Realpolitik and Mass Politics: 1848-1914

AP European History
Chapter 25

Failure of the Revolutions of 1848

A.   France: *Louis Philippe & Louis Blanc*

B.   Italy: *Giuseppe Mazzini*

C.   Austria: *Hungary & Francis Joseph*

D.   Germany: *National Assembly &
                      Frederick William*

E.   "Age of *Realpolitik*"

refers to **politics or diplomacy** based primarily on **power**
                    and on **practical and material** factors and
considerations,
                    rather than ideological notions or moralistic or
ethical
                    premises. In this respect, it shares aspects of its
                    philosophical approach with those of realism and
                    pragmatism.

European society between 1848 and 1914.
*Nationalism a dominant force in western
society.

- Urban industrial society
  - Repressive peace & diplomatic stability of
    Metternich's time replaced by period of war &
    rapid change.
- Romanticism gave way to realism.

I. **Crimean War** (1853-1856)
  A. Failure of Concert of Europe
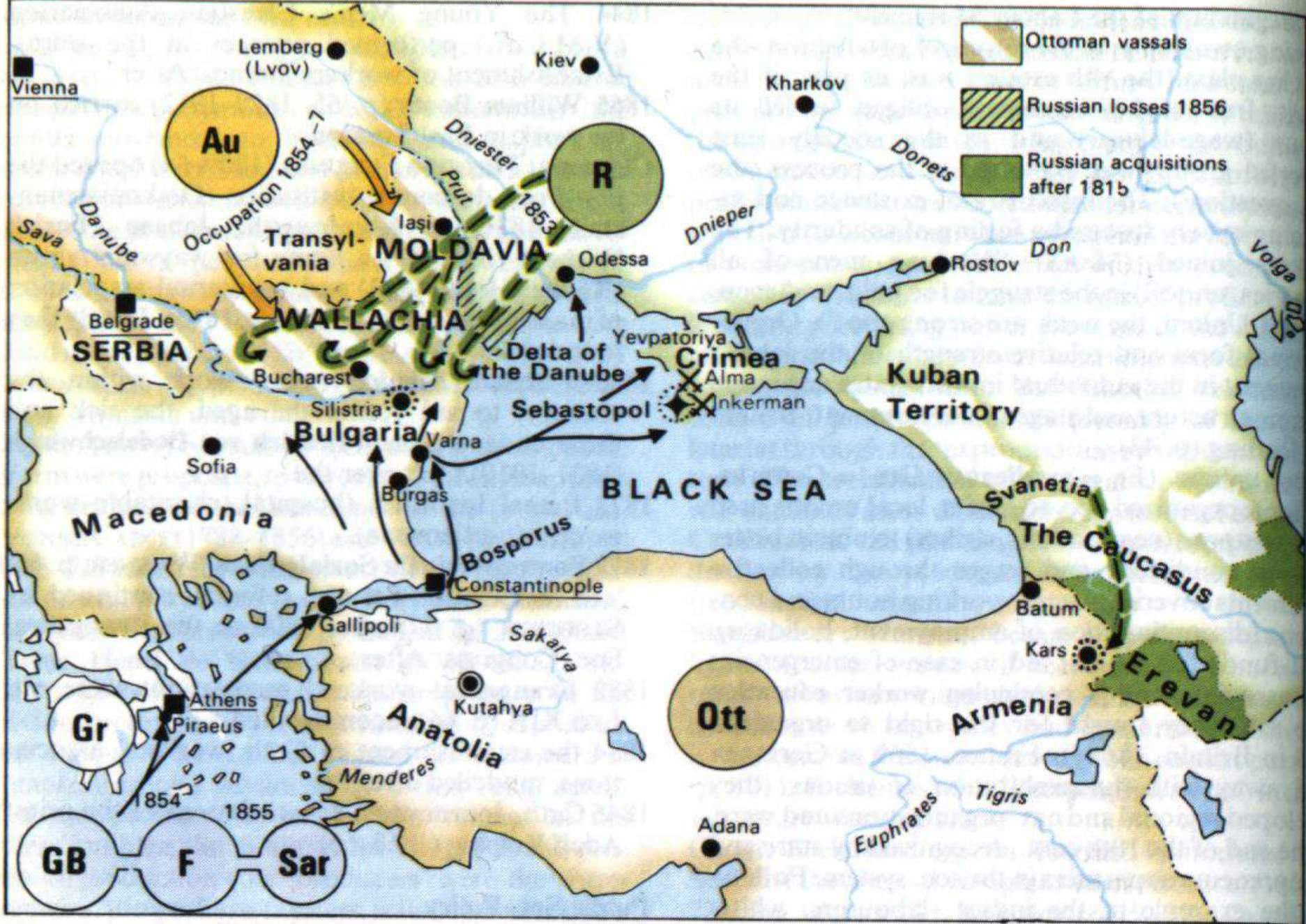 B. War between the Ottoman Empire & the
     Russian Empire
    1. Great Britain and France join Turks
    2. most soldiers died of **disease**
    3. Russian defeat exposed outdated military &
                            technology – need for
modernization

The Crimean War, 1853–6

II. **Second French Republic**

A. New Constitution

1. Louis Napoleon III

a. "positive program"

b. Coup d'etat – 1851

2. **Emperor Napoleon III**

a. French army rescued and restored Pope Pius IX

b. Economic gains

B. Two periods:

1. 1851-1860: Direct & authoritarian rule

2. 1860-1870: Series of liberal reforms

a. relinquished power to National Assembly

Napoleon III's regime in France
A.Would have been overthrown by revolution had it not been for the Franco-Prussian War.
B.Was popular only with the middle class.
C.Became progressively more authoritarian.
D.Combined economic success with authoritarian government.
E.Resisted industrialization in an effort to preserve traditional French society.

III. **Italian Unification** (1871)

A. Italy reorganized in 1815 – K. of Sardinia

B. Early attempts at unification

    1. **Guiseppe Mazzini – Young Italy**

C. Revolution of 1848 failed: new leadership

    1. **Sardinia-Piedmont** the model for unification

      a. liberal constitutional state

      b. King Victor Emmanuel
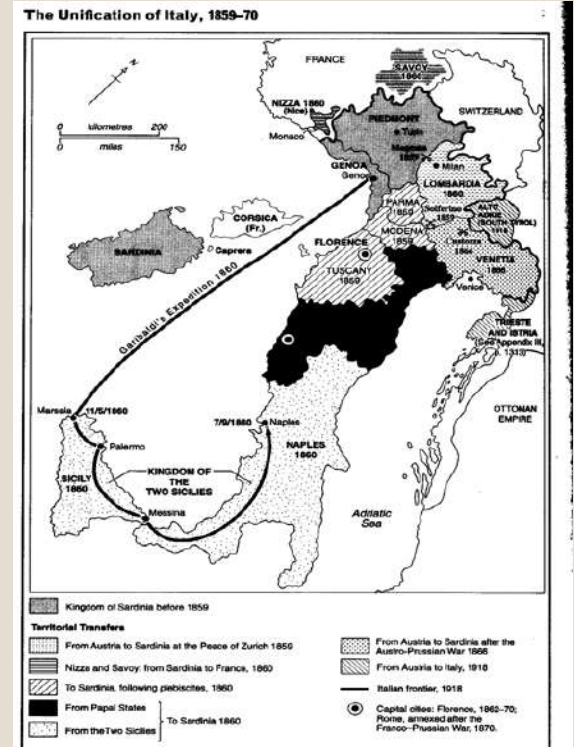
      c. Prime Minister: **Cavour**

D. Time Line

1. 1858: **Plombieres**
   a. Deal with Napoleon III to join forces against Austria.
2. 1859: Napoleon made peace with Austria
   a. Cavour gains Lombardy but not Venetia

Meeting between Napoleon III and

D. Time Line Continued..

3. 1860: Savoy & Nice ceded to France
   a. Napoleon will not interfere with Italian unification
   b. people of central Italy vote to join Sardinia as a nation state
4. **Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882)**
   a. Red Shirts
   b. Kingdom of Two Sicilies

The Unification of Italy, 1859–70

"Right Leg in the Boot at Last"

D. Time Line Continued..

    5. 1861: Emmanuel II proclaimed King of Italy

    6. 1866: Austro-Prussian War

        a. Italy gained Venetia

    7. 1870: Franco-Prussian War

        a. Rome captured by Italian troops in 1871

E. Regional differences in Italy

    1. North – wealthy, industrial

    2. South – poor, agrarian

Italian Unification

In terms of their political systems, Sardinia-Piedmont and Prussia in the 1860s
A.Were both constitutional monarchies.
B.Were not constitutional monarchies.
C.Were both ruled by incompetent kings.
D.Differed in that Sardinia-Piedmont was a constitutional monarchy but Prussia was not.
E.Differed in that Prussia was a constitutional monarchy but Sardinia-

Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, 1815
Ceded by Austria, 1859
Ceded to France, 1860
United with Piedmont, 1860
Ceded by Austria, 1866
Occupied by Italy, 1870
Battle

Prussia 1815
Territory added to Prussia, 1815–1866
Territory added to Prussia/German Empire, 1871
Attack on Denmark, 1864
Attack on Austria, 1866
Attack on France, 1870–1871
Border of German Empire, 1871

IV. **German Unification** (1860-1871)
    A. After 1815, Prussia center of German unification
        1. **"Humiliation of Olmutz"** – prevented unification of Prussian lands
        2. *Zollverein* – German customs union
        a. **didn't include Austria**
    B. **Otto von Bismarck** (1810-1898)
        1. Kaiser William I – militarization
        a. Blood & Iron
        b. Liberal opposition in Parliament

To justify the increase of the army, he warned that "the great questions of the day [meaning German unification] will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions ... but by blood and iron."

Otto von Bismarck

Bismarck made his "blood and iron" speech as chancellor of Prussia in response to

A. the rise of socialism.

B. Parliamentary resistance to his military
   budgets.

C. Austria's aggressive statements provoking the
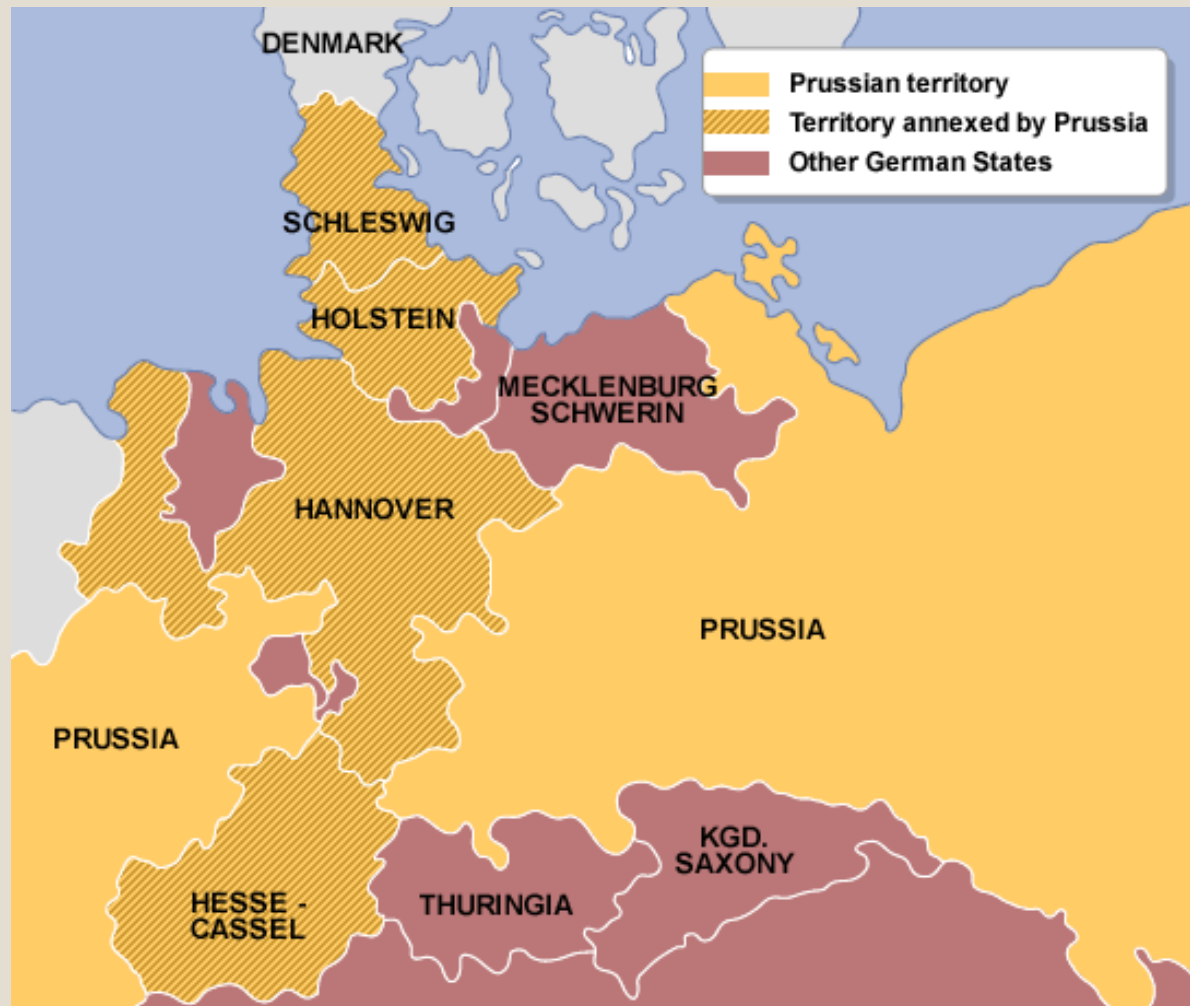   Seven Weeks' War.

D. efforts to form the North German Federation.

E. the resistance of Bavaria to joining

DENMARK

SCHLESWIG

North Sea

Baltic Sea

Tilsit

R. Niemen

Schleswig

Kiel

Königsberg

HOLSTEIN

Rostock

Danzig

EAST PRUSSIA

Lübeck

MECKLENBURG

POMERANIA

WEST PRUSSIA

S

S

I

A

Hamburg

Stettin

OLDEN-BURG

Bremen

Amsterdam

HANOVER

R. Elbe

The Hague

Hanover

Berlin

R. Warthe

POSEN

R. Vistula

NETHERLANDS

Münster

BRANDENBURG

Posen

RUSSIA

WESTPHALIA

P

R

U

BRUNSWICK

Antwerp

Dortmund

Göttingen

ANHALT

POLAND

Brussels

Düsseldorf

RHENISH

Kassel

Leipzig

SILESIA

Breslau

BELGIUM

Aachen

Cologne

Erfurt

Dresden

R. Oder

PRUSSIA

P

Koblenz

THURINGIA

SAXONY

Prague

Sadowa

HESSE

NASSAU

Frankfurt

Sedan

Luxembourg

R. Mosel

Darmstadt

BOHEMIA

1870

Verdun

PALA-TINATE

Prussians occupy Paris 1871

Metz

LORRAINE

Karlsruhe

Nuremberg

Nancy

Strasbourg

Stuttgart

WÜRTTEMBERG

AUSTRIA

FRANCE

ALSACE

BADEN

HOHENZOLLERN

Ulm

BAVARIA

R. Rhine

R. Meuse

Constance

Munich

R. Danube

Vienna

Basle

SWITZERLAND

	Prussia in 1815
	acquired by Prussia 1815-66
	boundary of German Confederation of 1815
	boundary of North German Confederation of 1866
	Imperial territory of Alsace-Lorraine 1871
	boundary of German Empire 1871
	Austro-Prussian forces attack Denmark 1864
	Prussian armies in the war with Austria 1866
	German armies in the Franco-Prussian war 1870-71

C. **Prussian-Danish War** (1863)
1. Schleswig and Holstein
2. Prussian and Austrian tension

D. **Austro-Prussian War (7 Weeks' War) 1866**

1. Bismarck's negotiations with France, Italy & Russia
2. Prussian lienent peace terms
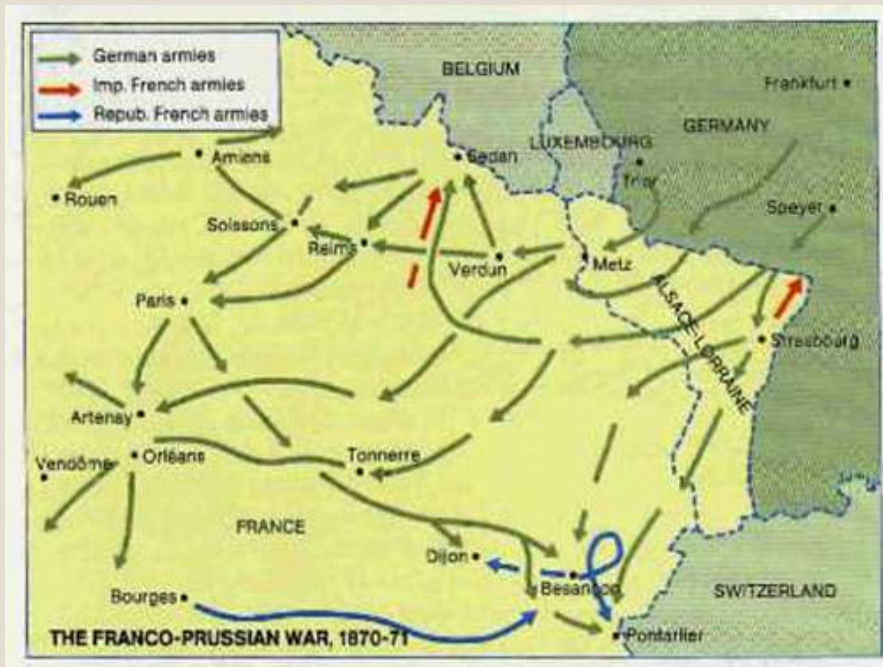3. Venice ceded to Italy
4. 1867 – North German Confederation
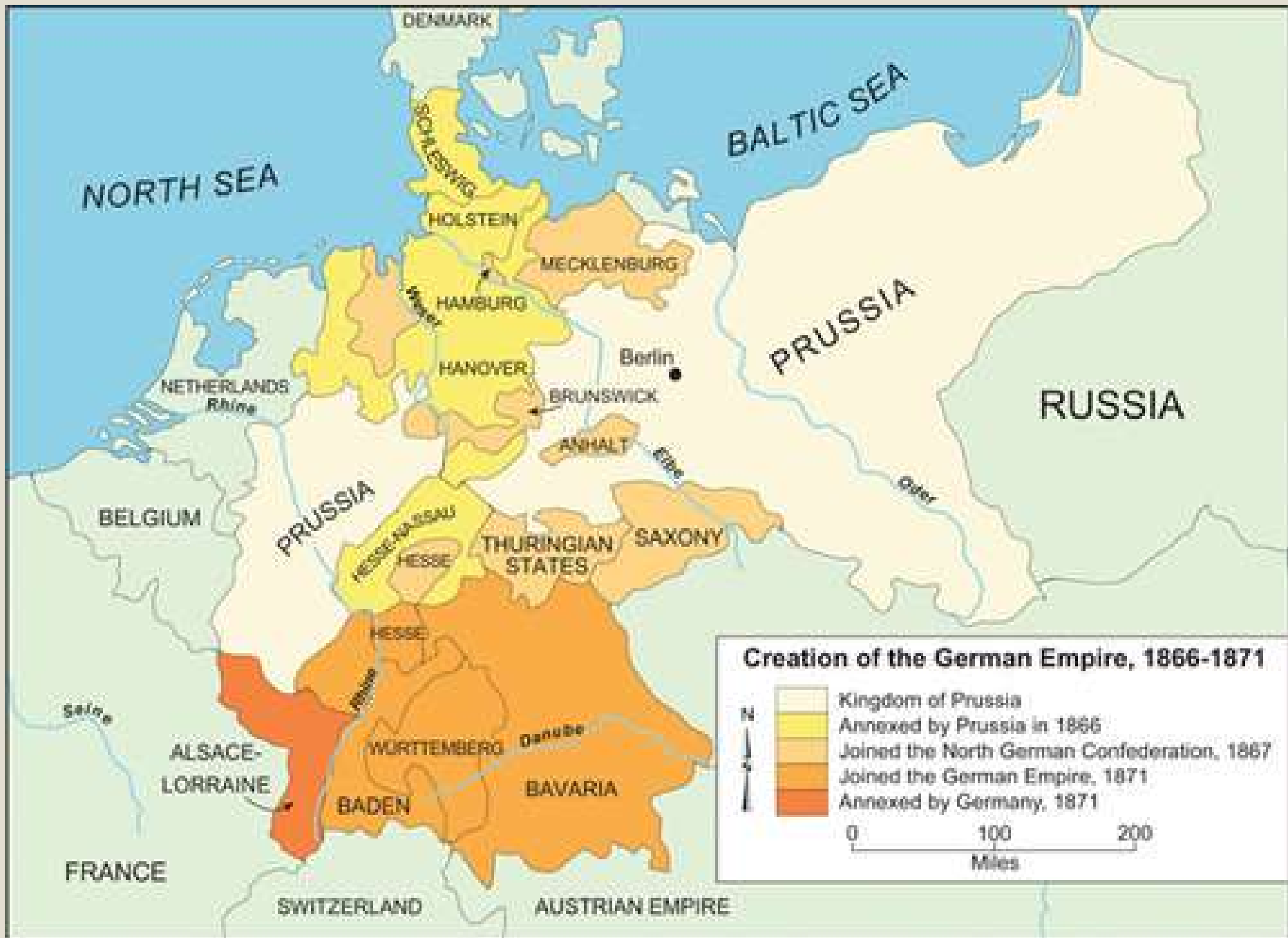
E. Franco-Prussian War (1871)

1. Bismarck's goal
2. **Ems Dispatch**
3. Prussia's victory brought southern Germany into German union.
4. **Treaty of Frankfurt**: Alsace-Lorraine

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, 1870-71

Creation of the German Empire, 1866-1871

DENMARK

NORTH SEA

BALTIC SEA

SCHLESWIG

HOLSTEIN

MECKLENBURG

HAMBURG

Weser

HANOVER

Berlin

BRUNSWICK

ANHALT

Elbe

PRUSSIA

RUSSIA

NETHERLANDS
Rhine

BELGIUM

PRUSSIA

HESSE-NASSAU

HESSE

THURINGIAN
STATES

SAXONY

Oder

Seine

HESSE

Rhine

ALSACE-
LORRAINE

WÜRTTEMBERG

Danube

BADEN

BAVARIA

FRANCE

SWITZERLAND

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

Creation of the German Empire, 1866-1871

N

Kingdom of Prussia
Annexed by Prussia in 1866
Joined the North German Confederation, 1867
Joined the German Empire, 1871
Annexed by Germany, 1871

0   100   200
Miles

F. German Empire - 1871
   ## 1. **Wilhelm I (William I)**
   ## 2. Germany became most powerful country in Europe

The German princes swear allegiance to Wilhelm I. Bismarck is standing on the steps, to the lower left of the new kaiser.

V. **Age of Mass Politics** (1871-1914)

   A. National state created common framework in European politics.

  B. Political parties dominated politics

 C. Conservatives used nationalism to promote unity & loyalty of the people.

  D. Policies often anti-liberal

 E. Increased representation & male suffrage

  F. Increased militarism after 1871

Political Ideology in the Age of Mass Politics

Socialists (anarchist)

Republicans (liberals)

Conservatives (monarchists)
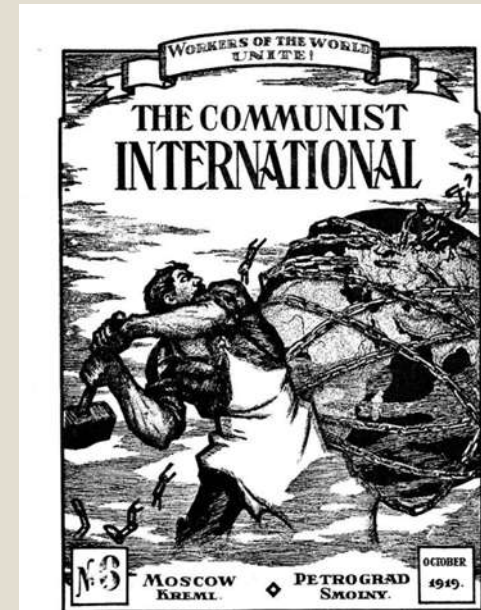
VI. The **German Empire**: 1871-1914
   A. Constitution
      1. Emperor – William I
      2. Chancellor - Bismarck
      3. Bi-cameral legislature
         ◦ **Reichstag**
         ◦ **Bundensrat**

   B. Political Parties
1. National Liberals
2. Catholic Center Party
3. Social Democratic Party (SDP)

C. Bismarck's Reforms
1. *Kulturkampf*
2. Outlawed SDP
3. Protective tariff
4. Social security laws
   a. Sickness and accident insurance
5. Old-age pensions and retirement benefits
6. Regulated child labor
7. Improved working conditions

Bismarck's attacks on the socialist movement and the ban on the Social Democratic Party

A.weakened the socialist movement in Germany permanently.

B.proved to be counterproductive.

C.gave rise to ultra-nationalistic parties.

D.spawned anti-Semitism in Germany.

E.led to the founding of the International to aid German socialists.

D. Triumph of Social Democratic Party
   1. New emperor **Wilhelm II** (William II)
   2. Bismarck's resignation in 1890
   3. By 1912, SDP was the
      largest in Reichstag

Kaiser Wilhelm II

(r. 1890-1918)

VII. Modernization of Russia (1853-1914)

A. **"The Great Reforms"**

1. Tsar Alexander II (r.1855-1881)
   a. freed serfs in 1861
   b. collective ownership of land
2. **Zemstvo** – 1864: local gov't
   a. controlled by landed nobles
3. equality of law & independent courts
4. Jewish rights

B. Industrialization of Russia
    1. Industry and transportation
      a. railroad expansion
        1) export of Russian grain
      b. increased revenue for further
        industrialization
      c. strengthened Russia's military &
        gave rise to territorial expansion
        1) spread of Marxian thought
        2) Nihilism -a doctrine or belief that conditions in th
            organization are so bad as to make destructio
desirable for its
        own sake independent of any constructive program or
possibility
    2. Tsar Alexander III (r. 1881-1894)
      a. **Sergei Witte**: minister of finance
        1) economic nationalism influenced
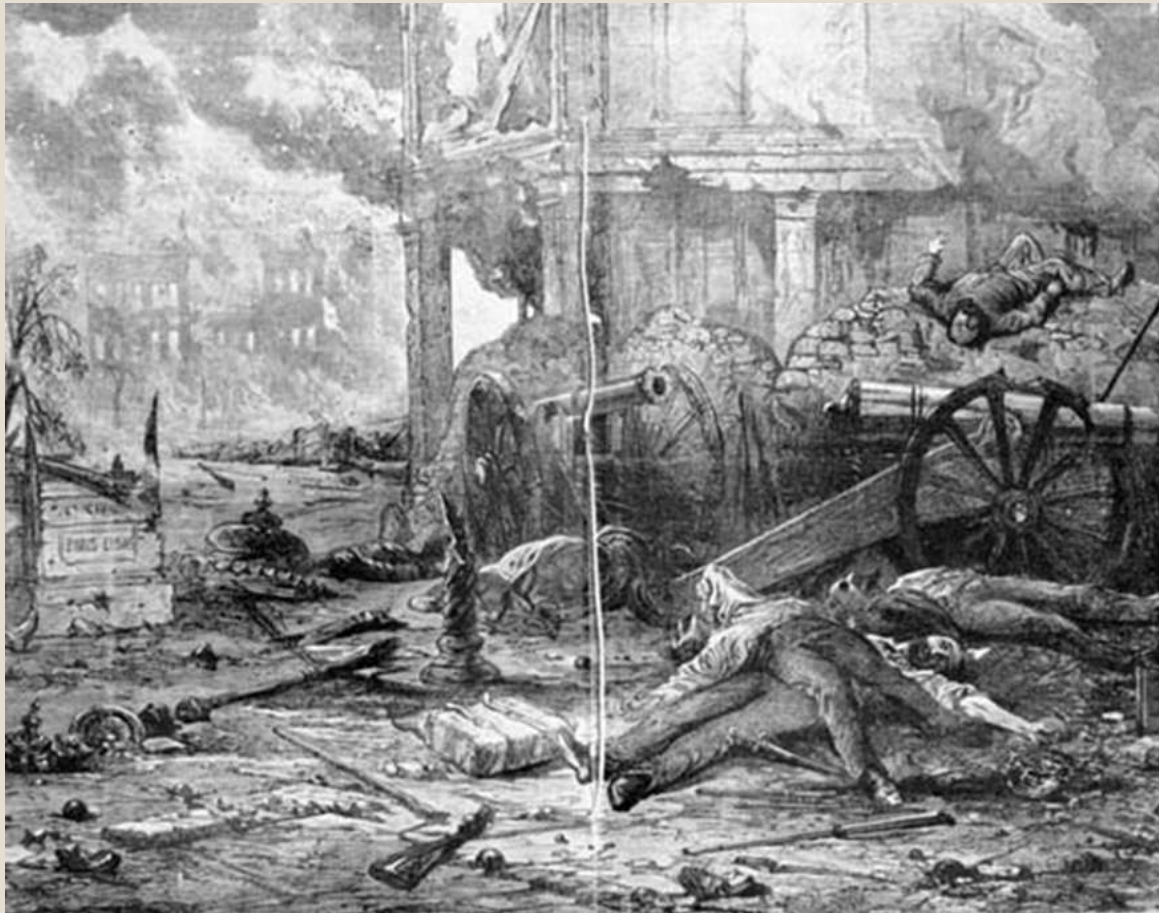
b. Trans-Siberian Railway

C. **Russo-Japanese War** (1904)
   1. humiliating defeat

FRANCE.—"KEEP IT UP, RUSSIA; YOU'RE WINNING!"
RUSSIA.—"WELL, IF THIS IS WINNING, WHAT WILL HE DO TO ME IF I LOSE!"

D. **Revolution of 1905**
   1. **"Bloody Sunday"**
      a. massacre turned ordinary workers against the tsar & triggered strikes, peasant uprisings, revolts, and troop mutinies across the country.

   2. **October Manifesto**- granted full civil rights
      a. Duma (parliament)

VIII. **Third French Republic**
A. Fall of Napoleon III's Second Empire
*Franco-Prussian War
B. **Paris Commune**, 1871

An English tribute to the French Commune dedicated to the workers of both countries

C. **Adolphe Thiers** (National Assembly)
　　1. Defeat of Commune
D. 1875, new constitution
　　1. Third Republic
　　2. Leon Gambetta
　　　　a. preached a republic of
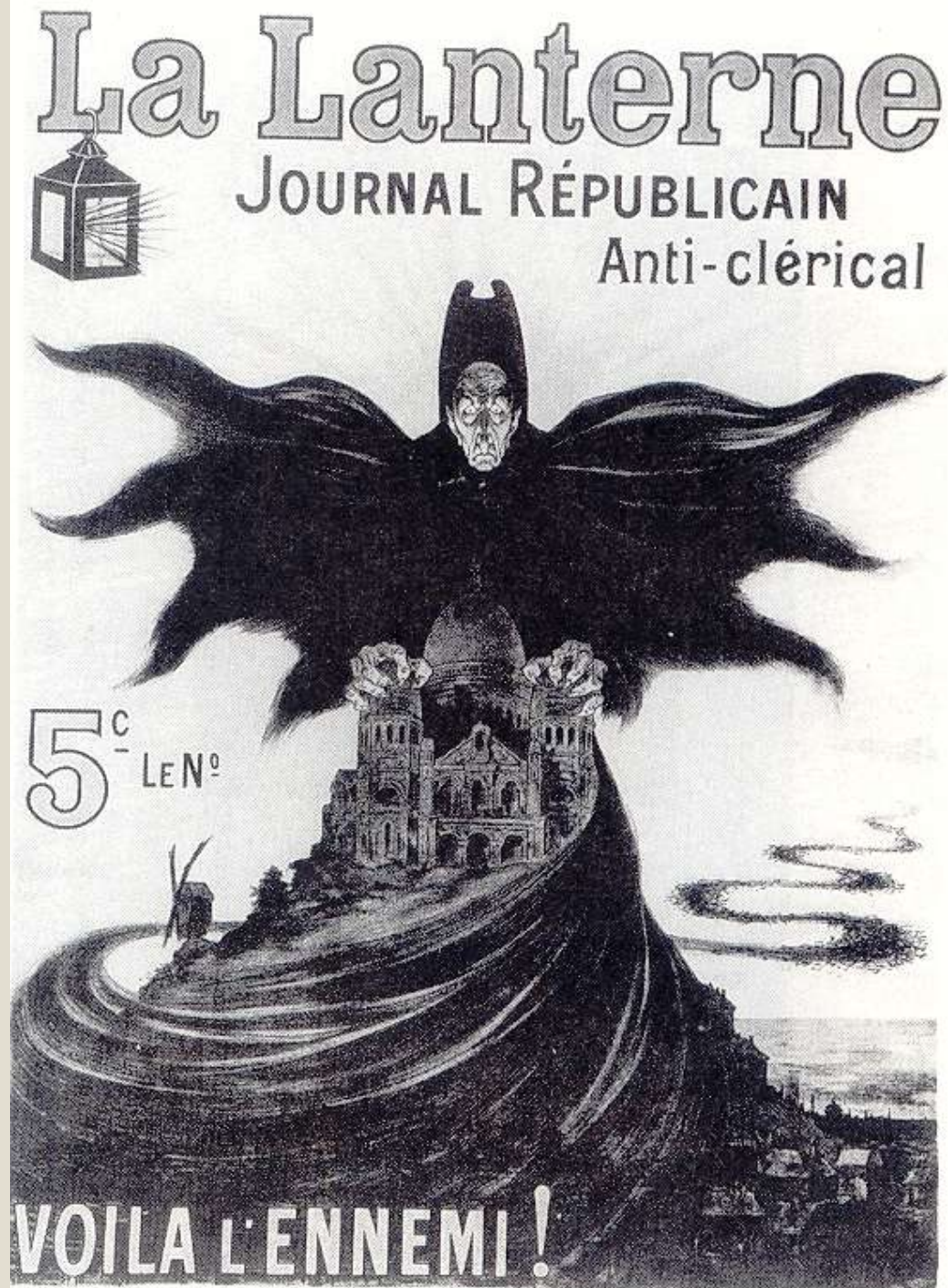truly equal opportunity

　　3. Free compulsory education
　　　　a. female teachers – married
　　　　b. secular republican education – not
　　　　　parochial (religious)

The cover of this anticlerical journal presents the French Catholic Church as the enemy of the nation. A menacing figure symbolizing the Church holds the recently built Basilica of the Sacred Heart (Sacre Coeur)
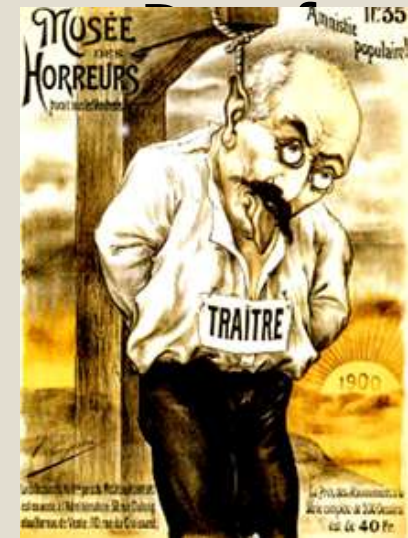
E. **Dreyfus Affair** (1894)
   1. case revived republican
      distrust against the
      Catholic Church in France

   2. **Emile Zola: J'accuse**

Alfred

IX. Great Britain

A. Realignment of political parties: 1850-1865

1. Tory party became **Conservative Party** under **Disraeli**

2. Whig party became the **Liberal Party** under **Gladstone**

B. Reform Bills of 1867 & 1884 increased number of eligible voters

C. The Irish Question
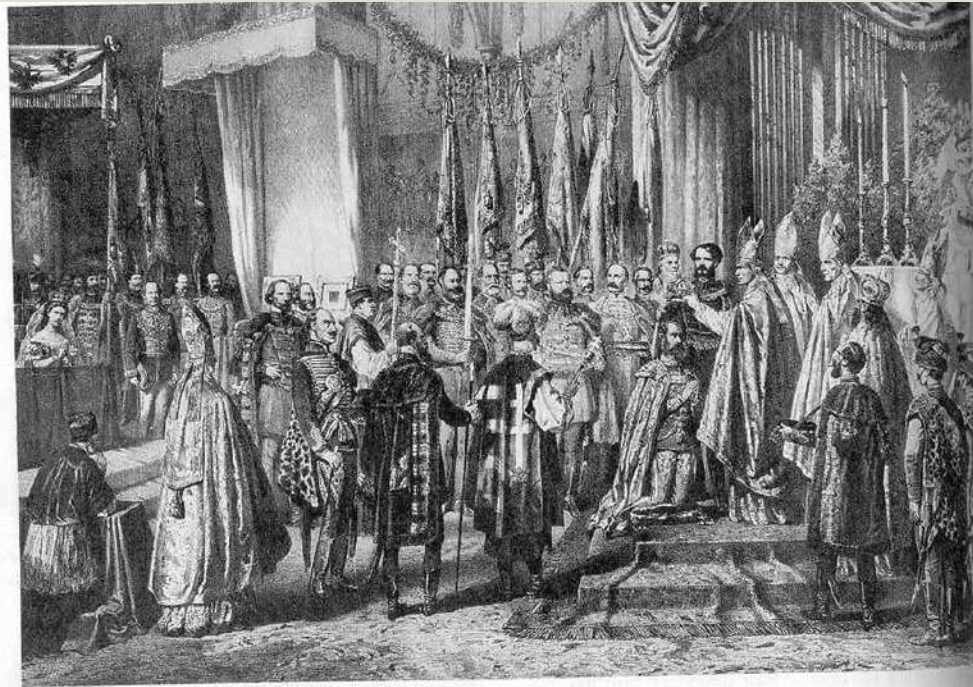
1. Biggest recurring problem in Britain between 1890 and 1914
   a. Gladstone – **Irish Home Rule**
   b. Protestants in **Ulster – opposed home rule**

ERIN UNFURLS HER FLAG
HOME RULE

· NO HOME RULE ·
PAT   JOHN BULL   SANDY   TAFFY
UNITED   DIVIDED
WE   WE
STAND   FALL
JOHN CLELAND & SON, Cᵗᵞ BELFAST.   IRELAND.   ENGLAND.   SCOTLAND.   WALES.

X. Nationalism in Austro-Hungarian Empire
A. **Dual Monarchy** after Austro-Prussian War of 1866
1. Austro-Hungarian Empire

The coronation of Francis Joseph of Hungary in 1867 is depicted in this painting. The so-called Ausgleich, or Compromise, of 1867 transformed the Habsburg Empire into a dual monarchy in which Austria and Hungary became almost separate states except for defense and foreign affairs. [Bildarchiv der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek, Vienna]

150 MILES

150 KILOMETERS

GERMANY

RUSSIA

Eger

Prague

BOHEMIA

Troppau

Cracow

Lemberg

MORAVIA

Brünn

SLOVAKIA

UKRAINE

Danube R.

BAVARIA

Linz

Munich

Vienna

BUKOVINA

VORARL-
BERG

AUSTRIA

Budapest

TYROL

Graz

CARINTHIA

STYRIA

HUNGARY

TRAN-
SYLVANIA

VENETIA

CARNIOLA

SLOVENIA

KÜSTENLAND

Trieste

Agram

Kronstadt

Fiume
(IT.)

CROATIA - SLAVONIA

ROMANIA

Adriatic Sea

Belgrade

SERBIA

SERBIA

BOSNIA

MONTE-
NEGRO

Croats		Germans	
Czechs		Hungarians (Magyars)	
Italians		Romanians	
Poles		Slovenes	
Serbs		Ukrainians	
Slovaks			

XI. Socialist movements

A. Karl Marx *The Communist Manifesto*

"working men have no country"

B. 1864 – First International of Socialists

C. 2nd International (1889 – 1914)

1) May 1st (May Day) – est. as a day of strikes, marches, and demonstrations of labor