Unification

Nationalism in Italy and Germany in the Mid 19th Century.
19 Century Nationalism

- Most combustible
- Reasserted itself in the Post-Soviet era (Eastern Europe)
- Origins in 100 yr. War, French Rev., Napoleon
- Composed of people with a common:
  - Language
  - Customs
  - Culture
  - History
- These bonds = same government for all
- Opposed the Congress of Vienna and Legitimacy as basis for political unity
Pre-Unification Examples of Nationalistic movements

• Germany
  – Wars of Liberation promoted Unification and Nationalism
  – Metternich could not have National Sovereignty in Germany
  – Nationalism as Spawn of Revolution = Must Suppress
  – 1817 Wartburg Castle Demonstration
  – 1819 “Karlsbad Decrees”

• Italy:
  – Kingdom of Sardinia was the only Italian family (Savoy)
  – Bourbons restored in Naples and Sicily
  – Most Nationalistic sentiment was against the Austrians in the North
  – Conservatives Suppress it to underground org. Ex: Carbonari
Italian Unification
Italian Nationalist Leaders

- Count Cavour [The “Head”]
- Giuseppe Garibaldi [The “Sword”]
- Giuseppe Mazzini [The “Heart”]
- King Victor Emmanuel II
Pope Pius IX
Sardinia-Piedmont: The “Magnet”

Italian unification: 

*Risorgimento*  
[“Resurgence”]
Step #1: Carbonari Insurrections: 1820-1821

"Coalmen."
Step #2: Piedmont-Sardinia Sends Troops to the Crimea
Step #3: Cavour & Napoleon III
Meet at Plombières, 1858
Step #4: Austro-Sardinian War, 1859
Step #5: Austro-Prussian War, 1866

- Austria loses control of Venetia.
- Venetia is annexed to Italy.
Step #6: Garibaldi & His “Red Shirts” Unites with Cavour
Step #7: French Troops Leave Rome, 1870

Italy is united!
A contemporary British cartoon, entitled "Right Leg in the Boot at Last," shows Garibaldi helping Victor Emmanuel put on the Italian boot.
The Kingdom of Italy: 1871
Key Players
Chancellor Otto von Bismarck

Realpolitik

“Blood & Iron”

The “Iron Chancellor”
Kaiser Wilhelm I
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.
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.
The German Confederation
Step #1: The Danish War [1864]

The Peace of Vienna
Step #2: Austro-Prussian War
[Seven Weeks’ War], 1866
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
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.
Step #4: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]
Step #5: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]

German soldiers “abusing” the French.
Bismarck & Napoleon III After Sedan
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].

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- 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].
Coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm I
Prussian Junkers Swear Their Allegiance to the Kaiser
German Imperial Flag