

The Congress of Vienna

Chapter 18



Members

- Five European “great powers”
 - Austria
 - Prussia
 - Russia
 - Great Britain
 - France

The Congress of Vienna

*The Establishment of a
Conservative Order*



1815



Napoleon's Surrender



ended a quarter century of continual warfare in Europe.

European leaders met in Vienna, Austria, to re-establish order.

Objective:
UNDO THIS
(OR AS MUCH OF IT AS POSSIBLE)

BALANCE OF POWER

Britain
Russia
Prussia
Austria

Quadruple Alliance

PUNISHMENT

Britain
Russia
Prussia
Austria

France
**France MUST remain
a great power.**



Representatives of Great Britain



• Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh



Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington



Richard Trench, 2nd Earl of Clancarty

Representatives of France

- Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord



Goals

- Establish lasting peace and stability in Europe
- Prevent future French aggression
- Restore balance of power
- Restore royal families to thrones

Actions Taken

- Formed Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Created German Confederation
- Recognized independence of Switzerland
- Added Genoa to Kingdom of Sardinia
- Required France to return territories conquered by Napoleon but left France a major power
- Affirmed principle of legitimacy

Conservatism

- I. Stability *within* states
- II. Stability *between* states



STABILITY
within
states



Conservatism

TRADITION
INSTITUTIONS
ARISTOCRACY



Conservatism

LIBERAL REFORM
POPULAR GOV
NATIONALISM



STABILITY
between
states



“Concert of Europe”



The Great Powers would (informally) work together to maintain existing national boundaries and prevent revolutions.

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**COLLECTIVE
SECURITY**

The Concert system was an informal precedent for the more formal European associations of the 20th century (League of Nations, NATO, UN, EU).

The New Old Map of Europe

Boundaries Re-drawn
(largely resembling old boundaries)



France

Restored to 1792 boundaries

WAR REPARATIONS

Bourbons Restored



Russia

Gained Polish Territory



German Confederation

Association of German states

Replaced defunct HRE



39
States

Down from
OVER 300



WHO WILL DOMINATE?

Austria or Prussia?



1815-1848

*The Age of
Metternich*



99

*Years before the European continent would be
torn apart again by another major war*

20

Years between WWI and WWII



GREAT
SUCCESS

High Five!



Legacy

- Short-term
 - Conservatives regained control of governments
 - Triggered revolts in colonies
- Long-term
 - Created an age of peace in Europe
 - Diminished power of France and increased power of Britain and Prussia
 - Sparked growth of nationalism

Klemens von Metternich's efforts to establish peace and stability

- Metternich sought to maintain peace between European nations by creating a **balance of power** among rival countries so no country would be a threat to the others. To guard against revolutions, he set up a series of alliances called the **Concert of Europe**, which required nations to help one another if a revolution erupted.



Prince Metternich



1815: *We have redrawn Europe's map for eternity.*

Chapter 18 Europe Faces Revolutions

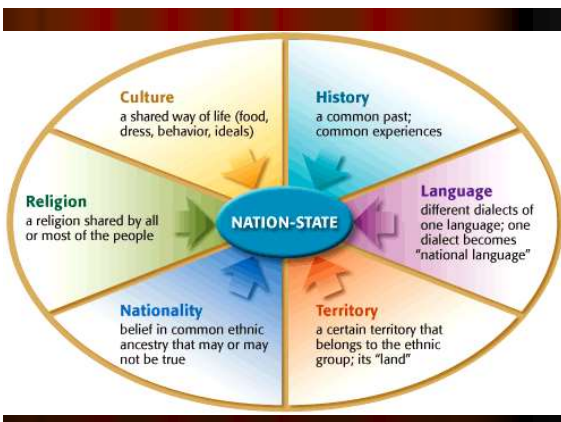
Liberal and nationalist uprisings
challenge the old conservative
order of Europe

Clash of Philosophies

- Three Philosophies: In the early 1800s, three schools of political thought conflict in Europe
 - **Conservative**—landowners and nobles want traditional monarchies
 - **Liberal**—wealthy merchants and business owners want limited democracy
 - **Radical**—believe in liberty and equality. They want everyone to have a vote.

Nationalism Develops

- Nationalism and Nation-States
 - **Nationalism**—loyalty to a nation of people with common culture and history
 - **Nation-State**—nation with its own independent government
 - In 1815 Europe, only France, England and Spain are nation-states
 - Liberals and radicals support nationalism, but conservatives do not.



Nationalists Challenge Conservative Power

- 1830s Uprisings Crushed
 - Belgian, Italian, Polish liberals and nationalists launch revolts.
 - By the mid-1830s, conservatives are back in control

Nationalists Challenge Conservative Power

- 1848 Revolutions Fail to Unite
 - Ethnic uprisings in Europe, especially in the Austrian empire.
 - Liberals hold power for short time, but lose to conservatives by 1849

Radicals Change France

- Conservative Defeat
 - In 1830, France's Charles X fails to restore absolute monarchy
- The Third Republic
 - In 1848, a Paris mob overthrows the monarchy and sets up a republic
 - Radicals split by infighting; moderates control the new government
 - 1848 constitution calls for elected president and parliament

Radicals Change France



- France Accepts a Strong Ruler
 - **Louis-Napoleon**—Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew—is elected president
 - Louis-Napoleon later takes the title emperor.
 - He promotes industrialization.

The 1830 Revolutions



Chapter 18 Nationalism

Nationalism contributes to the formation of two new nations and a new political order in Europe

Nationalism: A Force for Unity or Disunity

- Two Views of Nationalism
 - Nationalists use their common bonds to build nation-states
 - Rulers eventually use nationalism to unify their subjects
 - Three different types of nationalist movements:
 - unification merges culturally similar lands
 - separation splits off culturally distinct groups
 - state-building binds separate cultures into one

Types of Nationalist Movements		
Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19th century Germany 19th century Italy
Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greeks in the Ottoman Empire French-speaking Canadians
State-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United States Turkey

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

- The Breakup of the Austrian Empire
 - Austria includes people from many ethnic groups
 - 1866 defeat in Austro-Prussian War (Seven Weeks War) and Hungarian nationalism forces emperor to split the empire into Austria and Hungary
 - still ruled by emperor



Flag of Austria-Hungary representing two kingdoms, but ruled by one emperor. This was a concession to Hungarian nationalism.

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

- The Russia Empire Crumbles
 - After 370 years, Russian czars begin losing control over their empire
 - Russification**—forcing other peoples to adopt Russian culture
 - policy further disunites Russia, strengthens ethnic nationalism

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

- The Ottoman Empire Weakens
 - Internal tensions among ethnic groups weakens the empire.
 - Rulers grant citizenship to all groups, outraging Turks.

18 Latin American Peoples Win Independence

Spurred by discontent and Enlightenment ideas, peoples in Latin America fight colonial rule.

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule



- A Cry for Freedom
 - Padre **Miguel Hidalgo**—priest who launches Mexican revolt (1810).
 - 80,000 Indian and Mestizo followers march on Mexico City
 - Jose Maria Morelos**—leads revolt after Hidalgo's defeat, but loses
 - Both Hidalgo and Morelos were executed.



An artistic representation of the execution of Jose Maria Morelos in 1815.

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule

- Mexico's Independence
 - Mexican creoles react; Iturbide (a Mexican General) declares Mexico independent (1821)
 - Iturbide reigns briefly as emperor until March 1823.
 - In 1823, Central America breaks away from Mexico



Agustín de Iturbide



Iturbide is credited with designing the first Mexican flag. (1821-1823)

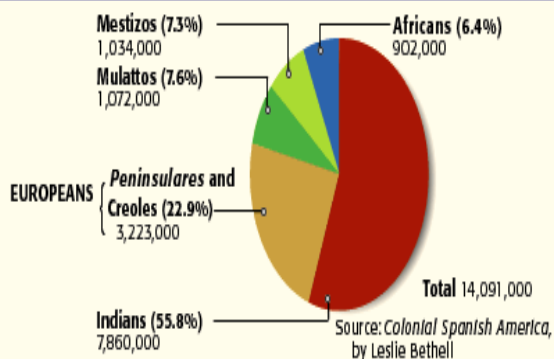


Today's Flag of Mexico
The tri-color flag is still used, and the presence of the eagle is also used in the modern flag of Mexico used since 1968.

Colonial Society Divided

- A Race and Class System
 - Latin America has social classes that determine jobs and authority
 - **Peninsulares**—born in Spain, they head colonial government and society
 - **Creoles**—American-born Spaniards who can become army officers
 - **Mestizos**—have both European and Native American ancestry
 - **Mulattos**—have both European and African ancestry
 - Slaves and Native Americans are at the bottom of society

The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789



Creoles Lead Independence

- The Spread of Enlightenment Ideas
 - Enlightenment ideas inspire Latin American revolutionaries
- Creole Leaders
 - **Simón Bolívar**—wealthy Creole leads Venezuela in revolution
 - **José de San Martín**—leader of Argentinean revolutionary forces



1. Bolívar's 1807 return from Europe by way of the United States allowed him to study the American system of government.
2. In 1810, Bolívar went to London to seek support for the revolution in Latin America. At the same time, he studied British institutions of government.

Portraits of Bolivar and San Martin



Creoles Lead Independence

- Bolívar's Route to Victory
 - Venezuela declares independence in 1811; Bolívar wins war by 1821
- San Martín Leads Southern Liberation Forces
 - Argentina is independent in 1816; San Martín helps free Chile
 - Bolívar's and San Martín's armies drive Spanish out of Peru in 1824.

Brazil's Royal Liberator

- A Bloodless Revolution
 - Napoleon invades Portugal; royal family moves to Brazil (1807)
 - Portuguese court returns to Portugal after Napoleon's defeat (1815)



The Imperial Palace in Rio de Janeiro where King John VI of Portugal had transferred the Portuguese Royal Court to Brazil.

Brazil's Royal Liberator



Pedro I of Brazil

- Portuguese prince Dom Pedro stays behind in Brazil
 - Dom Pedro accepts Brazilian's request to rule their own country
 - He officially declares Brazil's independence (September 1822)
- By 1830, nearly all of Latin American regions win independence



Flag of the independent Empire of Brazil under Pedro I

19th Latin American Independence Movements



Nationalists Challenge Conservative Power

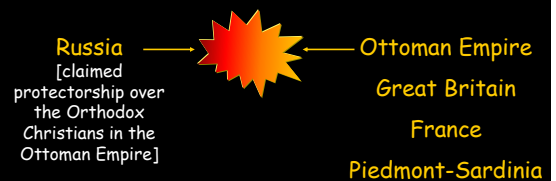
- Greeks Gain Independence
 - **Balkans**—region of Europe controlled by the Ottomans in early 1800s.
 - Greece gets European help to gain independence from the Turks.



Greek Revolution - 1821



The Crimean War [1854-1856]



The Charge of the Light Brigade: The Battle of Balaklava [1854]



*Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!
"Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred...*

A romanticized poem of the battle
by Alfred Lord Tennyson

The Crimean War [1854-1856]



Florence Nightingale [1820-1910]



"The Lady with
the Lamp"



Treaty of Paris [1856]

- No Russian or Ottoman naval forces on the Black Sea.
- All the major powers agreed to respect the political integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Who benefitted?

Who lost big?

National Unification and National State

1848-1871

*The turning point at
which history failed to
turn.*

--- George Macaulay Trevelyn
[1937]



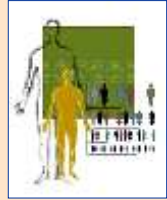
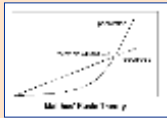
Pre-1848 Tensions: Long-Term

- G Industrialization
 - Economic challenges to rulers.
 - Rapid urbanization.
 - Challenges to the artisan class.
- G Population doubled in the 18^c
 - Food supply problems → Malthus
- G Ideological Challenges
 - Liberalism, nationalism, democracy, socialism.
- G Romanticism
- G Repressive Measures
 - Carlsbad Decrees [Prus.]
 - Six Acts [Eng.]
 - Secret police created in many European states.





Thomas Malthus



- Population growth will outpace the food supply.
- War, disease, or famine could control population.
- The poor should have less children.
- Food supply will then keep up with population.



Pre-1848 Tensions: Short-Term

G Agricultural Crises

- Poor cereal harvests
 - prices rose 60% in one year.
- Potato blight → Ireland
 - Prices rose 135% for food in one year!

G Financial Crises

- Investment bubbles burst → railways, iron, coal.
- Unemployment increased rapidly [esp. among the artisan class].



Working & middle classes are now joined in misery as are the urban and agricultural peasantry!



Italy

Italian Unification



Upheaval in Italy, 1848

- G Italian nationalists and liberals sought to end foreign domination of Italy.
- G Milan, Lombardy & Venetia wanted to expel their Austrian rulers.
- G Bourbon rulers in Kingdom of Two Sicilies.
- G House of Savoy in Sardinia-Piedmont grant liberal constitutions.
 - Sardinia-Piedmont declared war on Austria.
- G Beginning in May, revolutions suppressed.



Italian Nationalist Leaders



Count Cavour
[The "Head"]



Giuseppe Garibaldi
[The "Sword"]



Giuseppe Mazzini
[The "Heart"]



King Victor Emmanuel II

Pope Pius IX: The "Spoiler"?



Italy, 1848



- G **Giuseppe Mazzini** established a Roman Republic in 1849 protected by **Giuseppe Garibaldi**.
- G **Pope Pius IX** forced to flee.
- G Austrian General Radetsky crushed Sardinia-Piedmont.
- G French troops take back the Papal States.
- G **Victor Emmanuel II** takes the throne in Sardinia-Piedmont.



Reasons for Failure in Italy

- G Rural people did not support the revolutions.
 - Revolutionaries focused mainly on urban middle classes.
- G The revolutionaries were not united.
 - Fear of radicals among moderates lead to the collapse of the revolutions.
- G Lack of leadership and administrative experience among the revolutionaries.

Case Study: Italy



- Cavour Leads Italian Unification
 - **Camillo di Cavour**—prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1852
 - Gets French help to win control of Austrian-controlled Italian land

Case Study: Italy

- Garibaldi Brings Unity
 - **Giuseppe Garibaldi**—leads nationalists who conquer southern Italy
 - Cavour convinces Garibaldi to unite southern Italy with Sardinia
 - Garibaldi steps aside, allowing the king of Sardinia to rule
 - Control of Venetia and Papal States finally unites Italy





The German States

German Unification

Case Study: Germany

➤ Bismarck Takes Control

- **Junkers**—conservative wealthy landowners — support Prussian Wilhelm I
- Junker realpolitik master **Otto von Bismarck** becomes prime minister
- **Realpolitik**—power politics without room for idealism
- Bismarck defies Prussian parliament



Prussia/Austria Rivalry



Key Players



Germania - 1848





Frederick William IV of Prussia (1840-1861)



- G Mad as a hatter!
- G Anti-liberal, but an 'Arthurian' medieval romantic.
 - Agricultural romantic.
- G Relied on *Junker* (conservative wealthy landowners) support.
- G Prussia in the mid-19th:
 - Efficient.
 - Good economy.
 - Strong military.



The Germans Follow the French

- G After the February French revolutions, there were many riots in minor German states.
- G Austria and Prussia expected to intervene to crush these revolts, BUT:
 - Vienna Revolution → led to the fall of Metternich.
 - Berlin riots
 - Prussian army efficiently suppressed the revolutionaries.
 - King Frederick William IV withdraws the troops and hand the Prussia liberals a big victory!
 - Other Princedom collapse when Prussia's nerve fails.



Funeral for Berlin Freedom Fighters



The Frankfurt Assembly

- G German liberals are overjoyed!
- G German National Assembly established in Frankfurt:
 - Universal suffrage.
 - Delegates mostly from the middle class.
 - Debate over the nature of the state → monarchy of Habsburgs or Hohenzollerns?
 - They chose the Austrian Habsburg Archduke John rather than the King of Prussia.
 - He was a well-known liberal sympathizer.
 - But they couldn't guarantee the loyalty of the Prussian Army.



Frankfurt Assembly Meets



A Citizen Militia on Parade in Berlin





The "Three Germanies"



Liberalism Discredited in Germany

- G Little popular support.
- G The union of liberals and democrats didn't last.
- G Rule of force was the only winner!
- G There was a massive exodus of liberal intelligentsia.
 - Militarism, hierarchy, and statism were triumphant!
 - Capitalists followed suit.

Kaiser Wilhelm I



Chancellor Otto von Bismarck

Realpolitik



"Blood & Iron"

The "Iron Chancellor"






OTTO VON BISMARCK

1. The father of German unification
2. Prime minister of Prussia
3. Political conservative
4. Junker
5. Against – liberalism, democracy, socialism
6. Favored – duty, service, order, fear of God




Otto von Bismarck

-  *The less people know about how sausages and laws are made, the better they'll sleep at night.*
-  *Never believe in anything until it has been officially denied.*
-  *The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions—that was the mistake of 1848-1849—but by **blood and iron**.*

Otto von Bismarck

 *I am bored. The great things are done. The German Reich is made.*

 *A generation that has taken a beating is always followed by a generation that deals one.*

 *Some damned foolish thing in the Balkans will provoke the next war.*

THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

1. Who will control the German states?
2. 1861 King William I become king of Prussia
3. Political struggle between king and middle class liberals – 1862 Otto von Bismarck is appointed prime minister
4. THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE 1862-1866 =
 - a. Bismarck ignores parliament
 - b. collects taxes
 - c. expand the military
5. REALPOLITIK = the politics of reality = machiavellian view of international relations
6. "IRON AND BLOOD" = Prussia and Germany will find greatness through industrial and military power
7. Bismarck arranges three wars that lead to German unification

Step #1:

The Danish War [1864]

The Peace of Vienna



THE DANISH WAR 1864

- Denmark and German states are struggling over the territories of Schleswig and Holstein
- Prussia joins with Austria against Denmark
- Denmark is defeated –
 - a. Austria occupies Holstein/Prussia occupies Schleswig
 - b. Prussia wants both
 - c. Bismarck moves to arrange war with Austria

Step #2: Austro-Prussian War [Seven Weeks' War], 1866



THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR 1866

1. Again conflict is over Schles-Hol
2. B. isolates Austria → no allies
3. Prussia wins war
4. B. organizes the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION → makes north German states part of Prussia



Step #3: Creation of the Northern German Confederation, 1867



Shortly following the victory of Prussia, Bismarck eliminated the Austrian led German Confederation.

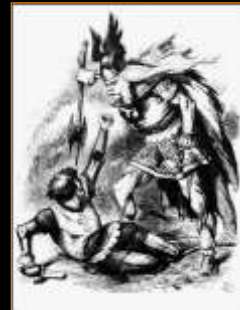
He then established a new North German Confederation which Prussia could control → **Peace of Prague**

Step #4: Ems Dispatch [1870]: Catalyst for War

- 1868 revolt in Spain.
- Spanish leaders wanted Prince Leopold von Hohenz. [a cousin to the Kaiser & a Catholic], as their new king.
- France protested & his name was withdrawn.
- The Fr. Ambassador asked the Kaiser at Ems to apologize to Nap. III for supporting Leopold.
- Bismarck "doctored" the telegram from Wilhelm to the French Ambassador to make it seem as though the Kaiser had insulted Napoleon III.



Step #5: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]



Step #5: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]



German soldiers "abusing" the French.








THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR 1870-1871

1. B. wants war with France to drive the south German states into his control
2. Nap. III wants war to make himself popular again
3. THE EMS DISPATCH → Bismarck reedit's telegram to make it sound insulting → war!
4. South German states join with Prussia against France
5. France is defeated at the Battle of Sedan → Nap. III is captured → the 2nd Empire collapses
6. France is forced to pay 5 billion franc indemnity + loses Alsace and Lorraine
7. Paris falls in Jan. 1871 – Hall of Mirrors at Versailles unified Germany is created → Prussian king becomes Kaiser/Emperor of Germany

Bismarck & Napoleon III After Sedan



Treaty of Frankfurt [1871]

-  The Second French Empire collapsed and was replaced by the Third French Empire.
-  The Italians took Rome and made it their capital.
-  Russia put warships in the Black Sea [in defiance of the 1856 Treaty of Paris that ended the Crimean War].
-  France paid a huge indemnity and was occupied by German troops until it was paid.
-  France ceded Alsace-Lorraine to Germany [a region rich in iron deposits with a flourishing textile industry].

The Crowning of Kaiser William I 1871 → German Unification



Coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm I [r. 1871–1888]



Kaiser Wilhelm I – former king of Prussia who becomes German Emperor



Prussian Junkers Swear Their Allegiance to the Kaiser



German Imperial Flag



German for "Empire."



A Shift in Power

➤ Balance Is Lost

- In 1815 the Congress of Vienna established five powers in Europe:
 - Austria
 - Prussia
 - Britain
 - France
 - Russia
- By 1871, Britain and Prussia (now Germany) have gained much power
- Austria and Russia are weaker militarily and economically



FRANCE



The "June Days"

G Worker groups in Paris rose up in insurrection.

- They said that the government had betrayed the revolution.
 - Workers wanted a redistribution of wealth.
- Barricades in the streets.
 - Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables* was based on this event.



G A new liberal-conservative coalition formed to oppose this lower class radicalism.

Paris: To the Barricades Again!



The 2nd French Republic (1848-1852)



The Republic
by
Jean-Léon Gérôme

- G General Louis Cavaignac assumed dictatorial powers & crushed the revolt.
 - 10,000 dead.
 - A victory for conservatives.
- G Nov., 1848 → a new constitution provided for:
 - An elected President.
 - A one-house legislature.

President Louis Napoleon

- G The December election:
 - The "law and order" candidate, **Louis Napoleon Bonaparte**, defeated Cavaignac.
 - This was a big shift in middle class opinion to the right!
- G The New President:
 - Purged the govt. of all radical officials.
 - Replaced them with ultra-conservative and monarchists.
 - Disbanded the National Assembly and held new elections.
 - Represented himself as a "Man of the People."
 - His government regularly used forced against dissenters.



1851 Coup d'Etat



- G President Louis Napoleon declared a hereditary **2nd French Empire**.
- G A national plebiscite confirmed this.

The HAPSBURG EMPIRE

The Austrian Empire: 1830



Ferdinand I (1793-1875)

- G The nature of the Austrian Empire:
 - Very conservative monarchy [liberal institutions didn't exist].
- G Culturally and racially heterogeneous.
- G Social reliance on serfdom dooms masses of people to a life without hope.
- G Corrupt and inefficient.
- G Competition with an increasingly powerful Prussia.



Therefore, the Empire was vulnerable to revolutionary challenges.

Austrian Students Form a Militia



Vienna, 1848: The Liberal Revolution

- G The "February Revolution" in France triggered a rebellion for liberal reforms.
- G March 13 → rioting broke out in Vienna.
 - The Austrian Empire collapsed.
 - Metternich fled.
 - Constituent Assembly met.
 - Serfdom [robot] abolished.
 - The revolution began to wane.
 - The revolutionary government failed to govern effectively.



The New Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I [r. 1848-1916]



The Hungarian Revolution



Lajos Kossuth (1802-1894)

- G Hungarian revolutionary leader.
- G March laws provided for Hungarian independence.
- G Austrians invade.
 - Hungarian armies drove within sight of Vienna!
- G Slavic minorities resisted Magyar invasion & the Hungarian army withdrew.
- G Austrian & Russian armies defeated the Hungarian army.
- G Hungary would have to wait until 1866 for autonomy.





Tsar Nicholas I (r. 1825-1855)



- G He raised an army of 400,000 in response to a request from Franz Joseph.
- 140,000 put down the Hungarian revolt.



Bohemia, 1848

- G Bohemia was split between **Pan-Slavs** & **Pan-Germans**.
- G Prague Conference:
 - Developed the idea of **Austro-Slavism**.
 - A constitution & autonomy within the Habsburg Empire.
- G The Austrian military ultimately attacked Prague, occupied Bohemia & crushed the rebellion.



The Prague Barricades



Revolution in Romania



1848:
Outside
the
Continent



Seneca Falls Convention, NY



THE
AFTERMATH



Democrats Swept Out of Europe



Why did the 1848 Revolutions Fail?

- G They failed to attract popular support from the working classes.
- G The middle classes led these revolutions, but as they turned radical, the middle class held back.
- G Nationalism divided more than united.
- G Where revolutions were successful, the Old Guard was left in place and they turned against the revolutionaries.
- G Some gains lasted [abolition of serfdom, etc.]
- G BUT, in the long term, most liberal gains would be solidified by the end of the 19c:
 - The unification of Germany and Italy.
 - The collapse of the Hapsburg Empire at the end of World War I.



The Bottom Line

- G It looked like the Conservative forces had triumphed.
- G BUT...
 - Things had changed forever.
 - Economic/social problems continued to be constant challenges to the ruling order.
 - Conservatives would have to make concessions in order to stay in power.
 - Many of the limited Liberal achievements remained permanent.



The Communist Manifesto



Karl Marx



Friedrich Engels



Some Bibliographic Sources

- G "The Revolutions of 1848" by R. Folmer. St. Joseph's H. S. (PPT).
- G "The Revolutions of 1848" by Stephen Luscombe. (PPT).



Bismarck's *Kulturkampf*: Anti-Catholic Program

- Take education and marriage out of the hands of the clergy → civil marriages only recognized.
- The Jesuits are expelled from Germany.
- The education of Catholic priests would be under the supervision of the German government.

Bismarck's Reapproachment With the Catholic Church

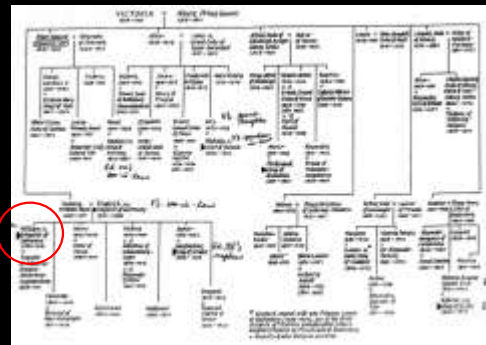


Bismarck & Pope Leo XIII

Kaiser Wilhelm II [r. 1888-1918]



Queen Victoria's Grandchildren



**"Dropping
the
Pilot"**
[1890]

Kaiser Wilhelm II



Eastern Europe in the Last Half of the 19c

Differing Nationalities in the Austrian Empire



Austrian Imperial Flag



Emperor Franz Josef I

[r. 1848-1916]



The Compromise of 1867: The Dual Monarchy → Austria-Hungary



The Hungarian Flag

Russian Imperial Flag



Russian Expansion



A heterogeneous empire

Nicholas I [r. 1825-1855]



- ❖ Autocracy!
- ❖ Orthodoxy!
- ❖ Nationalism!

Alexander II [r. 1855-1881]

- ❖ Defeat in the Crimean War.
- ❖ Emancipation of the Russian serfs [1861-1863].



Alexander III [r. 1881-1894]

- ❖ Reactionary.
- ❖ Slavophile.
- ❖ "Russification" program.
- ❖ Jews → forced migration to the Pale



Russian Expansion



The Pale

Forced Migration of Russia's Jews



The Ottoman Empire -- Late 19^c "The Sicker Man of Europe"

