Nationalism, Unification, Modernization

France under Napoleon III
• National Assembly refuses to amend constitution to allow him to stand for re-election, Coup d’etat (1815)
• Rule by proclamation and intimidation (authoritarian monarchy)
  – Universal male suffrage
  – Restoration of the Empire, November 21, 1852 (97%)
• The Second Napoleonic Empire
  – Authoritarian government
  – Economic prosperity
  – Reconstruction of Paris
  – Limited freedom

The Crimean War 1854-1856
• Ottoman Empire begins to disintegrate
• Russian-Ottoman War, October 4, 1853
• Russian religious bonds with Greek Orthodox Christians
• Russia takes Walachia and Moldavia
• Upsets balance of power in Europe

The Crimean War 1854-1856
• Crimean War (1854 – 1856)
  – Britain and France declare war on Russia (March 28, 1854)
  – British fear of Russian control of the Dardanelles
  – France felt Russians had insulted them
• Tsar Alexander II (1855 – 1881)

Unification of Italy
• Kingdom of Piedmont
  – 1852 Prime Minister Count Camillo de Cavour
  – Sardinia allied with France in Crimean War
  – Alliance between Piedmont and Napoleon III 1858
  – War with Austria, 1859
  – Plebiscites in northern Italy, 1860
• Invasion of Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, 1860
  – Giuseppi Garibaldi (1807-1882)
  – Republican “Red Shirts” invade Southern Italy
• Plebiscites throughout Italy proclaim Kingdom of Italy
  – Constitutional monarchy in1861
  – King becomes Emmanuel II (1849-1878)

Unification of Germany
• German customs union formed Zollverein (1834 onwards)
• Frankfurt Assembly fails to unify Germany (1848)
• Wilhelm I of Germany (1861-1888)
• Appoints Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) Prime minister
• Danish War (1864)
  – Denmark attempts to take Schleswig and Holstein

• Austro-Prussian War (1866)
  – Austrian defeat at Königgratz, July 3, 1866
  – North German Confederation
  – Parliament votes to legalize Bismarck’s taxation
  – New constitution with two house parliament Bundesrat & Reichstag

Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871
• Isabella II of Spain is overthrown
  – Prince Leopold (House of Hohenzollern)
  – Bismarck rewrites message

• Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)
  – French declare of war (July 15, 1870)
  – Battle of Sedan (September 2, 1870)
  – Siege of Paris (January 28, 1871)

• Peace treaty
  – Indemnity of 5 billion francs
  – Surrender of Alsace and Lorraine

• Wilhelm I
  – Proclaimed Kaiser of Second German Empire (1871)
  – Europe in search for a “balance of powers”

Imperial Russia, Victorian Britain
• Tsar Alexander II (1855-1881)
  – Overhaul Russian government
  – 1861 he emancipated serfs
  – Zemstvo Act of 1864
  – Alexander Herzen, “Land and Reform”
  – People’s Will assassinate Alexander II 1881

• England
  – Queen Victoria (1837-1901)
  – Reform Act of 1867
  – “Liberal Reforms”

Science Reaches the Masses
• Newspapers and Journals
• Steam engine and industrial technology bring thermodynamics (1871)
• Dimitri Mendeleyev
• Michael Faraday (1791-1867)
• Charles Darwin

Modern Medicine
• Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)
• Urban Public Health movement (1840’s onward)
• Joseph Lister (1827-1912)
• Surgery without whiskey (1846 onward)
• Doctoring goes from apprenticeship to university
• Elizabeth Blackwell

Marx and Marxism
• Karl Marx (1818-1883)
• Friedrich Engels
  – *The Conditions of the Working Class in England*, 1844
  – “Wage slavery”
  – Bourgeoisie & Proletariat
• Marx and Engels join small Communist League
  – *Communist Manifesto*, 1848
  – History is clash of opposing ideas
  – Course of history determined by material forces
• Marx, *Das Kapital* (1867)
  – The idea of the classless society