

## HOW DID NAPOLEON III MODERNIZE FRANCE?

### QUESTIONS:

### NOTES:

- A. The Second Republic and Louis Napoleon
1. Name recognition certainly helped with his election over four other presidential candidates in the election of 1848
  2. Louis Napoleon believed that government should represent the people and that it should try hard to help them economically – but how should that be done?
  3. Louis Napoleon believed that only a strong authoritarian leader – elected directly by the people and not connected to the interest group tainted parliament, could bring about change in France and lead them in the right direction
  4. After sharing power with the National Assembly for his first four year term – he made concessions to them in hope of winning favor for his reforms
  5. The Assembly failed to meet Napoleon's wants so he conspired and dismissed the Assembly in a coup d'etat
  6. Louis Napoleon restored universal male suffrage and asked for the people to legalize his actions – they did and they made him president for a 10 year term – a year later they made him hereditary emperor
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- B. Emperor Napoleon III
1. His greatest successes came economically – new investment banks and massive railroad construction as well as the public works program and rebuilding of Paris served to help everyone; business people and the working class
  2. He furthered aided the workers by granting them the right to form unions and to strike which were denied by earlier governments
  3. Napoleon III also led France in a more democratic direction – in part because by the 1860's his public support was wavering
  4. 1870, a sick and tired Louis Napoleon again granted France a new constitution which combined the hereditary emperor with a parliamentary regime

## HOW DO YOU UNIFY THAT WHICH HASN'T BEEN SINCE ANCIENT ROME?

QUESTIONS:	NOTES:
	<p>A. Congress of Vienna – the reorganization of Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Lombardy &amp; Venetia were held by Austria – Sardinia &amp; Piedmont were under the rule of an Italian monarch – Tuscany and north-central Italy were self ruling duchies – and central Italy and Rome were ruled by the papacy</li></ul> <p>B. Unification – three basic approaches</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mazzini wanted a centralized democratic government based upon universal suffrage</li><li>2. Gioberti, a Catholic priest wanted a federation of existing states under the presidency of a progressive pope</li><li>3. Sardinia-Piedmont – people looked for leadership from the autocratic kingdom to unify Italy (Victor Emmanuel)</li></ol>  <p>C. Cavour and Garibaldi in Italy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Sardinia was led by the statesman Count Camillo Cavour – his national goals were limited and realistic</li><li>2. He sought unity only for the northern Italian states – he did not necessarily want to unify the papal states or the kingdom of the two Sicilies</li><li>3. To unify northern Italy, he would have to drive Austria out of Lombardy and Venetia – he did this through diplomacy, securing an alliance with Napoleon III against Austria – Napoleon would later abandon Cavour who would then resign in a rage</li><li>4. Nationalistic fervor would save Cavour – Italian nationalists growing tired of Austrian rule, rose up to help drive the Austrian rulers from the state</li><li>5. Cavour would then return to power and the people voted overwhelmingly to join an enlarged kingdom of Sardinia – Cavour had realized his original goal</li></ol> 



## WHAT ROLE DOES NATIONALISM PLAY IN ITALIAN UNIFICATION?

### QUESTIONS:

### NOTES:

#### D. Garibaldi and Italian unification

1. He believed that unification was only half-complete and sought to bring the entire peninsula together
2. Garibaldi had an incredible history as a military leader and as a patriot his ambition was limitless – he led a guerrilla band of a thousand “Red Shirts” and took Palermo, then crossed to the mainland and marched Naples where they prepared to attack Rome and the pope.



3. Cavour cut him off by sending forces to protect the papal states (not Rome) – he also organized a plebiscite in the conquered territory – Garibaldi did not oppose Cavour and the people voted to join Sardinia

4. Italy eventually become completely unified under the parliamentary monarchy of Victor Emanuel although only a small minority of Italian males had the right to vote



## HOW DOES BISMARCK UNIFY GERMANY?

### QUESTIONS:

### NOTES:

#### A. Germany before Bismarck

- 1) Frederick William IV of Prussia was the current leader – his attempts to unify Germany from above were blocked by Austria which led to growing tension between the two as they both sought to block each other within the reorganized German Confederation
- 2) Economic forces were undermining the political situation – the **Zollverein**, (German customs union) was founded in 1834 to stimulate trade and increase revenues of the member states was thriving but it did not include Austria – this gave Prussia the advantage in German political affairs
- 3) William I replaced Frederick William IV as regent in 1858 and then became king in 1861 – he was convinced that Prussia needed major military reforms and he wanted to double the size of the current army – this meant a larger defense budget would be needed, thus higher taxes
- 4) Prussia had emerged from the revolutions of 1848 with a Parliament which was controlled by the liberal middle class – they wanted to make sure that they had more power than the king and they wanted control of the army – so they rejected the military budget proposal
- 5) William was terribly frustrated with these events and almost stepped down as king but instead he appointed Otto von Bismarck to head a new ministry and defy the parliament



#### B. Bismarck Takes Command

- 1) Bismarck worked toward a basic goal in 1862 – to build up Prussia’s strength and consolidate them into a Great Power
- 2) Bismarck used nationalistic forces at work in northern and eventually southern Germany to expel Austria and unify Germany
- 3) “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.”

- 4) Bismarck defied Parliament by using the Prussian bureaucracy to collect taxes so that he could fund his growing army

## HOW DOES BISMARCK UNIFY GERMANY?

### QUESTIONS:

### NOTES:

#### C. The Austro-Prussian War, 1866

- 1) Bismarck used cunning and politics to taunt Austria into a war – The territories of Schleswig and Holstein were jointly controlled by Austria and Prussia – Bismarck demanded that Austria give up its



role in German affairs. Austria refused giving Bismarck the nationalistic reasons to engage in a war

- 2) The war only lasted seven weeks and it was the first time troops were moved and supplied via train which certainly aided in the speed to which the war was fought – they also utilized a faster breech loading gun to overpower the Austrians and gain the victory – Austria agreed to the terms of peace which most importantly included getting out of the German affairs which helped to realize Prussian expansion

#### D. Taming Parliament

- 1) During the attack on Austria in 1866, Bismarck identified Prussia's fate with the “national development of Germany.”
- 2) Bismarck put together a new constitution for the North German Confederation which allowed for local control but the King of Prussia (William I) was the president of the Confederation and Bismarck became chancellor who was responsible only to the president – The President and the Chancellor controlled the army and all foreign affairs
- 3) A legislature was also fashioned with two houses that shared power equally to make laws – ultimate power however rested securely in the hands of the king and the army
- 4) The liberals jumped at the chance to cooperate with Bismarck as they were having no success on their own – they embraced the changes and worked with the conservative regime that was Bismarck and William I



## HOW DOES BISMARCK UNIFY GERMANY?

### QUESTIONS:

### NOTES:

#### E. The Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871

1) The rest of German unification happened rather uneventfully – the south German states were reluctant to unify because of different religious and political traditions – Bismarck would once again use nationalistic emotions to force the issue

2) The French were becoming increasingly concerned about the growth and power of Prussia – they set out to teach them a lesson which is what Bismarck had wanted



3) As soon as France began to wage war on Prussia, the southern German states immediately fell in line with Prussia – the French were decisively defeated at Sedan on Sept. 1, 1870. Louis Napoleon, who Bismarck referred to as “the sphinx without a riddle,” was captured and humiliated.

4) Three days later French patriots declared the Third Republic and vowed to keep fighting but after five months, a starving Paris surrendered and accepted very harsh terms of peace from Bismarck – these terms included the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine, which the French would never forget

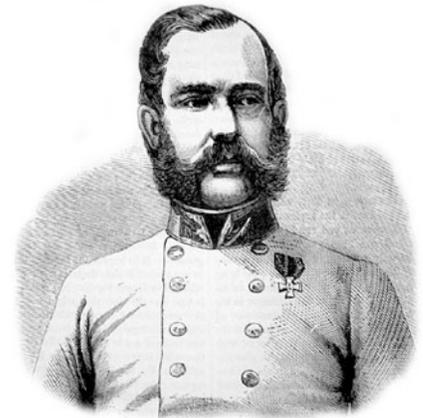
5) Within ten years Bismarck had built Prussia into the most powerful nation in Europe and he was realizing German unification – the patriotic feelings throughout Germany were freely flowing

**PACHECO HIGH SCHOOL – AP EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**PALMER, SECTIONS 66 & 67 and MCKAY, CH25 Section 4**  
**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, & RUSSIA**

QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

- I. Austria – how will the Habsburgs deal with the nationalities question?
- A. many nationalities did not want independence, only a measure of self-government (Austro-slavism)
  - B. Compromise of 1867 – Ausgleich
    1. Creates the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary
    2. Each has their own constitution, parliament, yet have a common ministry for foreign affairs, finance
    3. United under the Habsburg ruler
    4. Satisfies Germans (Austria) and Magyars (Hungary), but other national groups are upset



- II. Alexander II and Imperial Russia
- A. Although Alexander is not a liberal, he knows that changes are needed in Russia
  - B. Imperial Russia – autocracy of the tsar, arbitrarily imposed law through ukase (imperial decree) and police/army
  - C. Intelligentsia – population critical of tsar who want a larger share in government
  - D. Serfdom – over 80% of population owned as serfs, owing service or money to landowners
    - opposition to



serfdom is growing

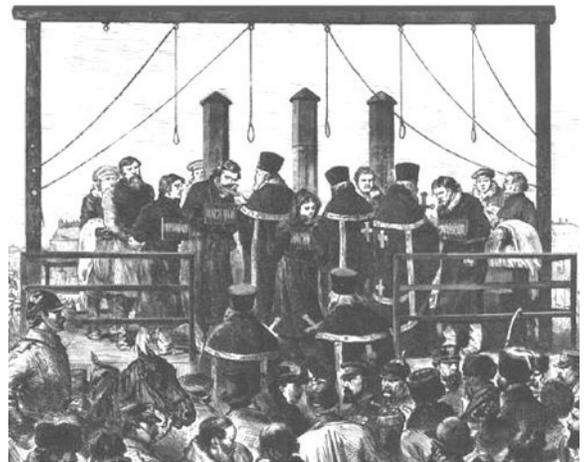
QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

- III. The Great Reforms - 1861-66
  - A. Easing of censorship, travel restrictions
  - B. Abolition of serfdom, 1861
    - 1. peasants granted legal freedom, but they must pay redemption to former owners - many can't
    - 2. the mir controls peasant land - communal ownership of land, directed village affairs → many peasants now become tied to mir, instead of landlord (forced labor)
  - C. Reform of legal system
    - 1. Edict of 1864: westernize legal system (public trial, trial by jury, right to lawyer, salaried judges)
    - 2. Zemstvos: allow self-government of rural areas
    - 3. Leads to greater demands for more participation in government - liberals demand the Zemsky Sobor
    - 4. After the 1866 assassination attempt, the Great Reforms abruptly end!
  - D. The Industrialization of Russia
    - 1. Two waves of industrialization:
      - a) Construction of privately owned railroads (1860-1880).
      - b) Construction of state-owned railroads, coal and steel industry financed by foreign investment under Minister of Finance Sergei Witte (1892-1903).

- IV. Revolutionism develops
  - A. "nihilists" - dissatisfied intelligentsia - believe in nothing but science
  - B. peasants unhappy with reforms
  - C. Bakunin and Nechaiev - anarchists who call for terrorism
  - D. 1880 - relaxes some forms of autocratic system - abolished Third Section, allowed freer press

- E. People's Will - secret terrorist society, eventually assassinates Alexander II
- F. The Revolution of 1905
  - 1. Lost war with Japan



(1904-1905) plus demands of business and professional people, workers, and peasants for political power led to Revolution of 1905.

2. In response Tsar granted new constitution, with elective assembly, the Duma.

**PACHECO HIGH SCHOOL – AP EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**MCKAY, CH25 Section 5: The Responsive National State (1871-1914)**

QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

- I. The Responsive National State, 1871–1914
- A. The German Empire
1. Bismarck conciliated liberals, waged Kulturkampf against Catholics, 1870–1878.
  2. A drop in world agricultural prices led Germany to high tariffs to protect German farmers.
  3. In 1883–1884 Bismarck passed social security laws to prevent the spread of socialism. These included old-age pensions and national health and accident insurance.
  4. In 1890 the new German Emperor, William II, fired Bismarck.
- B. Republican France
1. Rebellion in Paris against conservative cession of Alsace–Lorraine to Germans, March 1871 (Paris Commune). Defeated in bloody fighting.
  2. Moderate republicans Leon Gambetta, Jules Ferry established free compulsory education for girls and boys (1886), legalized unions.
  3. Teachers in new public school system spread republican ideas, undermined grip of Catholic Church schools on rural thinking.
  4. In 1898–99 Dreyfus affair increased tension between republicans and Catholics (Alfred Dreyfus was a Jewish army captain falsely accused of treason).
- C. Great Britain and Ireland
1. Extension of franchise in 1832, 1867, 1884 (universal manhood suffrage).
  2. Between 1906–1914 Liberal party defeated aristocratic conservatives in House of Lords, raised taxes on rich to fund national health insurance, unemployment benefits, pensions, and so on.
  3. Irish nationalists demanded political autonomy and Irish Protestants in north resisted.
- D. The Austro–Hungarian Empire
1. Due to ethnic divisions the Austro–Hungarian Empire was unable to harness nationalism as other major European states did after 1870.
- E. Jewish Emancipation and Modern Anti–Semitism
1. Removal of most of Jews’ legal disabilities between 1791 (France) and 1871 (Germany).
  2. Jews became prominent in journalism, medicine, law, finance, railroad building.
  3. Stock market crash of 1873 catalyzed vicious anti–Semitism. Conservative and extremist nationalist politicians used anti–Semitism to mobilize support; for example, in Vienna.



4. In Russia from 1881 government officials used anti-Semitism to channel popular resentment. They encouraged pogroms.

**PACHECO HIGH SCHOOL – AP EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**MCKAY, CH.25, THE AGE OF NATIONALISM, 1850-1914**

**MARXISM AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT**

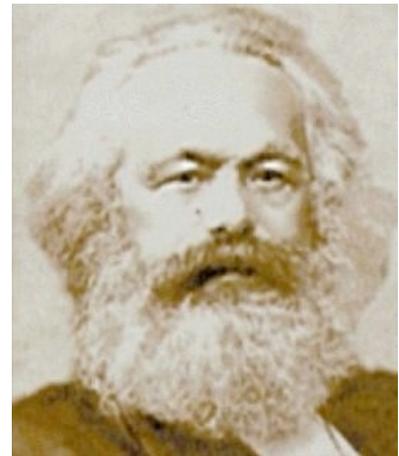
**QUESTIONS:**

**NOTES:**

- “Did the rapid growth of socialist parties, which were generally Marxian parties dedicated to an international proletarian revolution, mean that national states had failed to gain the support of the workers?”

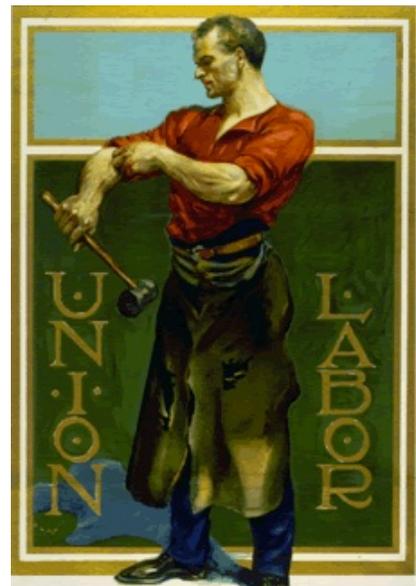
A. The Socialist International

1. A rapid growth of socialist parties occurred throughout Europe after 1871.
2. With Marx’s help, socialists united in 1864 to form an international socialist organization known as the First International; it was short-lived but had a great psychological impact.
3. The Second International—a federation of national socialist parties—lasted until 1914.



B. Unions and revisionism

1. There was a general rise in the standard of living and quality of life for workers in the late nineteenth century, so they became less revolutionary.
2. Unions were gradually legalized in Europe, and they were another factor in the trend toward moderation.
3. Revisionist socialists believed in working within capitalism (through labor unions, for example) and no longer saw the future in terms of capitalist-worker warfare.



4. In the late nineteenth century, the socialist movements within each nation became different from one another and thereby more and more nationalistic.