

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
 - Giuseppe 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

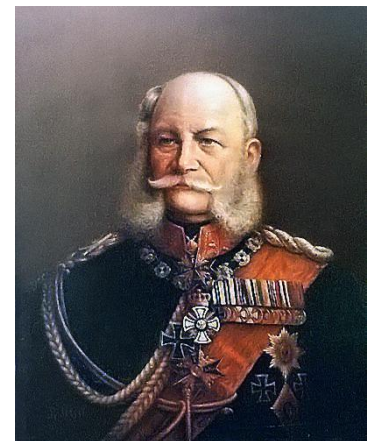


- Second goal
 - To conquer Rome and Papal states
 - Stopped by Cavour
 - Feared international rebuke
- Final unification
 - 1861
 - Victor Emmanuel is King of Italy
 - 1866
 - Venetia joins Kingdom of Italy
 - After Seven Weeks War
 - 1870
 - Papal States join Kingdom of Italy
 - Pope Pius IX withdrew 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
 - Urbanizaing
 - 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
 - Opportunist
 - 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

