

World History Chapter 10 Notes

Section 1 **Building a German Nation**

- I. Early Changes that Promoted German Unity
 - A. Early 1800's German-speaking people
 - 1. Number of small states
 - 2. Largest state, Prussia
 - 3. Austrian Hapsburg empire
 - B. Impact of Napoleon (1807-1812) > desire for a united Germany
 - 1. Territorial changes in German area
 - a. He annexed land along Rhine R. for France
 - b. Dissolved the Holy Roman Empire
 - c. Organized some German states into Rhine Confederation
 - 2. New policies
 - a. Freeing of serfs
 - b. Made trade easier
 - c. Abolished laws against Jews
 - 3. Congress of Vienna created German Confederation, weak alliance headed by Austria
 - C. 1830's Prussia created economic union – Zollverein
 - 1. Got rid of tariffs among German states
 - 2. Germany remained fragmented
 - D. 1848 liberals met at Frankfurt Assembly
 - 1. Demanded political unity
 - 2. offered throne to Prussian, Frederick William IV, he refused
- II. Bismarck united Germany b/c of his strong will
 - A. Background
 - 1. From Prussia's nobility, called Junkers, conservative landowners
 - 2. King William I made Bismarck **Chancellor**- prime minister of German states under Prussian rule
 - B. **Realpolitik** – realistic politics based on the needs of the state (Bismarck was the master!)
 - 1. Creator of German unity
 - 2. Not a nationalist – loyal to Hohenzollerns, ruling family of Prussia
 - C. Bismarck first strengthened Prussian army, then foreign policy
 - D. War with Denmark
 - 1. 1864 formed alliance w/ Austria
 - 2. Seized provinces of Schleswig & Holstein from Denmark
 - E. Austro-Prussian War
 - 1. 1866 Bismarck created excuse to attack Austria
 - 2. Lasted 6 weeks
 - 3. Prussian **annexed** or took control of several northern German states
 - F. Franco-Prussian War
 - 1. Rivalry between France & Prussia

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2. Bismarck caused the war to happen by
 - a. Talking about French threat & trying to create German nationalism
 - b. Told the press about meeting between King William I (Germany) & French ambassador
 - i. Edited "Ems dispatch"
 - ii. Made it seem like William I had insulted the ambassador
 - c. Napoleon III was furious & declared war on Prussia
 - d. France defeated by Prussians

Result> France is never a European power again
- III. Basic Political Organization of New German Empire
 - A. Jan. 1871, William/Wilhelm I of Prussia became **kaiser**, emperor of the Second **Reich** (empire) – *First Reich was Holy Roman Empire*
 - B. Unified southern German states & Northern German Confederation
 - C. Constitution set up two-house legislature
 1. Bundesrat – upper house, members appointed from nobility
 2. Reichstag – lower house, members elected
 3. Bundesrat could veto Reichstag – real power w/ kaiser & chancellor

Section 2 **Strengthening Germany**

- I. Factors that Marked Germany as an Industrial Giant
 - A. Economic factors
 1. Resources of iron & coal
 2. Rapidly growing population
 - a. Disciplined educated work force
 - b. Large supply of workers
 - c. Huge home market
 4. Large companies served as base for expansion
 - a. Krupp – steel & weapons
 - b. Thyssen – steel
 - B. Science
 1. Supported research – development in universities
 2. Hired trained scientists to solve technological problems in factories
 - C. Government – promoted economic development
 1. Issued single currency for Germany
 2. Reorganized banking system
 3. Coordinated railroads
 4. Raised tariffs to protect home industries from foreign competition
- II. Bismarck – the Iron Chancellor
 - A. Foreign policy goals

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1. Wanted to keep France weak & isolated
2. Built strong links w/ Austria & Russia
3. Respected British naval power, not about to compete
- B. Domestic (at home, w/in Germany), Bismarck = Iron Chancellor
b/c he wanted to crush all who opposed the imperial state (2nd Reich)
 1. Catholic Church
 - a. Catholics were 1/3 of the German population
 - b. Bismarck thought their first loyalty was Church, not Germany
 - c. **Kulturkampf** (battle for civilization) – goal to make Catholics first loyalty to Germany, not the Church
 - d. Bismarck's moves backfired – Catholic Center Party gained strength
 2. Campaign against socialists > Social Democratic Party in Germany (had most seats in Reichstag by 1912)
 - a. Called for parliamentary democracy & reforms for workers
 - b. Bismarck's fear – workers would revolt
 - c. Passed laws suppressing socialist groups
 - d. Backfired again, so Bismarck backed off
 3. 1890's reforms for workers in Germany
 - a. Tried to woo workers from socialists
 - b. Health & accident insurance
 - c. Retirement benefits
- III. Policies Kaiser William II followed
 - A. 1888 William II succeeded his grandfather as kaiser
 - B. 1890 Kaiser William II asked Bismarck to resign as Chancellor, shocked all of Europe
 - C. William II believed his right to rule came from God
 - D. Resisted efforts toward democratic reforms
 - E. Govt services provided
 1. **Social welfare** programs – helped certain groups of people
 2. Cheap transportation & electricity
 - F. Spent lot\$ on German military
 1. Expanded German navy
 2. Built overseas empire

Section 3 Unifying Italy

~ people of the Italian peninsula spoke the same language, but had not had political unity since Roman times

- I. Key obstacles to Italian unity
 - A. People loyal to regions
 1. Florence > Tuscans
 2. Venice > Venetians

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3. Naples > Neapolitans
 - B. Congress of Vienna
 1. Austria – most of northern Italy, nationalists tried to expel Austrians from northern Italy
 2. Hapsburg monarchs ruled other Italian states
 3. French Bourbon ruler in charge of Naples & Sicily
 - C. Mazzini – founded nationalist group, Young Italy, a secret society
 1. Goal – free independent, united republican Italy
 2. 1849, set up revolutionary republic in Rome – put down by French forces
- II. Cavour & Garibaldi work for Italian unity
- A. 1848, Risorgimento
 1. Italian nationalist movement
 2. Created Kingdom of Sardinia w/ King Victor Emmanuel II
 - B. 1852 Victor Emmanuel II named Count Camillo Cavour as prime minister
 1. Much like Bismarck – crafty politician, believed in *Realpolitik*
 2. Reformed Sardinia's economy
 - a. Improved agriculture
 - b. Built railroads
 - c. Encouraged commerce through free trade
 3. 1855, joined Britain & France in Crimean War vs. Russia
 4. 1858, Cavour made a secret deal w/ Napoleon III
 - a. Nap. III promised to help Sardinia if Sar. Went to war w/ Austria
 - b. W/ help from France, defeated Austria & annexed Lombardy
 - c. Other Northern Italian states joined w/ Sardinia
 - C. Giuseppe Garibaldi was working to unite Kingdom of Two Sicilies w/ other Italian states
 1. Accepted aide from Cavour
 2. 1860 Garibaldi had force of 1000 Red Shirts
 3. Won control of Sicily quickly
 4. Marched north to Naples
 - D. Cavour sent troops to stop Garibaldi, troops joined Garibaldi & his Red Shirts – overran the Papal States
 1. 1861 Garibaldi turned over Naples & Sicily to Victor Emmanuel II
 2. Victor Emmanuel II was crowned king of a united Italy
 3. 1861, Italy acquired Venetia after Austro-Prussian War

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4. 1870, Italy forced France from Rome, during Franco-Prussian War.

Result> Italy was united

- III. Challenges Faced by the new Italian Nation
 - A. Italy had no tradition of unity
 - B. Regional differences
 1. North – richer, & more cities; South – rural & poor
 2. Italy & Roman Catholic Church
 - a. Popes resented seizure of Papal States & Rome; relations were hostile
 - b. Urged Italian Catholics not to cooperate w/ govt
 3. Late 1800's
 - a. socialists organized strikes
 - b. **Anarchists** (people who want to abolish govt) sabotage & violence
 4. Govt slowly extended suffrage to more men & passed laws for social reform
 - C. Economic reform
 1. Slow to develop industrially
 2. Lacked natural resources
 3. Population explosion – relieved through **emigration** (movement away from homeland) to U.S., Canada & Latin America

Section 4 “Nationalism Threatens Old Empires”

- I. Nationalism Contributed to Decline of Austria
 - A. In 1800, Hapsburgs were oldest ruling family in Europe
 1. Homeland – Austria
 2. Territory in
 - a. Bohemia & Hungary
 - b. Parts of Romania, Poland, Ukraine & northern Italy
 - B. Since Congress of Vienna, 1815, Austrian Empire ruled by Francis I and Metternich, foreign minister
 1. Upheld conservative goals against liberals
 - a. Newspapers could not use the word “constitution”
 - b. Limit industrial development b/c it was a threat to traditional ways of life
 2. By 1840's, problems of industrial life
 - a. Growth of cities
 - b. Worker discontent
 - c. Stirring of socialism
 - C. Demands made by nationalists in Austrian (multi-national) Empire – 50,000,000 people

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1. Less than $\frac{1}{4}$ were Austrian and spoke German
 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ were Slavic groups
 - a. Czechs
 - b. Slovaks
 - c. Poles
 - d. Ukrainians
 - e. Serbs
 - f. Croats
 - g. Slovenes
 3. Large groups of Hungarians & Italians
 4. Many nationalist groups shared the same region
 5. 1848 revolutions were crushed by Hapsburg govt
 - D. Francis Joseph inherited Hapsburg throne
 1. Austria defeated by France & Sardinia in 1854
 2. Francis Joseph needed to strengthen Austria, itself & allowed limited reforms
 - a. New constitution, but ethnic groups were not satisfied
 - b. Set up legislature which was dominated by German-speaking Austrians
- II. Main Characteristics of the Dual Monarchy
- A. Austria defeated by Prussia in 1866
 - B. More pressure for Hungarians to have voice in govt
 - C. Francis Deak, Hungarian leader worked out compromise for the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary
 1. Separate states
 - a. Own constitution
 - b. Own parliament
 2. Francis Joseph ruled both
 - a. Emperor of Austria
 - b. King of Hungary
 - D. Dual Monarchy was resented by other Slavic groups
- III. Growth of Nationalism Affected the Balkans
- A. Ottoman Turks – Muslims from Central Asia (present-day Turkey)
 1. Multi-national empire from eastern Europe & the Balkans
 2. Empire included North Africa & Middle East
 3. Began to decline in mid-1800's, opened the way for nationalistic groups
 - B. Struggles for independence
 1. Serbia won independence in 1817
 2. Greece won independence in 1830
 3. Bulgarians & Romanians were fighting for independence

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- C. Mid-1800's, great European powers tried to get control of Ottoman lands> "Balkan Powder Keg" b/c of conflicting interests
 - 1. Russia> south to Black Sea & Istanbul
 - 2. Austria-Hungary> control of Bosnia & Herzegovina
 - 3. Britain & France> Ottoman lands in Middle East & North Africa
- D. Crises & wars in the Balkan "Powder Keg"
 - 1. Russia fought several wars vs. Ottomans
 - 2. France & Britain sometimes joined Russians, sometimes helped the Ottomans
- E. Subjects within Ottoman Empire (called the "Sick Man of Europe") revolted & fought among themselves

Section 5 "Russia: Reform & Reaction"

- I. Conditions in Russia Affected Progress
 - A. 1815 Russia was largest, most populated nation in Europe & world
 - 1. 1600's explorers expanded across Siberia to Pacific
 - 2. Peter & Catherine the Great added lands on Baltic & Black Seas
 - 3. 1800's expanded into Central Asia
 - 4. Looked on as a **colossus** (giant), but disliked by Western Europe b/c of autocratic govt & ideas of expansion
 - B. Russian czar's need to be in absolute control, kept the nation from modernizing
 - C. Rigid social structure
 - 1. Land- owning nobility did not want to change
 - 2. Most Russians were **serfs** (peasants bound to the land) and were controlled by land-owning masters
 - a. Had no desire to work hard
 - b. Kept Russian economy backward
- II. Czars Followed Cycle > Absolutism > Reform > Reaction

Czars had ruled with absolute power

- A. **Absolutism**
 - 1. Alexander I (1801)
 - a. Seemed open to liberal ideas
 - b. Eased censorship, promoted education, talked about freeing serfs
 - c. Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812, reforms stopped
 - 2. 1825, December Revolt
 - a. By army officers
 - b. Demanded constitution
 - 3. Nicholas I

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- a. Suppressed Decembrists & cracked down on dissenters
 - b. Used police spies, banned books
 - c. Russian liberals were shut up in mental hospitals or 150,000 sent to Siberia
 - d. Three pillars of Russian absolutism
 - i. Orthodoxy – strong ties between Russian Orthodox Church & govt
 - ii. Autocracy – absolute control of govt by czar
 - iii. Nationalism – respect for Russian traditions & suppression of non-Russians
 - e. New law code
 - i. Some economic reforms
 - ii. Tried to limit power of landowners over serfs
- B. Reforms – Alexander II (1855)
- 1. Crimean War – between Russia & Ottomans over lands on Danube R.
 - a. Britain & France helped Ottomans & invaded Crimean peninsula
 - b. Russian defeat
 - 2. Liberals demanded reforms; students demonstrated
 - a. 1861 Alexander II **emancipated** (freed) the serfs
 - b. Problems
 - i. Serfs had to buy land they'd worked for so long
 - ii. Too poor to do so
 - iii. Led to discontent among peasants
 - 3. Alexander II set up local govts, elected **Zemstovs** (local assemblies)
 - a. Road repair, schools, agriculture
 - b. Some self-government
 - 4. Trial by jury, eased censorship, tried to reform military, encouraged industrial growth
- C. Reaction: peasants > land; liberals > constitution & elected legislature; socialists > revolutionary changes
- 1. Revolutionary group – People's Will, bombed Alexander II's carriage March 1881
 - 2. Alexander III
 - a. Increased secret police, restored censorship & sent critics to Siberia (gulags)
 - b. Program of Russification
 - i. Suppress non-Russian cultures
 - ii. One language = Russian
 - iii. One church = Russian Orthodox

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3. Large Jewish population severely persecuted – **pogroms** (violent mob attacks & massacres on helpless people, like the Jews)
 - a. Limited number of Jews allowed in universities & to be lawyers, doctors
 - b. Forced Jews to live in restricted areas or to become refugees (people forced to flee from their homelands)
- III. Problems of Industrialization Contributed to Growing Crisis & Outbreak of Revolution in Russia
 - A. Building Russian industry
 1. 1890's finally entered industrial age (100 years behind western Europe)
 2. Nicholas II's finance minister, Count Witte, his key goal was economic development
 - a. Railroad building
 - b. Connect coal & iron mines with factories
 - c. Move goods across Russia
 - d. Foreign money to build Trans-Siberian Railroad
 3. Problems – slums bred discontent (Vladimir Ulyanov = Lenin)
 - B. Russo-Japanese War, 1904 – Russia was defeated & humiliated
 1. Protestors, workers went on strike for shorter hours & better wages, wanted corrupt govt out
 2. March led by Orthodox priest to Czar's palace in St. Petersburg, Jan. 1905
 - a. Czar ordered soldiers to protect palace
 - b. Hundreds were killed or injured
 - c. "Bloody Sunday" – people's faith & trust in czar gone
 3. Results of "Bloody Sunday"
 - a. More strikes
 - b. Workers took over local govts
 - c. Peasants revolted & demanded land,
 - d. Minorities wanted independence,
 - e. Terrorists killed officials = Revolution of 1900
- Result> Led to minor changes in Russia*
4. Nicholas II's reforms – October Manifesto
 - a. Summoned **Duma** (elected national legislature)
 - b. Freedom of speech & assembly
5. 1906 disbanded Duma & appointed new prime minister –
Peter Stolypin
 - a. Arrests, pogroms, executions > 1st step to restore order

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- b. Some reforms
 - i. Land reforms – to get peasant support
 - ii. Strengthened Zemtobs
 - iii. Improved educationH