**Main Theme:** Nationalism became a dominant force in Western society after 1850

**Failure of the Revolutions of 1848**

* + **Germany**
	+ **Nationalists and liberals** of the **Frankfurt Parliament/Assembly** **failed** to get the **support of Prussian king Frederick William IV for a unified Germany**.
* Frederick **William refused** to “**accept the crown from the gutter**” and instead claimed “divine right.”
* **Italy**
* Austrian forces were driven out of northern Italy while French forces were removed from southern Italy and Sicily.
* **Giuseppe Mazzini** established the Roman Republic in 1849.
* The **failure of Italian revolutionaries to work together** effectively **resulted** in **Austria and France forcefully taking back control over Italy**.
* **France**
	+ The Revolution **resulted** in the **overthrow of King Louis Philippe** and established the **Second French Republic**
	+ **Louis Napoleon** (a conservative) was elected **president overwhelmingly**. Three years later declares himself **emperor Napoleon III (1852 – 1870)**

**Outcome of Revolutions: despite failures of Revolutions of 1848 – nationalism & liberalism on the rise – set the stage (context): German & Italian Unification – 1870, French 3rd Republic 1870**

**Emergence of *“Realpolitik”* after 1848**

* + - **Failure of the Revolutions** of **1848** for **liberals** and **romantics** demonstrated that strong idealism was **not enough** to accomplish revolutionary goals.
			* 1. The “**age of Realism” replaced Romanticism** as the dominant philosophy after 1850.
				2. A political outgrowth of realism was the notion of ***Realpolitik*:** the **accomplishing of one’s political goals via practical means** (**rather than having idealism drive political decisions**).
		- A **new political era** emerged where **nationalist goals** were achieved step-by-step in **Machiavellian fashion** (e.g. **German unification, Italian unification, and Hungarian autonomy**)/
		- In France, emperor **Napoleon III** (Louis Napoleon) would have to **cater to liberals in order to maintain effective control**.

**Crimean War 1853 - 56**

* + Failure of the Concert of Europe
		- Its credibility was undermined by failure of the Great Powers to cooperate during revolutions of 1848-49.

 **peace in Europe was interrupted** by the Crimean War

* + **Causes / Course of the Crimean War**
		- Major cause: dispute between two groups of **Christians** over privileges in the **Holy Land (Palestine) controlled by Ottomans**
		- **Czar Nicholas I** ordered **Russian troops** to occupy several Turkish-controlled provinces on the Danube
		- The Ottoman Empire declared war on Russia in 1853 when Nicholas refused to withdraw from the Danubian provinces.
		- In **1854, Britain and France declared war against Russia**.
			* To some this was a major **surprise as the Turks were not Christians**,yet were supported by Britain and France who were Christian countries.
		- **New Tsar Alexander II agreed to peace**
		- **Florence Nightingale** (1820-1910)
			* British nurse who became a **pioneer in modern nursing**
			* During the Crimean War **more men died of disease rather than by combat** wounds.
			* Nightingale’s “Light Brigade” superbly tended to wounded men during the war, although **fatalities due to disease remained high**.

## Aftermath of the war

## Russia was shocked that it had fallen so far behind in military power.

## Russia began its move toward industrialization and modernization of its army.

## England disillusioned w/ European conflicts, France feeling empowered

## France 1848 – 1870

* + **Second French Republic** (1848-1852) **Short-lived**
		- **Constitution**: unicameral legislature (**National Assembly**); strong executive power; **popularly-elected president**
		- **Universal male suffrage**
		- **President Louis Napoleon**
			* 1. He was dedicated to law and order, **opposed to socialism and radicalism**, and favored the conservative classes—the Church, army, property-owners, and business.
				2. Voters were perhaps swayed by the Napoleonic legend of greatness and stability and desired to have another Bonaparte in control.
* **The Second Empire (or Liberal Empire)**
	+ **Napoleon III** took control of the gov't in **coup d'etat** (December 1851) and became **emperor** the following year.
	+ He **restored universal suffrage in 1852 and 92% of the people voted to make him president for 10 years**.
	+ **France was the only country in Europe at that time to provide universal suffrage.**
	+ 1851-1859: Napoleon III’s control was direct and authoritarian (censorship, aristocratic rule)
	+ 1859 – 70: Liberal
		- Infrastructure projects (rebuilt Paris), canals, roads, began work on Suez canal, jobs for working classes
		- Expanded power of legislature
		- National education system
		- Permitted trade unions
		- Eased censorship
	+ **The Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)** and **capture of Napoleon III** resulted in the **collapse of the Second French Empire**.

**Italian Unification:**

* + After collapse of the Revolutions of 1848-49, the unification movement in Italy shifted to **Sardinia-Piedmont** under **King Victor Emmanuel**, **Count Cavour** and **Garibaldi**.
		- *Realpolitik* as a strategy emerged instead of the idealism of romanticism for unification: Machiavellian approach—practical politics
	+ **Count Camillo Benso di Cavour** (1810-1861) of **Sardinia-Piedmont** led the struggle for Italian unification.
		- He served as **King Victor Emmanuel’s** (House of Savoy) **prime minister** between 1852 and 1861.
* He was essentially a **moderate nationalist** and an **aristocratic liberal**.
* **Cavour** sought **unity for the northern and central areas of Italy**.
* **Giuseppe Garibaldi** (1807-1882) liberated southern Italy and Sicily.
	+ Garibaldi exemplified the **romantic nationalism of Mazzini** and earlier Young Italy revolutionaries.
	+ In May 1860, Garibaldi and his thousand **Red Shirts** landed in Sicily and extended the nationalist activity to southern Italy.
	+ **March to Rome – handed over conquests to Cavour/King Emmanuel**
* In February 1861, **Victor Emmanuel** was **declared King of Italy** and presided over an **Italian Parliament** which represented all of Italy except for Rome and Venice.
* In **1871,** **Rome** was **captured by Italian troops** and became **capital of Kingdom of Italy**.
	+ - * **France** had just been **defeated by Germany in the Franco-Prussian war** and could **no longer defend the Papal States**.

**German Unification** under the Hohenzollerns

* + **Context:**
	+ After 1815 Prussia emerged as an alternative to a Habsburg-based Germany.
	+ The ***Zollverein*** (German **economic customs union** founded in 1834) became the biggest source of **tension between Prussia and Austria**.
	+ **Otto von Bismarck (1810-1898)** led the drive for a Prussian-based Hohenzollern Germany.
	+ *“The great questions of the day will not be decided by speeches and resolutions—that was the blunder of 1848 and 1849—but by* ***blood and iron****.”*
	+ **Austro-Prussian War** (Seven Weeks’ War) or (German Civil War), 1866
		- Bismarck sought a localized war.
		- He made **diplomatic preparations** for war with Austria by **negotiating with France, Italy, and Russia for noninterference**.
		- Prussia’s **use of railroads** **to mass troops** and use of the **breech-loading rifle proved superior** to Austria’s military efforts.
		- **Prussia’s victory unified much of Germany without Austria.**
	+ **Franco-Prussian War** (1870-1871)
		- **Ems Dispatch**
			* **Bismarck sought to provoke a war with France** **in order to** further **unify Germany** and annex Alsace and Lorraine.
			* Thus, **Bismarck boasted that a French diplomat** had been **kicked out of Germany** after asking William I not to interfere with the succession to the Spanish throne.
* The **alleged snub was exaggerated by Bismarck intentionally** in order to provoke France.

• **Bismarck used the war** **with France** to **bring the four remaining southern German states** into the North German Confederation: Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg, and Saxony.

* + The **German Empire** was **proclaimed on January 18, 1871** (**Germany** was now the **most powerful nation in Europe**).
		- **William I became Emperor of Germany (Kaiser Wilhelm I**).
		- **Bismarck became the Imperial Chancellor.**

The **Austro-Hungarian Empire**

1. After the Austro-Prussian War the Austrian gov’t had to address national aspirations of its ethnic groups:
2. The Hungarians and Czechs continued to demand self-determination, or at the very least, semi-autonomous states.
3. Austria’s defeat by Germany in 1866 weakened its grip on power and forced it to make a compromise and establish the so-called **dual monarchy**.
4. ***Ausgleich***(or Compromise), 1867
5. Officially created the Austro-Hungarian Empire
6. Hungarians now had their own assembly, cabinet, and administrative system, and would support and participate with Austria in the Imperial army and in the Imperial gov’t.