

# The Crimean War, Italian and German Unification



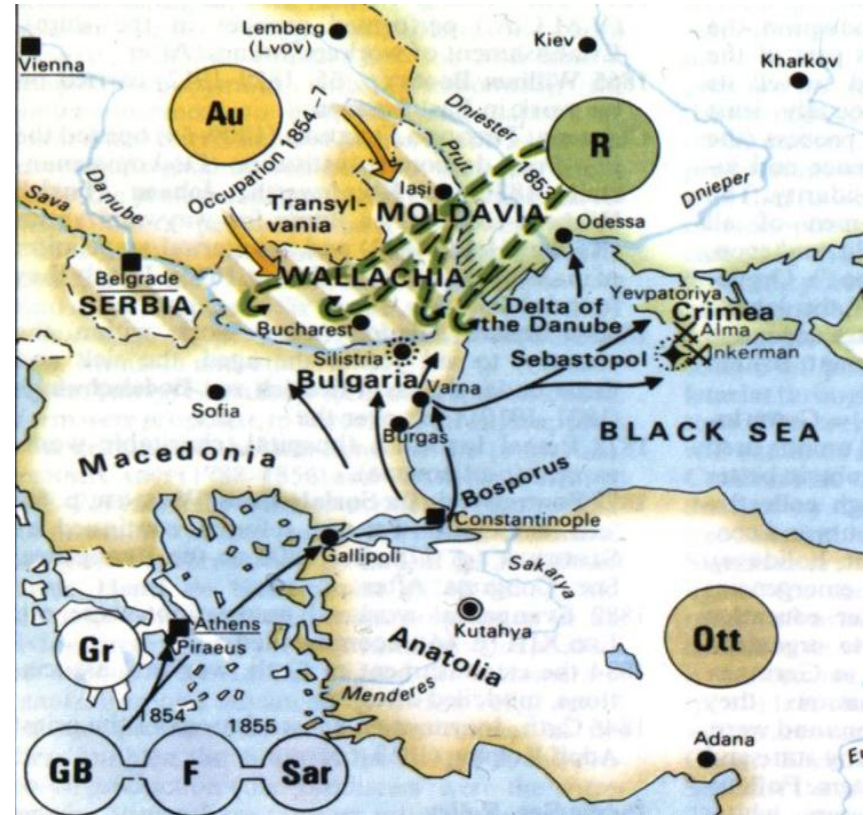
# The Crimean War 1853 to 1856

- Originally between Russia & Ottomans
- Ottomans give Catholic France control of the Holy Lands instead of Orthodox Russia
- Russia vows to protect Christians in the Balkans and move to invade causing the Ottomans declare war
- Russia invades Moldavia and Walachia (Rumania)



# The Crimean War

- Britain, France and Austria fearing Russian aggression declare war
- Russia kicked out of Balkans, but since both sides have naval interests in the Black Sea the war continues
- Both sides blunder - large casualties





# The Crimean War

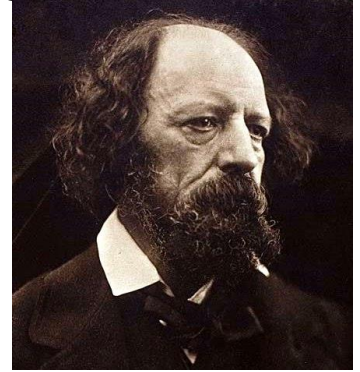
- First photographed war
- Prussia neutral - but gains from Austrian/Russian conflict
- Russia loses control of Black Sea in defeat
- War ends with the Paris Peace Treaty
- Concert of Europe unable to keep the peace - next generation not committed to power balance - each nation seeks own goals



# The Charge of the Light Brigade...

- Poem by English Poet Laureate Alfred, Lord Tennyson
- The most famous section:

*“Theirs not to make reply,  
Theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs but to do and die.  
Into the valley of Death  
Rode the six hundred.”*

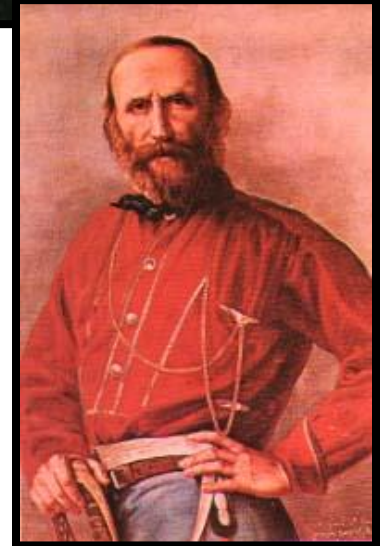


# Italy in 1859



# The Dream of Italian Unification

- Sought unification since Congress of Vienna (or even Machiavelli, or since the fall of the Roman Empire...)
- Romantic Republicans lead insurrections
  - Giuseppe Mazzini
  - Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Wanted path of self-determination away from Austria



# Various Plans to Try to Unite the Region...

- Plan 1 - Mazzini and republican revolutionaries try to create a republic in Rome in 1848-49
  - Austria and France defeat the Roman Republic
- Plan 2 - unite behind only independent state, Piedmont (Sardinia) - made independent by Congress of Europe as a buffer between France and Austria
  - Piedmont Prime Minister aids France in Crimean War with 15,000 troops - thrusts Piedmont onto world stage
  - Piedmont gains territory as the result of the Paris Peace Treaty



# Prime Minister Count Cavour



- Appointed Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia in 1852
- Originally from Nice (spoke French as his first language)
- As PM he helped modernize Piedmont building railroads, expanding industry, securing foreign investment
- Liberal politically, but not a republican

# Piedmont and France Fight Austria

- Cavour & Napoleon III scheme to provoke war to drive Austria out of Italy (after the Crimean War)
- Piedmont/France drives out Austria
- Napoleon III concerned about the growing power of Piedmont - signs own treaty with Austria
- Treaty of Turin ends the war (March 1860)
  - France gets Nice and Savoy
  - Piedmont annexes Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Bologna



# Garibaldi Unites the South

- In March of 1860 Garibaldi leads the “Expedition of the Thousand” into the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- The “Red Shirts” land, the local populous is largely supportive
- By September, Garibaldi’s force has taken Naples (Piedmont also invading from the North)
- Rome, under occupation by France is left alone
- Italy united under King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont



# The Creation of the New Italian State

- Garibaldi unites southern Italy - Sicily and Naples
- Northern Italy united with Piedmont
- Garibaldi accepts total unification
- Venetia and Rome added by 1870
  - Gain Venetia in deal with Prussians in war with Austria
  - Gain area around Rome after French lose Franco-Prussian War - city of Rome remains hostile
- Form of government: constitutional monarchy under Victor Emmanuel II
- Franchise limited - corruption abounds





# Italian Unification DBQ

- The prompt: *Analyze the debates over Italian national identity and unification in the period circa 1830 1870.*
- Your mission for today: on a piece of paper, that you can turn in, examine each document and:
  1. Develop a thesis that addresses the prompt
  2. Summarize each document
  3. Briefly discuss how each document could be used to support/refute an argument related to your thesis.

# Sample Format

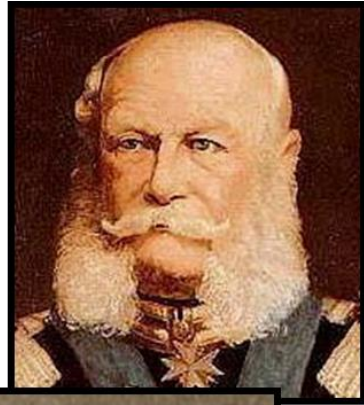
Thesis: (insert your original thesis here that contains a historically based claim that addresses all parts of the prompt)

Document 1: (insert document summary here)

Document 1 Argument Support/Refutation: (insert how this document supports/refutes/connects to your argument here)

# German Unification

- Unification attempted by liberals since 1815, but largely end in failure
- Prussia becomes dominant in German affairs for several reasons:
  - Economic power
  - Homogeneous population
  - Hohenzollerns and Junkers provided stability
- Prussian King William I and Chancellor Otto von Bismarck embrace “Small German” policy over “Large German” policy



# Otto Von Bismarck (OVB)

- Prussian nobleman who was at one point Liberal but turned conservative (remained economically liberal)
- Pro-industry and Pro-military
- Anti-Parliament; often acted on his own and at times changed sides what he called “Realpolitik” (acting without worrying about ethical/moral considerations)
- Stayed in power from 1862 to 1890





# Bringing Germany Together

- Bismarck engineers a conflict between Denmark and Prussia/Austria over control of Holstein and Schleswig (1864)
- Next he engineers a conflict with Austria to gain dominance over the German states (1866)
- Both conflicts are over quickly boosting Prussian prestige and territory
- Austria has no friends (alienated France, Russia, Italy, and England has better things to do)



# The North German Confederation

- Bismarck feared taking too much from Austria might bring other powers into the conflict so he accepted peace
- The Treaty of Prague ended the Prussian/Austrian conflict and created a new “North German Confederation
- New Government Structure:
  - King of Prussia as leader
  - Bicameral legislature with no real power
- Bismarck steals thunder of some liberals who wanted unification
- Bismarck seeks a war to bring southern German states into the Confederation

# The Franco-Prussian War

- Queen Isabella of Spain deposed
- Spanish pick a Hohenzollern, Leopold (cousin to Wilhelm)
- France objects, asks Wilhelm for support
- Bismarck revises The Ems Telegram to look like Wilhelm insulted France
- France declares war on the Northern Confederation

# UNIFICATION OF GERMANY Bismarck's Empire

MILES 0 50 100 200

- Boundary of the German Confederation of 1815.
- Boundary of the German Empire, 1871-1918
- 1806 Absorbed by Prussia
- 1867 Entered North German Confederation, as a member state
- Entered German Empire, with preceding, as a member state.
- Alsace-Lorraine annexed



## GERMAN TARIFF UNITY

The Zollverein

Showing years of adherence of various states to the tariff union initiated by Prussia. The old free cities of Hamburg and Bremen were not brought under the national tariff until long after political unification.



# German Unification DBQ

- The prompt: Evaluate whether the policies of Otto von Bismarck's government represented traditional conservatism or a new kind of conservatism in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe.
- Your mission for today: on a piece of paper, that you can turn in, do the following:
  1. Read the prompt and before reading the documents develop a thesis
  2. Summarize the contents of each document
  3. After each summary, specifically explain how you'd incorporate this document into your essay (e.g. describe how it supports your thesis, describe how you'd use it for a specific counter-claim)



# The Habsburg Empire

- Excepting Russia, the least liberal of European governments
- Franz Joseph comes to power in 1848 - rules in absolutist style
- Problem of holding ethnically diverse population together - Magyars, Slavs, Italians
- Loss of Italy suggested inefficient chain of command - Franz Joseph reorganizes twice - both rejected by Magyars

# The Compromise of 1867

- Excepting Russia, the least liberal of European governments
- Franz Joseph comes to power in 1848 - rules in absolutist style
- Problem of holding ethnically diverse population together - Magyars, Slavs, Italians
- Loss of Italy suggested inefficient chain of command - Franz Joseph reorganizes twice - both rejected by Magyars





# The Dual Monarchy

- Czech leaders appeased with jobs
- Demonstrations in Reichsrat for Czech nationalism until WWI
- Franz Joseph gives right of language in ethnic areas, introduces universal male suffrage in Austria



# German Unification DBQ

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- ~~Your mission for today:~~ on a piece of paper, that you can turn in, examine each document and:
  1. ~~Develop a thesis that addresses the prompt~~
  2. ~~Summarize each document~~
  3. ~~Briefly discuss how each document could be used to support an argument related to your thesis.~~

# German Unification DBQ

- ~~The prompt:~~ Evaluate whether the policies of Otto von Bismarck's government represented traditional conservatism or a new kind of conservatism in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe.
- ~~Your mission for today:~~ on a piece of paper, that you can turn in, create an OUTLINE (*as in no need to write it out in sentences*) response for the DBQ that does the following:
  1. ~~Has clearly outlined CONTEXTUALIZATION and a THESIS in the intro~~
  2. ~~Has at least TWO arguments that incorporate at least SIX documents~~
  3. ~~Explain how each document is evidence that supports your argument~~

# Outline Sample

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Context:

Thesis:

Argument #1:

--Supporting Document:  
---How it supports your essay

--Supporting Document:  
---How it supports your essay

Argument #2:

--Supporting Document:  
---How it supports your essay

--Supporting Document:  
---How it supports your essay

Argument #3:

--Supporting Document:  
---How it supports your essay

--Supporting Document:  
---How it supports your essay



# Sample Format

~~Thesis:~~ (~~insert your original thesis here that contains a historically based claim that addresses all parts of the prompt~~)

~~Document 1:~~ (~~insert document summary here~~)

~~Document 1 Argument Support:~~ (~~insert how this document supports/connects to your argument here~~)

# Bismarck DBQ

- Update on the task (thesis, thesis development, use of documents, **sourcing**, contextualization, outside knowledge, and synthesis)
- Check out the prompt
- Your mission for today: on a piece of paper, that you can turn in, examine each document and:
  1. Summarize the document
  2. Briefly discuss how each document could be used to support an argument related to the prompt.









