders, which should contain not a single Jewish idea."
• Fichte was used by nationalist circles before and during the First World War to enhance national sentiments.

G. W. Friedrich Hegel

• Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (August 27, 1770 – November 14, 1831) was a German philosopher, one of the creators of German Idealism, and along with Immanuel Kant, one of the most influential philosophers of the Age of Enlightenment.
• Made the distinction between civil society—the inclusive community or bonds of kinship and family—and the macro-community of the German state.
• Hegel says that the State is the mind objectified, free of blind impulses and passions. Hegel teaches that constitutional law is the collective spirit of the nation and that the government is the embodiment of that spirit. Each nation has its own individual spirit, and the greatest of crimes is the act by which the tyrant or the conqueror stifles the spirit of a nation.
Germany? Zollverein, 1834

Prussia/Austria Rivalry
Key Players

Kaiser Wilhelm I

Helmut von Moltke

Helmut Karl Bernhard Graf von Moltke (1800 – 1891) was a German Generalfeldmarschall. The chief of staff of the Prussian Army for thirty years, he is widely regarded as one of the great strategists of the latter half of the 1800s, and the creator of a new, more modern method, of directing armies in the field. He is often referred to as Moltke the Elder to distinguish him from his nephew Helmuth Johann Ludwig von Moltke, who commanded the German Army at the outbreak of World War I.

Chancellor Otto von Bismarck

Realpolitik

The “Iron Chancellor”

“Blood & Iron”


**Chancellor Otto von Bismarck**

- Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck, Count of Bismarck-Schönhäusen, Duke of Lauenburg, Prince of Bismarck, was a Prussian and German statesman of the 19th century.
- As Minister-President of Prussia from 1862–90, he oversaw the unification of Germany. From 1867 on, he was Chancellor of the North German Confederation.
- When the second German Empire was formed in 1871, he served as its first Chancellor and practiced Realpolitik which gained him the nickname "Iron Chancellor". As Chancellor, Bismarck held an important role in German government and greatly influenced German and international politics.

**Otto von Bismarck quotes . . . .**

- 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.
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.
Step #1: The Danish War [1864]

- Fought between Denmark on the one side and Prussia and Austria on the other side.
- It was fought for control of the duchies because of succession disputes concerning the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg when the Danish king died without an heir acceptable to the German Confederation.
- Decisive controversy arose due to the passing of the November Constitution which integrated the Duchy of Schleswig into the Danish kingdom in violation of the London Protocol.
- The Treaty of Vienna (1864) caused Denmark’s cession of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussian and Austrian administration, respectively.

Step #2: Austro-Prussian War [Seven Weeks’ War], 1866

- The Austro-Prussian War was fought between the Austrian Empire and its German allies on one side and the Kingdom of Prussia with its German allies and Italy on the other, that resulted in Prussian dominance over the German states.
- In the Italian unification process, this is called the Third Independence War.
- The major result of the war was a shift in power among the states of the German Confederation away from Austrian and towards Prussian hegemony, and impetus towards the unification of all of the northern German states in a Kleindeutschland that excluded Austria. The war also strengthened the ideal of the nation state in Italy.
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]: Catalyst for War

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 Ems Dispatch—a 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]

German soldiers “abusing” the French.

Franco-Prussian War

[1870-1871]

• The Franco-Prussian War or Franco-German War, often referred to in France as the 1870 War, was a conflict between France and Prussia, while Prussia was backed by the North German Confederation, of which it was a member, and the South German states of Baden, Württemberg and Bavaria.
The complete Prussian and German victory brought about the final unification of the German Empire under King William I of Prussia. It also marked the downfall of Napoleon III and the end of the Second French Empire, which was replaced by the Third Republic.

As part of the settlement, almost all of the territory of Alsace-Lorraine was taken by Prussia to become a part of Germany, which it would retain until the end of World War I.
Treaty of Frankfurt [1871]

- 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].

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- 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].

Coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm I

[r. 1871–1888]
At a quarter past twelve his Majesty entered the hall, when a choir consisting of men of the Seventh, Forty-Seventh, and Fifty-Eighth regiments intoned the choral, "Let all the world rejoice in the Lord." When the choir ceased, the congregation sang one verse of the choral, "Praise and honor unto the Lord." The ordinary military knyasy was then read by the clergyman and a sermon preached by the Reverend A. Rogge. Alluding to the well-known inscription on the ceiling of the hall, "Le roi gouverne par la vertu," the preacher observed that the kings of Prussia had risen to greatness by adopting a different and more religious motto, namely, "The kings of the earth reign under me, saith the Lord." The Te Deum Laudamus closed the service.

The king then walked up to where the colors were displayed and, standing before them, read the document proclaiming the re-establishment of the German empire. Count Bismarck having read the king's proclamation to the German nation, the grand duke of Baden stepped forth and exclaimed, "Long live his Majesty the emperor!" The cheers of the assembly were taken up by the bands playing the national anthem.

German Imperial Flag

German for “Empire.”
Bismarck: Conservative or Radical?

- Otto Von Bismarck remained largely conservative but argued for some innovations:
  - Bismarck did support the social democrats and the formation of a welfare state in Germany during the 1880’s.
  - The program included Health Insurance; Accident Insurance (Workman’s Compensation); Disability Insurance; and an Old-age Retirement Pension, none of which were then currently in existence to any great degree.

- Q. Would Bismarck’s support of these radical policies prove to be his demise?
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.

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**Bismarck’s Reapproachment**

**With the Catholic Church**

Bismarck & Pope Leo XIII
Kaiser Wilhelm II [r. 1888–1918]

Queen Victoria’s Grandchildren
What does this cartoon suggest?

What happened to Bismarck?

- In 1888, the German Emperor, Wilhelm I, died leaving the throne to his son, Friedrich III. But the new monarch was already suffering from an incurable throat cancer and died after reigning for only three months.
- Friedrich was replaced by his son, Wilhelm II. The new Emperor opposed Bismarck's careful foreign policy, preferring vigorous and rapid expansion to protect Germany's "place in the sun."
- Conflicts between Wilhelm II and his chancellor soon poisoned their relationship. Bismarck believed that he could dominate Wilhelm, and showed little respect for his policies in the late 1880s. Their final split occurred after Bismarck tried to implement far-reaching anti-Socialist laws in early 1890.
Kaiser Wilhelm II

Bismarck’s Resignation & a Stern Warning to the Kaiser

- Bismarck wrote a blistering letter of resignation, decrying Wilhelm’s interference in foreign and domestic policy. Bismarck resigned at Wilhelm II’s insistence in 1890, at age 75, to be succeeded as Chancellor of Germany and Minister-President of Prussia by Leo von Caprivi.

**Last warning and prediction**

In December 1897, Wilhelm II visited Bismarck for the last time. Bismarck again warned the Kaiser about the dangers of improvising government policy based on the intrigues of courtiers and militarists. Bismarck’s last warning was:

“Your Majesty, so long as you have this present officer corps, you can do as you please. But when this is no longer the case, it will be very different for you.”

- Alon Palmer, Bismarck, Charles Scribner’s Sons (1978) p. 267

Subsequently, Bismarck made these accurate predictions:

- “Some came twenty years after the death of Frederick the Great; the crash will come twenty years after my departure. If things go on like this” — a prophecy fulfilled almost to the month.
  

- “One day the great European War will come out of some damned foolish thing in the Balkans.”

  - Reported by Winston Churchill, The World Crisis, C. Scribner’s Sons (1923) p. 195, attributed to Bismarck by Albert Ballin
• Do you think this cartoon accurately portrays how the German people remembered Bismarck at his death?
What happened in France after Napoleon III?

- Le Père Duchesne looking at the statue of Napoleon I on top of the Vendome column: "Eh ben ! bougre de canaille, on va donc te foutre en bas comme ta crapule de neveu !… (Well now! damn rascal, we will knock you the fuck off just like your crook of a nephew!…")

Reform and Change in France

- Reform in France
  - Universal male suffrage in 1871
  - Radical republicans formed an independent government

- The Commune—(council of a town or district — French "commune"). The Paris Commune was a government that briefly ruled Paris in Spring, 1871.
  - The Commune was the result of an uprising in Paris after France was defeated in the Franco-Prussian War. This uprising was chiefly caused by the disaster in the war and the growing discontent among French workers.
  - It existed before the split between Anarchists and Socialists, and is hailed by both as the first seizure of power by the working class. Debates over its policies and outcome contributed to the break between those two political groups.
Socialists’ criticism of the Commune

- The regular Versailles army fought and eventually beat the Commune Forces, composed of the national guard.
- France established the Third Republic, 1875
- Lenin, along with Marx, judged the Commune a living example of the “dictatorship of the proletariat”, though Lenin criticised the Communards for having “stopped half way … led astray by dreams of … establishing a higher [capitalist] justice in the country … such institutions as the banks, for example, were not taken over;” he thought their “excessive magnanimity” had prevented them from “destroying” the class enemy.
Central & Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order

- **Austria-Hungary**
  - Austrian constitution of 1867 — Emperor largely ignores the parliament
  - Problem of minorities worsened with universal male suffrage, 1907

- **Russia**
  - Alexander III, 1881-1894: Overturns reform and returns to repressive measures
  - Nicholas II, 1894-1917: Believed in absolute rule. Refused to listen to the needs of the growing working class. His country's catastrophic blunders during WWI would lead to his downfall.

Differing Nationalities in the Austrian Empire
Austrian Imperial Flag

Emperor Franz Josef I
[r. 1848-1916]
The Compromise of 1867: The Dual Monarchy □ Austria-Hungary

The Hungarian Flag

Russian Imperial Flag
Russian Expansion

A heterogeneous empire

Nicholas I [r. 1825-1855]

Autocracy!
Orthodoxy!
Nationalism!
Alexander II  \([r. 1855-1881]\)

- Defeated in the Crimean War.
- Emancipation of the Russian serfs \([1861-1863]\).

Alexander III  \([r. 1881-1894]\)

- Reactionary.
- Slavophile.
- “Russification” program.
- Jews forced migration to the Pale.
Russian Expansion

Forced Migration of Russia’s Jews
The Ottoman Empire – Late 19th

"The Sicker Man of Europe"