Chapter 17
Nationalism and National Movements, 1848–1871

People
General Cavaignac: candidate in 1848 French election who was a hero after suppressing radicals.
Frederick William IV: King of Prussia promising a constitution but who refused to be King of Germany.
Jeanne Deroin: a French feminist activist, she was the first woman in Europe to run for office.
Louis Napoleon: Napoleon Bonaparte’s nephew, who became French President by election and made himself Emperor.
Giuseppe Garibaldi: republican leader of the invasion of south Italy, he united the nation under a new king.
Pius IX: a pope with a reputation as a liberal, but retreated to conservatism as revolutions unfolded.
Victor Emmanuel II: King of Piedmont who became the constitutional monarch of a united Italy.
Camillo di Cavour: patriot and liberal prime minister of the state of Piedmont who engineered a united Italy.
Giuseppe Verdi: great Italian composer whose ardent nationalism appeared in most of his operas.
Adolphe Thiers: Prime Minister of France whose provisional government suppressed Paris Commune.

Terms
banquets: the name given to disguised political meetings of republicans demanding a wider franchise.
National Workshops: public works projects set up by the provisional government to provide jobs.
Second Republic: regime created in France after the flight of Louis-Philippe in the Revolution of 1848.
plebiscite: a direct vote of the people, on whether to accept or reject an item of government policy.
Papal States: the territory in central Italy under the direct rule of the Pope, and not a secular authority.
realpolitik: policy that war may forward national interests (“the politics of reality”) — used to unify Italy and Germany.
Ausgleich: compromise in which Hungarians given internal self-government in Habsburg’s dual monarchy.
Ems Dispatch: a telegram Bismarck condensed to imply France and Prussia traded insults; led to war.
Paris Commune: a municipal government created by radical workers and brutally suppressed by the third Republic.
The Internationale: a song written to celebrate Paris Commune; it became the anthem of European leftists.

1. England and Russia.
   England because:
   • Middle/upper classes both desired stability.
   • reforms already begun.
   Russia because:
   • of a strong autocracy.
   • potential revolutionary middle/working classes were sparse and weak.

2. 
   • Growing discontent of lower middle class and workers, especially among the republicans.
   • Meeting in political assemblies — repression.
   • Insurrection of people — army refuses to fire.
   • King abdicates — provisional government set up.
   • Revolutions initially successful as constitutions written and equality granted.
   • Then fall in disunity, second revolution — chaos.

3. 
   • Provisional government set up National Workshops – liberals elected and closed them.
   • Second Revolution – army supports suppression of radicals.
   • June 24–26: bloody June days.
   • Defeat of workers was first step back to conservatism because it meant the return of strong ruler.

4. 
   • France: Louis Napoleon won election, overthrew constitution, was declared emperor, held a plebiscite and people voted in his favour.
   • Austria: Habsburgs regained control and played each nationality off the others.
   • Hungary: national groups were divided, all eventually defeated, constitutions never took effect.
   • Italy: Pope became conservative and left, French army attacked republicans and eventually won.
   • Germany: liberals were busy talking, while the princes regained control.

5. 
   • They didn’t have enough in common with liberals.
   • Intellectuals and ideas alone could not build a nation.
   • Required a strong military.
   • Needed to abandon idealism and become realistic.
   • Support monarchs or conservatives who were in position to create a nation.
6. 
• Russian and Ottoman Empires in dispute.
• Britain and France joined Ottomans to prevent Russian naval opportunity.
• Piedmont— only reason to join was to help a great power as bargaining chip.
• Russia soundly defeated – no access to Mediterranean.

7. 
• Crimean War — mercenary.
• Pact with Napoleon III — agreed to split take in war.
• Austria provoked.
• Modena, Tuscany, Parma revolt — included them.
• Army sent to stop Garibaldi — to avoid threat of France.
• Rome not annexed with the rest of southern Italy.

8. 
• Glory for Prussia would entice other German states to join – need war and action.
• In 1864, Bismarck declared war with Denmark, quick victory, territory gain.
• Obstacles could be overcome by the defeat of Austria with policy of realpolitik: prepare for war, isolate the enemy, make alliances, pacify others, don’t go too fast.
• In 1866, Seven Weeks War declared with Austria, not to crush them.
• He provoked France to drive others to Prussia – knew the south would not join north in peacetime.
• In 1870, Franco-Prussian War unites Germany in victory.

9. 
• Versailles palace was built by Louis XIV to symbolize French primacy in Europe.
• The King of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor there.
  – Showed unity of German states.
  – Announced French defeat.
  – But, above all, demonstrated that Germany was now the supreme land power in Europe.

10. 
• Napoleon III’s defeat was so humiliating that he fled to England.
• Provisional Government took over and ordered Paris Guard disarmed.
• Parisians rebelled, formed Commune, and elected democrats and socialists.
• Government attacked in “bloody week” and 20 000 killed, then repression with 38 000 arrested (7000 deported).
• Impacts: ruling classes scared, workers saw the need to be organized.