Unification of Germany and Italy

Italy
- Background
  - Fragmented
    - Not a country in mid-19th Century
    - Many small states
      - Austria dominates north
      - Kingdom
  - Nationalism
    - "Italy" merely a geographic expression
    - Taste of unity under Napoleon
      - Congress of Vienna placed much of Italy under Austrian rule
  - Revolutions of 1830 and 1848
    - Liberal revolts
    - Attempted unification
      - Failed
  - "Risorgimento"
    - Desire to return to greatness of the past
      - Roman Empire
      - Renaissance
- Unification
  - Guiseppe Mazzini
    - "The Owl"
      - The thinker
        - Dreamer
      - 1805-1872
    - Organized "Young Italy"
      - 1830s
      - Group of liberal revolutionaries
        - Students
        - Called for mass uprising
      - Goal
        - Unity
        - Create a republic
      - Soul of unification movement
        - Spread ideas of unification
  - Camillo Cavour
    - "The Fox"
      - The Politician
      - 1810-1861
    - Prime Minister of Kingdom of Sardinia
      - Under King Victor Emmanuel
      - Sardinia
      - Piedmont
      - Nice and Savoy
    - Wanted to unite Italy under Sardinian leadership
      - Nationalistic
      - Practical
Cautious and crafty
- Did not trust common man
- Wanted limited monarchy

**Reforms**
- Industrialize and modernize
  - Roads, canals, railroads
  - Economic protections
    - Tariffs
    - Improved finances
  - Improved agriculture and industry
  - Built up army

**Foreign Policy**
- Ultimate goal is unity
- Crimean War
  - 1854-1856
  - Chance to win allies
    - Joined Ottomans, French, & English versus Russians
    - Became friends with Napoleon III
- War versus Austria
  - 1858
  - France to fight Austria
    - Sardinia to give Nice and Savoy to France
  - Magenta and Solferino
    - Victories
    - Very bloody
    - Austria forced to give up Lombardy
  - Napoleon negotiates separate peace
    - Feared threat to Papal states
    - Austria gave up Lombardy but kept Venetia
- Makes deals to unify
  - Parma, Tuscany, Modena, Romagna join Sardinia
    - All of Northern Italy except Venetia now united

- Giuseppe Garibaldi
  - "The Lion"
    - The Soldier
      - Fiery
      - Emotional/Nationalistic
    - 1807-1882
  - Red Shirts
    - Goal is to help create unified republic
      - Volunteer army
      - Italian patriots
  - First goal
    - Drive Spanish Bourbons out of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies
      - Success – 1860
      - Combined Kingdom of Two Sicilies with Sardinia
- **Second goal**
  - To conquer Rome and Papal states
  - Stopped by Cavour
    - Feared international rebuke

- **Final unification**
  - 1861
    - Victor Emmanuel is King of Italy
  - 1866
    - Venetia joins Kingdom of Italy
      - After Seven Weeks War
  - 1870
    - Papal States join Kingdom of Italy
      - Pope Pius IX withdrew to Vatican

- **Problems of new Italian state**
  - Conflict between North and South
  - Conflict with the church
  - Conflict between Monarchists and Republicans
  - Desire to extend boundaries

**Germany**
- **German Nationalism**
  - Different from Western Europe
    - Less individualistic
    - More emphasis on Group/State
- **Obstacles to German Unification**
  - Upper class
  - German Dualism
  - Failure of Revolutions of 1830 and 1848
    - Attempts at unity
  - Army in need of reform
- **Prussia**
  - William I
    - 1797-1888
    - From Hohenzollern ruling family
      - Authoritarian
    - Wanted to break reliance on Junkers
      - German nobility
    - Constitutional
      - Effective bureaucracy
    - Moderate
      - Less repressive
        - Abolished serfdom
        - Public education system
  - Strong economy
    - Zollverein
      - Trade unity
    - Industrializing
      - Coal and Iron deposits
- Railroad and telegraph
- Urbanizing
  - New territory gained in Congress of Vienna
    - Silesia 1740
    - Poland 1770s and 1790s
      - Partitions of Poland
    - Rhineland 1815
  - Homogeneous population
    - Almost entirely German and protestant

- **Otto von Bismarck**
  - Personality
    - Junker
    - Did not care what people thought
    - Unforgiving
    - Practical
    - Opportunistic
    - Military demeanor
  - Politics
    - Royalist
    - **Realpolitik**
      - Wanted a unified German state dominated by Prussia
        - Not democratic
          - Did not want powerful parliament
          - Disliked socialism and individualism
        - Force Austria out of confederation
          - End German dualism
      - Ends justify the means
        - Legality not an issue
      - Power is most important
      - Do whatever it takes to accomplish goals
      - Shrewd
    - Conservative
      - Stressed duty, order, service, fear of God
      - Did not trust the west
      - State supreme
  - Becomes Chancellor
    - Chief Minister
      - “Iron Chancellor”
      - Expanded army
        - Ignored constitution
          - Collected tax without consent of legislature

- **“Blood and Iron”**
  - Wars of Unification
    - Schleswig-Holstein
      - 1864
      - Danish province
      - Prussia formed alliance with Austria
        - Austria would get Holstein
        - Prussia would get Schleswig
- Began war and defeated Dance
- Disagreement about borders

**Seven Weeks War**
- 1866
- Prussia versus Austria
- Prussia won easily
  - Austria forced to give Venetia to Italy
  - Holstein to Prussia
- North German Confederation formed
  - Led by Prussia
    - Did not include Austria or southern Catholic states-

- **Franco-Prussian War**
  - Background
    - Four Southern German states not part of North German Confederation
      - Catholic
      - Closely tied to France
      - Bismarck wanted them
    - Bismarck looked for an excuse for war with France
      - Appeal to German nationalism of south
  - **EMS Telegram**
    - Spanish throne vacant
      - Throne offered to Hohenzollern family
      - France upset
        - Feared being surrounded by Germans
      - Hohenzollerns decline offer
      - France still upset
        - Demanded assurance future offers would also be declined
      - King Wilhelm sent telegram to Bismarck describing incident
        - Bismarck altered and published telegram
          - Both sides felt insulted
          - Led to war
  - War
    - France lost quickly
      - Lasted only six months
        - Outnumbered
        - Poorly prepared
        - Incompetent officer corps
        - Inferior weapons
  - **Treaty of Frankfurt**
    - France paid indemnity
      - France vowed revenge
    - Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia
    - Southern German states joined German Confederation
      - Effectively **German Empire**
        - 1871
        - Wilhelm named Kaiser
          - King
        - Nationalistic
          - Strong confident army
            - Growing population and industry