Nationalism Notes

Assignment 1

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Revolutions of 1848

**The Revolutions of 1848**

 -all went through phases—early success, rising social conflict, triumph of the forces of order

 -Revolutions occur where governments were distrusted due to

 -fear and resentment

 -rising food prices

 -unemployment

**The Opening Phase**

 -Guizot’s government in France refused to widen suffrage—led to the fall of the July Monarchy

 -Parliamentary opposition launched a protest movement

 -staged large banquets all over France

 -government cancelled the banquet called for Paris in February 1848

 -crowds gathered

 -Louis Philippe abdicated power in favor of his grandson

 -a provisional government met at a hotel and declared France a Republic

 -a new cabinet—led by the poet Alphonse de Lamartine was dominated by moderates

 -at first cooperated with Louis Blanc and the other socialists

 -agreed on:

 -universal male suffrage (at the time allowed in no other nation)

 -public hearings on labor

 -all men could work in the government

 -good relationship with the Catholic Church

 -85% voted in the next elections—moderate republicans won in overwhelming majorities

 -The 2nd Republic seemed established

*Revolution Spreads*

 -conservative nightmare became a reality

 -every capital had citizens that got excited about words like constitution, rights, liberty, and free press

 -Hungary—the Diet cheered Lojas Kossuth-the Magyar leader

 -called for a representative government on March 3, 1848

 -similar demands in Vienna (March 12), Berlin (March 15), Milan (March 18), and Venice (March 22)

 -all followed a similar pattern

 -any news from France attracted crowds

 -governments that did not quickly grant constitutions called troops to maintain order

 -those who died were considered martyrs for the cause

 -when new concessions were won, people celebrated

 -new flags (often tri colors)

 -newspapers and pamphlets spread revolutionary ideas

 -radicals sought to recapture the joy of revolution

 -others (not just conservatives) feared the crowds and chaos

*Central Europe*

 -by mid-march the Hungarian Diet had established a free press and a national guard

 -abolished feudal obligations (with payments to lords) and required nobles to pay taxes –notice the parallels to 1789

 -Vienna reluctantly agreed to let Hungary levy its own taxes and direct its own army

 -Hungary encouraged students in Vienna to demand representative government for Austria—clashed with troops

 -Metternich resigned—censorship was abolished, a constitution was promised, and firearms passed out to students

 -the monarchy allowed universal male suffrage

 -similar demands came from Czechs, Croatians, Romanians—Austrian Empire looked like it was falling apart

 -Frederick William IV of Prussia tried to stop the revolt from spreading to Prussia

 -relaxed censorship and called a meeting of the Landtag

 -fighting broke out anyway

 -Frederick William removed his troops from Berlin

 -used the word GERMANY and wore German national colors—Red, Black, Gold

 -Constituent assembly elected in May—universal indirect male suffrage

 -met in Berlin—revolution seemed to have triumphed

 -rest of German confirmed revolution’s victory

 -in May 830 delegates elected in all German states convened the Frankfort Parliament

 -mostly liberal lawyers and professionals

 -favored a monarchical German state under a liberal constitution

 -tried to write a constitution for a united Germany

 -Italy—Piedmont and the North and Naples (including Sicily) in the south had barely weathered revolts

 -constitutions were demanded in Naples, Tuscany, and Piedmont

 -even the Papal states got a constitution

 -revolts broke out in Milan against Hapsburg rule

 -nationalists feeling—attempt to rid Italy of foreign influence

**The Fatal Dissensions**

*Social Class*

 -new freedom exposed divisions among those who fought for it

 -in France-social-between workers and middle class

 -workers wanted socialist workshops favored by Louis Blanc

 -moderates saw it as a dangerous waste

 -revolt by the workers was crushed by General Cavaignac

 -over 1000 people died, many more sent to prison/exile

 -the June Days remained a symbol of class conflict for socialists

 -radicals never regained idea that democracy would lead to social justice

 -Cavaignac restricted the press, suppressed radical socialists, and disciplined workers

 -remained a convinced republican

 -assembly continued to write a constitution and maintained universal suffrage

 -president was directly elected by the popular vote

 -after the June Days the Second Republic never regained its status

*National Ambitions*

 -Germany and Austria—conflict between workers and middle class

 -outcome more determined by competing nationalism

 -the Frankfort Parliament had little sympathy for those who objected to living under German rule

 -congratulated Austrian forces for crushing a Pan-Slav movement in Czech

 -called on the Prussian army to crush a rebellion in Poland

 -Austrian officials were able to win support of peasants by abolishing serfdom

 -armies confronted resistance—risings like the June Days

 -Radical forces in Italy—republics writing constitutions

**The Final Phase**

*New Leaders*

 -France elected a new president—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte with 70% of the vote

 -nephew of Emperor Napoleon

 -campaigned as a republican

 -supported by the Catholic Church and the monarchists

 -Austria-Prince Felix von Schwarzenberg filled the post Metternich left vacant

 -convinced the emperor to abdicate in favor of his 18 year old nephew Franz Joseph and give Austria a fresh start

 -Prussia-King dissolved the Landtag and promulgated a constitution of his own

 -after 10 months of turmoil—back to the arrangement of February

*Military Force*

 -remaining revolutionary regimes were subdued

 -Frankfort Assembly completed a constitution for a united Germany—March of 1849 elected Prussian king as German Emperor

 -rejected the crown—felt real crowns came from God

 -Frankfort Constitution was never tested

 -new revolutions quashed by Prussian troops

 -Hapsburg armies bombarded revolutionaries in Vienna and then turned on Hungary—Hungary had declared a Republic when Schwerzemberg refused to permit Hungary to have a constitution

 -Hungary battled for months

 -Russia stepped in to end it

 -Italy-Austria defeated Piedmont-left unpopular government, new ruler, cautious constitution, and right white and green flag of Italian nationalism

 -Austrian power was dominant again

 -Louis Napoleon sent French forces to defeat the Roman Republic and restore the Pope

 -the King of Naples did not reconquer Sicily until May of 1849

 -Venice was defeated in 1849 and was the last of the revolutionary regimes to fall

*The Results*

 1. Liberal constitutions and an increase in civil rights failed to get support from peasants and workers who cared more about immediate needs

 2. Revolutions of February and March were made by the middle class and strengthened by popular discontent, but when radicals went beyond representative democracy, the middle class worried about order and private property

 3. leaders of the revolutions, inexperienced in politics, mistook parliaments for power—they left the established authorities (kings and emperors) in power and eventually parliaments lost all power

 4. Nationalism divided revolutionaries and prevented cooperation necessary for success

 5. no major nation was willing to intervene to help change, Russia and Austria were willing to intervene to stop change

 -Successes:

 -showed a failure of the restoration

 -displayed power of political ideas

 -showed the effects of a generation of social change

 -Gains:

 -peasants of East Prussia, and Austria were emancipated from serfdom

 -Piedmont and Prussia kept new, limited constitutions

 -monarchs were forced to pay attention to popular support (or lack of it)

 -liberals became cautions of spontaneous power of the people

 -political leaders recognized the potential of nationalism

Nationalism Assignment 2

Italian Unification

Pg. 719-723

**A New Nation: the Unification of Italy**

*Giuseppe Mazzini*

 -revolutions of 1848 in Italy declared an independent nation the primary goal

 -employed the ideas of Mazzini

 -lived in exile in London and published propaganda

 -organized Young Italy (copied in Ireland, Hungary, and elsewhere)

 -believed that once bad regimes were toppled people would rise to a common cause

 -criticized the French Revolution for stressing individual rights over moral duty

 -rejected socialism as materialistic

 -in nationalism he saw-expression of natural communities, basis for popular democracy and international brotherhood

 -influence was strong in Northern Italy-young professionals saw nationalism in everything they did

 -defeats of 1848 were a blow to Mazzini and his followers

 -as Austria retook control, Mazzini returned to exile and Italian nationalists looked elsewhere for leadership

 -the Papacy was controlled by the French

 -Austria ruled/controlled all else except Piedmont

*The Role of Piedmont*

 -held promise for liberals—fought Austria

 -young king Victor Emmanuel II ruled with a parliament

 -tradition of military strength and a strong bureaucracy

 -government encouraged commerce and industry—directed trade away from Austria

 -1852 Count Camillo Cavour became Prime Minister of Piedmont

 -believed in economic and scientific progress and limited suffrage, rule of law, and religious toleration

 -nationalism was an avenue to modernization

 -thought free trade, sound finances, and railroads could remake Piedmont

 -skillful politician—used newspapers and debates in parliament to mold public opinion

 -Piedmont internal strength was his first concern—wanted to make Piedmont the center of the Italian Risorgimento (resurgence)

 -welcomed exiles from other parts of Italy, encouraged the nationalist press and symbolic gestures of patriotism

 -aided by the Italian National Society—propagandized for Italian unity under Piedmont’s king

 -secret society

 -members were liberal aristocrats, lawyers, and professors

 -insisted on the need for international alliances and military force

 -economic liberalism replaced more generous but vague social theories

*War Against Austria*

 -Cavour depended on foreign policy

 -pushed for Piedmont’s participation in the Crimean War

 -rewarded with discussion of Italy at the Paris Peace Conference at war’s end

 -argued that a repressed Italy was a danger to European order and stability

 -appealed to liberal sympathy throughout Western Europe

 -courted Napoleon III in a secret meeting in July 1858

 -Austria resented Piedmont’s growing prominence

 -if France supported Piedmont in a war against Austria, Cavour promised to accept a set of arrangements to benefit France and limit Piedmont’s expansion

 -Austria was angry that Venetians and Lombards were escaping conscription by moving to Piedmont—sent Piedmont an ultimatum-Cavour’s response started the war

 -April 29, 1859-Austria invaded Piedmont

 -France came to the rescue of the small state

 -then, Napoleon III lost his taste for war and agreed to a truce (without telling Piedmont)

 -France and Austria agreed that Piedmont would get Lombardy, but not Venetia—the rest of Italy did not change

*Formation of the Italian Kingdom*

 -rest of Italy-nationalism stirred up

 -revolutions occurred all over—dukes fled and were replaced by provisional governments

 -led by members of the National Society

 -adopted Piedmont’s laws and held elections to representative assemblies

 -provisional government held plebiscites on whether or not to be admitted to Piedmont

 -Napoleon III couldn’t ignore it

 -terms of peace treaty could not be carried out

 -Piedmont’s king—Victor Emmanuel ruled form the Alps to the Adriatic

 -France ruled the province of Savoy and the city of Nice

 -moderate liberals had united half of Italy

 -revolts in Sicily gave democratic nationalists a chance for a new Risorgimento

 -former Mazzinians started a Sicilian uprising

 -leader-Giuseppe Garibaldi—had been exiled for revolutionary activity

 -set sail for Sicily May of 1860

*Garibaldi Goes South*

 -the Expedition of the Thousand captured popular imagination

 -untrained men, wearing red shirts, fought with bravery and discipline

 -supported in the Sicilian countryside

 -tactics confused Napoleon III’s generals

 -within 2 months they had captured all of Sicily

 -Garibaldi then sailed to Italy and declared Rome his goal

 -Cavour was concerned that attacking Rome would bring France and Austria in to defend the pope

 -Cavour encouraged uprisings in the Papal States then sent Piedmont’s troops in to preserve order

 -carefully moved around Rome and then moved south to meet Garibaldi

 -when they shook hands, they united Italy

 -Garibaldi gave way in the interest of a united Italy, and Piedmont took over—March 17, 1861 the Kingdome of Italy was proclaimed

*United Italy*

 -included almost all of Italy today except Rome and Venetia

 -Catholics opposed the annexation of Rome—Napoleon III pledged to protect it

 -Austrian troops massed in Venetia in 1866—Austria offered it to Italy in return for Italian neutrality in a war between Austria and Prussia

 -Prussia promised it to Italy if they won, which they did

 -Rome was annexed to Italy after French troops withdrew during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870

 -to Southern Italy, unification felt like an occupation

 -Northern Italians were shocked by the poverty and corruption in Southern Italy

 -Pius IX forbade Catholics from participating in national elections and rejected all indemnities and guarantees of protection from Italy

 -the new United Italy was poor and agricultural

 -no coal or iron

 -3/4 of the population was illerate

 -the new Italian government had assumed the debts of the provincial government and could not balance the budget

 -way behind the rest of Europe—schools, rail roads, and roads

 -high taxes

 -laws and tariffs hurt those outside of Piedmont

 -fighting continued to control the south

Nationalism Assignment 3

Unification of Germany

Pages 723 to728

**A New Nation: The Unification of Germany**

 -German national identity had been growing since the first half of the 19th Century

 -the German confederation did not work

 -Prussia ended up creating the modern Germany

*The Dominance of Prussia*

 -factors that accounted for Prussia’s dominance:

 -economics-the Zollverein-a tariff union led by Prussia prospered due to industrialization

 -by 1853 all of the German states except for Austria had joined, Austria was preoccupied by nationalism problems and occupying Italy

 -Dynamism of Prussia-largest of the German states, powerful army, efficient administration, and a new ruler—William I in 1858

 -Politics were more open

 -constitution of 1850 allowed universal male suffrage, but avoided real democracy by dividing votes into three classes depending on taxes

 -each class elected the same number of representatives, making sure that the wealthy two classes always held a majority

 -the king could veto any legislation and appoint ministers without conformation

 -the system had the unintended consequences of magnifying the voice of the new industrial wealthy who were prepared to challenge the monarch

 -battle over the military budget

 -William I wanted to increase the budget, but his proposal was defeated—he went ahead anyway

 -liberals distrusted the Prussian military and the army dominated by the Junkers insisted that the government must be responsible to the legislature

 -liberals won in the elections of 1862

 -William I called on God and conscience, threatened to abdicate and named Otto von Bismarck his chief minister

*Bismarck’s Leadership*

 -member of the Junker class

 -resented by the liberals because of his reactionary views

 -seen as erratic and dangerous by conservatives

 -surprised conservatives by appealing to nationalism

 -justified his power with success in foreign policy

 -felt that other Germans looked to Prussia because of its powerful army, but its liberal institutions

 -dissolved parliament and used heavy government pressure in the next election with little impact

 -ignored parliament when he could and encouraged divisions

 -closed opposition newspapers and manipulated the rest

 -positions in civil service and the judiciary went to those who were loyal

 -once confident he spent money and raised taxes without parliament’s consent

 -had a string of foreign triumphs

 -blocked Austrian efforts to control the German Confederation

 -created an alliance with Russia

 -used conflict over Schleswig and Holstein to assert leadership over German affairs

 -Germany was outraged by the King of Denmark’s attempt to annex Schleswig and extend his authority over Holstein

 -Bismarck persuaded Austria to help fight Denmark in January 1864

 -Denmark was defeated-Prussia administered Schleswig and Holstein, but they were surrounded by Austrian troops—trouble on the way

*The Austro-Prussian War, 1866*

 -Bismarck prepared for war while diplomatically threatening Austria

 -won support from Napoleon III

 -gained a promise of Russian neutrality

 -Prussian troops marched into Holstein in June of 1866

 -at first Austria had the support of the German Confederation, but lost it after Prussia was successful in battle

 -Prussia took over Hanover, Bohemia, and defeated Austria at the Battle of Sadowa

 -the war lasted seven weeks

 -Prussia used rail road and telegraph to move with speed, Austria was unprepared for a modern war

 -Prussian conservatives supported Bismarck to take over more land

 -Bismarck, against the king and generals did not take any Austrian land; instead Prussia annexed states that had sided with Austria

 -made a confederation of Northern German states under Prussian leadership

 -Southern Germany was an ally

*The North German Confederation*

 -protected local interested, pointed toward democracy, and ensured the dominance of Prussia

 -common arm run by Prussian officers

 -Bi-cameral federal parliament

 -local affairs dealt with locally

 -upper house—Bundesrat-43 delegates

 -each state sent a different number

 -Prussia’s 17 gave it enough to veto (1/3)

 -lower house—Reichstag was elected by universal male suffrage

 -king of Prussia appointed the chancellor who was responsible to no one else

 -German nationalist did not see Bismarck’s solution a permanent

 -Northern Germany was industrial and Protestant

 -Southern Germany was agricultural and Catholic

 -looked to Vienna, admired Paris, and were suspicious of Berlin

*Franco-Prussian War 1870*

 -Germany needed a war to be united (Bismarck thought)

 -Bismarck picked a fight with France over influence in Spain

 -France declared war in July of 1870

 -France wanted help from Italy and Austria which failed, but got them to agree to be neutral

 -French army was formidable and possessed modern equipment

 -the Prussian army had decisive leaders

 -Napoleon III surrendered and was taken prisoner after the Prussians took over Alsace

 -Paris survived a long siege and finally capitulated January of 1877

 -huge consequences:

 -German national state was created

 -2nd French Empire fell (3rd Republic followed)

 -France was required to pay an indemnity of Five Billion Francs and cede Alsace and Lorraine

 -the terms made France and German bitter enemies

*The German Reich*

 -Alsace and Lorraine were supposed to give German security if France attacked again

 -helped Bismarck get German nationalists on board

 -took talks, concessions and money to convince Southern Germany to unite

 -William I was crowned German Kaiser (emperor) in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles January 18, 1871

 -Constitution of the North German Confederation extended to the rest of Germany

 -domestic matters reserved to the 25 states in the Reich but dominated by Prussia

 -powerful nation from the start

 -more people than France

 -fastest growing population

 -loads of industry

 -more modern industrial equipment than Britain or France

 -rail road, government supported industries, and large farms

 -German universities led the world

*Internal Conflict*

 -with the Church-Kulturkampf (struggle for civilization)

 -Germany wanted the right to approve appointments, restrict religious orders and supervise seminaries

 -many were common in Europe, but Germany was harsh about demands

 -intended to make Alsace and the Polish parts more German (Protestant)

 -Catholic Center Party gained votes

 -Leo XIII became pope in 1878 and was more flexible

 -Socialism-Bismarck did not have a problem with socialism at first

 -Social Democratic Party was established in 1875

 -attacked autocracy, the military, and nationalism

 -after 2 assassination attempts on the Kaiser, Bismarck sought laws to suppress socialism

 -Reichstag refused—the election of878 focused on that issue

 -the Conservative and the Center Party made gains

 -socialist publications banned, meetings had to be supervised by police—forced the Social Democrats underground

 -still free to speak at the Reichstag and gained votes in each election

 -1880s campaigns against the Catholics and the Socialists ended

 -Catholics accepted as part of the new Germany

 -liberals grew weaker

 -a coalition formed around the tariff of 1879—supported by landlords, industrialists, and military

 -Bismarck started national insurance program to help workers in times of illness and unemployment— model for modern social policy