

EUROPEAN HISTORY

Unit 10

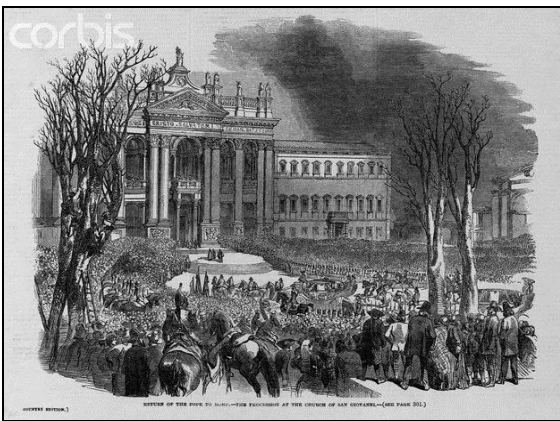
The Unification of Italy and Germany

Form 4

Unit 10.1 - The Unification of Italy



Revolution in Naples, 1848



Revolution in Rome, 1848



Map of Italy before unification.



Flag of the Kingdom of Italy, 1861-1946

1. The Early Phase of the Italian Risorgimento, 1815-1848

The settlements reached in 1815 at the **Congress of Vienna** had restored Austrian domination over the Italian peninsula but had left Italy completely fragmented in a number of small states. The strongest and most progressive Italian state was the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont in north-western Italy. At the Congress of Vienna this state had received the lands of the former Republic of Genoa. This acquisition helped Sardinia-Piedmont expand her merchant fleet and trade centred in the port of Genoa.

There were three major obstacles to unity at the time of the Congress of Vienna:

- The Austrians occupied Lombardy and Venetia in Northern Italy.
- The Papal States controlled Central Italy.
- The other Italian states had maintained their independence: the Kingdom of Sardinia, also called Piedmont Sardinia, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena.

Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian patriot who set up a national revolutionary movement known as **Young Italy** (1831). Mazzini was in favour of a united republic. His ideas spread quickly among large segments of the Italian population. Revolutionary cells formed throughout the Italian peninsula.

Massive reforms took place in 1846-1847 in the Papal States, Lucca, Tuscany, and the Kingdom of Sardinia. These reforms were intended to weaken the revolutionary movements. But instead these reforms were to bring about in the revolutions of 1848 in Sicily, Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, Venice and Turin.

2. The Revolutions of 1848 in Italy

The first revolt took place in the Kingdom of Sicily, which resulted in a constitution for the whole kingdom. An revolt in Rome forced Pope Pius IX to flee Rome and a republic was proclaimed. King Charles Albert of Sardinia mobilized his army and attacked Lombardy to drive the Austrians from Northern Italy.

It looked as if the independence and unity of Italy had become a possibility. But then the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese and Charles Albert had to abdicate. His son, Victor Emmanuel II succeeded him in 1849. A new revolutionary leader, Giuseppe Garibaldi, could not hold Rome against a French army, sent to restore the Pope in Rome. An Austrian army invaded Italy and suppressed the revolts in Venice and Milan. Only in Sardinia did Victor Emmanuel II held firm and kept a liberal constitutional government.

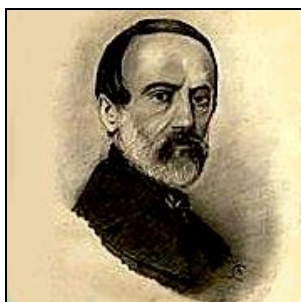
3. Cavour and the Final Stages in the Unification of Italy, 1852-1870

Count **Camillo di Cavour** became prime minister of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1852. Under his dynamic and skilful diplomatic leadership Italy achieved unification in less than a decade. At the secret pact of Plombieres, Cavour was able to persuade Napoleon to a secretly planned war against Austria. By early 1859, Cavour had caused a crisis that provoked the Austrians to send an ultimatum demanding Piedmontese disarmament. Cavour rejected the ultimatum and the Austrians declared war. The French came to the aid of the Piedmontese and the Austrians were defeated in the two major battles. The Austrians then surrendered **Lombardy** to Napoleon III, who handed it over to Victor Emanuel II.

In elections held in 1859 and 1860, all northern states voted to join the Kingdom of Sardinia. At this point Napoleon III concluded a separate peace with Austria and left Cavour to continue to fight the war alone. Napoleon's growing concern to the sudden large size of his ally made him demand the provinces of **Savoy and Nice** for France. After 1860, the only French troops in Italy were kept in Rome at the request of the Pope.

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) was another Italian revolutionary hero and leader in the struggle for Italian unification. Garibaldi's dream of a united Italy made him come out from his retirement in the island of Caprera. In 1860 he sailed from Genoa with the **Thousand Red Shirts** (an army of patriotic volunteers) and freed Sicily and Naples from the Bourbon King. Garibaldi then delivered these two kingdoms to Victor Emmanuel. A nited Italy was finally established in 1861 with Victor Emmanuel as the first **King of Italy**. But the new Italian Kingdom was still without Rome, (still ruled by the Pope) and Venetia (still controlled by the Austrians).

Venetia was added to Italy in 1866 after Prussia defeated Austria in the **Seven Weeks' War**. In that war Italy sided with Prussia and Venetia was its reward. When the **Franco-Prussian War** broke out in 1870, Napoleon III had to withdraw his troops from Rome. Italian troops quickly moved into Rome without opposition. The citizens of Rome voted for union with Italy and in 1871 Rome became the capital of united Italy.



Mazzini



Garibaldi



Cavour



Victor Emanuel II

Unit 10.1 - The Unification of Italy

1. What did the Congress of Vienna do to Italy after 1815?

_____ (2)

2. Identify the three obstacles to Italian unification in the first half of the 19th century.

 _____ (3)

3. Match the following:

(6)

(a)	Ct. Camillo Cavour		the French Emperor who helped the Italians against the Austrians.
(b)	Victor Emanuel II		the Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont that achieved the unification of Italy.
(c)	Giuseppe Mazzini		the first King of United Italy in 1861.
(d)	Giuseppe Garibaldi		the Pope who lost the Papal States and Rome to Italy.
(e)	Pius IX		the leader of the Young Italy movement.
(f)	Napoleon III		the Italian patriotic leader who liberated Naples and Sicily from the Bourbon kings.

4. Identify and name from the map the **eight** Italian states before the Unification of Italy.

The first letter of each state is given to help in your answer.

(4)

Two	S	P	T
M	P	L	L -V

5. (a) Draw the colours of the flag of the Kingdom of Italy using red, green, blue and golden yellow where appropriate.

(2)

(b) What changes were made to the Italian flag when Italy became a Republic in 1946?

(1)

6. The Seven Weeks' War between Austria and Prussia helped Italy add the province of

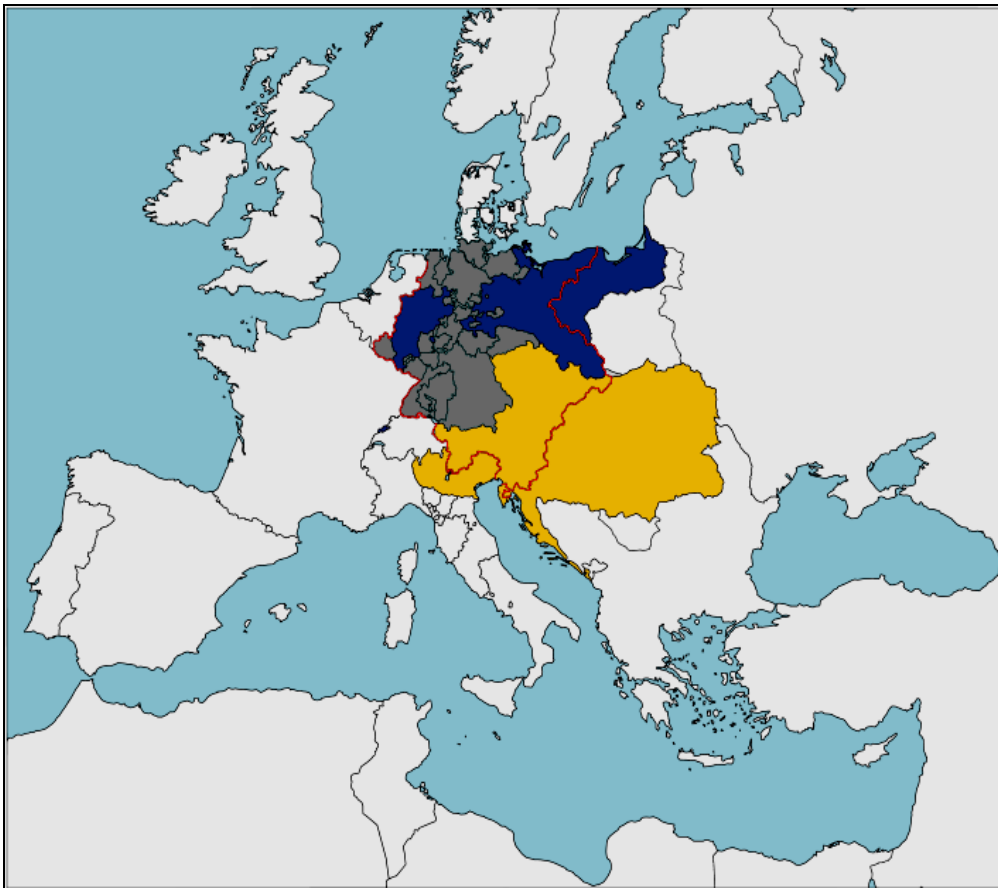
_____ to the Kingdom of Italy. (1)

7. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870 gave the opportunity for the Italian Government to add

_____ to the Kingdom of Italy. (1)

(Total 20 marks)

Unit 10.2 - The Unification of Germany, 1862-1871



Kingdom of Prussia



Revolution of 1848



*German Confederation
and German Empire*

← *Map showing:
German Confederation
Kingdom of Prussia
Austrian Empire
between 1815-1871.*

1. The German Confederation, 1815-1866

Germany is a relatively modern state. In the mid nineteenth century Germany was a collection of smaller states that were linked as a **German Confederation**. This confederation was dominated by Austria. In the 1860's the dominance of Austria was challenged by Prussia and the process of unification of Germany began. These events have been interpreted rather differently by historians.

2. The process of unification: The Zollverein

A gradual process of economic interdependence during the Industrial Revolution through saw the German states move towards economic unification. For example, the growth of the railway network in Germany led to easier access to different resources across the Confederation. Economic growth meant that economic prosperity possible among the member states of the German Confederation. The **Zollverein** (customs union) was an agreement set up by Prussia and the North German states to reduce customs duties between them. This economic union excluded Austria and the South German States.

3. The Revolution of 1848 in Prussia and the Frankfurt Parliament

In March 1848 demonstrations in Berlin led King Frederick William IV grant a liberal constitution. The King transferred his court to Potsdam to be free from the Liberal Provisional Government. In the meantime an all-German Parliament met at Frankfurt to try to bring about the unification of Germany. But no agreement could be reached about who was to be proclaimed German Emperor between the King of Prussia and the Austrian Emperor. In the end Prussia and Austria withdrew their representatives from the Frankfurt Parliament, with the result that it lost its importance. By November 1848 the Prussian army took control of Berlin, the King suppressed the liberal constitution and dissolved the Frankfurt Parliament. The revolution was defeated and the King assumed absolute power again with the support of the army, the aristocracy and the bureaucracy. In 1850 Austria and Prussia agreed to restore the German Confederation.

4. Bismarck appointed Chancellor, 1862

In 1862 Otto von Bismarck was appointed Chancellor of Prussia by King William I. Bismarck had already made himself famous in a famous speech where he stressed that German unity would not be achieved by debates and resolutions but by blood and iron, i.e. by war and conquest. On his appointment Bismarck set out to reform the Prussian army, in view of the future wars for the unification of Germany. The new Prussian army was tested in the war against Denmark in 1863.

5. The Schleswig-Holstein Question and the War against Denmark, 1863-64

In 1863 King Christian VII of Denmark formally incorporated the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein into the Danish Kingdom, breaking the terms of the Treaty of London of 1852. The German Confederation mobilised an army led by Prussia and Austria and invaded the duchies. Prussia took the administration of Schleswig and Austria managed the duchy of Holstein. But the two German powers clashed many times over the manner in which the duchies were to be administered. Historians still debate whether the German chancellor, **Bismarck** deliberately set out to provoke Austria. The result was a political division within the German Confederation with Austria and Prussia now fighting for dominance in Germany.

6. Austrian-Prussian War or Seven Weeks' War, 1866

In 1866 arguments about the administration of Schleswig-Holstein led to war breaking out between Austria and Prussia. This war lasted seven weeks and resulted in a Prussian victory over the Austrians. In defeating the Austrians the Prussians assumed the leading state in Germany. Prussia then set up the North German Confederation and annexed those German states that had sided with Austria during the war (Saxony, Hanover and Hesse-Cassel). The South German states (Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden), allies of Austria, kept their independence for the time-being.

7. The Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871

After 1867 relations between Prussia and France worsened. Emperor **Napoleon III** of France wanted compensation in Belgium and Luxemburg for having stayed neutral in the Austro-Prussian War. Then in 1870, frustrated by the Prussian candidate for the vacant throne of Spain, France declared war on Prussia. The resulting Prussian victory was both swift and decisive. The French Emperor was captured prisoner and removed from power. In Germany there was a wave of German patriotism bringing about the union of the South German. As a result, King **William I** of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany on January 18th 1871. Bismarck remained Chancellor until his resignation in 1890. The **Second German Reich** came into being and it was to last until Germany's defeat in World War I in 1918.



Fred. William IV



William I



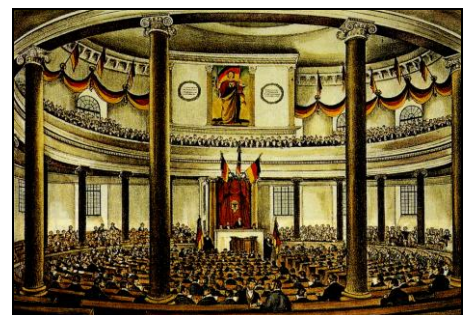
Bismarck



William II



The Berlin Revolution of 1848.



The Frankfurt Parliament, 1848

Unit 10.2 - The Unification of Germany, 1862-1871

1. How would you describe the state of Germany between 1815 and 1848?
_____ (2)
2. (a) What was the Zollverein? _____ (1)
(b) How did the Zollverein help unite Germany economically? _____
_____ (2)
3. Where was the main centre of revolution in Germany in 1848? _____ (1)
4. Why did an all-German Parliament meet at Frankfurt in 1848-49?
_____ (1)
5. What turned out to be the major obstacle for the unification of Germany in 1848-1849?

_____ (2)
6. What important decision for the future of Germany did King William I of Prussia take in 1862?
_____ (1)
7. What political advantage did Bismarck take with the following:
 - (a) the defeat of Denmark in the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864. _____
_____ (2)
 - (b) the defeat of Austria in the Seven Weeks' War of 1866. _____
_____ (2)
 - (c) the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. _____
_____ (2)
8. What post did the following leaders hold at the time of the Unification of Germany?
 - (a) William I _____ (1)
 - (b) Otto von Bismarck _____ (1)
9. Draw colours of the flags of:
 - (a) German Revolution of 1848
 - (b) the German Confederation and Second Empire (2)

(Total 20 marks)

Form 4 EH - The German Confederation 1815-1850

Answer the following questions:

1. Which two German states lead the German Confederation after 1815?
 _____ and _____ (2)

2. Source B states that there was not one Germany but 38 Germanies. Why was this so?
 _____ (1)

3. Is source B in favour or against this state of Germany? Give two reasons for your answer.

 _____ (1 + 4)

4. Why did a politically divided Germany slow down her economic progress as well?

 _____ (2)

5. In the 19th century Czechs lived in the province of _____, having the city of _____ as its capital city within the _____ Empire.
 (*Bohemia, Austrian, Prague*) (3)

6. What did the author of source C fear most:
 (a) a civil war within the Austrian Empire
 (b) a revolution within the Austrian Empire
 (c) a revolution in France
 (d) an invasion by the Russians
 (e) an attack by the Ottoman Turks (1)

7. Identify the authors of:
 (a) Source A: _____
 (b) Source B: _____
 (c) Source C: _____ (3)

8. Match these by writing letters a, b and c in the blank cells. (3)

a	Source A		is in favour of a one united Germany.
b	Source B		is in favour of a Germany led by Austria.
c	Source C		is in favour of a strong Austrian Empire in Central Europe

(Total marks = 20)