Feb. 21st, 2008

Nationalism & National Unification

1) Crimean War
2) Italy
3) Germany

Second half of 19th century - 1850+.

Crimean War - First large war since Nap. I. Departure ~~For~~ From concert created by Congress of 1815. 1853-56 - on Crimean penisula in Black sea. Control of rights to Holyland which was in Ottoman Empire. Russians had previous control of Orthodox sites; France had control over Catalic sites. 2nd reason for war - Russia wanted to expand power over Black Sea & Balkans. British & French could not allow Russia to become a dominant power. Ottoman empire was failing.

Nap III - shaky situation at home. Used war as an opportunity to be a warrior, & bring France glory & pull country out of isolation.

Coalition - British, French, Ottomans & lesser degree Piedmont in Italy. Russian army was primitive with muskets & wooden ships. Cont. armys used bullets & iron-clad ships. Florence Nightengale & Charge of Light Brigade came from this war. Hot, steamy environment was conducive to disease. Cont. army brought troops in 3 weeks via sea, Russians lacked railroads & thus took 3 months to get troops in. Russia lost & was shown as weak, backward country. Lacked technical resources & competent leadership.

New Nations Formed - Nationalism prevails. Italian unification was next. Huge cultural differences between various regions.

~~The~~ Risorgiemento - resurgence of national feeling. An idea, mainly intellectual, Dream but not a reality. Some turned to more radical ideas & secret societys called Carbonari - or charcoaled ones. Charcoaled Faces were a mask. Lacked a political base & with majority of people who were peasants. Carbonaris were easily put down.
Young Italy Forms in 1830s under leadership of Guiseppi Mazzini. Believed in Italian Republic. Idealistic. Urged masses to rise up. Elitist operation & also lacked a base.
Garibaldi - well traveled mercenary who wanted an Italian state. Focused on the South.
1848- Piedmont Fails to throw out Austrians.
Cavour was chief architect for unity. Realist, not idealistic. Prime Minister of Piedmont. Needed help From outside. Papacy needs to be weakened & Austrians thrown out. Looked to France & Nap. 3. Cavour enters Crimean War so Italian question could be brought up at the Paris Peace conference. Then meets secretely at Plombieres with Nap 3 to plot war against Austria. 1859- Austrians decisively lose. Nap. gets cold feet. Signs treaty with Austrians. Catalics in France were getting alienated. Leaves Austrians in charge of Veneto. Lomardy, Parma & Piedmont Free From Austrian control. Garibaldi & red shirts militia move From Sicily to Naples & prevails. Garibaldi & Cavour sign a pact in 1861 where Italy is joined. King of Piedmont, Victor Emanuel, II, rules over

new state. Papal states & Veneto outside of new state. Pope protected by French, Venice by Aust. 1866 - Austria goes to war against Prussia. Loses & is weakened. Venice joins Italy. Prussia goes to war in 1870 against French. French army withdraws from Papal states. French lose the war & papacy is weakened. No longer a ruler of land. 1870- Rome becomes capital of Italy. Const. Monarchy. Cavour was the most crucial factor. Foriegn assistance lead to frustration of Italy not being able to achieve independance on its own. Southern Italians seen as backward. lower classes not fully intigrated into state. Not allowed to vote. Alienation of church. Pope was bitter about loss of political power. "Prisoner of the Vatican." 90+ % of Italians are catholic.

Germany - unified from above. Bismarck - similar role as Cavour in Italy. No need for outside support like Italy. Bismarck- Prime Minister of Prussia in 1860. Came from Junker class. - land owners & aristocrats. Bismarck- sophisticated about power. Was ambassador to Russia & France. Prussian nationalist - German unification could strengthen Junkers & Prussia. Diplomacy & military are better tools for unification than talk, constitutionalism & meetings. "Blood & steel" was best method. Three deliberate wars used to pull together the German state. 1st war was with Denmark. Pulled northern germans together. 2nd war was with Austria. Bismarck provoked war - 1866 Austrians declare war against Prussia. Prussia won because

of greater technology. Krup provided best weapons. Pushed Austrians out of Germany. States north of Main River unite into Northern Confederation. Franco-Prussian war wins freedom for Bavaria & other southern states.

EMS telegram. King of Spain dies. France does not want Prussian to take over throne. Bismarck insults French & goads French into declaring war against Prussia. All states of Germany fight against French. William of Prussia becomes Emperor of Germany, Berlin is capital, Bismarck is Chancellor. New state of Germany challenges balance of power put together in 1815. German power is new problem.