1806–1913

Nationalism in Europe

This Penny Black stamp shows Queen Victoria in profile

1808
The Arts
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's *Faust, Part I* is published.

1811
Science and Technology
Luddites riot against English textile mills that have replaced people with machines.

1815
Global Events
Napoléon I is defeated at Waterloo.

1828
Daily Life
Noah Webster publishes the first *American Dictionary of the English Language.*

1840
Daily Life
The world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, goes on sale in Great Britain.

1849
Politics
Hungary enjoys a brief period of independence.

1800	1820	1840

1807–1813
Global Events
Napoléon I dominates Prussia.

1818
The Arts
Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley publishes her novel *Frankenstein.*

1831
Business and Finance
The McCormick reaper allows one person to do the work of five.

1848
Global Events
Revolutions break out in Italy, France, Germany, and the Austrian Empire.

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley

The original McCormick reaper

Build on What You Know

*D*uring the 1800s reforms in Great Britain made the government more democratic. Changes in France led to a republic that was governed by a coalition of parties. Monarchist, liberal, and socialist beliefs were all represented. During the same period, other European countries were having their own problems. Nationalism became a driving force for change in Italy, Germany, Russia, and other European regions. In this chapter, you will learn about those developments and what effects they had on the people and political futures of those countries.

This emblem bears the symbol of the International Red Cross.

COMITE INTERNATIONAL GENEVE

Egg-shaped clock by Peter Carl Fabergé

1861
Politics
The serfs are emancipated in Russia.

1862–1890
Politics
Otto von Bismarck serves as prime minister of Prussia.

c. 1863
Global Events
The International Red Cross is founded in Switzerland.

1873
Science and Technology
Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell describes electromagnetism.

1878
Global Events
The Congress of Berlin takes place.

1893
Politics
New Zealand becomes the first country to grant women suffrage.

1905
Politics
The Revolution of 1905 occurs in Russia.

1912–1913
Global Events
The Balkan Wars take place.

1860   **1880**   **1900**

1859
Business and Finance
Construction on the Suez Canal begins, funded by French and Egyptian investors.

1867
Politics
The Austrian Empire forms the Dual Monarchy.

1872
The Arts
James Whistler paints a famous portrait of his mother.

1882
Science and Technology
Robert Koch discovers the tuberculosis bacillus.

1896
The Arts
Puccini's *La Bohème* is produced in Turin, Italy.

1901
Science and Technology
The first Nobel prizes are awarded.

1908
Business and Finance
Henry Ford introduces the Model T.

Gold coin of Emperor Francis Joseph I of Austria-Hungary

The Artist's Mother by James Whistler

What's Your Opinion?

Themes Journal

Do you **agree** *or* **disagree** *with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.*

Government   The goals and ideals of different political groups often make a move toward unification difficult.

Global Relations   Threats from outside forces are not usually a factor in the unification of a country.

Culture   A shared history and common traditions may lead to a desire for the establishment of a unified nation.

439

The Unification of Italy

READ TO DISCOVER

❶ What events led to nationalistic movements for unification in Italy?

❷ Who were the important leaders in the fight for the unification of Italy?

❸ What problems did Italy face after unification?

DEFINE

risorgimento

IDENTIFY

Carbonari
Giuseppe Mazzini
Young Italy movement
King Victor Emmanuel II
Camillo Benso di Cavour
Napoléon III
Giuseppe Garibaldi

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

In the 50 years following Italian unification, more than 5 million people emigrated from Italy to the United States. Use **CNNfyi.** or other **current event** sources to identify recent problems in the world that have led to similar emigrations. Record your findings in your journal.

CNN Student News.com

The Main Idea
During the 1800s liberal and nationalist leaders established a unified and independent Italy.

The Story Continues *Throughout most of the 1800s, Italy was shaken by turmoil as its citizens struggled to throw off foreign rule and establish a free, united nation. As revolutionary leader Giuseppe Mazzini wrote, the Italians were fighting for "the eternal right which God has implanted in the peoples, that of appreciating and defining for themselves their own life, and governing themselves in accordance with their own appreciation of it."*

Liberals and Nationalists in Italy

In the 1790s many Italians had been inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution. Conquest by Napoléon had unified Italy for a brief time. However, the Congress of Vienna again divided Italy into several large and small states. Austria ruled the territories of Lombardy and Venetia, and reactionary monarchs in other states tried to undo the reforms made during Napoléon's time.

Despite this division, nationalism continued to grow. In the early 1800s many thinkers and writers tried to revive interest in Italy's traditions. This nationalist movement became known as **risorgimento**—the Italian word for "resurgence." Its goals were liberation and unification. Nationalists could not work openly and had to form secret societies. One such group was the **Carbonari.** One of the most famous Carbonari was **Giuseppe Mazzini.** In 1831 Mazzini called for all Italian patriots to join his **Young Italy movement,** dedicated to spreading the ideas of the risorgimento. Mazzini insisted that "neither pope nor king," but rather a republic, should rule Italy.

In 1848 liberals and nationalists led revolts in several Italian states. They overthrew Austrian rule in Lombardy and Venetia and forced some rulers in other states to agree to constitutions. In 1849 the revolutionaries seized Rome, setting up a republic governed by Mazzini and two other leaders. However, these victories did not last long. In 1849 Austria recaptured some of its former possessions in the north. Monarchs in the other states returned to power, revoking the new constitutions. Only the Kingdom of Sardinia remained a completely independent state.

After the failure of the revolts of 1848 and 1849, Italian liberals had little success. Conservative and clerical elements among the nationalists called for a federation of Italian states ruled by the pope. Liberals opposed this, partly because the pope had not supported their revolt in 1849. Other Italians

King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia sought to add to his kingdom's territory.

wanted a constitutional monarchy under **King Victor Emmanuel II** of Sardinia. This king was not especially sympathetic to the liberals, but he did want to expand Sardinian territory. His chief minister, **Camillo Benso di Cavour** (kahv·OOHR), was a republican and an Italian patriot. Cavour and the Sardinian parliament supported the goals of the liberals.

✓ **READING CHECK: Drawing Conclusions** How effective were the efforts of Italians to nationalize in the first part of the 1800s?

Sardinia, France, and Austria

As chief minister it was Cavour, and not King Victor Emmanuel II, who actually governed the kingdom of Sardinia. Cavour admired the British system of parliamentary government. He wanted Sardinia to lead the way in uniting and industrializing Italy.

Cavour's Sardinia. Cavour reorganized and strengthened the Sardinian army. He helped to establish banks, factories, and railroads and improved trade with other countries. Believing in the separation of church and state, Cavour tried to reduce the political influence of the church. He even tried to suppress the politically powerful Jesuit order. He increased Sardinia's political influence by siding with France and Great Britain during the Crimean War and participating in the 1856 peace conference that ended that war.

Napoléon III. Cavour saw Austria as the greatest barrier to Italian unification. He proposed an alliance of France and Sardinia against Austria. French emperor Napoléon III wanted to increase French influence. He thought that if the Austrians were driven from Italy, France might be able to dominate the Italian states. Cavour, on the other hand, hoped that with Austria out of Italy, other Italian states might join Sardinia in a strong alliance against both France and Austria.

In 1858 Cavour and Napoléon III met secretly to plan their strategy against Austria. Napoléon III agreed that if Austria could be provoked into declaring war on Sardinia, France would send troops to help drive the Austrians from Lombardy and Venetia. In return Cavour promised to give the French-speaking regions of Nice and Savoy—then Sardinian possessions—to France.

War with Austria. In 1859 Cavour began military preparations for war. In response Austria declared war, just as Cavour had hoped. At first the war went according to plan. Sardinian and French forces drove the Austrians out of Lombardy and marched into Venetia. Italian patriots in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma overthrew their Austrian rulers and asked to be annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia.

Napoléon III had not expected the Italians to unite in this way. Fearing that Prussia might join with Austria and not wishing to fight their combined forces, Napoléon III signed an armistice with Austria. According to this agreement, Sardinia received Lombardy, but Austria kept Venetia. Austrian rulers were also returned to power in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. Although he had delivered on only part of his bargain, Napoléon III insisted on receiving Nice and Savoy. Afraid of losing what gains Sardinia had made, Victor Emmanuel II agreed to the French terms.

A well-educated and widely traveled aristocrat, Camillo Benso di Cavour had once edited a nationalist newspaper, El Risorgimento, a page of which is shown below. Cavour also took part in the revolt of 1848.

Holt Researcher
go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: Holt Researcher
FreeFind:

Camillo Benso di Cavour
After reading more about Camillo Benso di Cavour on the Holt Researcher, write an editorial about Sardinia that might have appeared in his newspaper.

**Giuseppe Garibaldi
(1807–1882)**

Born in Nice, Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the Young Italy movement while in his twenties. He was forced to flee Italy several times because of his revolutionary activities. Garibaldi spent 12 years in South America, learning the art of guerrilla warfare.

With help from Cavour, Garibaldi was able to return to Italy in 1854. He then formed an army of volunteers, called "Red Shirts" because of their colorful uniforms. This army conquered southern Italy, helping to unite the country. The feat made Garibaldi a national hero. **Why is Garibaldi important in Italian history?**

The Italian people, however, would not abandon the idea of unity. Rebellions in Parma, Modena, and Tuscany again expelled the Austrian rulers. The people of Romagna, a province in the Papal States, also revolted. Each of these areas held a plebiscite, in which the people overwhelmingly voted to join the kingdom of Sardinia.

✔ **READING CHECK: Finding the Main Idea** How did Cavour work to unite and industrialize Sardinia?

Garibaldi and the Thousand

The southern half of the Italian Peninsula, together with the island of Sicily, made up the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. This area now became the target of the Italian nationalists. **Giuseppe Garibaldi,** a man devoted to Italian freedom, led the way.

With Cavour's knowledge, Garibaldi recruited an army of more than 1000 soldiers. In the spring of 1860, Garibaldi and his "Expedition of the Thousand" invaded and captured Sicily. Crossing to Italy's mainland, Garibaldi's forces seized Naples, the capital city. They then drove King Francis II and his troops north to the border of the Papal States. Celebrated for his military skill, Garibaldi became a hero both within and outside of Italy.

Garibaldi planned to continue north to capture Rome and then Venetia. Cavour, however, now feared that Garibaldi might displace Victor Emmanuel II as Italy's leader and set up a republic of his own. Therefore Cavour sent an army south to stop Garibaldi's advance. In the process, Sardinia annexed most of the territory of the Papal States.

In the fall of 1860 Garibaldi and Emmanual II met in Naples. Garibaldi promised to support the establishment of the kingdom of Italy, with Victor Emmanuel II as king. He asked only to serve as governor of Naples. Fearing Garibaldi's great popularity, the king refused.

✔ **READING CHECK: Drawing Conclusions** Why did Cavour send an army to stop Garibaldi?

The Red Shirts Giuseppe Garibaldi and his supporters, known as Red Shirts, conquered the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860, adding this area to the kingdom of Italy. *Was the artist who created this illustration a supporter or an opponent of the Red Shirt cause? Explain.*

Financing a New Nation

Problem solving is the process of reviewing a troubling situation and then making decisions and recommendations for resolving that situation. Throughout history leaders have had to solve problems faced by their countries. Generally they do not develop solutions out of thin air. Rather, resolutions are developed through the use of problem-solving processes. The leaders of Italy faced many problems in the early 1800s. One of the biggest was how to raise money. The building of a new nation is an expensive process, and Italy was poor. Italian leaders arrived at a solution to this problem by working through a problem-solving process.

The Italian Process

To raise revenue, Italy's leaders knew they had to continue collecting taxes. Some officials argued for a tax system based on wealth, which would lessen the economic burden placed on the poor. Others argued that such a system would take too long to implement, because it meant determining the value of everyone's property. Instead, they called for continuing to tax food and other basic goods. While such taxes hurt the poor, they provided the government with money much more quickly. The minister of finance chose this option. As a result, many citizens accused him of insensitivity to the poor. However, the minister replied that by putting the new nation on solid financial footing, he was serving the interest of all citizens.

Problem:
Italy's lack of finances necessary to build a nation

Option 1
Tax each person based on wealth
Advantage: alleviates the burden placed on the poor
Disadvantage: takes too long to generate revenue

Option 2
Tax food and other necessities
Advantage: provides government with money more quickly
Disadvantage: hurts the poor

Solution Decided Upon:
Tax on food and other goods

Result:
Criticism from some; solid financial footing for nation

Southern Italy was a rural and agricultural land in which people led simple, traditional lives as peasants or artisans. Some leaders feared such people would be unfairly burdened by a tax on food and other similar items.

Skills Reminder

To use a problem-solving process, first identify the problem. Then gather information and examine the options. Note what steps the group or person is considering to solve the problem. Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of each action the group is considering. Note that different members of the group may hold differing opinions about an option. Then choose and implement the solution. Recognize what solution the group implemented and evaluate its success based on the results.

Skills Practice

❶ Based on the results, was the solution chosen by the minister of finance a wise one?

❷ What might have happened if he had chosen the other option?

❸ Choose a problem that another group in this chapter faced. Use the problem-solving process to describe how the group determined a solution. Consult library materials or the Internet if necessary.

Map Legend

Kingdom of Sardinia, 1858	Austrian territory annexed by Italy, 1866
Austrian territory annexed by Sardinia, 1859	Territory annexed by Italy, 1870
Territory annexed by Sardinia to form kingdom of Italy, 1860	

FRANCE
Vienna
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Danube River
SAVOY (to France in 1860)
LOMBARDY
Milan
VENETIA
Turin
Po R.
Venice
PARMA
NICE (to France in 1860)
Genoa
MODENA
SAN MARINO
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
MONACO
Florence
TUSCANY
PAPAL STATES
KINGDOM
ADRIATIC SEA
KINGDOM OF SARDINIA
CORSICA (French)
OF
PAPAL STATES
Rome
Tiber R.
ITALY
40°N
Naples
SARDINIA
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
10°E
SICILY
0   100   200 Miles
0   100   200 Kilometers
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
15°E
N W E S

Unification of Italy, 1858–1870

Interpreting Maps
Italy was united into a single kingdom over a 12-year period.

■ **Skills Assessment:**
The World in Spatial Terms What territories did Italy cede to France in 1860?

Unification and its Problems

During 1860 people everywhere in Italy, except Venetia and Rome, held plebiscites. They voted overwhelmingly for national unity under the king of Sardinia. Meeting in Turin in 1861, representatives of the various states confirmed Victor Emmanuel II as king of Italy. In 1866 Italy gained Venetia in a war with Austria, and in 1870 Rome's citizens voted for union with Italy. The following year Rome was proclaimed the capital of the kingdom of Italy.

Although politically united, Italy still faced many problems. Few Italians had experience with self-government. Regions of the country remained divided by cultural traditions, and tensions grew between the industrialized north and the agricultural south. The standard of living of most Italians was low and labor problems arose.

Attempting to build a colonial empire, Italy engaged in several military ventures in Africa in the 1880s. A brief war against the Ottoman Empire in 1911 brought little gain. The conquest of Libya in 1912 strengthened Italy's position in the Mediterranean region but divided the nation.

✔ **READING CHECK: Analyzing Information** What was a major reason that unification did not result in political stability for Italy right away?

SECTION 1 REVIEW

1. Define and explain the significance:
risorgimento

2. Identify and explain the significance:
Carbonari
Giuseppe Mazzini
Young Italy movement
King Victor Emmanuel II
Camillo Benso di Cavour
Napoléon III
Giuseppe Garibaldi

3. Categorizing Make a cluster drawing like the one below. Fill in the cluster drawings by identifying the different problems of a unified Italy.

Problems of a unified Italy

4. **Finding the Main Idea**
a. What two events led to new nationalist movements for unification in Italy?
b. Who were the important leaders in the fight for Italian unification?
c. Why did the kingdom of Sardinia take the lead in Italian unification?

5. **Writing and Critical Thinking**

Supporting a Point of View Decide whether you agree with Napoléon III's actions during the Italian movement for unification. Write arguments supporting your point of view.
Consider:
• the agreement Napoléon III made with Cavour
• Napoléon III's failure to achieve his goals in his alliance against Austria
• Napoléon III's fear of having to fight both Austria and Prussia

The Unification of Germany

The Main Idea
Prussian leader Otto von Bismarck used war to bring his own brand of nationalism to Germany.

The Story Continues *In the 1800s nationalist feelings grew in Germany as the liberal ideas of the French Revolution swept across Europe. As one German student explained, "We want Germany to be considered one land and one people. . . . We want a constitution for the people that fits in with the spirit of the times and with the people's own level of enlightenment, rather than what each prince gives his people." However, the type of nationalism that emerged in Germany did not include the liberal reforms for which people had hoped.*

Prussia as Leader

In the mid-1800s Germany remained what it had been for centuries—a patchwork of independent states. Each had its own laws, currency, and rulers. In the late 1800s Prussia led the fight for unification of these states.

Prussia had become strong in the 1700s during the reigns of Frederick William I and his son Frederick the Great. However, Napoléon I defeated Prussia in 1806 and dominated the country for seven years. He seized Prussian lands, limited the size of Prussia's army, and forced Prussia to contribute money and soldiers to France.

The Prussians found ways around Napoléon's restrictions. The army drafted soldiers for short periods of intensive training. These soldiers then went into the reserves and a new group took their place. In this way Prussia trained a large force while still observing the limits Napoléon had placed on their standing army. These Prussian troops helped to defeat the French at Leipzig in 1813 and fought at Waterloo in 1815. Prussia became one of the four great powers at the Congress of Vienna and joined the Quadruple Alliance.

In 1815 the Congress of Vienna created the German Confederation, a group of states that included Prussia. The Congress granted Prussia important territories in Saxony and along the lower Rhine River. Prussia absorbed these regions into its efficient government and strong economy. Austria was Prussia's greatest German rival. An Austrian Habsburg had held the position of Holy Roman Emperor since the 1400s, giving Austria influence over the German states. Napoléon, however, had abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and the Congress of Vienna did not restore it.

This German illustration from 1850 depicts the Prussian cavalry in action.

Moreover, Napoléon's rule had inspired nationalism in the German states. German nationalism favored Prussia more than Austria. In Prussia almost everyone was German. Austria, although ruled by Germans, contained many other nationalities, such as Hungarians, Romanians, Italians, and Slavs. After Prussia's gains at the Congress of Vienna, Austria's focus moved south and east, toward Italy and the Balkans.

✔ **READING CHECK: Finding the Main Idea** What factors influenced Prussia's rise to power over the German states more than Austria?

The Zollverein

After the Congress of Vienna, the first major step in German unification involved the economy. Tariffs imposed by the German states made trade between states costly, forcing up the price of goods. Prussians even placed tariffs on goods moving from one Prussian possession to another.

A class of aristocratic landowners called the **Junkers** (YOOHNG·kuhrz) complained that tariffs were hurting sales of farm products. Joining with tradespeople, intellectuals, financiers, and manufacturers, the Junkers campaigned for freer movement of goods. In 1818 they persuaded the king of Prussia to abolish tariffs within his territories. By 1834 German states had agreed to treaties that resulted in a customs union called the **Zollverein** (TSOHL·fer·yn). By 1854 the Zollverein included most of the German states, but not Austria.

The Zollverein made prices lower and more uniform. Industrialization spread in the German Confederation due to free markets for goods and protection from foreign competition. The states adopted uniform systems of weights, measures, and currency. Manufacturers produced and sold more goods. The German economy moved toward unification.

Politically, however, each state in the German Confederation continued to act independently. Strong nationalistic and democratic movements emerged within the Confederation. When uprisings broke out in France in 1848, demands for liberal reforms followed throughout the German states. Elections were held for representatives to a National Assembly in Frankfurt to try to unify Germany. The National Assembly drafted a constitution that provided for a hereditary monarchy with powers limited by a popularly elected legislature. However, liberal demands for a representative government were not met, so that the German system remained absolutist. German unification would be accomplished by a king and his aggressive prime minister.

Powerful German aristocrats promoted the customs union known as the Zollverein to abolish trade barriers within the German Confederation. The union did much to encourage industrial growth and economic unity among its member German states.

✔ **READING CHECK: Identifying Cause and Effect** How did the formation of the Zollverein move the German states toward economic unity?
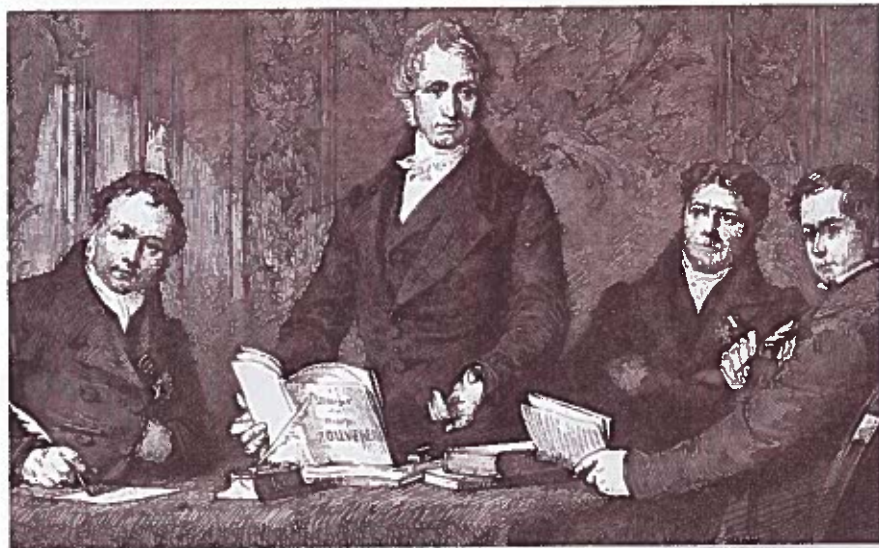
Bismarck and Prussian Strength

In 1861 **William I** became king of Prussia. The next year he appointed Otto von Bismarck to head the Prussian cabinet. A conservative Junker politician, Bismarck built the Prussian army into a powerful war machine.

Bismarck opposed democracy and the idea of a parliament. He believed that the state, not the people, should hold authority. Bismarck wanted to expand Prussia. He may also have believed it was Prussia's destiny to lead the German people to unification.

History Makers Speak **“Prussia must build up and preserve her strength for the favorable moment which has already come and gone many times. Her borders under the treaties of Vienna are not favorable to the healthy existence of the state. The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions—that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron.”**

Otto von Bismarck, quoted in
The Origins of the Wars of German Unification, by William Carr

Bismarck and William faced opposition from the Prussian parliament. When the parliament refused to approve money for a military buildup, Bismarck simply collected the taxes without their approval. Claiming that the government had to keep functioning even without agreement, he ignored the constitution, outraging the liberals. As protests grew Bismarck hoped that successful foreign policy would calm an increasingly hostile public.

✔ **READING CHECK: Analyzing Information** In what ways did Bismarck act to undermine the power of Prussia's parliament?

Wars of Unification

To increase the power and size of Prussia, Bismarck first had to drive Austria from its position of leadership in the German confederation. Second, Prussia had to overcome Austria's influence over the southern German states, which opposed Prussian leadership. He accomplished these objectives in three wars.

The Danish War. On the border between Denmark and Germany lay two small states—the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The population of Holstein was entirely German. Schleswig's population included a mixture of Germans and Danes. The Danish king ruled the two duchies even though their constitutions made them separate from Denmark. In 1863 King Christian IX took the Danish throne. At the insistence of many Danes, he proclaimed a new constitution in which he tried to annex Schleswig for Denmark.

Both Prussia and Austria protested the new Danish constitution. Together they demanded that it be revoked. When Denmark refused, Prussia and Austria declared war on Denmark. Denmark hoped for help from France and Great Britain, but neither of those countries acted. In 1864, after three months of fighting, Denmark surrendered.

The peace treaty gave the two duchies to Prussia and Austria jointly. That arrangement produced conflict between Austria and Prussia. Austria wanted the two duchies to form a single independent state within the German Confederation. Prussia opposed the idea. After a bitter quarrel, Prussian and Austrian leaders decided that Prussia would control Schleswig and Austria would control Holstein.

HISTORY MAKER

**Otto von Bismarck
(1815–1898)**

Known for his strong will and determination, Bismarck worked hard to unite Germany. However, he was always against any form of popular government.

Bismarck introduced a number of reforms that helped bring together the German states. Bismarck also went to war to win territory that he believed belonged to Germany. Because of Bismarck, Germany became a major power. **How did Bismarck help to unify Germany?**

Nationalism

In the early 1800s Germans began to take a new interest in their national traditions, language, and customs. This spirit expressed itself in art, literature, and music, and helped inspire political steps toward unification.

Many Germans associated nationalism with liberalism. They believed that representative government and individual freedoms would advance along with nationalistic principles. However, Bismarck used nationalism mainly as a tool to help Prussia gain control over the rest of Germany.

Understanding Civics

How did different people view the connection between nationalism and government rule in Germany?

The Seven Weeks' War. As Prussian influence expanded, Bismarck prepared for conflict with Austria. He first persuaded Napoléon III of France to remain neutral, then formed an alliance with the new nation of Italy. Finally Bismarck provoked Austria into declaring war on Prussia in 1866 over the ongoing Schleswig and Holstein dispute.

Prussia's efficient conduct during the war startled the whole world. Prussian forces took advantage of technology—moving by train, communicating by telegraph, and using modern weaponry. They defeated the once-powerful Austrians in only seven weeks. The balance of European power dramatically shifted.

The **Treaty of Prague** ended the Seven Weeks' War in 1866. Under the terms of the treaty, the German Confederation was dissolved. Austria surrendered Holstein to Prussia, and Italy gained Venetia. A year later several north German states united with Prussia to form the North German Confederation. The king of Prussia was president of this confederation, but each state had self-government. As the largest and most powerful state, Prussia dominated the legislature of the Confederation.

The Franco-Prussian War. To complete the unification of Germany, Bismarck had to persuade the independent states in southern Germany to join the North German Confederation. His opportunity came in 1870 when he received a telegram from King William. Bismarck edited the telegram so that it sounded as though the king had insulted the French ambassador. When the telegram was published, it so enraged the French that in July of 1870 they declared war on Prussia.

As Bismarck had expected, the southern German states united against the French threat. No outside nation came to France's aid. The Franco-Prussian War was short but decisive. The superb Prussian army defeated the French in a few months of hard fighting. Napoléon III surrendered in September, and his government fell. Paris remained under siege until it surrendered in January 1871. A treaty followed in May. Much of France was occupied by German troops. France lost Alsace and part of Lorraine, and had to pay a huge indemnity.
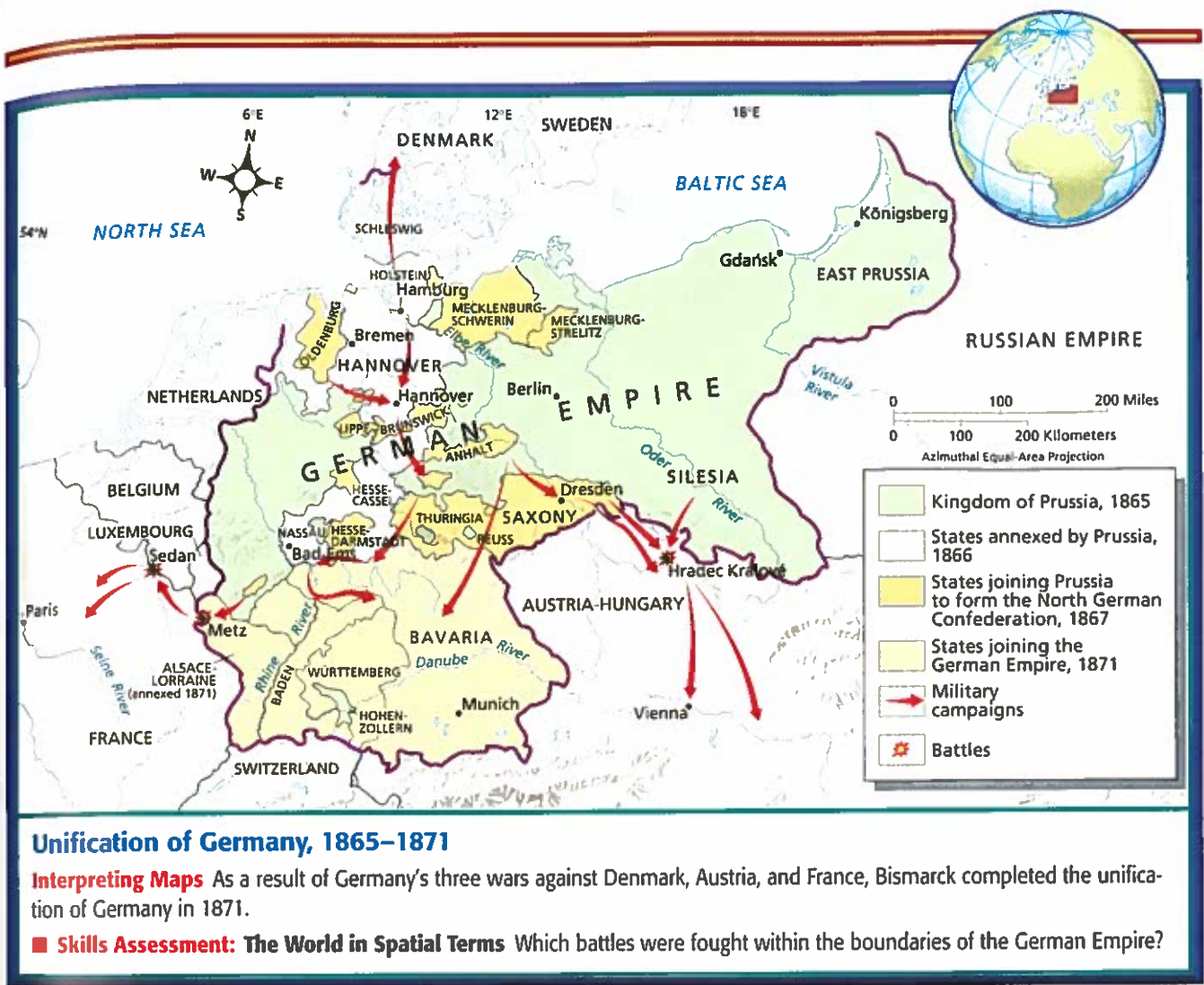
✔ **READING CHECK: Making Generalizations** What was Bismarck's primary method of achieving unification?

King William I of Prussia (above right) helped Bismarck create a form of nationalism that suppressed democratic and liberal activities.

Prussian soldiers with cannons (right) quickly defeated the French.

Unification of Germany, 1865–1871

Interpreting Maps As a result of Germany's three wars against Denmark, Austria, and France, Bismarck completed the unification of Germany in 1871.

■ **Skills Assessment: The World in Spatial Terms** Which battles were fought within the boundaries of the German Empire?

Formation of the German Empire

For Germany the treaty ending the Franco-Prussian War was not as important as an event that took place before its signing. On January 18, 1871, representatives of the allied German states met in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles near Paris. There they declared the formation of the German Empire, including all German states except Austria. The Prussian capital of Berlin became the empire's capital. King William I of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor. Bismarck was named chancellor, or chief minister, of the empire, and continued as prime minister of Prussia as well. His nickname became the "Iron Chancellor."

Although he disliked constitutions, Bismarck accepted a constitution that united the 25 German states in a federal form of government. Each state had its own ruler as well as the right to handle its own domestic matters, such as education, law enforcement, and local taxation. Southern states had some special rights, such as Bavaria's right to control its own military. The federal government controlled all common matters, such as national defense, foreign affairs, and commerce. The emperor, called the **kaiser,** headed the government. The kaiser held tremendous power. He appointed the chancellor and commanded the military in times of war. He could declare a defensive war on his own and an offensive war with legislative approval.

A new German empire In this painting, Bismarck stands at the foot of the throne as King William I of Prussia is crowned emperor of Germany. *How does the artist suggest the importance of Bismarck's role in the founding of the new empire?*

The legislative branch consisted of two houses. The **Bundesrat,** or upper house, was a federal council made up of 58 appointed members. The **Reichstag,** or legislative assembly, was the lower house. It consisted of almost 400 members elected by universal male suffrage. Supposedly a representative body, the Reichstag, however, had limited powers. It could approve military budgets only once every seven years and saw only those bills that the Bundesrat had already approved. These restrictions made it almost impossible for the Reichstag to effect any liberal or democratic change not supported by the emperor or the Bundesrat.

The German constitution strongly favored the interests of Prussia. The king of Prussia was also kaiser of Germany. Prussia had the most delegates in the Bundesrat. They were appointed by Prussia's state government. As the most populous state, it also had the most representation in the Reichstag.

✔ **READING CHECK: Categorizing** In what ways did Prussia remain the most powerful force in the German Empire?

SECTION 2 REVIEW

1. Define and explain the significance:
kaiser

2. Identify and explain the significance:
Junkers
Zollverein
William I
Treaty of Prague
Bundesrat
Reichstag

3. Analyzing Information
Copy the table below. Identify how each of the wars fought by the Prussians contributed to the unification of Germany.

Unification of Germany	
The Danish War	
The Seven Weeks' War	
The Franco-Prussian War	

4. Finding the Main Idea

a. How did Prussia replace Austria as the leading German state in Europe?
b. Contrast the ways in which German unification differed from Italian unification.
c. After unification, what was the makeup of the German government?

5. Writing and Critical Thinking

Identifying Bias Explain how Bismarck's policies supported his belief in action rather than words.
Consider:
• the way he dealt with the Prussian parliament
• the way he provoked other countries into war
• how he kept liberals from carrying out reforms in the new German Empire

Homework Practice Online
keyword: SH3 HP16

Opposition to Bismarck

IDENTIFY

Kulturkampf
Social Democratic Party
William II

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

Germany has gone on to become a highly respected industrial nation. Use ⬛⬛⬛ or other **current event** sources to find out in what industries and technologies Germany has taken the lead. Record your findings in your journal.

CNN Student News.com

The Main Idea
Bismarck encountered opposition from groups within the German Empire and a new monarch.

The Story Continues *When William II became kaiser of the German Empire, he regarded it as his sacred duty to help the German people prosper. "Those who are willing to help me in this work will be heartily welcomed by me, no matter who they be," William II declared. "But those who should oppose me in this work I will crush." The new kaiser's words were put to the test when he soon came into conflict with Otto von Bismarck.*

Problems for the Empire

Because the constitution did not give Bismarck the absolute monarchy he wanted, he tried to achieve it in other ways. However, after the formation of the German Empire, he had to compromise to make the political system work. The constitution gave the people little voice, and dissatisfied groups formed political parties that opposed Bismarck's policies. Bismarck's government was increasingly forced to attend to these demands. Some groups demanded a more liberal and democratic government. Others feared Bismarck's military policy and the ever-growing army.

Representatives in the Prussian legislature were conservative. They were elected by a special system that gave more representation to voters from the upper class. However, politicians from other areas of the empire were more likely to oppose Bismarck. The growing power of political groups in other parts of the empire increased tension between Prussia and the other German states.

Relations with the Catholic Church presented special problems for Bismarck. He was a Protestant and did not trust the loyalty of Catholics to the empire. Many Catholics were also members of the Centre Party, which Bismarck regarded as an enemy.

Bismarck began the anti-Catholic program of **Kulturkampf**—German for "culture struggle." Germany passed strict laws to control Catholic clergy and schools. The laws expelled the Jesuits and forbade political expression from the pulpit. They required that all Catholic clergy be Germans educated in German schools. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were broken as part of the Kulturkampf. Eventually even church property was confiscated.

These policies created opposition. The Centre Party doubled in size, and many non-Catholic liberals joined the opposition. By 1878 Bismarck began to

INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Bismarck's enemies This French political cartoon shows Bismarck as his enemies saw him. *What qualities of Bismarck does this drawing emphasize?*

modify the Kulturkampf because he needed the support of the Centre Party against a growing socialist presence. He reestablished diplomatic relations with the pope and had laws against Catholics eased or repealed. Kulturkampf ended in failure in 1887.

✔ **READING CHECK: Identifying Cause and Effect** Why did Kulturkampf fail?

Industrial Development under Bismarck

During Bismarck's time the German Empire changed into an industrial giant. Germany had rich stores of natural resources, including great coal and iron deposits. The German government managed railroads to promote industrial development, and a system of canals provided cheaper transportation.

Industrialization came later in Germany than in Great Britain or France, which proved to be an advantage. German industries could use the best methods and most advanced machinery that had been developed elsewhere. German scientists then worked out further improvements.

Under Bismarck's leadership the government helped industry in many ways. Money and banking laws were standardized throughout the empire. Postal services, by which so much business was conducted, were centralized. The government encouraged German industrialists to form cartels—groups of companies that combine together for greater power in the marketplace—to control prices. The government adopted a high-tariff policy to protect industries from foreign competition. Germany soon rivaled Great Britain and France as an industrial power.

✔ **READING CHECK: Finding the Main Idea** How did Germany's government under Bismarck help Germany to become industrialized?

As chancellor of the German Empire, Bismarck started several industrial reforms, including the standardization of money and improved transportation. This photo shows the German industrial city of Dresden in 1875.

Socialism in Germany

With the growth of German industry, cities grew rapidly, and a class of factory workers appeared. German laborers, like those in other nations, wanted decent working conditions. Some people believed that the actions of the cartels led to lower wages for workers and higher prices for consumers. Many felt that these problems required government action to regulate industry.

Some social reformers, as they had in other countries, went further. They called for government ownership of major industries. German socialists banded together in 1869 to form what would become the **Social Democratic Party** (SDP). The party grew quickly, most of its members coming from the ranks of urban workers. By 1877 the SDP had elected 12 members to the Reichstag.

Even if the SDP had gained a much greater representation, it would have accomplished very little. The Reichstag could not pass any laws that the Bundesrat opposed. Because the Bundesrat represented aristocratic rulers, they were unlikely to support or pass any laws that the socialists wanted. The Reichstag, however, served as a limited public forum in which socialist members could express grievances. Socialists explained what they would do if they were given power, thus catching the interest and support of the workers.

✔ **READING CHECK: Drawing Inferences** Why were socialists unable to get reform laws passed?

Bismarck's Antisocialist Campaign

Every gain in socialist voting strength—and every socialist demand for reform—alarmed Bismarck. When the SDP won more than 490,000 votes in 1877, Bismarck decided to use all his power to fight them. He got his opportunity in 1878 when two assassination attempts were made against the emperor.

Bismarck knew that neither of the would-be assassins had any connection with socialism. However, he took advantage of public concern by accusing the Social Democrats of plotting the attempts. The emperor and the Bundesrat dissolved the Reichstag and called for new elections. A widespread campaign against socialists and their ideas followed.

The election did not change the strength of the SDP in the Reichstag. However, Bismarck pushed through laws that prohibited newspapers, books, or pamphlets from spreading socialist ideas. He banned public meetings of socialists. Despite such restrictive laws, socialists increased their support with each election. As he had done with the Kulturkampf, Bismarck changed tactics to keep control in the face of growing opposition.

Bismarck decided to grant many of the reforms the socialists proposed, so that fewer people would have reason to support the socialists. Beginning in 1883 he endorsed laws that gave workers insurance against sickness, then against accidents—both paid for by employers. Other laws limited working hours, provided for certain holidays, and guaranteed pensions for disabled and retired workers. Thus Germany initiated a pioneering program of government-directed social reforms. The reforms did not end socialism in Germany, but they did reduce the workers' grievances. Many other industrial nations later adopted similar programs.

✔ **READING CHECK: Identifying a Point of View** What did Bismarck think that government-directed social reforms would accomplish?

What If? What if Bismarck had not begun a program of social reform in Germany in the 1880s? How might the history of Germany and other industrial nations have been different?

The Reichstag building in Berlin, Germany

DEM DEUTSCHEN VOLKE

The Resignation of Bismarck

Kaiser William I died in 1888 at the age of 91. Crown Prince Frederick III, who was more sympathetic to liberalism, succeeded him. However, Frederick III died after only a few months in office. As a result Frederick's son, **William II**, became emperor in 1888. He was 29 years old at the time of his coronation.

William II held strongly conservative opinions. He believed in the absolute authority of the emperor. This soon brought the young monarch into conflict with Bismarck. William II felt that Bismarck had too much power. Bismarck resented the way the young emperor reduced powers that the chancellor had wielded effectively for years. He also resented William II's involvement in political affairs that previously had been under his control.

In 1890 the socialists scored huge gains in the elections. Bismarck considered convening the Bundesrat to come up with a new constitution. William II realized that this would create governmental chaos at the beginning of his reign. Under William I, Bismarck had often gotten his way by threatening to resign. When Bismarck offered his resignation in 1890, however, the kaiser accepted it. With great bitterness Bismarck resigned.

Bismarck's policies had left Germany strong, but had frustrated the German people. Bismarck had never allowed the development of a parliamentary democracy. With Bismarck gone, William II was able to pursue his own policies. He set out to expand Germany's influence in the world, and during his reign Germany became a leading industrial and military power. William II increased the size and strength of the German army and expanded the German navy. He signed new agreements with neighboring nations. By the early 1900s Germany was stronger than ever before. However, this soon brought Germany into conflict with Great Britain, the world's leading naval power at the time.

Shortly after becoming emperor of Germany, William II (left) forced Bismarck to resign as chancellor.

✔ **READING CHECK: Contrasting** How did William II's relationship with Bismarck differ from that of his grandfather, William I?

SECTION 3 REVIEW

1. Identify and explain the significance:
- Kulturkampf
- Social Democratic Party
- William II

2. Categorizing Copy the diagram below. On the left side, indicate the actions of Bismarck that resulted in positive effects for the German Empire. On the right side, indicate Bismarck's actions that resulted in opposition to his actions.

Actions of Bismarck
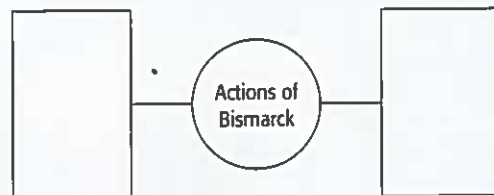
3. Finding the Main Idea
a. What problems did Bismarck face as chancellor of the German Empire?
b. What did Bismarck do to help Germany become industrialized?
c. What factors led to the decline of Bismarck's power as chancellor?

4. Writing and Critical Thinking

Analyzing Information Explain why it was an advantage for Germany to industrialize after Great Britain and France.
Consider:
- what resources a country needs to industrialize
- what machinery and processes a country needs when it industrializes
- the role that scientists played in industrialization

Homework Practice Online
keyword: SH3 HP16

Reform and Revolution in Russia

DEFINE

autocrat
nihilists
terrorism
pogroms

IDENTIFY

"Russification"
Pan-Slavism
Alexander II
Emancipation Edict
People's Will
Social Democratic Labor Party
Duma

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

Since the fall of communism in Russia, the country has experienced new economic problems. Use **CNNfyi** or other **current event** sources to find out what those problems are. Record your findings in your journal.

CNN Student News.com

Village life in many parts of Russia reflected centuries-old Slavic customs and traditions.

The Main Idea
A series of conflicts between the monarchy and radical liberals led to revolution in Russia.

The Story Continues *In the 1800s liberal ideas from western Europe stirred up unrest among the Russian people. The Russian czars tried to shut the door to Western influence and preserve their own power. As one official wrote, "[I]n view of the sad occurrences that surround us on all sides, it was necessary to fortify our Fatherland. . . . Russia lives and is preserved by the spirit of a strong, humane, enlightened autocracy." This autocracy would soon clash with a new wave of political radicals.*

The Russian Empire

By the mid-1800s Russia had the largest territory and population of any European nation. Yet industrial development, which so strengthened the West, lagged in Russia. Most of Russia's extensive natural resources lay undeveloped. Ports were blocked by ice for much of the year and exits from the seas were controlled by other countries. This left Russia virtually landlocked. Efforts to win access to the Mediterranean led to conflicts with the Ottoman Empire.

Unlike Great Britain or France, the huge Russian Empire included a great variety of peoples and national groups. The largest ethnic groups in the European part of Russia were the Belorussians or White Russians in the west, the Ukrainians in the agricultural south, and the Great Russians in north and central Russia. These groups were descended from common Slavic ancestors, but each had its own language, customs, and history. These main Slavic groups were also divided by geography.

Scattered throughout the empire were various minorities who spoke many languages. Many of these groups, such as the Poles and Finns, had been conquered by the Russians and disliked Russian rule. Russia had also conquered peoples of Central Asia and Caucasia. This diversity of ethnic, national, and religious groups made unification difficult.

✔ **READING CHECK: Finding the Main Idea** What were some issues that made industrialization and unification difficult for Russia in the 1800s?

Czar Nicholas I ordered Russian soldiers to imprison the sons of a Polish fugitive.

Russian Domestic and Foreign Policies

The liberal movement that influenced other European nations so strongly in the 1800s made little progress in Russia. The czar ruled the huge Russian empire as an **autocrat,** one who holds absolute power. Although the czars tried to maintain autocracy, liberal political developments in Europe affected Russia.

Russia had struggled with the influence of the West from before the time of Peter the Great a century earlier. Nationalistic ideas appealed to the ethnic minorities within the Russian Empire, especially to the strongly patriotic Poles and Finns. By the early 1800s liberalism had also begun to attract some of the educated members of the Russian aristocracy.

Faced with problems caused by liberal ideas and restless nationalities, the czars took harsh measures. To counteract liberalism the government strictly censored speech and the press and rejected all demands for a constitution. In the 1830s Czar Nicholas I began a program of **"Russification."** This program forced non-Russian peoples in the empire to use the Russian language, accept the Orthodox religion, and adopt Russian customs in place of their traditional ones.

Russian foreign policy had two primary features. The first branch of Russian foreign policy was designed to increase Russian influence among the Slavic peoples of the Balkans, to the west of Russia. In this sometimes troubled region, Russia promoted **Pan-Slavism,** the union of all Slavic peoples under Russian leadership. The second main feature of Russian foreign policy addressed Russian interests to the south and east. Russia sought to continue the expansion that had begun under the first czars, pushing east into Asia and south toward the Ottoman Empire. Expansion southward, however, was halted with a defeat in the Crimean War in the 1850s. In that disastrous war, Russia lost crucial border territory.

✔ **READING CHECK: Drawing Inferences** Why did Russian foreign policy focus on expanding their territory to the east?

Alexander II and Reforms

In 1855 **Alexander II** became czar. Although basically conservative and autocratic, Alexander paid attention to public opinion. He responded, although cautiously, to the movement for freedom for all serfs. His actions were the first steps toward modernization for a country that had realized its backwardness with its defeat in the Crimean War.

Emancipation for the serfs. Serfdom took a different form in Russia than it had in the rest of Europe. After the time of Peter the Great, serfs were bound to persons and not to the land. They could not leave their villages or masters' homes without their owners' permission or a government order.

Statue of Czar Alexander II in Helsinki, Finland

Toward the middle of the 1800s, reform of serfdom became clearly necessary. Serfdom obstructed development by restricting the labor pool. Factory owners would benefit if the serfs were freed. The industrialists did not believe in liberal ideas; they simply needed workers for their factories. Moreover, some nobles felt that a great nation should not allow the ownership of people. These nobles began to support a campaign against serfdom. Another group of government officials, most notably in the ministry of the interior, sought reform for the serfs. They persuaded Alexander II to consider abolishing the institution.

Finally in 1861 Alexander II issued the **Emancipation Edict,** which freed all serfs. The czar decided that "It is better to abolish serfdom from above than to wait until the serfs begin to liberate themselves from below." The terms of the Emancipation Edict compensated nobles for land, which peasants could buy in small tracts from the government.

However, emancipation did not solve all problems for the former serfs. Land was sold to them in tiny plots at high prices. Most serfs could not afford enough land to earn the payments for the land, pay taxes, and still make a living. Therefore they had to rent more land from their former owners, at high rents. As one British observer wrote,

Primary Source **❝The Emancipation Law did not confer on [give] the peasants as much land as they require, and consequently the peasant who has merely his legal portion has neither enough of work nor enough of revenue.❞**

from *Russia in Revolution,* by Stanley W. Page

Some former serfs were unable to either buy or rent land. These people and their families moved from the country to growing towns and cities. There they became cheap sources of labor for factories.

Alexander II's other reforms. Alexander II attempted other liberal reforms, looking to modernize his nation. Because the Emancipation Edict took control of the provinces away from the landowners, it also created the need for a new system of local government. An 1864 law created this new system. Beginning in that year, Alexander allowed rural districts to elect *zemstvos.* These were councils at the provincial and county levels. Three groups had the right to vote in the *zemstvo* elections: the nobles, the middle class, and the peasants. However, the votes were still counted in a way that allowed the nobles and rich taxpayers to dominate the elections. *Zemstvos* could levy taxes and controlled programs such as public health, education, assistance for the poor, local crafts, and some public works programs. Alexander also reformed the courts. He modeled civil and criminal courts after European courts. He created courts of appeal and local justices of the peace. This helped reduce delays and corruption. In political cases, however, the ministry of the interior still held power beyond the reach of the courts. Alexander limited the powers of the secret police, gave the press greater freedom, and expanded education. He also reorganized the military, reducing the period of active service from 25 years to 6 years.

It was customary for the czar and his family to exchange eggs like this one on Easter.

CONNECTING TO
Art

Metalworking: Fabergé Egg
This unusual piece of art is an enameled gold egg containing an accurate model of the Gatchina Palace near St. Petersburg. Only inches in height, it even includes a tiny flag flying from the palace tower. The egg is decorated with pearls and diamonds.

The Gatchina egg was created in the jewelry firm of Peter Carl Fabergé in St. Petersburg. Founded in 1842 the company employed the finest jewelers and goldsmiths in all of Europe. In 1918 the house of Fabergé was closed by officials of a new government. To raise money the government sold many of the eggs. Many of these priceless eggs are now housed in private collections and museums.

Understanding the Arts

Why are Fabergé eggs so valuable today?

Alexander's reform policies did not please everyone. Conservatives tried to convince the czar that such actions threatened the position of the ruler and the nobles. In their minds, this endangered the stability of the nation. Liberals considered Alexander's reforms to be mere first steps. They pointed out the need for further changes. Radicals criticized Alexander even more strongly.

✔ **READING CHECK: Making Generalizations** Why did the Emancipation Edict fail to solve the problems of serfdom?

Radicals and Government Reaction

Several radical political groups were active in Russia. In the 1860s some middle-class and upper-class intellectuals became **nihilists**—from the Latin word *nihil*, meaning "nothing." They believed a just society could be created only by building a completely new Russia. This meant abolishing the existing political, economic, and social structures.

Terrorist attacks. In the 1870s another group, the Populists, urged their followers to live among peasants as teachers and doctors. Some believed that the large estates of nobles should be seized and the land divided among the peasants. After the government arrested many Populists, some Russian radicals turned to violent action, forming a movement called **People's Will.** This group used **terrorism**—bombings and assassinations by political groups—to try to force the government to grant its demands.

Radical activity made Alexander II more conservative. After an attempt on his life in 1866, he repressed radical groups but continued his reforms. In 1870 major cities were granted limited elected government, followed by military reforms in 1874. After repeated assassination attempts, which Alexander faced with great courage, he was finally killed in a bomb attack by People's Will in 1881.
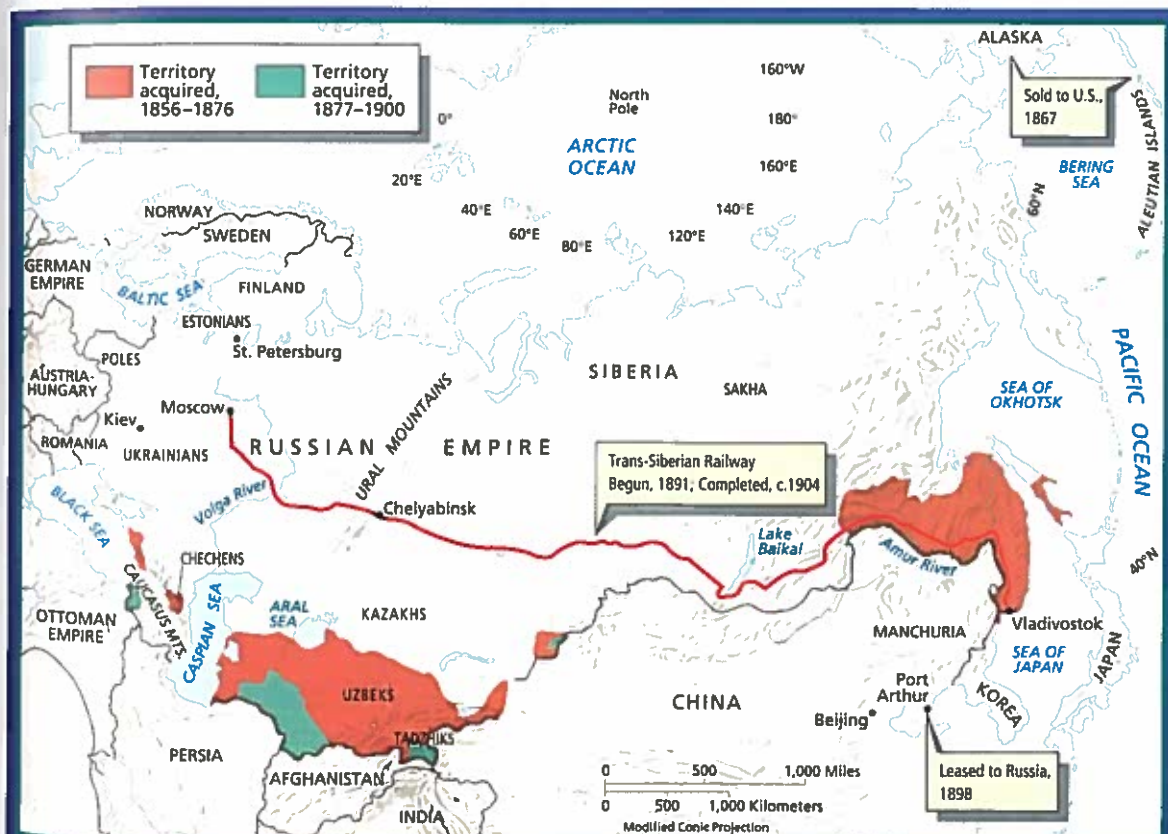

On March 1, 1881, a bomb thrown at Alexander II's coach injured several of his attendants. Alexander was killed by a second bomb thrown at the coach.

Time of repression. The assassination of Alexander II ended liberal reform and led to an era of intense repression. Alexander III and his successor, Nicholas II, used every available means to stamp out liberalism. Many of Alexander II's reforms were overturned. His successors used censorship, control of the church and education, spies and informers, and imprisonment and exile. Discriminating against minority groups, they revived and intensified Russification. Jews were massacred in riots called **pogroms** (POH·gruhmz). In the pogroms of 1881, the government failed to intervene as more than 100 Jewish villages and towns were pillaged and many residents were murdered or forced to flee.

This attempt to preserve the old order met with much opposition. Industrialization in Russia had produced a class of workers who wanted the right to form unions and to strike. Liberals and radicals found ready support from these often-exploited workers.

The Russian government's attempts to block all change produced an explosive situation. Terrorism increased. In 1898 socialists formed the **Social Democratic Labor Party,** modeled after the German SDP. This group grew increasingly radical. The government's repressive policies had backfired.

✔ **READING CHECK: Identifying Cause and Effect** What were the effects of the Russian government's actions after the assassination of Alexander II?

The Russian Empire by 1900

Interpreting Maps The expansion of the Russian Empire in the late 1800s brought more problems than unity.

■ **Skills Assessment: The World in Spatial Terms** What did the Russians build to try to connect their empire?

The Revolution of 1905

In 1904 and 1905 Russia went to war with Japan over territories in China and Korea. To the surprise of the world, the Japanese dealt the Russians a humiliating defeat. The defeat spurred discontented groups into action. Russia's loss exposed a government that was corrupt and inefficient, as well as oppressive. Renewed pogroms against Jews were rampant.

On January 22, 1905—"Bloody Sunday"—the dissent came to a head. The czar's troops shot unarmed strikers on their way to deliver a petition to him. This incident triggered the Revolution of 1905. Workers struck and held demonstrations. Street fighting was especially violent in non-Russian areas. There were mutinies in the army and navy. Finally the czar issued a decree called the October Manifesto, which promised individual liberties. The decree also called for the election of a parliament called the **Duma.** After more bloody fighting, the government finally halted the revolution with severe repression and executions.

Despite the October Manifesto, autocracy continued. The czar dismissed a session of the Duma because members insisted that the czar's ministers answer to them. A 1907 law increased the representation of large landowners and restricted the voting rights of others. This resulted in a more conservative Duma.

The revolutionary movement of 1905 failed to overthrow the czar for three main reasons. First, much of the army remained loyal and would not end the czar's regime. Second, the French, bound to Russia by a military alliance, lent money to the government. Third, the many revolutionary groups were divided in their goals. Moderates feared radical demands and radicals disagreed among themselves. The autocracy continued to resist change and to use repressive measures to preserve the thousand-year-old monarchy.

✔ **READING CHECK: Identifying Bias** Why was a law passed in 1907 giving greater representation in the Duma to large landowners?

Bloody Sunday On Bloody Sunday, January 22, 1905, Russian troops fired shots at a group of peaceful demonstrators. The Revolution of 1905 had begun. *Based on the picture, why do you think the attack angered the Russian people so much?*

SECTION 4 REVIEW

1. **Define** and explain the significance:
   autocrat
   nihilists
   terrorism
   pogroms

2. **Identify** and explain the significance:
   "Russification"
   Pan-Slavism
   Alexander II
   Emancipation Edict
   People's Will
   Social Democratic Labor Party
   Duma

3. **Categorizing** Copy the web diagram below. Fill in the circles by identifying the actions of the Russian government during the period of reform and revolution.

   - Domestic and foreign policy
   - The serfs
   - Russian government actions
   - Reaction to radicals
   - Reaction to the revolution

4. **Finding the Main Idea**
   a. Why did Russia's geography and culture make industrialization difficult?
   b. How did Russia try to force its non-Russian citizens to be more "Russian"?
   c. What types of reform did Alexander II attempt?

5. **Writing and Critical Thinking**
   Decision Making If you had been czar of Russia at the beginning of the 1800s, how might you have dealt with the issue of industrialization? Explain the actions you would have taken.
   Consider:
   • the historical way in which Russia had been ruled
   • the problem of Russia falling behind the rest of the world
   • calls for reform from different parts of Russian society

Unrest in Austria-Hungary

The Main Idea
Nationalist groups in Austria-Hungary and the Balkans struggled violently for independence.

The Story Continues *"A troubled, sinister mood prevails here in all circles. The Paris revolution has illuminated the obscurity of our position like a thunderbolt. The suburbs are said to be in a very irritated state. . . . Discontent is general, and I only fear it is not recognized by the authorities as it ought to be." This is how one observer described the mood in Vienna as demands for liberal reforms swept the Austrian Habsburg Empire.*

Results of the Uprisings

By 1848 uprisings in France had set off revolts in almost every other European nation. In the city of Vienna demonstrators and the army clashed. A concerned Emperor Ferdinand ordered Prince Metternich, his chief minister, to resign. After dominating European affairs for more than 30 years, Metternich fled the country. "When France sneezes, all Europe catches cold," he remarked. Later in the year, Emperor Ferdinand himself stepped down, turning over the throne to his 18-year-old nephew.

Uprisings also occurred in Hungary, one of the largest parts of the Austrian Empire. The people of this region resented Austrian rule. A significant portion were Magyars (MAG-yahrz), descendants of nomadic warriors who had migrated to Hungary from Russia and Romania in the 900s. The Magyars spoke a language unlike most other European languages and had their own culture. A strong nationalist movement centered on throwing off Austrian rule and making the Magyars dominant in Hungary.

Hungarian patriot Lajos Kossuth led a revolt in 1848. For a time it looked as if Hungary would gain its independence. Kossuth was elected "responsible governor president" by the Hungarian Diet in 1849. However, Austria soon drove out the

These Hungarian troops fought for independence against Austrian and Russian forces in 1849.

Ethnic Groups in Austria-Hungary, 1867

Interpreting Maps While Austria and Hungary joined together under the Dual Monarchy, they kept separate parliaments and languages.

■ **Skills Assessment: Human Systems** Which non-Slavic peoples lived throughout Austria-Hungary?

revolutionaries. Czar Nicholas I of Russia sent troops to help because he feared that revolution might spread to Russian-controlled Poland. Kossuth fled to Turkey, ending for a time Hungarian attempts at independence.

✔ **READING CHECK: Drawing Inferences** How did the French revolts in 1848 influence the resignation of Metternich and the abdication of Ferdinand?

Formation of the Dual Monarchy

After its defeat by Prussia in 1866, Austria responded to Hungarian demands for independence in 1867 by forming the Dual Monarchy—also called Austria-Hungary. The Dual Monarchy had a common ruler, **Francis Joseph I.** His title was Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Three ministries controlled war, finance, and foreign

affairs for the whole empire, but Austria and Hungary each had its own parliament. The Austrian Parliament met in Vienna; the Hungarian one met in what became the city of Budapest.

The Dual Monarchy was also a practical economic arrangement. Hungary, chiefly agricultural, furnished raw materials and food. Austria, strongly industrial, produced manufactured goods. Each provided a market for the other.

The Dual Monarchy did not solve all problems, however. Austria wanted high tariffs for its manufactured goods. Division by nationalities also remained. Austrian Germans and Hungarian Magyars spoke different languages. Ethnic minorities such as the Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Romanians, Poles, Slovenes, Ukrainians, and Italians existed in both Austria and Hungary. These people benefited little from the Dual Monarchy and continued to press for self-government.

The defeat in the Seven Weeks' War in 1866 also forced Austria from its leadership of Europe. Hoping to gain influence and territory, the Dual Monarchy turned toward the Balkans, a region to the southeast controlled by the Ottoman Empire.

✓ **READING CHECK: Drawing Conclusions** In what way did the Dual Monarchy fail to solve some of the problems in Austria and Hungary?

The Ottoman Empire and the Balkans

By the 1800s the once-powerful Ottoman Empire had declined substantially. Military defeats had decreased the empire's territory. Ottoman rulers could no longer afford many improvements in agriculture, roads, or hospitals. Many people living in the empire were Christians and Jews. The Turks granted religious and cultural freedom to these non-Muslim minorities, but did not make them social or political equals.

In the early 1800s the rise of nationalism increased discontent in the Balkan area of the Ottoman Empire. This region contained Serbs, Bulgarians, Romanians, Albanians, and Greeks. All of these diverse peoples wanted to govern themselves. Despite Turkish efforts to suppress nationalism, Greeks and Serbs revolted during the 1820s. Helped by outside powers, Greece gained independence in 1829. Serbia achieved a degree of self-rule.

Foreign countries stepped in to promote their own interests. Russia supported Balkan nationalists, many of whom were fellow Slavs and Orthodox Christians. Also, Russia stood to gain a water route from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean if the Ottoman Empire collapsed. Great Britain did not want the Russians in the Mediterranean, so they supported the Turks. It was a strange arrangement. Autocratic Russia promoted independence for the Balkans, while Great Britain, although democratic, supported the Turks in suppressing self-rule.

✓ **READING CHECK: Analyzing Information** What was unusual about the support of other countries for the Balkan nationalists and Ottoman Turks?

A well-armed Serbian soldier holds a defensive position in the area of Panonia, Serbia, in March 1992.

The Congress of Berlin and the Balkan Wars

In 1875 revolts broke out in several Turkish provinces in the Balkans. Two years later Russia, in support of the rebels, declared war on the Ottoman Empire. The Turks were defeated and forced to sign the **Treaty of San Stefano** in 1878. The treaty granted independence to Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro. It also gave self-rule to Bulgaria, which Russia then occupied for some years. Bulgaria extended to the Aegean Sea in the eastern Mediterranean.

This sudden increase of Russian influence in the Balkans alarmed other European nations. Before the Treaty of San Stefano went into effect, the major European powers forced Russia to meet with them at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. The Congress dealt with several territorial issues. Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania retained their independence.
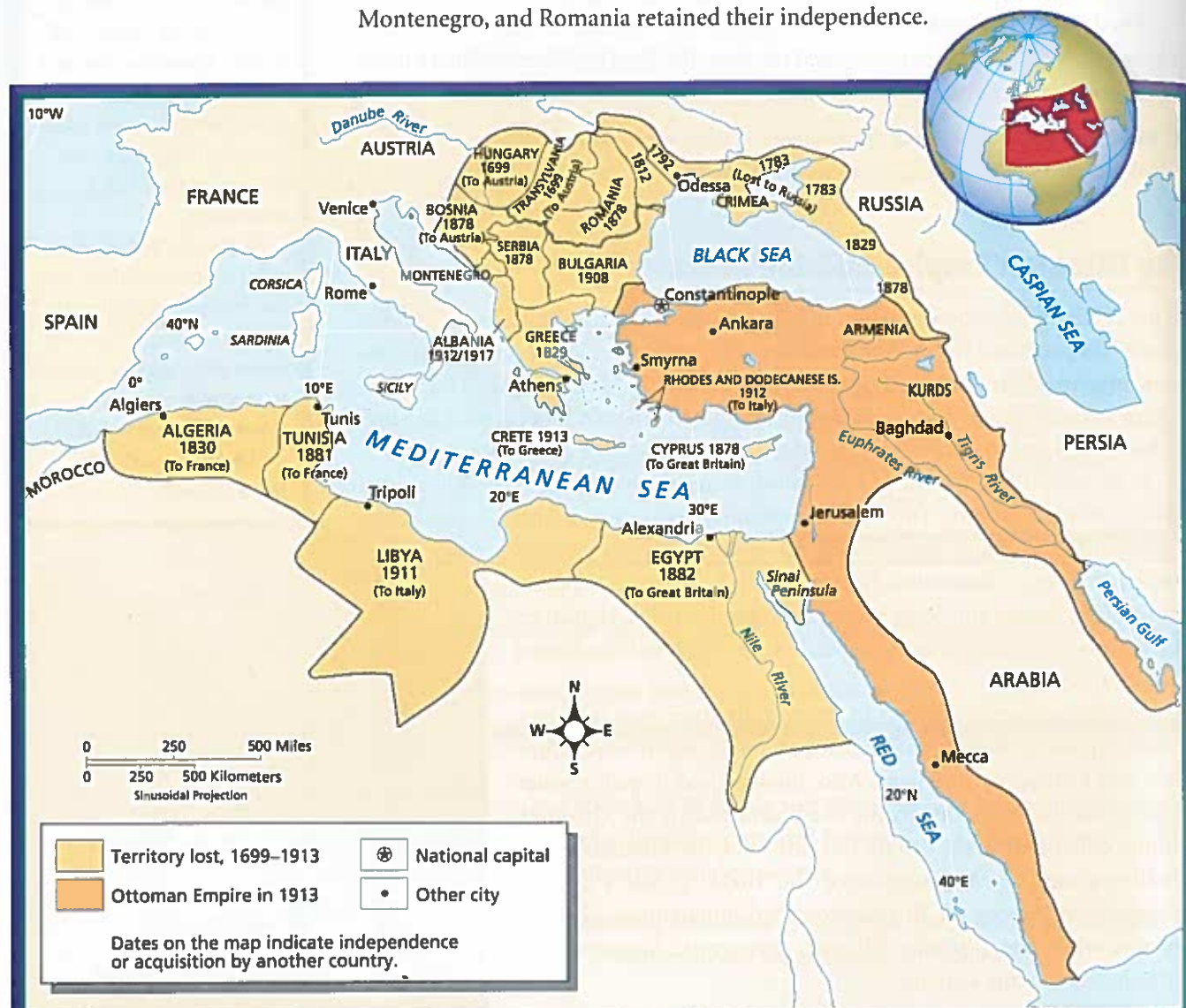
Decline of the Ottoman Empire, 1699–1913

Interpreting Maps Throughout the 1800s and early 1900s many territories of the Ottoman Empire became independent or were annexed by other countries.

■ **Skills Assessment: Using Geography** What are the approximate latitude and longitude coordinates for the capital of the Ottoman Empire?

Bulgaria was granted self-government, but it was divided and reduced in size. Moreover, Bulgaria was kept within the Ottoman Empire, thus removing Russia's access to the Aegean Sea. Austria continued to govern Bosnia and Herzegovina but was not permitted to add them to its own territory. Great Britain won the right to occupy the island of Cyprus. This gave the British a naval base in the eastern Mediterranean and kept Russia out of the region. Over time, Great Britain and Italy each seized Ottoman territories in Africa.

In 1908 Austria broke the agreement of the Congress of Berlin by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1912 and 1913 two wars between independent Balkan nations and the Ottomans further altered national boundaries. Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, known together as the **Balkan League,** declared war on the Ottoman Empire and won. However, the winners quarreled over division of the lands, leading to a second war. This time Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, Romania, and the Ottoman Empire attacked Bulgaria. Bulgaria suffered humiliating losses in this second war and was left with only a small outlet on the Aegean Sea.

By the end of 1913, the Ottoman Empire in Europe included only the city of Constantinople and enough land to control the water route from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Other important outcomes of the Balkan Wars included Bulgaria's new alignment with Austria, and Serbia's growing hostility toward Austria. These greatly contributed to heightened political tension in the Balkans.

✔ **READING CHECK: Identifying Cause and Effect**
Why did the European nations force Russia to accept changes in the Treaty of San Stefano?

Violence in the Balkans This 1913 illustration shows an artillery crew preparing to fire during the Balkan Wars. *What does this picture suggest about the way the wars were fought?*

SECTION 5 REVIEW

1. **Identify** and explain the significance:
   Francis Joseph I
   Treaty of San Stefano
   Balkan League

2. **Sequencing** Copy the diagram below. Create as many boxes as you need. In the boxes, sequence the actions that led to the loss of territory and power in the Ottoman Empire during the 1800s.
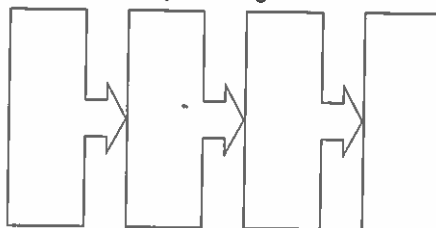
3. **Finding the Main Idea**
   a. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Dual Monarchy?
   b. How did the decline of the Ottoman Empire influence European politics?
   c. How did ethnic clashes in the Balkans increase tensions toward the end of the 1800s?

4. **Writing and Critical Thinking**
   Contrasting Explain why revolts in Russia failed to produce reforms while those in the Ottoman Empire resulted in the decline of the empire.
   Consider:
   • the reasons why the revolution of 1905 failed in Russia
   • the difficulty of ruling an empire the size of the Ottoman Empire
   • involvement of other nations in the revolutions

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Review

Creating a Time Line

Copy the time line below onto a sheet of paper. Complete the time line by filling in the events, individuals, and dates from the chapter that you think were significant. Pick three events and explain why you think they were significant.

1806 ———————————————— **1913**

Writing a Summary

Using standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation, write an overview of the events in the chapter.

Identifying People and Ideas

Identify the following terms or individuals and explain their significance:

1. Young Italy movement
2. Giuseppe Garibaldi
3. Zollverein
4. William I
5. Bundesrat
6. Social Democratic Party
7. "Russification"
8. terrorism
9. Francis Joseph I
10. Balkan League

Understanding Main Ideas

SECTION 1 (pp. 440–444)
The Unification of Italy

1. Who were some of the important leaders in Italy's fight for unification, and what did they do to achieve the goal of Italian unity?
2. What were some of the problems faced by Italy after unification?

SECTION 2 (pp. 445–450)
The Unification of Germany

3. What actions allowed Prussia to replace Austria as the leading German state in Europe?
4. What changes in German government occurred as a result of unification?

SECTION 3 (pp. 451–454)
Opposition to Bismarck

5. What problems did Bismarck have to overcome as chancellor of the German Empire?
6. What factors led to Bismarck's decline in power and to his subsequent resignation?

SECTION 4 (pp. 455–460)
Reform and Revolution in Russia

7. Why did the liberal movement make little progress in Russia during the 1800s?
8. How did the Russian government deal with reform movements?

SECTION 5 (pp. 461–465)
Unrest in Austria-Hungary

9. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Dual Monarchy?
10. Why were the early 1900s filled with tension among nations of Europe?

Reviewing Themes

1. **Government** How did differences in the goals of different political groups affect the unification and nationalization of countries such as Germany and Russia?
2. **Global Relations** To what extent did threats from other countries influence unification movements?
3. **Culture** In what countries did common cultural backgrounds play a role in unification efforts?

Thinking Critically

1. **Comparing** Compare the way the Italians and Germans went about unification.
2. **Summarizing** Explain how liberalism affected Russia's domestic policy.
3. **Drawing Inferences** Why did Western nations fear Russian influence in the Balkans?

Writing About History

Supporting a Point of View As nationalist movements increased in countries such as Prussia and Russia, they were met with repression. Write an article that presents arguments for or against the use of repression to silence protests. Use the following chart to organize your thoughts before you begin writing.

Effects of repression on reform movements in Prussia and Russia	
Positive	**Negative**

Building Social Studies Skills

Interpreting Maps

Study the map below. Then use the information to answer the questions that follow.

Prussia in 1815

Kingdom of Prussia, 1815

1. Which of the following areas might Prussia annex to gain two rivers with direct access to the North Sea?

   a. Hesse
   b. Hannover
   c. Saxony
   d. Schleswig

2. Why might it be important for Prussia to have direct access to the North Sea? Give specific reasons.

Identifying Point of View

Read the excerpt below, from an account of the Italian nationalist leader Giuseppe Garibaldi's actions as he led his Red Shirt army to victory at the Battle of the Volturno in 1860.

> "Nothing but the genius of Garibaldi in that terrible hour could have turned his fortunes so far . . . I saw Garibaldi, with his red shirt wringing wet with perspiration, his eye sternly gleaming, his face flushed with the heat of conflict, and blackened by the smoke and dust. I heard his voice commanding—but it was no longer now the calm, clear voice of quieter times. It was hoarse and guttural, and choked with emotion. For the good general saw his gallant band unfalteringly pouring out their life-blood."

3. Which of the following statements best describes the writer's point of view?

   a. Garibaldi's actions had little effect on the battle.
   b. The Red Shirts were little more than bandits.
   c. Garibaldi's actions turned the tide of battle in favor of the Red Shirt cause.
   d. Garibaldi was a poor leader who failed to inspire his followers.

4. Is this account a primary or a secondary source? What evidence can you cite to justify your answer?

Alternative Assessment

Building Your Portfolio

Link to TODAY

Culture

The Balkan countries continue to struggle over territory and independence. Cultural and religious differences fuel many of these struggles. Use the Internet and other sources to identify Balkan countries that are still in conflict with one another. Make a chart showing the countries and what each country is trying to achieve.

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Choose a topic on Nationalism in Europe to:

- compare and contrast modern nationalist movements with a nationalist movement discussed in the chapter.
- write a biography of a leader of a nationalist movement in Italy or Germany.
- research the suppression of radical groups and writers in Russia in the 1800s.