**CHAPTER 22 NOTES**

The Crimean War

War erupts between Russia and Ottoman Empire when Russia attempts to extend its influence into Ottoman territory

France and Britain join the Ottomans; to Russia’s surprise and displeasure, the Austrians and Prussians remain neutral

Poorly equipped and commanded troops lead to massive suffering on both sides

Helped by French and British forces, the Ottomans defeat the Russians

Results of war:

Russia gives up land around Danube River and Black Sea

Russia renounces its claims to protect Orthodox Christians in Ottoman Empire

Image of invincible Russia crushed

Concert of Europe dissolved

The Ottomans’ Reforms Make Empire More “European”

**Tanzimat** – reorganization of the empire

Liberalized economy

Ended tax farming

Freedom of religion

**Hatti-i-Humayun** – spelled out rights of non-Muslims

Equal chances in the military, state employment, and admission to state schools

Abolished torture

Gave property rights

In some regions of the empire, local rulers made reforms hard to enforce

Reforms an attempt to modernize and secularize the empire

Italian Unification   
and the Republicans

**Carbonari** – ineffective romantic republicanism society of Italy

**Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi** – Italian nationalists who led guerilla warfare in the 1850s

Italian moderates frightened by these uprisings

**Count Camillo Cavour**

Minister of Piedmont transformed Italy into a nation-state under a constitutional monarchy, rather than a republic

Became prime minister under Victor Emmanuel I; advocated:

Free trade

Railway expansion

Agricultural improvements

Wanted to defeat Austria, with France’s help, to unite Italy

Movement Towards Unification

French sympathies – Cavour and **Napoleon III** plot to provoke a war in Italy that would lead to the defeat of Austria

War with Austria – the Italians of Piedmont defeat the Austrians, driving the Austrians from Northern Italy, but France betrays Cavour and leaves Lombardy under Austrian control

Garibaldi’s campaign – his nationalism overtakes his republicanism and he unites Southern Italy with the Piedmont area under Cavour.

The Italian State

Victor Emanuel I is named King of Italy (1861)

Tensions high between industrialized Piedmont north and rural, poor Southern Italy

Conservative constitutional monarchy put into place, but Parliament is filled with corruption

Venetia in 1866 and Rome (minus Vatican City) in 1870 become part of Italy

German Unification

Created by a conservative army, the monarchy, and the prime minister of Prussia, **Frederick William IV**

Frederick wanted to end the stalemate between him and the liberal Parliament

**Otto von Bismarck**

Would be more responsible for reshaping European history than anybody else for the next 30 years (1860s–1890s)

Because of the idea of German unification, helped Frederick outflank the Prussian liberals of the Parliament

Led Prussia into three wars, then spent nineteen years fighting for peace

Bismarck’s Wars   
and Government

**The Danish War (1864)** – Prussia together with Austria easily defeats Denmark to take over northern states of Schleswig (Prussia) and Holstein (Austria)

**Diplomacy**

Gained Russian sympathy by supporting the suppression of Poland

Persuaded Napoleon III to stay neutral in Austrian-Prussian conflicts

Promised Italy, Venetia if they supported Prussia

**The Austro-Prussian War (1866)** – Austria defeated – Italy gets Venetia and Austrian Hapsburgs excluded from German affairs

**The North German Confederation** – Prussia now a federation with two houses

**Bundesrat** – federal council composed of members appointed by governments of the states

**Reichtag** – chosen by universal male suffrage; had very little power

Nationalism overtakes the concerns of liberalism and Germany, in effect, becomes a military monarchy

**The Franco-Prussian War** – France declares war on Prussia when Bismarck makes it appear that **William I of Prussia** had insulted France

Prussia crushes France and captures Napoleon III

William becomes emperor of united Germany

German unification a blow to liberalism, France, and the Hapsburg empire

France Goes From Empire   
to Third Republic

France’s defeat in the Franco-Prussian war spelled the end of the liberal empire

**The Paris Commune** – radicals and socialists attempt to govern Paris away from the rest of France, but are put down by the National Assembly at the cost of 20,000 lives; victory for the nation-state

**The Third Republic** – when quarreling monarchists can’t agree on a new king, the National Assembly turns to a republican system:

Chamber of Deputies elected by universal male suffrage

Senate chosen indirectly

President elected by both legislative houses

The Dreyfus Affair

French **Captain Alfred Dreyfus** is falsely accused of passing secret information to the Germans (1894)

After Dreyfus is sent to Devil’s Island, evidence of forgery comes in, but he is not aquitted

Dreyfus, who was Jewish, is still guilty according to the army, French Catholic Church, political conservatives, and anti-Semitic newspapers

Liberal novelist **Emile Zola**, along with numerous liberals, radicals, and socialists, call for a new trial for Dreyfus

President of France pardons Dreyfus and the conviction is set aside in 1906

Puts conservatives on the defensive for framing an innocent man and embracing anti-Semitism

The Hapsburg Empire

The empire in the 1840s–1860s remained dynastic, absolutist, and agrarian as compared with the rest of Europe

Austria’s defeat by France in 1859 and Prussia in 1866 confirms that a new government is needed

The Hapsburg **Dual Monarchy**

**Francis Joseph** issues **February Patent**, which sets up a bicameral imperial government or **Reichsrat**

Francis Joseph and the Magyars come up with Compromise or **Ausgleich** of 1867, setting up a dual monarchy known as Austria-Hungary to replace Hapsburg empire

Nationalism and Unrest

The Magyars now had nationality as they basically controlled the Hungary part of Austria-Hungary

The Ruthenians, Romanians, Croatians, and especially the Czechs, oppose the Compromise of 1867

Francis Joseph in response makes German and Czech equal languages and enacts universal male suffrage in Austria, but not Hungary, throwing the Reichsrat into chaos

Wanting to be linked by a common race and language, Croats, Poles, Ukrainians, Romanians, Italians, Bosnians, and Serbs all look towards nationalism

Consequences of nationalism are two World Wars and unrest today

Russian Reforms under **Alexander II**

Serfdom abolished

Positives – serfs gain rights to marry without permission, to buy and sell land, to sue in court and to pursue trades

Negatives – over a forty-nine year period, serfs have to pay back, including interest, their landlords in order to receive their land

Local government reform – local government run by **zemstvos**, a system of provincial and county councils, which proved to be largely ineffective

Judicial reform – included equality before the law, impartial hearings, uniform procedures, judicial independence, and trial by jury

Military reform – service requirements lowered from twenty-five to fifteen years and discipline is relaxed slightly

Repression in Poland – Poland basically becomes a Russian province under Russian laws and language

Russian Revolutionaries – people or groups not satisfied by Alexander’s reforms

**Alexander Herzen** – started a movement called **populism**, based on the communal life of peasants

**Vera Zasulich** – attempted to assassinate the military governor of St. Petersburg

**The People’s Will** – terrorist group that assassinated Alexander II

**Alexander III**

Autocratic and repressive

Rolled back his father’s reforms

Strengthened secret police and censorship of the press

Great Britain –   
**The Second Reform Act (1867)**

Surprisingly, the Conservatives in the House of Commons, led by **Benjamin Disraeli**, allow a large number of working class males to vote

The new prime minister elected, however, is a liberal, **William Gladstone**

**The Great Ministry**   
of Gladstone

Freedom of religion and class

Competitive exams replace patronage for civil service

Voting by secret ballot

**The Education Act of 1870** – established that the government, not the church, would run the elementary schools

Disraeli as Prime Minister

**Public Health Act of 1875** – reaffirmed duty of the state to interfere with private property to protect health and physical well-being

**Artisan Dwelling Act of 1875** – government becomes actively involved in providing housing for the working class

Protection of trade unions and the allowance of picket lines

The Irish Question

Gladstone, again prime minister in 1880, has to deal with the Irish wanting **home rule** – Irish control of local government

Irish Catholics no longer had to pay for the Anglican Church

Compensation provided for Irish tenants who were evicted from their land

Tenant rights established

Coercion Act passed to restore law and order to Ireland

Home rule, supported by Gladstone, is defeated over and over again between 1886 and 1914, when the rule was finally passed, but then suspended due to World War I