

AP Euro Review

Unit Eight



**Realpolitik and Mass
Politics**

Ca. 1848-1914

Politics in the “Long” 19th Century

French Rev & Napoleon (1789-1815)	“Age of Metternich” (1815-1848)	“Age of Realpolitik” (1848-1871)	“Age of Mass Politics” (1871-1914)
<p>National Assembly (1789-1791)</p> <p>Legislative Assembly (1791-1792)</p> <p>National Convention (1792-1795)</p> <p>Directory (1795-1799)</p> <p>Consulate (1799-1804)</p> <p>Empire (1804-1815)</p>	<p>Congress of Vienna</p> <p>Concert of Europe</p> <p>Revolutions of 1830 and 1848</p> <p>Reforms in Britain</p> <p>Liberalism/Nationalism vs. Conservatism</p> <p>Romanticism</p> <p>Socialism</p>	<p>Second French Empire</p> <p>Crimean War</p> <p>Unification of Germany</p> <p>Unification of Italy</p> <p>Ausgleich: Austro-Hungarian Empire</p>	<p>French Third Republic</p> <p>German Empire</p> <p>Imperialism</p> <p>Rise of Socialist parties</p> <p>Increased suffrage = mass politics</p>

Realpolitik after 1848



- ⌘ Failure of the Revolutions of 1848 for liberals and romantics demonstrated that strong idealism was not enough to accomplish revolutionary goals
 - ☑ Age of Realism replaced Romanticism
 - ☑ Realpolitik – practicality drives political decisions, NOT ideology!!
- ⌘ A new era emerges, in which nationalist goals are achieved in Machiavellian fashion

The Crimean War (1853-56)

- ⌘ Surface Cause: Dispute between Russians and French over privileges in Palestine
- ⌘ Underlying Cause: Eastern Question
- ⌘ Result: Peace of Paris
 - ☑ Concert of Europe is NO MORE!!!
 - ☑ Russia was humiliated, so it began a period of modernization under Alexander II
 - ☑ Contributed to growth in Pan-Slavism in the Balkans
 - ☒ Leads to Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78

Second French Republic (1848-1852)



⌘ President Louis-Napoleon, elected by universal suffrage, dedicated to conservative repression of radicalism

⌘ Concessions to conservatives:

- ☑ Returned control of education to Church
- ☑ Minimized influence of Legislative Assembly
- ☑ Reduced suffrage
- ☑ Supported pro-military policies
- ☑ Destroyed socialist movement by shutting down labor unions and exiling their leaders

Second French Empire (1852-1870)

- ⌘ 1852: Through a coup, Napoleon III establishes the 2nd French Empire.
 - ☑ Cause: Legislative Assembly would not pay his personal debt or allow him to run for a 2nd term
 - ☑ Restored universal suffrage through plebiscite!
- ⌘ His domestic policies included:
 - ☑ Vast public works projects through urban planning of Georges von Haussman (canals, roads, RR)
 - ☑ Removed legal barriers to trade unions
 - ☑ Encouraged industrialization and promoted economic prosperity, gaining the support of the middle class.
- ⌘ Significance:
 - ☑ Demonstrated that authoritarian nationalism could reconcile popular and conservative forces within a nation

French Foreign Policy

⌘ Napoleon III followed these policies:

- ☑ Stopped Russian aggression in the Crimean War.
- ☑ Annexed Algiers
- ☑ Helped Piedmont gain independence from Austria, but stationed troops in Rome to protect the Pope
- ☑ Invaded Mexico in 1862 and set up the Austrian archduke Maximilian as King. After the US Civil War ended, the US forced French withdrawal.

Problems in the French Empire



- ⌘ Nationalists protested after the humiliation of France in the Maximilian affair.
- ⌘ Catholics were mad because Napoleon had helped Piedmont
- ⌘ Republicans were mad that they didn't have a democratic form of government.
- ⌘ Workers were striking due to poor wages & working conditions.

French Revolution of 1870



- ⌘ 1870: Napoleon plunged France into war with Prussia in hopes of restoring the glory of France (remember the Ems Dispatch)
- ⌘ After the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian war, revolts broke out & Napoleon III abdicated.
- ⌘ A provisional gov't was formed, but it was unsuccessful because it chose to stay in the war.

Italian Unification



⌘ After 1815, Italy was disunited and consisted of the following parts:

- ☒ Kingdom of the 2 Sicilies (Naples) controlled by Austria in Southern Italy
- ☒ Papal States and Austrian-controlled Parma, Tuscany, and Modena in North-central Italy
- ☒ Austrian-controlled provinces of Lombardy + Venetia and the free Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont in North Italy.

Italian Unification



- ⌘ Nationalist movements to unite Italy in 1848 were a failure but nationalists did not give up.
- ⌘ Several methods to unite Italy existed:
 - ☑ Mazzini: Romantic Republicanism “Young Italy”
 - ☑ Gioberti’s Presidential Pope
 - ☑ Cavour: Moderate Liberalism: wanted a constitutional monarchy under the king of Sardinia-Piedmont.

The Process of Unification



⌘ Cavour was the mastermind of the successful unification of Italy.

⌘ He did the following things:

- ☑ Strengthened the army and economy of Sardinia-Piedmont (he was its Prime Minister)
- ☑ Reduced influence of Catholic Church on education
- ☑ Created an alliance with Napoleon III at the Plombieres conference.
- ☑ Provoked war with Austria and forced Austria to cede Lombardy to Sardinia-Piedmont.

More Steps in the Unification Process

- ⌘ The Duchies of Parma, Tuscany, and Modena successfully revolted against Austria and united with Sardinia-Piedmont.
- ⌘ Garibaldi did the following:
 - ☑ Invaded Naples in 1861, after securing Sicily.
 - ☑ He won many battles in S. Italy and then turned the region over to King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- ⌘ Cavour invaded the Papal States, taking over everything except Rome.

Italian Unification



- ⌘ 1861: Victor Emmanuel II becomes King of Italy.
- ⌘ 1866: Venice annexed by Italy after Austro-Prussian War
- ⌘ 1871: Rome annexed by Italy due to defeat of France in Franco-Prussian War
- ⌘ Government consisted of a limited monarchy with a bicameral legislature consisting of a senate (appointed for life by the king) and a chamber of deputies (elected by the middle & upper classes).

Problems in Italy



- ⌘ Italy was poor with a large illiterate population.
- ⌘ Most people were ignorant of democratic ideas & did not participate in government.
- ⌘ The Pope condemned the new gov't and decreed that Catholics should not participate in it.
- ⌘ The north was more developed than the south and the 2 regions had little in common, economically and socially.

Solving Italy's Problems



- ⌘ Industry and trade were fostered by the government.
- ⌘ Improved agricultural methods were developed
- ⌘ The Italian gov't encouraged emigration to the US to ease over-population due to such a high birthrate.
- ⌘ Italians paid high taxes to support a growing army & navy.

German Unification



- ⌘ Unification was supported by the growing middle class & city-workers. (Their influence was growing due to industrialization).
- ⌘ Competition between Austria & Prussia further complicated the unification process.
 - ☒ Creation of Zollverein in 1834
 - ☒ Humiliation of Olmutz leads to acceptance of “Kleindeutsch Plan”
- ⌘ A turning point in Germany occurred when King William I became the king of Prussia in 1861.

German Unification



- ⌘ William began to strengthen the Prussian army , but liberals in Parliament opposed the spending of so much money.
- ⌘ William appointed Otto von Bismarck as chancellor in 1862.
 - ☑ Bismarck was a typical conservative junker who opposed liberalism
 - ☑ He raised money for the army by disregarding the constitution and invoking medieval laws.
 - ☑ His justification: “Gap Theory”

Bismarck



⌘ Known as the “iron chancellor,” Bismarck accomplished the following:

- ☑ Created a powerful & efficient army
- ☑ 1864: Danish war: ended Danish control of Schleswig & Holstein
- ☑ 1866: Austro-Prussian war (7 weeks war): established Prussian control of the German states
- ☑ 1867: North German Confederation established along the lines of federalism
 - ☒ King William I is president
 - ☒ Reichstag was a bicameral legislature
 - Lower house was elected by universal male suffrage

The Franco-Prussian War



- ⌘ Realizing that only a war with France would allow the annexation of the S. German states, Bismarck engineered a war with Napoleon III in 1870 through the editing of the Ems Dispatch. (“Realpolitik”)
- ⌘ German armies overwhelmed French armies in several months, and in the Treaty of Frankfurt, France ceded Alsace & Lorraine to Germany and paid reparations to Germany.

Unification



- ⌘ Following the Franco-Prussian War, the 4 Southern Catholic German provinces joined the Prussian dominated Germany.
- ⌘ In 1871, the German Empire was declared with King William I as its Kaiser (emperor).
- ⌘ This made Germany the most powerful nation on the continent, and its military power began to rival that of England.

Austria-Hungary



- ⌘ Although Emperor Francis-Joseph tried to solve the problems of the empire, they were too great for any one ruler to solve.
- ⌘ Problems faced by the empire included:
 - ☑ The great number of national minorities which were living in the empire
 - ☑ Over-extension of the empire into areas, such as Italy
 - ☑ Failure to compete with the growing power of Prussia.

Dual Monarchy

⌘ Revolts occurred in the Hungarian part of the empire between 1861 & 1867.

⌘ 1867: Ausgleich:

- ☑ Created a Dual Monarchy (Austro-Hungarian empire)

- ☑ Made the Hungarians (Magyars) dominant over other nationalities in their region

- ☑ Hungarians recognized the emperor and accepted common policies for finances & foreign policy.

- ☑ Hungary could make its own local laws.

⌘ Austria faced many revolts between 1860 & 1914

Austrian Issues in the Age of Mass Politics



⌘ Debate over official gov't language

☑ Austria promoted German

☑ Hungary promoted Magyar

⌘ Nationalism will continue to weaken and eventually destroy the country after WWI

⌘ Universal male suffrage granted in 1907

⌘ Growth of Anti-Semitism

☑ Jews gained full legal equality in 1867

☑ Blamed for economic crises of the 1870s

Age of Mass Politics



- ⌘ Increased suffrage and literacy during the late 19th century resulted in higher expectations and demands among the people for governments to be responsive to their needs
- ⌘ Major aspects:
 - ☒ Growth of nationalism and militarism → Increasing loyalty to governments
 - ☒ Universal male suffrage became the rule!!!
 - ☒ Governments were oftentimes led by conservatives who exploited national unity to divert attention away from domestic issues

Accomplishments of Bismarck

⌘ Consolidation of the German Empire:

- ☑ created a uniform currency, and legal code.

⌘ Tried to suppress the Catholics in the South

- ☑ Catholics organized the Center Party to oppose certain policies of the central gov't, & Bismarck resented them because of their ties to the Catholic Church

- ☑ Bismarck passed a series of laws to restrict the church (restricting education & clergy) and the KULTURKAMPF resulted.

- ☑ Eventually, Bismarck backed down to gain support of Catholic Center party against greater threat, the SPD

Other Actions of Bismarck

- ⌘ Tried to suppress the Social Democratic Party:
 - ⊞ Socialists appealed to urban workers who resented low pay and bad working conditions.
 - ⊞ Bismarck tried to suppress them forcibly in 1878 with anti-socialist laws, but this failed.
 - ⊞ By the 1880's, Bismarck began to undermine them by supporting social legislation to gain the support of the workers.
 - ⊗ First European welfare state!
 - ⊞ These programs included unemployment insurance & workers' comp., and social security payments for retired Germans.
 - ⊗ Unfortunately for Bismarck, workers did not leave the SPD; however, he again bypassed the middle class!

German Policies



⌘ 1888: William II (defender of divine right) became king and Bismarck remained the chancellor, until he was dismissed by William.

⌘ William II did the following:

- ⊞ Reestablished the legality of the SPD

 - ⊞ Became the largest party in the Reichstag by 1912

- ⊞ Built up a strong army & navy

- ⊞ Encouraged industry & commerce

- ⊞ Encouraged imperialism and annexation

The Third French Republic (1871-1940)

- ⌘ Truly established after the defeat of the radical communist Paris Commune in 1871
- ⌘ Delegates in the new National Assembly ranged from various monarchists to radical republicans.
- ⌘ Because of the dissension between different factions of monarchists, the Republicans passed a series of laws which collectively became the Constitution of the Third French Republic.
 - ⌘ Established a weak executive and a universally elected legislative assembly characterized by multi-party coalition governments

The Third French Republic in a Nutshell



- ⌘ Leon Gambetta: Establishes the supremacy of Legislative Assembly
- ⌘ Dreyfus Affair: a Jewish Republican army captain was framed by monarchist army officers for treason, but he will be found innocent.
 - ⊡ Zola wrote “J’accuse” in his defense
 - ⊡ Discredited monarchists and the church
 - ⊗ Led to complete secularization of education system
 - ⊡ Strengthened bond between liberals and socialists
 - ⊗ Jean Juares and socialists become more popular in legislative assembly before WWI

Britain's Use of Mass Politics



⌘ Tory party → Conservative Party

⌘ PM Benjamin Disraeli

- ⌘ Argued for an aggressive foreign policy, pursuit of imperialism, and moderate reforms
- ⌘ Reform Bill of 1867 – gave suffrage to urban working class
- ⌘ Reduced gov't regulation of trade unions

⌘ Whig party → Liberal Party

⌘ PM William Gladstone

- ⌘ Supported Irish Home Rule, extension of suffrage, and opposed imperialism
- ⌘ Reform Act of 1884 – Granted suffrage to rural workers, essentially universal male suffrage

Minority Issues in Britain

⌘ Women's Rights

- ⊞ 1890s – women demanded suffrage
 - ⊞ Most advocates came from middle class
 - ⊞ Militant suffragettes led by Emmeline Pankhurst
- ⊞ 1918 – All females over 30 can vote
- ⊞ 1928 – All women over 21 can vote

⌘ Irish Question

- ⊞ Catholic South wanted Home Rule
- ⊞ Protestant North (Ulster) does not want HR
- ⊞ 1914 – Irish Home Rule Act is postponed due to WWI
- ⊞ Easter Rebellion in 1916 leads to Irish War for Independence
 - ⊞ 1922 – Irish Home Rule granted, but Northern Ireland remains a part of Britain

Revisionist Socialism



⌘ Causes:

- ☑ Extension of suffrage
- ☑ Increase in standard of living
- ☑ Greater effectiveness of labor unions
- ☑ Nationalism reduced class tensions

⌘ Eduard Bernstein – *Evolutionary Socialism* (1899)

- ☑ Argued that Marx's prediction of the dialectical process can be proven false

Russia in the 19th Century



- ⌘ Russian society remained semi-feudal and backward, with much popular discontent.
- ⌘ Russia remained isolated from Western culture and did not modernize.
- ⌘ Oppression & censorship increased and the government was inefficient.
- ⌘ Czars were anti-liberal
- ⌘ Russia was weak internationally & began to lose foreign wars (Crimean, Russo-Japanese)

Nicholas I (1825-55)

- ⌘ Dictatorial ruler who stood for strong nationalism, autocracy, and religious orthodoxy.
- ⌘ He did the following:
 - ☑ Expanded the royal bureaucracy
 - ☑ Published a new legal code
 - ☑ Fostered industry and Railroads
 - ☑ Enforced strict censorship with secret police
 - ☑ Had strong control over the military
 - ☑ Lost the Crimean War
 - ☑ Put down a Polish revolt

Alexander II (1855-81)

- ⌘ TP in Russian History: Loss in Crimean War leads to era of modernization
 - ⊞ Emancipation Act of 1861 – Abolished serfdom
 - ⊞ However, Mirs reduced effectiveness of this reform!
 - ⊞ Zemstvo Laws: created local assemblies to solve local problems in 1864
 - ⊞ Popular participation was upended by domination of lords
 - ⊞ Industrialization stimulated by railroad construction
 - ⊞ Trans-Siberian Railway
 - ⊞ As reform led to radical demands, many groups began to plot and carry out terrorist acts.
- ⌘ 1881: Alexander was assassinated.
 - ⊞ Led to reactionary conservatism of Alexander III

Alexander III (1881-94)



⌘ “Autocracy, Orthodoxy, and Russification”

- ☑ Encouraged Anti-Semitism through use of pogroms

 - ☒ In response, Theodore Herzl develops Zionism

- ☑ Economic Nationalism of Sergei Witte

 - ☒ Advanced technology through western investment in Russia

 - ☒ Negative effects of IR in late 19th and early 20th centuries led to the strength of Marxist thought within Russia’s Social Democratic Party

Nicholas II (1894-1917)



- ⌘ Industrial progress occurred during his reign, but urban & rural conditions remained miserable and the population was on the verge of revolution.
- ⌘ 1905: Russia lost the Russo-Japanese war
 - ☑ Russia will refocus imperialism on Balkans
- ⌘ 1905: Revolution occurred which included the Bloody Sunday massacre.
 - ☑ The czar was forced to accept the October Manifesto which created the Duma.

Nicholas, continued



- ⌘ October Manifesto granted freedom of speech, assembly and press; however, Nicholas retained veto power
- ⌘ Nicholas failed to uphold his promises made in the Oct. Manifesto and instead promoted more conservative policies under his chief agricultural advisor, Stolypin.
 - ⊡ Economic growth in the agricultural sector begins as Stolypin encourages the development of the kulaks

Conservatism

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
1815-1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peterloo Massacre, 1819 • Com Laws, 1816 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return of Bourbon monarchy • “White Terror” 	Carlsbad Decrees (Prussia), 1819, related to Mettemich’s values	Ruled by Mettemich; reactionary	Largely dominated by Austria
1830-1848	(moved toward liberalism)	(moved toward liberalism)	Failure of Revolution of 1848-49 (Frankfurt Parliament); nationalism was politically impotent	Defeat of Kossuth in Revolution of 1848; nationalism was politically impotent	Austrian defeat of Revolution of 1848-49; nationalism was politically impotent.
1848-1871		Under Napoleon III: “Age of <i>Realpolitik</i> ”; triumph of nationalist goals by means of conservatism. Decisions based on practical needs of the state. Reject ideology	“Age of <i>Realpolitik</i> ”: Bismarck		<i>Syllabus of Errors</i> , 1864: Pope Pius IX
1871-1914			Bismarck: Gap Theory <i>Kulturrekampf</i>		

*Includes Concert of Europe: 1815-1848

Liberalism

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
1815-1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeremy Bentham, utilitarianism ("greatest good for the greatest number") Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish rights, 1791 Constitutional monarchy under Louis XVIII (moderate at first but becomes more conservative) 	Liberal university protests (crushed by Carlsbad Decrees)		
1830-1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform Bill, 1832 Factory Act, 1833 Slavery abolished in empire, 1833 Poor Law, 1834 Mines Act, 1842 Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846 10 Hour Law, 1847 Chartists Whigs, Earl Grey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July Revolution, 1830; Louis Phillippe State Constitution, 1830 February Revolution, 1848 June Days Revolution, 1848; Louis Blanc; Louis Napoleon Universal male suffrage, 1848 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Zollverein</i>, 1834 Frankfurt Parliament, 1848 (failure) 		State Constitution (Sardinia/Piedmont) 1848
1848-1871	John Stuart Mill, <i>On Liberty</i> , 1859		Prussia: universal male suffrage, 1850	State constitution, 1849 (Hungary in 1867)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberal constitution 1861 (71) Jewish rights, 1870
1871-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform Bill, 1867 (Disraeli) Representation of People Act, 1884 (universal male suffrage) (Gladstone) (Women get suffrage in 1918 & 1928) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberal Empire of Napoleon III, 1852-71 3rd Republic: 1871-1940 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State constitution, 1871 Universal male suffrage 1871 Jewish rights, 1871 	Universal male suffrage 1907: Austria and Hungary	Universal male suffrage, 1912

Nationalism

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy	Others
1815-1830			(Pre-1815) Herder, <i>Volkgeist</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Carbonari</u> • Revolution of 1830 • Risorgimento • Young Italy • Mazzini 	Greek independence, 1829
1830-1848			Revolution of 1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prague Conference: <u>Austroslavism</u> • Revolution of 1848; Kossuth 	Revolution of 1848-49; Mazzini, Roman Republic	Belgian independence, 1830
1848-1871		Defeat in Franco-Prussian War	Unification, 1871: Bismarck	<u>Ausgleich</u> , 1867	Unification, 1871: Cavour, Garibaldi	Defeat in Franco-Prussian War
1871-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jingoism, Congress of Berlin, 1878 • Disraeli pro-imperialism 	Imperialism	Imperialism: Berlin Conference, 1886 (Bismarck moves away from belligerence in the Berlin Congress of 1878—Honest Broker of the Peace)	Language issue: German, Hungarian, Czech	Imperialism in Libya	

Socialism

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
1815-1830		Utopian socialists: Saint-Simon, Fourier			
1830-1848		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis Blanc: national workshops, 1848 • Proudhon, "What is Property?" 1840 			
1848-1871	1848, Engels and Marx, <i>Communist Manifesto</i>		Bismarck cuts a deal with the <u>Lassallean Socialists</u> .		
1871-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabian Society, 1883; Socialism by democratic, non-violent means, favored by upper and middle-classes, intellectuals and authors. • <u>Labour party, Keir Hardie</u> • Welfare state: early 20th century (prior to WWI) 	Socialists gain seats in Chamber of deputies under Jean Jaures, 1905-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First welfare state in Europe, 1880s • SPD largest party by WWI 		