

Italian Unification

1

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

- The Crimean War = breakdown of the Concert of Europe → opens way for Italian and German unification
- In 1850 Austria dominated Italy
- Attempt at Italian unification in the revolution of 1848 fails
- Italian nationalists look to the Kingdom of Piedmont to lead the way to unification



2

Italian Nationalist Leaders



Count Cavour
[The "Head"]



Giuseppe Garibaldi
[The "Sword"]



Giuseppe Mazzini
[The "Heart"]



King Victor Emmanuel II

3

Pope Pius IX: The "Spoiler"?



4

Garibaldi Defends Rome Against the French, (April 30, 1849)



5

Sardinia-Piedmont: The "Magnet"



Italian unification movement:

Risorgimento
["Resurgence"]

6

Italy: the Italian unification movement was known as *Risorgimento* (Italian for revival)

- ✘ In the mid-19th century, Italy was made up of several small independent states under the domination of Austria.
- ✘ In 1852, King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont, Nice, Savoy, and Sardinia appointed Camillo di Cavour as his prime minister.
- ✘ Cavour's goal was to have Piedmont lead the Italian unification movement. He believed that Piedmont could never defeat Austria, so he made an alliance with Napoleon III, Emperor of France.
- ✘ In 1859, Austria and Piedmont went to war. France helped Piedmont defeat Austria and was given the Piedmont provinces of Nice and Savoy for its help.
- ✘ Three other northern Italian states merged with Piedmont in the next few years.

7

Step #1: Carbonari Insurrections: 1820-1821



"Coalmen."

8

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



What does Piedmont-Sardinia get in return?

9

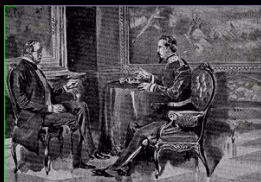
PIEDMONT (orange)



1. Also known as Kingdom of Sardinia
2. Located in northwest Italy
3. King Victor Emmanuel
4. Prime Minister Camillo di Cavour
5. Piedmont + France v. Austria 1859 → tries to drive out Aust's → only partially successful

10

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



What "deals" are made here?

11

Step #4: Austro-Sardinian War, 1859



12

Step #5: Austro-Prussian War, 1866

- 🇮🇹 Austria loses control of Venetia.
- 🇮🇹 Venetia is annexed to Italy.



13

GARIBALDI AND THE RED SHIRTS



1. Giuseppe Garibaldi = the other key figure in Italian unification
2. Nationalist leader
3. The Red Shirts = his army
4. 1860 G. and the Red Shirts take Sicily → cross and take Naples → prepare to march on Rome
5. Cavour fears French will intervene to protect Rome
6. Piedmontese army marches south
7. Cavour and Garibaldi agree to allow plebiscites in the south to decide whether to join Piedmont → they vote to join Piedmont

* Victor Emmanuel becomes first king of unified/independent of Italy in 1861

14

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



15

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies

For Italy to be united, the large Italian state, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, had to be conquered.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, a colorful and popular revolutionary, fought in South America, and raised a small army (Red Shirts) in 1861 to invade Sicily. With the assistance of a British fleet, he conquered Sicily.

Next he moved to the Italian mainland. A Sardinian army entered the war and won several victories.

In February 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared king of Italy.

It took more battles and diplomacy, but Italy became a united nation in 1870 with Rome as its capital.



16

16

THE MEETING OF GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR



17



However, when the Franco-Prussian War begins, France is forced to recall its forces from Rome, leaving the Papal States vulnerable to an Italian invasion. On 10 September 1870, Italy declares war on the Papal States.

10 Sep. 1870

18

Step #7: French Troops Leave Rome, 1870



Italy is united!

19

Pope Plus IX: The "Spoiler"?



20

A Unified Peninsula!

A contemporary British cartoon, entitled "Right Leg in the Boot at Last," shows Garibaldi helping Victor Emmanuel put on the Italian boot.



21

The Kingdom of Italy: 1871



What problems still remain for Italy?

22

ITALY 1861

- Italy is unified in 1861
- Venetia is still controlled by Austria
- Rome remains under Papal control supported by French troops
- Austro-Prussian War → Italy gains Venetia
- Franco-Prussian War → Italy gains Rome



23

QUIZ pp. 627-630

- Who was appointed Prime Minister of Prussia in 1862 and master minded German unification?
- Who did Prussia and Austria go to war with in 1864 over the territories of Schleswig and Holstein?
- Who did Prussia defeat in order to organize the North German Confederation, which Prussia would control?
- How did a telegram ("Ems Dispatch") lead to the Franco-Prussian War 1870?
- What was the outcome of this war?
- In January 1871 in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles what did King William I of Prussia become?



24

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. OTTO VON BISMARCK
2. DENMARK → THE DANISH WAR
3. AUSTRIA → AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR

25

German Unification

26

THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

1. Who will control the German states?
2. 1861 King William I become king of Prussia
3. Political struggle between king and middle class liberals – 1862 Otto von Bismarck is appointed prime minister
4. THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE 1862-1866 =
 - a. Bismarck ignores parliament
 - b. collects taxes
 - c. expand the military
5. REALPOLITIK = the politics of reality = machiavellian view of international relations
6. "IRON AND BLOOD" = Prussia and Germany will find greatness through industrial and military power
7. Bismarck arranges three wars that lead to German unification

27

German Unification

TOM
RICHEY.net

Co-Author: Paul Stewart

28

The single most important political development in Europe between 1848 and 1914

29

It fundamentally altered the Balance of Power in Europe.

30

A HISTORY OF DIVISION

31

The Holy Roman Empire

962-1806

Several States
Frequent Wars

Map by Astrokey44 (Wikipedia)

32

ABOLISHED
1806



33

GERMAN NATIONALISM

"The first, original, and truly natural boundaries of states are beyond doubt their internal boundaries. Those who speak the same language are joined to each other by a multitude of invisible bonds by nature herself, long before any human art begins; they understand each other... they belong together and are by nature one and an inseparable whole."



— Johann Gottlieb

34

The German Confederation

Association of

39

German States



35

WHO WILL
DOMINATE?



36

Austrian Dominance

The Congress of Vienna established Austria as the dominant German state.



38

PRUSSIAN ASCENDANCE

Modern Industrialized Military State



Some Rights Reserved by David Lutz

39



40

TWO MODELS FOR UNIFICATION

BIG GERMANY
(GROSSDEUTSCHLAND)

INCLUDES
Austria

41

TWO MODELS FOR UNIFICATION

BIG GERMANY
(GROSSDEUTSCHLAND)

INCLUDES
Austria

Small Germany
(Kleindeutschland)

EXCLUDES
Austria

42

Zollverein

German Free Trade Agreement



43



44

Economic Union Political Union

The Zollverein was the first agreement of its kind in Europe.



45



46



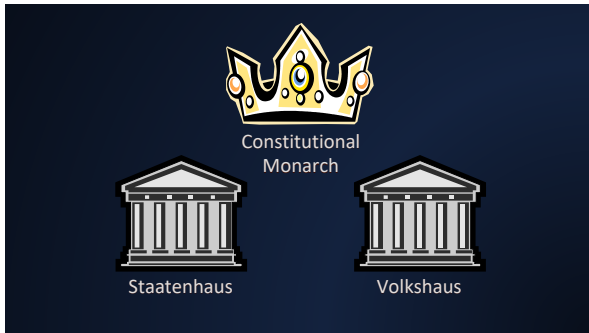
47



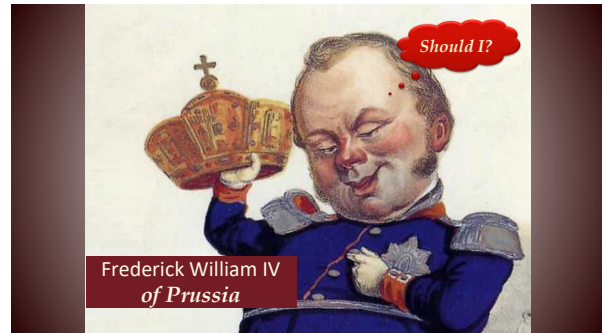
48



49



50



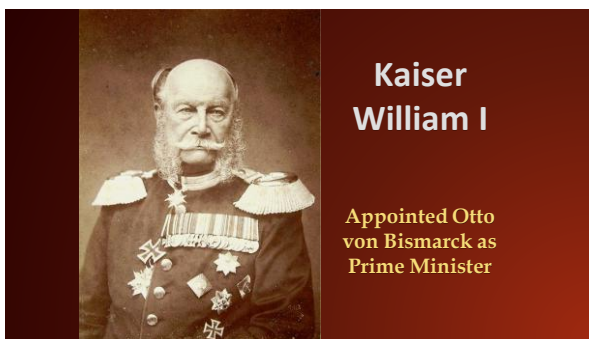
51



52



53



54



56

Chancellor Otto von Bismarck

Realpolitik



"Blood
&
Iron"

The "Iron
Chancellor"



57

OTTO VON BISMARCK

1. The father of German unification
2. Prime minister of Prussia
3. Political conservative
4. Junker
5. Against – liberalism, democracy, socialism
6. Favored – duty, service, order, fear of God



58

Otto von Bismarck

- 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**.*

59

Otto von Bismarck

- 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.*

60

GOAL:

A strong, unified
German State
under Prussian
dominance



61

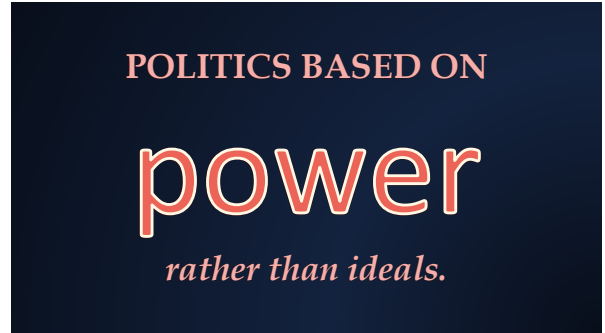
CONSERVATIVE



62



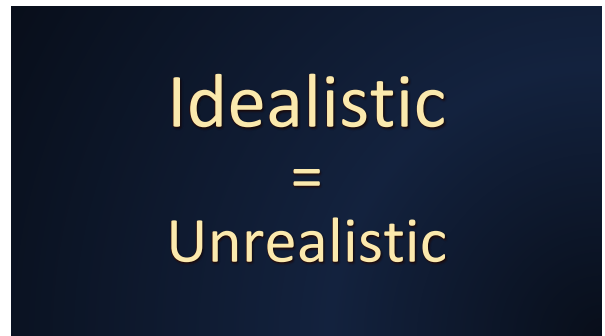
63



64



65



66



67



68



69



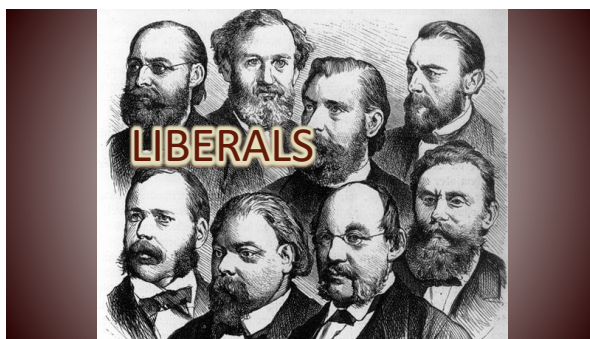
70



71



72



73



74



Kulturkampf

75

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.

76

Bismarck's Reapproachment With the Catholic Church



Bismarck & Pope Leo XIII

77

Bismarck's anti-Catholic policies appealed to anticlerical liberals who were otherwise turned off by his authoritarian conservatism.

78

Liberals were also placated by Bismarck's support of industrialization.

Industrialization

79

FOREIGN policy

80

BLOOD & IRON

"The position of Prussia in Germany will not be determined by its liberalism but by its power... Prussia must concentrate its strength and hold it for the favorable moment... Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided..."



81

BLOOD & IRON

"but by iron and blood."

(1862) -- Otto von Bismarck



82

BLOOD & IRON



Photo © Andrea Pun
Used with Permission

83

WARS OF GERMAN UNIFICATION



Schleswig Wars	Established German dominance over German-speaking territories
Austro-Prussian War	Established Prussia as dominant German state
Franco-Prussian War	United Northern and Southern Germany

84

Helmut von Moltke



85

Step #1:

The Danish War [1864]

The Peace of Vienna



86

THE DANISH WAR 1864

- Denmark and German states are struggling over the territories of Schleswig and Holstein
- Prussia joins with Austria against Denmark
- Denmark is defeated –
 - Austria occupies Holstein/Prussia occupies Schleswig
 - Prussia wants both
 - Bismarck moves to arrange war with Austria

Schleswig

87



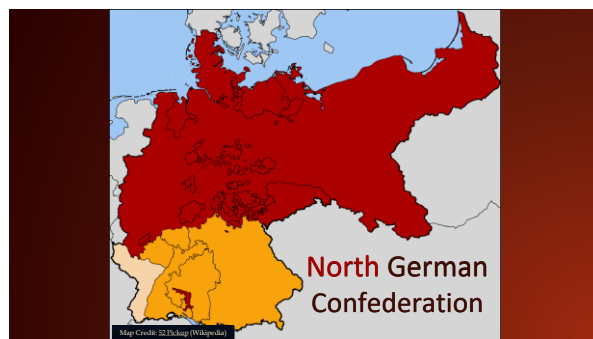
88



89



90



91



92



93



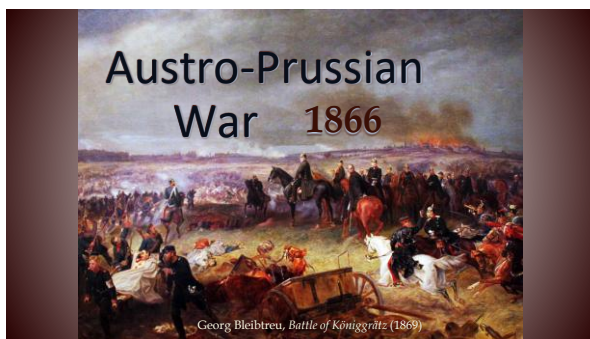
94



95



96



97



98

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR 1866

1. Again conflict is over Schles-Hol
2. B. isolates Austria → no allies
3. Prussia wins war
4. B. organizes the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION → makes north German states part of Prussia

99



100



101



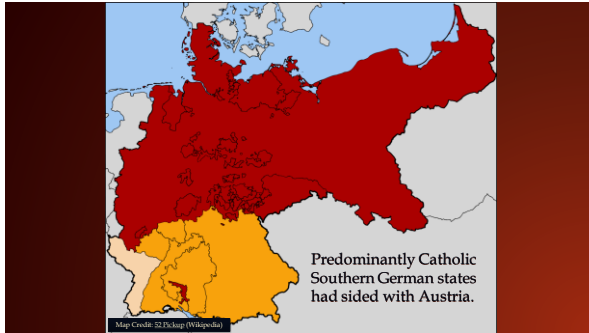
102



103



104



105



106

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**

107



108



109

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.

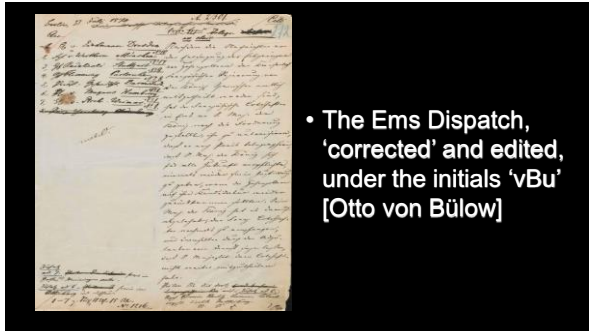


France protested & his name was withdrawn.

The Fr. Ambassador asked the Kaiser at Ems to apologize to Nap. III for supporting Leopold.

Bismarck "doctored" the telegram from Wilhelm to the French Ambassador to make it seem as though the Kaiser had insulted Napoleon III.

110



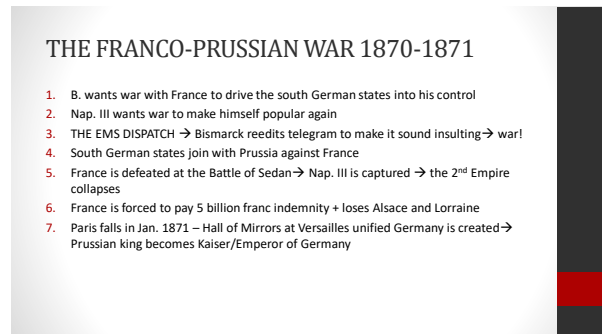
111



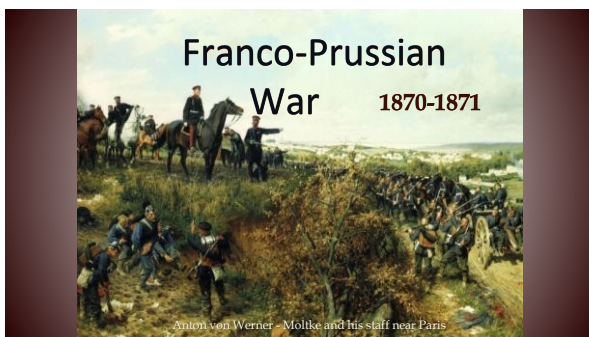
112



113



114



115



116

BLOOD & IRON

"I always considered that a war with France would naturally follow a war against Austria.... I was convinced that the gulf which was created over time between the north and the south of Germany could not be better overcome than by a national war... I did not doubt that it was necessary to make a French-German war before the general reorganization of Germany could be realized."

-- Otto von Bismarck
(Memoirs)



117

SUPERIOR Technology and ORGANIZATION



The Prussian army, with its efficient **General Staff**, employed **railroads** and **artillery** more effectively than the French.



Bismarck and the Prussian General Staff

118

Prussian Artillerymen



German Federal Archive

119

Siege of Paris

Sep. 1870 -
Jan. 1871



120



Remember those wide boulevards by Hausmann!?
They make it easier to stop barricades, but easier for invading armies!

121

PRUSSIA WINS



Bismarck
chillin' with
POW Napoleon
III

122

Bismarck & Napoleon III After Sedan

123

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].
-
-  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].

124

CHANCELLOR
OF Germany

125

Proclamation of the German Empire

Hall of Mirrors (Versailles)

126

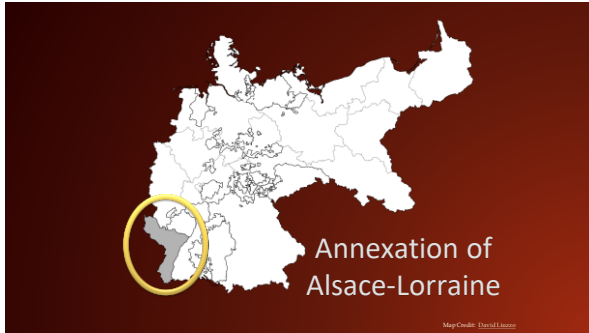
Kaiser Wilhelm I – former king of Prussia who becomes German Emperor



127

Prussian Junkers Swear Their Allegiance to the Kaiser

128



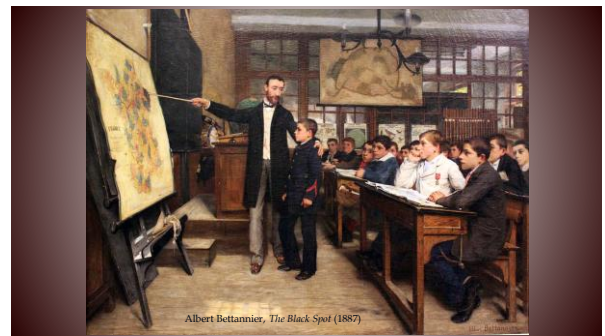
131



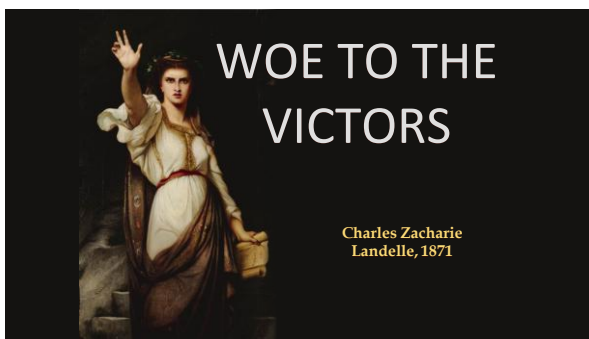
132



133



134



135

Timeline of German Unification	
1815	German Confederation Created
1848	Frankfurt Parliament
1864	Second Schleswig War
1866	Austro-Prussian War
1870	Franco-Prussian War
1871	German Empire Proclaimed

136

German Imperial Flag



German for "Empire."

137



138

Bismarck Manipulating the Reichstag



139

Kaiser Wilhelm II



140

Kaiser Wilhelm II [r. 1888-1918]



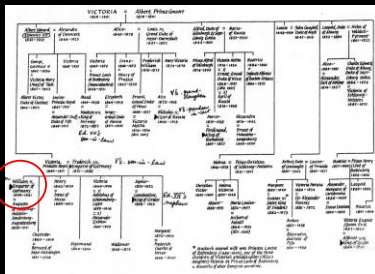
141



"Dropping the Pilot"
[1890]

142

Queen Victoria's Grandchildren



143

Queen Victoria and Her Family. Queen Victoria, who ruled Britain from 1837 to 1901, married her German first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1840 and subsequently gave birth to four sons and five daughters, who married into a number of European royal families. When she died at age eighty-one, she had thirty-seven great-grandchildren. Victoria is seated at the center of this 1881 photograph, surrounded by members of her family.



144

Auf Wiedersehen!



145

(Goodbye)



146

Eastern Europe in the Last Half of the 19c

147

Differing Nationalities in the Austrian Empire



148

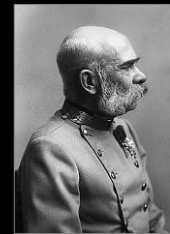
Austrian Imperial Flag



149

Emperor Franz Josef I

[r. 1848-1916]



150

The Compromise of 1867: The Dual Monarchy → Austria-Hungary



The Hungarian Flag

151

MAP 22.5 Ethnic Groups in the Dual Monarchy, 1867



Map 22.5 p678

152

Russian Imperial Flag



153

Russian Expansion



A heterogeneous empire

154

Nicholas I [r. 1825-1855]



- ◆ Autocracy!
- ◆ Orthodoxy!
- ◆ Nationalism!

155

Alexander II [r. 1855-1881]

- ◆ Defeat in the Crimean War.
- ◆ Emancipation of the Russian serfs [1861-1863].



156

Emancipation of the Serfs

On March 3, 1861, Tsar Alexander II issued an edict emancipating the Russia serfs. This watercolor by Alexei Kivshenko shows the tsar proclaiming the emancipation.



p671

157

Alexander III [r. 1881-1894]

- ◆ Reactionary.
- ◆ Slavophile.
- ◆ "Russification" program.
- ◆ Jews → forced migration to the Pale



158

Russian Expansion



159

Forced Migration of Russia's Jews



160

The Ottoman Empire -- Late 19^c "The Sicker Man of Europe"



161