

- The Crimean War – Oct 1854-Feb 1856
 - Balance of Power threatened
 - War arose from Ottoman decline
 - Slowly loosing empire
 - Trigger - Russia seeks territorial gain
 - July 1853, Nicholas I occupies Romania
 - Oct 4th, Turks declare war on Russia
 - Powers maintain “Balance of Power” & own interests
 - Battles fought on shores of Black Sea, the Caucasus, & in Baltic Sea
 - It = 1st war impacted by Industrial Revolution
 - It = 1st “reported” war
 - It = 1st war w/ efforts to care wounded & sick on large scale
 - Florence Nightingale; Niokali Pirogov
 - It = deadly
 - Jan 1865 – Lord Palmerstone
 - Feb 1, Tsar Alexander II accepts armistice
 - Congress of Paris works out Treaty of Paris (1856)
 - Consequences = Unification & militarism
- *Risorgimento* - Italian Unification
 - Unification seemed unlikely
 - *Risorgimento* = Romantic-Nationalist movement
 - Romanticism
 - Literary/artistic movement
 - Human emotions; free expression
 - Waged attack on reason
 - Opposed Newtonian view
 - Permeates Conservatism
 - Influences nationalism – *Volksgeist*
 - *Risorgimento* primary architect = Count Camillo Cavour
 - Aristocrat; military trained; embraces Liberalism
 - Adept practitioner of *Realpolitik*
 - Ex. Pied enters Crimean War
 - Ex. Exploited assassination attempt on Napoleon
 - Ex. Uses war to expand Pied control
 - Ex: 2nd War of Italian Independence
 - Ex. Manipulates settlement – annexation of N. & C. Italy

- Sicilian Revolution
 - Giuseppe Garibaldi & *I Mille* (aka Red Shirts)
 - Cavour distrusted Garibaldi
- *Realpolitik* – Cavour exploits Garibaldi
 - Garibaldi easily seizes Sicily
 - Recruits flock to Garibaldi
 - Western press
 - Pledges allegiance to Victor-Emmanuel II
 - Lord Palmerstone supports
 - Cavour moves
 - Marches army into Papal States
 - Alliance w/ Garibaldi
- Result = Sicily, Naples & Papal States hold plebiscite
- Cavour's triumph
 - Kingdom of Italy
 - Constitutional monarchy
 - Monarch = Victor Emmanuel II
- *Risorgimento* “complete” Oct 2, 1870
- *Deutsche Einigung* – German Unification
 - Primary architect = Otto von Bismarck
 - Master of *Realpolitik*
 - Conservative; believed in “Gap” Theory
 - Challenge - who should lead?
 - “Big Germany” vs. “Little Germany”
 - Bismarck's goal = achieving “Little Germany”
 - Tool = Nationalism
 - Means = Prussian centralization
 - Frederick William IV provides “key” = *Junkers*
 - William I builds upon brother's efforts = reform & expansion army
 - Bismarck secures via *Realpolitik*
 - NOTE: “Gap” Theory
 - NOTE: sets tone – “Iron & Blood” Speech
 - 1863 - opportunity knocks
 - Death of Frederick VII of Denmark
 - Controversy over Schleswig-Holstein
 - Bismarck claims for Prussia

- Bismarck instigates Second Schleswig War (1864)
 - Tricks Aus in fighting w/ Pru
 - War = brief & casualties low
 - Treaty of Vienna (1864)
- Then Bismarck pivots
 - Pru = annexation
 - Aus = “condominium”
 - Attempts settlement – Gastein Proposal
 - Smaller German states reject
- Bismarck negotiates secret treaty w/ Italy
- Distracts German states
- Aus goes to Diet of Confederation – Bismarck invades Holstein
- Seven Weeks War (1866)
 - It = civil war
 - Pru = superior tech
 - Overruns Aus’s allies
 - Two-front war
 - Bismarck convinces William to make peace quickly
 - Aus accepts mediation by Napoleon III
 - Peace of Prague (1866)
 - Result = North German Confederation
 - Another war?
- Franco-Prussian War
 - Advocates for war on both sides
 - Cause = vacancy on Spanish throne
 - Isabella II deposed
 - Prince Leopold offered crown
 - FR pressures SP
 - Bismarck sees opportunity
 - Forces choice
 - *Ems* Telegram
 - Nationalistic outrage; Romanticism
 - July 19, 1870 – Napoleon “blinks” first
 - South joins North
 - FR Army vs. Pru Army
 - 1st shots = Aug 4th; war ends = Jan 28th 1871

- Outcome
 - Casualties = high
 - *Deutsches Kaiserreich*
 - Treaty of Frankfurt (1871)
- Austria – problems continued
 - Franz-Joseph = emperor – 1848-1916
 - Reign divided into two periods
 - 1ST = “Bach System” to reform
 - Neo-Absolutism
 - Empire ruled directly
 - Repressive domestic polices
 - Concordat w/ Catholic Church
 - Policies force debt
 - Bach System weakens Aus position
 - Franz-Joseph attempts reform
 - Constitutional monarchy; national parliament
 - Minorities not satisfied
 - Pivot = Seven Weeks War
 - NOTE: Execution of Maximilian I
 - 1867 – *Ausgleich* – the “compromise”
 - Creation of unique dual-monarchy w/ Hungary
 - Empire = partnership; re: Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - Minorities receive no autonomy
 - Minorities did receive some protections
 - NOTE: Almost “triple” monarchy
- Civil War & Reconstruction
 - It = abortive nationalist revolution
 - North & South = two different nations
 - Major issue = tariffs
 - Inflamed by question of slavery
 - Trigger = election of Lincoln
 - Election of 1860 = regional; 4-way race
 - Dec 20, 1860 - S.C. secedes; 6 states follow
 - April 12, 1861 - Ft. Sumter; 4 more states secede
 - Northern victory = inevitable
 - Northern advantages

- Southern advantages
- Result = South won initial battles but North wins in war thru attrition
- Outcome = Most catastrophic event in US history
- Reunion not easy
 - Reconstruction seemed impossible
 - Lincoln's view = 10% Plan)
 - Problem = April 14th, 1865
 - Result = political battle – Johnson vs. Radical Republicans
- Reconstruction = military occupation
 - Resistance appears - some violent; some passive
 - Only possible from “how” war ends
- Radical “crusade” loses steam
 - American Conservatives
 - Compromise at expense of racial equality
 - Reconstruction Amendments – 13th, 14th, 15th
 - Democrats = “Solid South”
 - Gives rise to two-party system