

# Nationalism & Realism Notes

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## *Spielvogel Chapter 22*

### I. Nations Increase Power

A. Of great powers, only Britain & Russia had escaped revolution

1. Britain ahead, Russia behind

B. Russia

1. Behind – and becoming aware of how behind it is

a. Stuck in middle ages with serfs as  $\frac{3}{4}$  of population (70M)

b. Tsar Alexander II (1855-81) committed to modernization

- partially freed serfs
  - i. could marry, own property, & sue
  - ii. worst land, expected to pay for it
  - iii. led to problems for former serfs
- 1881 – Alexander II killed by radicals who wanted rapid change
  - i. Alex III took over – even more repressive
- Again, people stupidly limit their own power

C. Great Britain

1. England grew economically

2. Social – Victorian Age

- a. Named for Queen Victoria (1837-1901), who set attitude
- b. Sense of duty
- c. Moral respectability (clothing styles, romance)

3. Benjamin Disraeli – leader of Conservatives (old Tories)

a. Reform Act of 1867 – allows more working-class people to vote

4. William Gladstone (leader of Liberals [old whigs] 1868-74)

- a. Civil service jobs by competition instead of patronage
- b. Secret ballot for voting
- c. Education Act of 1870 provides schooling for all children

D. Italian Unification

1. Count Camillo di Cavour (1810-1861)

- a. Industrialization = money for army
- b. deal with Napoleon III
- c. provoked Austria into invading in April 1859
- d. France made peace (unknown to Austria) on July 11, 1859
- e. Northern Italian states were in revolution & agreed to join Piedmont

2. Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882) – Red Shirts

- a. Invaded from the south, fighting for democratic republic
- b. determined to take Rome
- c. Cavour came from north, bypassed Rome, and was ready to fight

- d. Garibaldi conceded in favor of a United Italy
- 3. Austro-Prussian War of 1866
  - a. Italy joins Prussia
  - b. Italy lost to Austria, but Prussia beat Austria
  - c. Austria withdrew from Italy
  - d. United Italy! September 20, 1870
- 4. King Victor Emmanuel II (1861-1878)
- E. Napoleon III (1852-1870)
  - 1. Won election in 1848 – Second Republic
  - 2. Secured popular support by:
    - a. Restore Pope to Rome after Mazzini's Italian revolt (pleased Catholics)
    - b. Increased security of property (pleased bourgeoisie)
    - c. Limited child labor (workers)
  - 3. Nat'l Assembly feared his power with the people (stupid people gave up their own freedom)
    - a. National Assembly wouldn't let him run for reelection
    - b. Coup d'état Dec. 1851
    - c. Extended term to ten years – supported by majority of voters
    - d. Second Empire – elected Emperor by majority in November 1852
  - 4. As Emperor
    - a. Increased industrialization
      - Including increasing joint-stock investment banks
      - Hugely prosperous
        - i. railroads
        - ii. Suez Canal (1869)
        - iii. rebuilt Paris (wider streets [no barricades], public squares, utilities)
    - b. legislature – couldn't initiate legislation or effect budget
      - elected by universal male suffrage
  - 5. power slipping in 1860's
    - a. Napoleon allowed unions to form & strike – worked
      - Power slipped due to wars anyway
      - lost all power after Franco-Prussian War
- F. Unified Germany
  - 1. Zollverein – customs union (economic body – apolitical)
  - 2. joined by all German states but Austria by 1853
    - a. German states ruled by weak legislature – with Austrian, Prussian, & German representatives (mostly Austrian)
  - 3. all else done by Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898)
    - a. Prussian delegate to the diet of the Germanic Confederation
    - b. Prime Minister, wanted to update military (parliament refused)
      - Updated military anyway, blaming liberals for problems
      - Ruled for next few years by ignoring parliament

#### 4. Danish War (1864)

- a. Danish government wanted to incorporate duchies of Schleswig & Holstein (contrary to treaties)
- b. Austria & Prussia declare war on Denmark (quickly defeat it)
- c. Split the rule of the two duchies between them (Prussia ruled Schleswig)
- d. Leads to plan to conquer Germany from north to south (less Austrian interference)

#### 5. Austro-Prussian War (1866)

- a. Bismarck set it up
  - Made deals with France (territory for neutrality in Rhineland), Italy (Venetia for support), and Russia (access to Med. For neutrality)
  - Made Austria look bad (announced reform movements that Austria would object to)
- b. War broke out in June – lasts 7 weeks
  - Austria had to fight two fronts
  - Prussia had modern military
- c. Peace of Prague (1866)
  - North German Confederation (no Austrian control— Bismarck has control)
    - i. reduction in Austrian power leads to dual monarchy
  - Italy gets Venetia

#### 6. Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)

- a. Causes
  - Napoleon angry because he didn't get promises from Austro-Prussian War
  - Growing anti-French sentiment among Germans
  - Arguments over succession to Spanish throne
    - i. revolution displaced Queen Isabella II
    - ii. throne offered to relative of Prussian king
    - iii. France objected (didn't want to be surrounded by Hohenzollern family)
    - iv. king withdrew
    - v. France demanded apology
    - vi. Bismarck edited telegram to make it extra rude to France
    - vii. France stupidly declared war (July 1870)
- b. Germans better equipped & organized
  - Even Napoleon III was captured (though war went on for four more months)
- c. Results
  - Another French republic
  - Italy had Rome
  - France gave up Alsace-Lorraine to Germany

- German Empire created
  - i. William I of Prussia became Kaiser Wilhelm I
  - ii. messed up balance of power

## G. Austria

1. Compromise of 1867 (Dual Monarchy)
  - a. Franz Joseph emperor of Austria (1848-1917)
  - b. Hungarians stayed associated with Austria – Austria-Hungary
  - c. Minorities still excluded – Germans dominate

## II. Wars

- A. Opium War - 1839
- B. Crimean War (1853-56)

### 1. Causes

- a. Ottoman Empire declining
- b. Controversy over Holy Places in Palestine
  - French want them under Catholic control, have right from Ottomans to protect them
  - Russians want them under Orthodox control
- c. Russia occupied Moldavia & Wallachia
  - Britain & France declared war, mostly because big Russia=scary

### 2. Most casualties (2/3 of 250,000) were results of disease

- a. Florence Nightingale

### 3. Results

- a. dissolution of power relationships
  - Austria & Russia = not buddies anymore
- b. Russia was weakened
- c. Great Britain decided the Continent could rot, for all it cared
- d. Austria, because it had been neutral, lost all its friends ☹

## III. New Ideas

### A. Karl Marx

1. With friend Frederick Engels (cotton manufacturer; Marx's financial support)
2. *Communist Manifesto* (1848)
  - a. "scientific socialism" – vs. "Utopian" socialism
  - b. All historical change is based on class struggle – worker revolts
  - c. Destiny for workers (proletariat) to rise – will create perfect society
  - d. Religious views
3. *Das Kapital* (1867) – often called *Capital*
  - a. Details on communist ideas
  - b. Finished by Engels after Marx's death

### B. Charles Darwin

1. *On the Origin of Species* 1859
  - a. written from observation of Galapagos Islands on the *Beagle*
  - b. slow adaptation of animals over time – survival of those with best adaptations

- c. Not first to argue evolution, but first to actually come up with explanation of how

2. *Descent of Man* 1871

- a. applies evolutionary understandings to humans
- b. humans evolved with common ancestor to others

C. Health Care

1. Louis Pasteur (France)
2. Joseph Lister (England)
3. Robert Koch (Germany)
4. Discoveries lead to population growth

D. Auguste Comte (France 1798-1857)

1. Wrote *System of Positive Philosophy*
  - a. math is basis of science
  - b. apply math to social sciences – comes up with rules for collecting & analyzing data
  - c. continues movement toward systematic social sciences

IV. Realism (Arts & Culture)

A. Reaction against Romanticism

1. Focus on normal people in normal life, instead of sentiment

B. Charles Dickens (1812-1870) best known novelist (not so much poetry as novels now)

C. Art

1. Gustave Corbet (France) p. 638
2. Jean-François Millet also p. 638

D. Music

1. Franz Liszt (1811-1886) – greatest pianist ever
2. Richard Wagner (1813-1883) – Liszt's student & son-in-law
  - a. famous for German operas