



ITALY 1815



Italian States 1815

Austrian reaction and influence (threats – Liberalism, Nationalism, Mazzini)

- **1798-1815 – French occupation and influence** – the number of Italian States were reduced
- **Vienna Settlement 1815** – Klemens von Metternich demands the return of former rulers
- **1815 – Italy divided into five main groups of states:**
 - *The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies* (Kingdom of Naples and Sicily)
 - *The Papal States* (Province of Rome, Romagna, Umbria)
 - *The Central Duchies* (Major Duchies – Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Lucca)
 - *The Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia*
 - *The Austrian Empire in Lombardy and Venetia*



PRUSSIA/GERMANY 1815



German States 1815

Austrian reaction and influence (threats – Liberalism, Nationalism)

- **1806 – Napoleon imposed the Rhine Confederation on the German States**
- **Vienna Conference** made 38 states declare themselves united in the **German Confederation** or "**Bund**", with the object of maintaining the external and internal security and the independence and integrity of the individual states.
- It was **NOT** concerned with uniting Germany, but with blocking the formation of an integrated state. **It was a confederation to prevent a federation!**
- Within this confederation **two countries strived to dominate the rest; Austria and Prussia.**
- **Austria or the Habsburg Empire was a multi-ethnic cross-section of central and eastern Europe;** Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia and a Serbian province + the Italian provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. Many races speaking **several different tongues** occupied these areas; Germans, Italians, Magyars, Rumanians and several Slav Peoples; Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Ruthenians, Slovenes, Croats and Serbs...
- **Prussia** – The Treaty of Vienna had given **Prussia** the leadership of north and central Germany. The heritage of the population in these parts **was to a high extent German!**

German Confederation 1815:

- **The Assembly of the Confederation met at Frankfurt-on-Main** and it was a permanent conference of plenipotentiaries (more diplomats than delegates). The plenipotentiaries were not elected, but simply appointed by their governments and sent with definite instructions
- **The Austrian representative was the permanent president**
- **The Six largest states** were Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover and Württemberg. They represented 5/6 of the total population and had 24 votes in the Assembly. The remaining states had 47 votes in all. Minor matters demanded majority vote, other matters (except constitutional) demanded two-thirds majority - constitutional matters demanded unanimous vote!
- **Each of the German states retained its own sovereign government, its own laws, its own currency, its own foreign policy (but not against the members), its own army...**



ITALY 1815-1870



Piedmont-Sardinia:

Victor Emmanuel 1802-1821

Charles Felix 1821-1831

Charles Albert 1831-1849

Victor Emmanuel II 1849-1861

Italy:

Victor Emmanuel II (1861-1878)

OVERVIEW 1815-1870:

Italian States 1815-1848

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 - *The Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia*
 - *The Austrian Empire in Lombardy and Venetia*
- *1815-48 – Strong Austrian influence* over the Italian States
- *1820's – Carbonari (+ other secret societies)* inspired several revolts
- *1820-21 – Revolts* in the Kingdom of Naples and the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia
- *1824 – Charles Albert* becomes king of Piedmont-Sardinia – reforms in the later 1830's
- *1831 – Revolts* in Modena, Parma and the Papal States
- *1831 – Young Italy (La Giovine Italia)* founded by Giuseppe **Mazzini**
- **Mazzini – Main ideas:** he believed in a “free independent united republican nation” with a central government that was democratically elected...
- *1830's/1840's – Cultural influence* – literature and music (Rossini + Verdi)
- *1830's – Riformisti and Albertisti*
- *1846 – Pope Pius IX* – Reforms in the Papal States
- *1847 – Il Risorgimento* – a newspaper founded by Camillo di **Cavour** and Cesare **Balbo**
- *1848 – Revolutions* in several Italian States

Italian States 1848-1849

Revolutions of 1848 and 1849

- *1848 January* – Revolts on **Sicily**
- *1848 February* – **Tuscany** received a new **constitution**
- *1848 February* – Kingdom of **Naples and Sicily** receives a new **constitution**
- *1848 March* – **Pope Pius IX** gives the Papal States a new **constitution**
- *1848 March* – **Resignation** of the Austrian Minister Klemens von **Metternich**
- *1848 March* – **Austrian troops expelled from Milan and Venice**
- *1848 March* – **Republic of San Marco** established in Venice
- *1848 March* – **Piedmont-Sardinia attacks Austria** (War)
- *1848 July* – **Piedmont-Sardinian army defeated** by the Austrian army at Custoza
- *1848 November* – **Pope Pius IX abandoned Rome**
- *1849 February* – **Roman Republic** established by Giuseppe **Mazzini** and Giuseppe **Garibaldi**
- *1849 February* – **Tuscany** becomes a **Republic**
- *1849 March* – **Piedmont-Sardinian army defeated** by the Austrian army at Novara
- *1849 March* – **Charles Albert** forced to **abdicate** – his son **Victor Emmanuel II** takes over
- *1849 April* – **Austrian army** restore the ruler (Grand Duke) of **Tuscany**
- *1849 June* – **French troops** defeats the troops of the Roman Republic

- **1849 August** – *Austrian troops defeat* the troops of the Republic of San Marco (*Venice*)
- **Order restored in the Italian States...**

Italian States 1850-1861

Piedmont-Sardinian influence and Risorgimento (Camillo di Cavour)

- **1850** – *Camillo di Cavour* becomes Minister of Trade, Agriculture and the Navy in Piedmont-Sardinia
- **1851** – *Cavour becomes Prime Minister*
- **Cavour** – *Main ideas:* Belonged to the new generation of statesmen (like Bismarck and Napoleon III) – nationalist and opportunist. First of all – an economist which made Piedmont-Sardinia economically strong – inspired by the liberals but more pragmatic conservative!
- **1850's** – *Piedmont-Sardinia* becomes the ***strongest economy*** of the Italian states
- **1855** – *Piedmont-Sardinia* joins the ***Crimean War***
- **1856** – *Cavour and Piedmont-Sardinia* participates in the ***Peace Conference in Paris***
- **1858** – ***Pact of Plombières*** between Piedmont-Sardinia and France
- **1859** – *Austria declares war* against Piedmont-Sardinia
- **1859** – *France allies* with Piedmont-Sardinia against Austria
- **1859** – *Austria army defeated* at Magenta and Solferino
- **1859** – ***Armistice concluded in Villafranca***. Lombardy given to France who ceded it to Piedmont-Sardinia
- **1859** – *Cavour resigned* in protest against king Victor Emmanuel II
- **1859** – ***Parma, Modena and Romagna united*** – “*Emilia*”
- **1860** – In January *Cavour* is asked to ***return as Prime Minister*** (by a reluctant king)
- **1860** – ***Franco-Piedmontese agreement*** in Turin about plebiscites in Savoy, Nice, Emilia and Tuscany
- **1860** – ***Plebiscites: Emilia and Tuscany*** annexed by Piedmont-Sardinia
- **1860** – ***Plebiscites: Savoy and Nice*** annexed by France
- **1860** – ***Revolts on Sicily*** (April)
- **1860** – ***The expedition of the Thousand:*** Giuseppe Garibaldi starts the successful Sicilian campaign in May 1860. He continued to Naples and defeated the Neapolitan army in September 1860
- **Garibaldi** – *Main ideas:* Wanted a unified Italy free from Austrian and French influence. Preferred a Republic but accepted a constitutional Monarchy under King Victor Emmanuel II
- **1860** – In September ***Piedmont-Sardinian army*** moves into the ***Papal States***
- **1860** – ***Meeting at Teano*** (north of Naples) in October. Garibaldi hands over southern Italy to the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia!
- **1860** – ***Plebiscites: The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Umbria and the Marches*** (part of the ***Papal States***) decides to become a union with Piedmont-Sardinia
- **1861** – ***KINGDOM OF ITALY***

Italy 1861-1870

Complete the unification

- **1861** – ***Cavour dies***
- Huge costs for the unification!
- ***Agricultural backwardness*** and a ***small industry***. Huge differences between south and north. These differences will remain for many years!
- ***Transforism*** – Corruption and limited rights
- ***Piedmontization*** between 1861-70
- **1866** – ***Alliance with Prussia***
- ***Prusso-Austrian War 1866*** – Italy receives Venetia
- ***Franco-Prussian War 1870-71*** – Italy occupies Rome!
- ***ITALIAN UNIFICATION COMPLETED!***



PRUSSIA/GERMANY 1815-1871



Frederick Wilhelm III (1815-1840)

Frederick Wilhelm IV (1840-1860)

Wilhelm I (1860-1888)

OVERVIEW 1815-1871:

Fredrick Wilhelm III; Absolute ruler – Autocrat

1806-1813 – Confederation of the Rhine

German philosophers – Johann Gottfried von Herder / Johann Gottlieb Fichte / Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel – “National spirit/soul” / liberal nationalism / Prussian national state a role model

1813 – Battle of Leipzig. German nationalism an intellectual movement

1814-15 – Congress of Vienna – German Confederation (dominated by Austria)– Prussia received the Rhineland (became an important industrial district)

Metternich – the influence of Metternich over European policies and the German Confederation

1815-1840 Economy – Steady increased economic prosperity inside the German Confederation – especially in Prussia. Austria's economy was in decline...

Liberal student associations – *Turnvater / Burschenschaften*

1817 – Festival of Wartburg

1818 – *Maasens Tariff Reform Act the Prussian Customs Union*

1819 – Murder of the journalist Kotzebue

1819 – Karlsbad Decrees

1820 – Congress of Troppau

1819-1825 – **Other Customs Unions:** Union of Bavaria and Württemberg / Middle German Commercial Union – they failed...

1830 – Revolts (French influence...)

1832 – Hambach Festival

1834 – Six Articles / Deutscher Zollverein (German Customs Union)

1840 – Frederick Wilhelm IV becomes King of Prussia

Fredrick Wilhelm IV; Absolute ruler – Autocrat (but sometimes “liberal”)

GERMAN NATIONALISM 1840-48:

Before 1840 – the idea of nationalism often expressed in culture; poetry, music, history, philosophy...

1840 Crisis – *French threat*

Question about Schleswig-Holstein

Railroad development

Newspapers and Journals – the German population was the most literate in Europe

Growth of liberalism – constitutions granted in some German States

Prussia – in 1840 king Frederick Wilhelm III died and was replaced by his son **Frederick Wilhelm IV** who started his reign with several reforms that pleased the Prussian liberals

Economic Crisis – Population increase / Agricultural problems / first Industrial depression – led to revolts: Silesian weavers 1844-45; Artisans in 1848 Düsseldorf; wagoners in Nassau 1848; many peasants 1845-49...

More Crisis 1845-48 – *Potato blight 1845-46; Drought 1847; Cholera...*

Hippenheim meeting 1847 – liberal representatives from the south-western German states met at Hippenheim and proposed several reforms + constitutional changes...

1848 February-March – Strikes and demonstrations all over the German States (mostly in urban areas) against: *Food shortages / High Food Prices (the Cereal prices had gone up 50% in 1847) / Low Wages / Long Working Hours / Poor Working Conditions / Poor Living Conditions / Unemployment*

Heidelberg 1848 - 51 representatives from six German states met in Heidelberg (Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Nassau and Frankfurt) at March 5th 1848 – The “*Declaration of Heidelberg*” – (**Vorparlament**) – they decided that **elections should be held for a National Constituent Assembly** by direct male suffrage throughout Germany and Austria.

The March Days 1848: Revolts in Berlin and Vienna

Prussian Constituent Assembly 1848 (May-December): The Constituent Assembly, elected by indirect universal male suffrage, met in Berlin from May to December 1848. Failed and dissolved by the king in December

German Confederation – new assembly: In June the Archduke John of Austria (Emperor Ferdinand’s older brother) was elected “**Imperial Vicar**”, a temporarily monarch until the Assembly had appointed an Emperor. This confirmed the belief that the Assembly of German unity would be under the traditional leadership of the Hapsburg’s would continue. Several problems (especially financial), limited powers as well as the reluctance of the larger states of Germany to accept the new situation and the support of the war against Denmark made it fail! Before it failed it discussed a new constitution. One problem was who it was going to cover? **Grossdeutschland** (Greater Germany) included all of Germany and the Habsburg Empire (Hungary, Lombardy; Venetia as well as the Czechs...) or **Kleindeutschland** (Little Germany) excluded the Austrian Empire altogether. In March 1849 the assembly elected Frederick William IV of Prussia to the position of Emperor. He rejected the offer since it restricted his authority. This rejection marked the end of the Frankfurt Assembly.

King Frederick Wilhelm IV acts: In December 1848 the King dissolved the Assembly.

New Prussian Constitution 1850: When the New Prussian Constitution came it was introduced by royal edict! King Frederick William IV provided for a Diet with an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower Chamber (Landtag); It was an Autocratic Constitution with enlarged autocracy!

ERFURT UNION 1850: Baron Josef von Radowitz, adviser to King Frederick William IV of Prussia, presented a set of proposals in Erfurt March 1850. This suggestion was met with protests. Austria insisted on the reconstruction of the German Confederation

CAPITULATION IN OLMÜTZ 1850: A constitutional conflict in the small duchy of Hesse-Cassel provided the test between the two German powers; the Erfurt Union under Prussian dominance and the German Confederation under Austrian dominance. When Russia expressed support for Austria the Prussian King Frederick William IV gave in. Prussia agreed to abandon the Erfurt Union at a meeting in Olmütz in December 1850. This “*Capitulation in Olmütz*” led to revival of the German Confederation under Austrian presidency.

Wilhelm I; Absolute ruler – Autocrat

German unification through Prussia: In 1860 Frederick William IV died and William became King William I of Prussia. He started out by undertake the reforms which Frederick William IV had neglected.

Military reforms: King William I now appointed Count von Roon as Minister of War and Field Marshal von Moltke as Chief of the General Staff. 53 new regiments needed necessary taxation, but the lower chamber opposed his demand - a serious constitutional crisis...

Otto von Bismarck: The constitutional crisis made King William I appoint him the head (Minister President) of the Prussian Government. Once in power Bismarck persuaded King William I to defy the Diet and levy the military taxes without its consent. At the same time he strictly censored the Press and dismissed liberals from the civil service. He also held a very famous speech – *the Blood and Iron Speech.*”

The Danish War: 1864: Schleswig-Holstein problem... placed under joint Austro-Prussian occupation. Bismarck wanted Holstein (under Austrian occupation) for Prussia and hoped to exclude Austria from northern Germany. He tried different approaches like exchange guarantees of Austria’s position in the Balkans and Italy. At the same time he negotiated and tried to make diplomatic alliances with several countries like France, Russia, Italy and Britain. He wanted to be well prepared in case of a Prussian war against Austria.

The Prusso-Austrian War: 1866 (The Seven Weeks’ War): Bismarck’s preparation for the possibility of war included a political isolation of Austria. The main Prussian forces met the armies of Austria and Saxony at battle in Sadowa (Bohemia). Prussia won. At the Treaty of Prague

Austria had to consent to the dissolution of the German Confederation and her exclusion from any future German organization. Austria also had to accept that Prussia absorbed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and the Free City of Frankfurt together with the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein. Prussian troops were to withdraw from Habsburg territory, but Venetia was to be ceded to Italy. Austria was treated fairly lenient. Bismarck said "We need Austria's strength in future for ourselves". He counted on her being a future ally.

North German Confederation: The German Confederation was partly replaced by a new North German Confederation, consisting of a union of Prussia and all the German states north of the River Main. Its President was the King of Prussia, who controlled foreign policy, could declare war and make peace and had the power to appoint and dismiss the Federal Chancellor, the first (and only) holder of this office being Bismarck. The states kept their own rulers and governments, but their armies were placed under federal control. Legislation was shared by a Federal Council (Bundesrat) and a Reichstag, which was elected by universal male suffrage. The main features were preserved in the constitution of the German Empire a few years later. Now Prussia was one of the leading powers of Europe!

The Franco-Prussian War: 1870-1871: The event directly precipitating the Franco-Prussian War was the candidacy of Leopold, prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, for the throne of Spain. On July 19, 1870, France declared war on Prussia. The south German states, in fulfillment of their treaties with Prussia, immediately joined King Wilhelm in a common front against France. The French were only able to mobilize about 200,000 troops; the Germans, however, quickly marshaled an army of about 400,000 men. All German forces were under the supreme command of Wilhelm, with the great strategist Helmuth von Moltke, as his chief of staff. The battle of Sedan (September 1870) was a catastrophe for the French forces and it ended the war. The Siege of Paris (19 September 1870–28 January 1871) brought about the final defeat of the French Army.

On 18 January the new German Empire was proclaimed at the Palace of Versailles; On 28 January 1871 the Government of National Defense based in Paris negotiated an armistice with the Prussians. This ended the war between Prussia (now Germany) and France. At the Peace Treaty France lost Alsace-Lorraine and they had to pay a huge war indemnity

New German Constitution; On the very top we find the **KAISER** (Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia). He was an autocrat and he dismissed and appointed the Chancellor and the Ministers; he could dissolve the Reichstag; he had full control over foreign affairs and he had the final say in disputes over the interpretation of the Constitution. **CHANCELLOR** and Government **MINISTERS**; they were only responsible to the Kaiser. He appoints and dismisses them – they were **not** responsible to the Assembly. The German Parliament had two houses – One "Upper House" – the "**BUNDESRAT**" that had the right to initiate legislation and declare War + settle disputes between the states - with assent of the Emperor. The other house was the "Lower House" - the **REICHSTAG**. They could question the Chancellor and initiate debate of his policy, but the Chancellor or any of his Ministers were not responsible to the Assembly. The Reichstag had theoretical control over changes in the military budget (but they approved the budget in 1874, 1881, 1887...). There was an election to the Reichstag every 3 years. The election was carried out through Universal suffrage - for all men over the age of 25.