

# The Franco-Prussian War

4

Background:

The Midcentury Wars, 1854—1866

# Europe's Wars of Midcentury

## Crimean War

Part of the Ottoman wars in Europe and the Russo-Turkish wars



Detail of Franz Roubaud's panoramic painting *Siege of Sevastopol* (1904)

**Date** 16 October 1853 – 30 March 1856  
(2 years, 5 months, 14 days)

**Location** Crimean Peninsula, Caucasus, Balkans, Black Sea, Baltic Sea, White Sea, Far East

**Result** Allied victory<sup>[5]</sup>

- Treaty of Paris

### Belligerents

Ottoman Empire	Russian Empire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Egypt<sup>[1]</sup></li> <li> Tunis<sup>[1][2]</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Mingrelia</li> <li>Kurdish rebels<sup>[3][4][c]</sup></li> </ul>
France <sup>[a]</sup>	Greece <sup>[d]</sup>
British Empire <sup>[a]</sup>	
Sardinia <sup>[b]</sup>	
<b>Supported by:</b>	
Austrian Empire	
Caucasus Imamate <sup>[c]</sup>	
Circassia	
Abkhazia <sup>[b]</sup>	

## Second Italian War of Independence

Part of the wars of Italian unification



*Napoleon III at the Battle of Solferino*, by Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier Oil on canvas, 1863

**Date** 26 April – 12 July 1859  
(2 months, 2 weeks and 2 days)

**Location** Lombardy-Venetia, Piedmont and the Austrian Littoral

**Result** Allied victory  
Armistice of Villafranca (12 July 1859)

**Territorial changes** Sardinia annexed Lombardy from Austria.  
Sardinia occupied and later annexed Habsburg-ruled Tuscany and Emilia.  
France gains Savoy and Nice from Sardinia.

## Second Schleswig War

Part of the wars of German unification



Painting of the Danish counterattack at the Battle of Dybbøl by Vilhelm Jacob Rosenstand (1894)

**Date** 1 February – 30 October 1864  
(8 months and 29 days)  
pre-war actions 23 and 24 December 1863

**Location** Schleswig and Jutland  
pre-war actions in Holstein and Lauenburg

**Result** Austro-Prussian victory, Treaty of Vienna

**Territorial changes** Denmark surrenders control over Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia and Austria

### Belligerents

<b>1864</b>	Denmark
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Prussia</li> <li> Austrian Empire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Icelandic volunteers (then a part of Denmark)</li> <li> Swedish and Norwegian volunteers</li> </ul>
<b>1863 (pre war actions)</b>	
German Confederation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Prussia</li> <li> Austrian Empire</li> <li> Kingdom of Saxony</li> <li> Kingdom of Hanover</li> </ul>	

## Austro-Prussian War (Seven Weeks' War)

Part of the wars of German unification



*Battle of Königgrätz*, by Georg Bleibtreu. Oil on canvas, 1869

**Date** 14 June – 22 July 1866  
(1 month and 8 days)

**Location** Bohemia, Germany, Italy and Adriatic Sea

**Result** Prussian-led German and Italian victory

- Dissolution of the German Confederation
- Formation of the North German Confederation
- Exclusion of Austria from Germany
- Formation of Austria-Hungary

**Territorial changes**

- Prussia annexes Hanover, Holstein, Schleswig, Hesse-Kassel, Nassau, Frankfurt and fringe possessions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt
- Italy completely annexes Venetia and part of Friuli

### Belligerents

Prussian-led German states	Austrian-led German Confederation states
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## Crimean War

Part of the Ottoman wars in Europe and the Russo-Turkish wars



Detail of Franz Roubaud's panoramic painting *Siege of Sevastopol* (1904)

**Date** 16 October 1853 – 30 March 1856  
(2 years, 5 months, 14 days)

### Strength

<b>Total:</b> 673,700	<b>Total:</b> 889,000 <sup>[7]</sup>
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 235,568 <sup>[6]</sup>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 888,000 mobilised
<i>including:</i>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 324,478 deployed
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40,000 <sup>[1]</sup>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 1,000 Greek legion
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 10,000 <sup>[2]</sup>	
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 309,268 <sup>[7]</sup>	
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 107,864 <sup>[7]</sup>	
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 21,000 <sup>[7]</sup>	

### Casualties and losses

<b>Total:</b> 223,513	<b>Total:</b> 530,000
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 45,400 <sup>[7]</sup>	35,671 killed in action
10,100 killed in action	37,454 died of wounds
10,800 died of wounds	377,000 died of disease
24,500 died of disease	80,000 wounded <sup>[7][8]</sup>
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 135,485 <sup>[7]</sup>	
8,490 killed in action	
11,750 died of wounds	
75,375 died of disease	
39,870 wounded	
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 40,462 <sup>[7]</sup>	
2,755 killed in action	
1,847 died of wounds	
17,580 died of disease	
18,280 wounded	
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 2,166 <sup>[7]</sup>	
28 killed in action	
2,138 died of disease	

## Second Italian War of Independence

Part of the wars of Italian unification



*Napoleon III at the Battle of Solferino*, by Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier Oil on canvas, 1863

**Date** 26 April – 12 July 1859

### Strength

<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 128,000	198,000
312 guns	824 guns
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 56,000	
90 guns <sup>[1]</sup>	

### Casualties and losses

<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 5,498 killed	12,568 killed <sup>[2]</sup>
1,128 missing	<b>Total:</b>
17,054 wounded	unknown
2,040 disease related deaths	
<b>Total:</b>	
25,720 casualties	
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 1,533 killed	
1,268 missing <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Total:</b>	
unknown	

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**Result** Austro-Prussian victory, Treaty of Vienna

**Territorial changes** Denmark surrenders control over Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia and Austria

### Belligerents

<b>1864</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Denmark
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Prussia	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Icelandic volunteers
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Austrian Empire	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> (then a part of Denmark)

### Strength

At the outbreak of war:	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 38,000
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 61,000 soldiers	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 100+ guns <sup>[1]</sup>
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 158 guns	

Later reinforcements:

- 20,000 soldiers
- 64 guns<sup>[1]</sup>

### Casualties and losses

1,275 dead <sup>[2]</sup>	2,933 dead <sup>[2]</sup>
2,393 wounded <sup>[2]</sup>	3,159 wounded <sup>[2]</sup>
165 missing <sup>[2]</sup>	7,000 captured

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**Territorial changes**

- Prussia annexes Hanover, Holstein, Schleswig, Hesse-Kassel, Nassau, Frankfurt and fringe possessions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt
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### Belligerents

Prussian-led German states	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Austrian-led German Confederation states
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### Strength

<b>637,262<sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>517,123<sup>[2]</sup></b>
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 437,262	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 407,223
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 200,000	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 38,000
	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 26,500
	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 20,000
	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 18,400
	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 7,000
	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 5,000
	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> 80

### Casualties and losses

<b>39,990<sup>[3]</sup></b>	<b>132,414<sup>[2]</sup></b>
<b>Breakdown</b> <a href="#">[show]</a>	<b>Breakdown</b> <a href="#">[show]</a>

# The World's Wars of Midcentury

## Taiping Rebellion



An 1884 painting of the [Battle of Anqing](#) (1861)

<b>Date</b>	December 1850 – August 1864
<b>Location</b>	China
<b>Result</b>	Qing victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qing dynasty is severely weakened</li> <li>• Rise of provincial armies and regionalism</li> <li>• Han Chinese officials more widely employed in high positions</li> </ul>

### Belligerents

Qing dynasty	Taiping Heavenly Kingdom
<b>Later stages:</b>	<b>Co-belligerents:</b>
France	Nian rebels
United Kingdom	Red Turban rebels
	Small Swords Society

### Strength

3,400,000+ <sup>[1]</sup>	2,000,000 <sup>[2]</sup>
10,000,000 (all combatants) <sup>[3]</sup>	

### Casualties and losses

Total dead: 20–30 million<sup>[4]</sup>

## American Civil War



<b>Date</b>	April 12, 1861 – May 9, 1865 (4 years and 27 days) <sup>[a][1]</sup>
<b>Location</b>	Southern United States, Northeastern United States, Western United States, Atlantic Ocean
<b>Result</b>	Union victory:

### Casualties and losses

110,000+ KIA/DOW	94,000+ KIA/DOW <sup>[6]</sup>
230,000+ accident/disease deaths <sup>[6][7]</sup>	26,000–31,000 died in Union prisons <sup>[7]</sup>
25,000–30,000 died in Confederate prisons <sup>[2][6]</sup>	<b>290,000+ total dead</b>
<b>365,000+ total dead<sup>[8]</sup></b>	137,000+ wounded
282,000+ wounded <sup>[7]</sup>	436,658 captured <sup>[2]</sup> <i>[better source needed]</i> <sup>[d]</sup>
181,193 captured <sup>[2]</sup> <i>[better source needed]</i> <sup>[c]</sup>	<b>Total: 864,000+ casualties</b>
<b>Total: 828,000+ casualties</b>	

50,000 free civilians dead<sup>[9]</sup>

80,000+ slaves dead (disease)<sup>[10]</sup>

**Total: 616,222<sup>[11]</sup>–1,000,000+ dead<sup>[12][13]</sup>**

## Paraguayan War



<b>Date</b>	12 October 1864 <sup>[1][2]</sup> – 1 March 1870 (5 years, 4 months, 2 weeks and 3 days)
<b>Location</b>	South America; Paraguay, Brazil, and Argentina
<b>Result</b>	Allied victory

### Strength

200,000 Brazilian soldiers (198,000 official troops and 2,000 Militia, Indians and Armed Civilians)	150,000 Paraguayans (80,000 official troops and 70,000 militia and armed civilians)
33,300 Argentine soldiers (30,000 Official Troops and 3,300 Paraguayan Legionaires)	
5,583 Uruguayan soldiers	
<b>Total: 288,683 soldiers</b>	

### Casualties and losses

50,000 soldiers	~ 300,000 soldiers and civilians
50,000 civilians	
18,000 soldiers	
13,000 civilians	
10,100 Uruguayans	
<b>Total: 140,000 soldiers and civilians<sup>[3]</sup></b>	

**Total: ~ 441,100 dead**

# What did these have in common?

—Wars of nationalism / national unification.

### Second Italian War of Independence

Part of the wars of Italian unification



*Napoleon III at the Battle of Solferino*, by Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier Oil on canvas, 1863

<b>Date</b>	26 April – 12 July 1859 (2 months, 2 weeks and 2 days)
<b>Location</b>	Lombardy-Venetia, Piedmont and the Austrian Littoral
<b>Result</b>	Allied victory Armistice of Villafranca (12 July 1859)
<b>Territorial changes</b>	Sardinia annexed Lombardy from Austria. Sardinia occupied and later annexed Habsburg-ruled Tuscany and Emilia. France gains Savoy and Nice from Sardinia.

### American Civil War



<b>Date</b>	April 12, 1861 – May 9, 1865 (4 years and 27 days) <sup>[a][1]</sup>
<b>Location</b>	Southern United States, Northeastern United States, Western United States, Atlantic Ocean
<b>Result</b>	Union victory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dissolution of the Confederate States</li><li>• U.S. territorial integrity preserved</li><li>• Slavery abolished</li><li>• Beginning of the Reconstruction era</li><li>• Passage and ratification of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States</li></ul>

#### Belligerents

 United States	 Confederate States
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### Franco-Prussian War

Part of the Unification of Germany

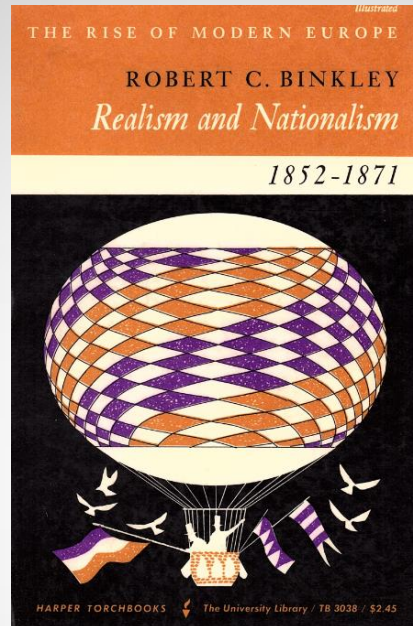


<b>Date</b>	19 July 1870 – 28 January 1871 (6 months, 1 week and 2 days)
<b>Location</b>	France and Prussia
<b>Result</b>	German victory <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treaty of Frankfurt</li><li>• Fall of the Second French Empire</li><li>• Formation of the French Third Republic</li><li>• Beginning of Franco-German enmity</li><li>• Paris Commune Uprising</li></ul>
<b>Territorial changes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unification of Germany completed</li><li>• Proclamation of the German Empire</li><li>• German annexation of Alsace-Lorraine</li></ul>

#### Belligerents

 North German Confederation <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•  Kingdom of Prussia</li><li>•  Kingdom of Saxony</li></ul>	 French Empire <sup>a</sup>  French Republic <sup>b</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Foreign volunteers</li></ul>
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# What did they have in common?



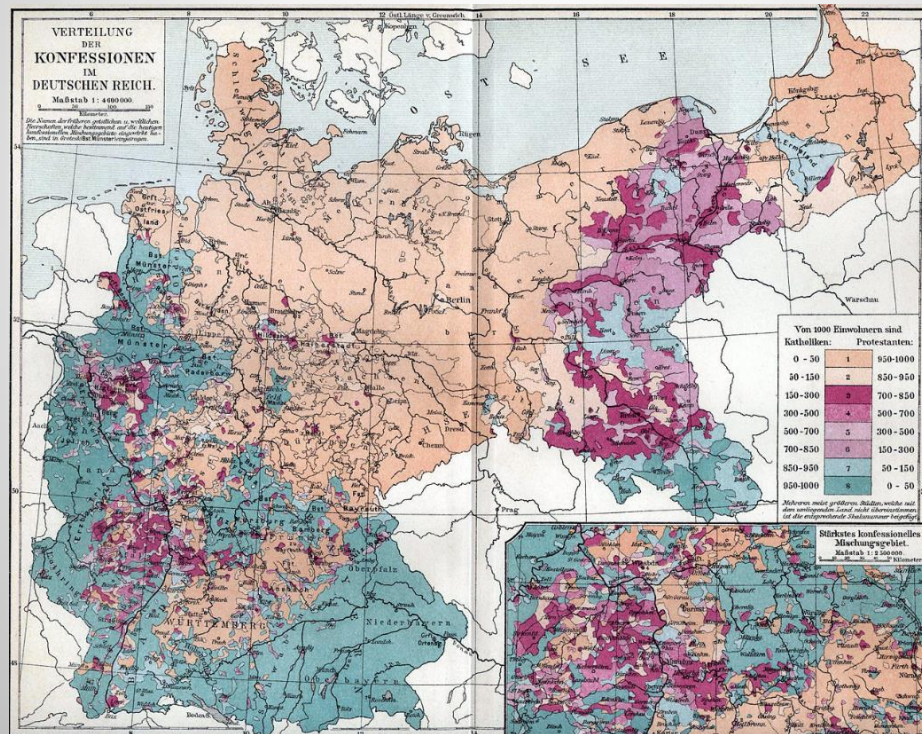
...a 1935 book, highly recommended by 21<sup>st</sup>-century historians.

Main theme: **“the crisis of federative polity.”**

....**FEDERATION, CONFEDERATION, UNION....**

**E PLURIBUS UNUM: “Out of many, one!”**

- Were the separate German states divided among Catholic and Protestant (Lutheran) lines?



The religious situation in the German Empire about 1895. Tan, purple, and pink areas are predominantly Protestant, lilac and blue areas predominantly Catholic.

The repeated wars among European states must have extracted an enormous cost in revenues and human resources. One has to wonder how the people continued to tolerate this state of affairs and why there wasn't a more widespread call for peace and stability.

**Very important question!**

—The European states of this era were more accustomed to maintaining standing armies than in other times.

—The mid-century wars were not unbearable to those societies. They were short enough, with costs and casualties bearable enough, and the goals to be achieved were desirable enough, to allow authoritarian governments to fight them.





Both in France and in Prussia there was a strong 'militarist' group, close to the throne, of professional soldiers anxious to exercise their profession; in both countries a system of conscription had habituated a large number of men to the use of arms (see ch. XII, p. 312); the pacifist sentiments which could get some slight hearing in Cobden's England were of little importance in France and of none in Prussia. After the wars of 1859 and 1866 each country was confident of its own prowess, and ready one day to accept a war with the other.

CHAPTER XXII

THE ORIGINS OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR AND  
THE REMAKING OF GERMANY

By MICHAEL FOOT, lately Lecturer in Politics in the University of Oxford

**Was the Crimean War a force for destabilization across a broad area?**

**It was more the opposite. By preventing Russia from dominating the Middle East (the Ottoman Empire), it restored the Balance of Power in Europe. Russian power was humbled and reduced for a generation.**

## How were these wars paid for?

—Taxes, Bonds, Loans from major banking firms.

...On the eve of war, a government would ask its legislature for special war taxes or credits.

### —Special situations:

—In 1866 Bismarck's government, deadlocked in a "constitutional crisis" with the Prussian parliament, was collecting taxes illegally without authorization. After the short victorious war, he requested and got an indemnity for this, from the now-patriotic parliament.

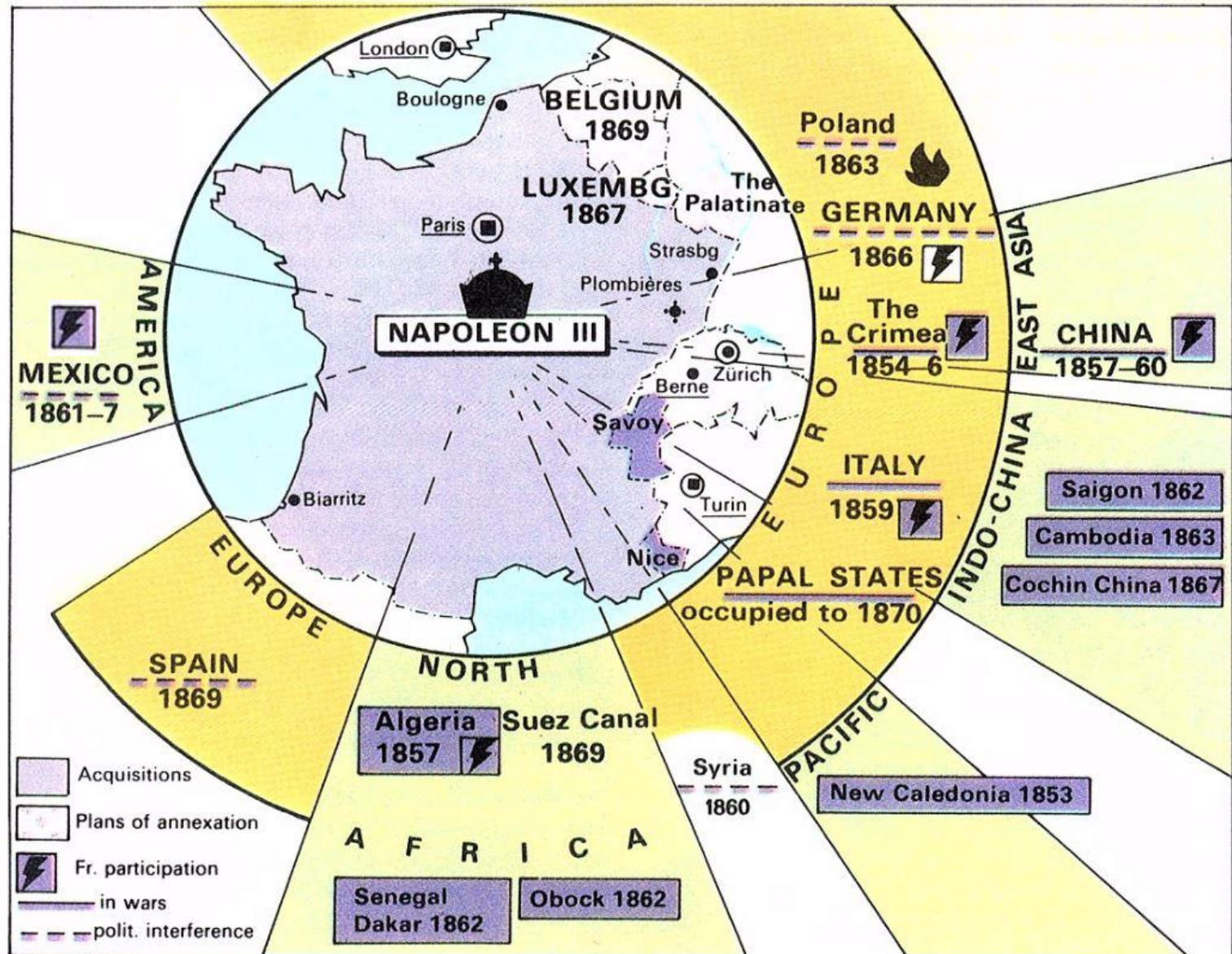
...In a peace treaty, the winning power might impose a financial indemnity on the loser, to pay for the war (after the Franco-Prussian War, Bismarck imposed an indemnity of 3 billion francs, intended to keep France weak....miraculously, the French Republic paid it off in three years!

# The Balance of Power

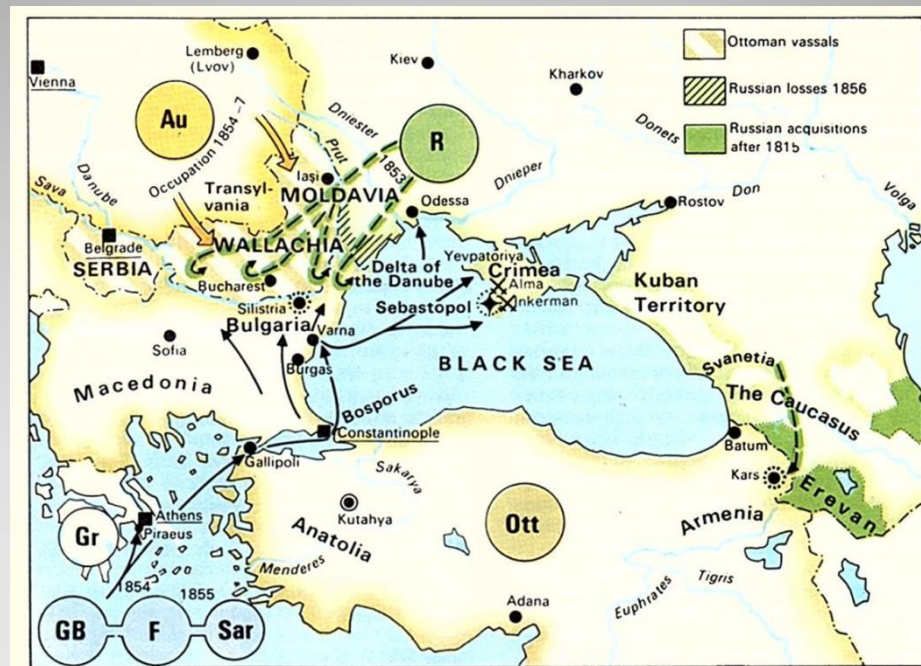
- Introduced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this term referred to a system in which the chief powers of Europe were roughly equal in military strength, so that no single power like France could dominate the others.

In the state of nature which Hobbes imagined, violence was the only law, and life was 'nasty, brutish and short'. Though individuals never lived in this state of nature, the Great Powers of Europe have always done so.... However, Europe has known almost as much peace as war; and it has owed these periods of peace to the Balance of Power. No one state has ever been strong enough to eat up all the rest; and the mutual jealousy of the Great Powers has preserved even the small states, which could not have preserved themselves. The relations of the Great Powers have determined the history of Europe.

—A. J. P. Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe 1848-1918



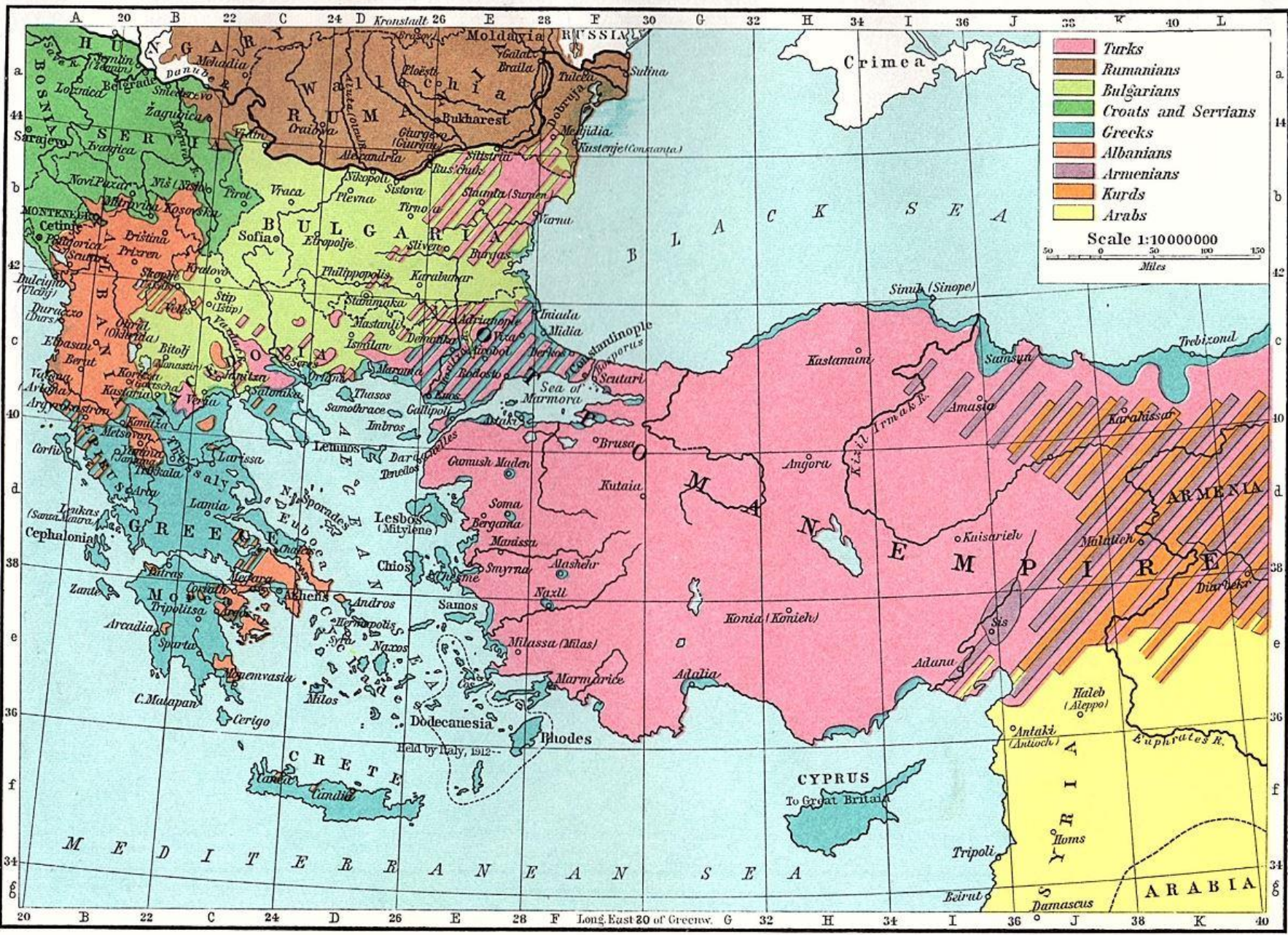




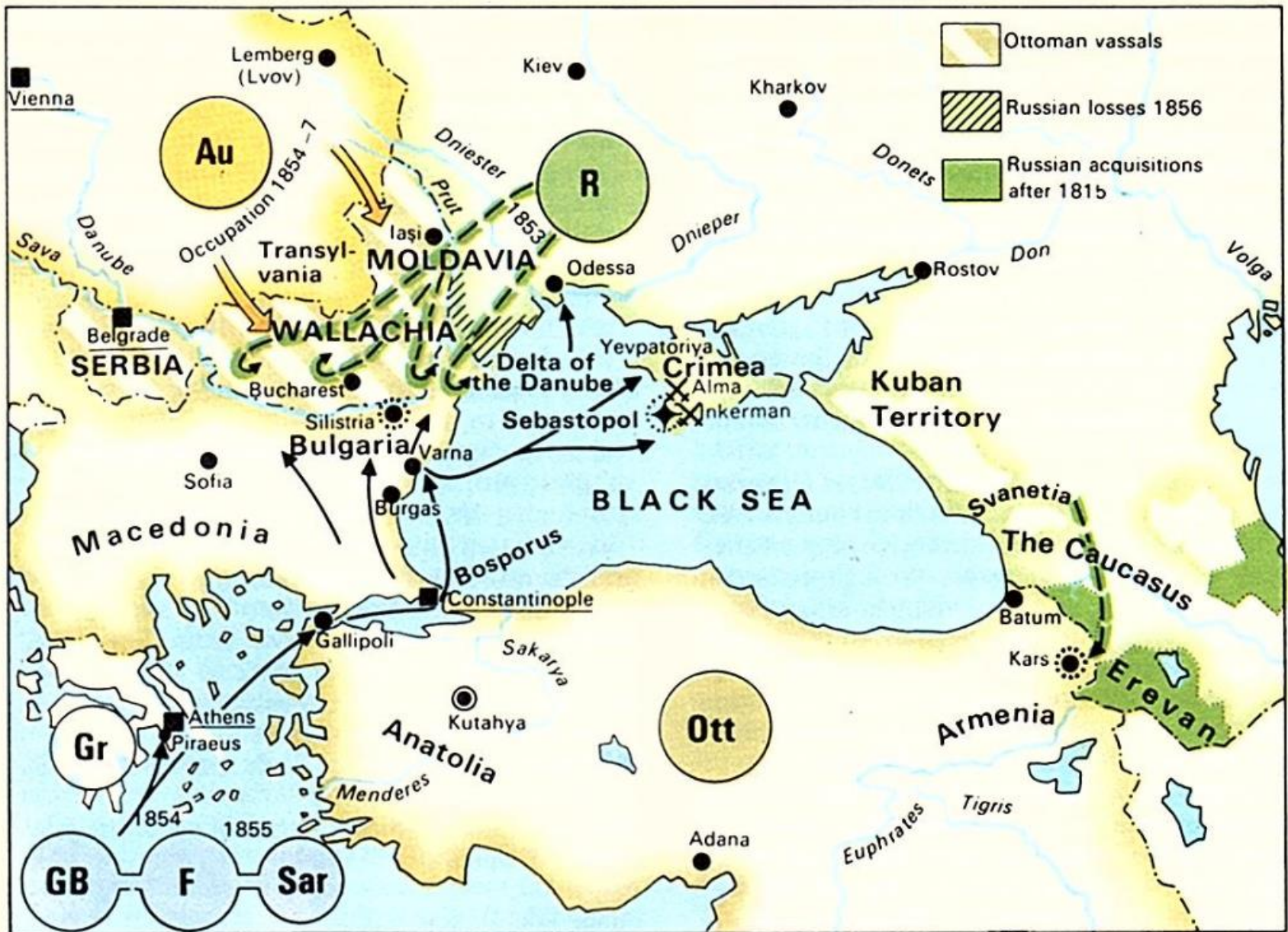
The Crimean War, 1853-6

**Crimean War**, (October 1853–February 1856), war fought mainly on the Crimean Peninsula between the Russians and the British, French, and Ottoman Turkish, with support from January 1855 by the army of Sardinia-Piedmont. The war arose from the conflict of great powers in the Middle East and was more directly caused by Russian demands to exercise protection over the Orthodox subjects of the Ottoman sultan. Another major factor was the dispute between Russia and France over the privileges of the Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches in the holy places in Palestine.

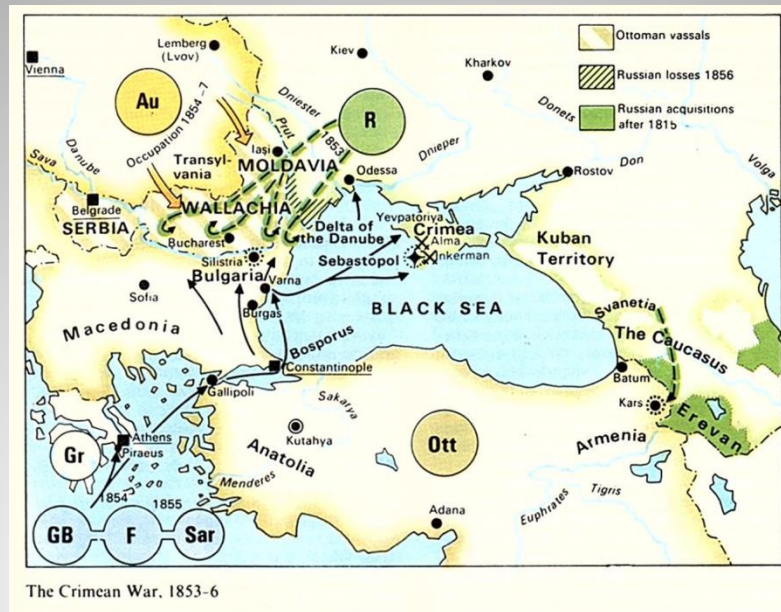
Peoples of Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor in 1913.





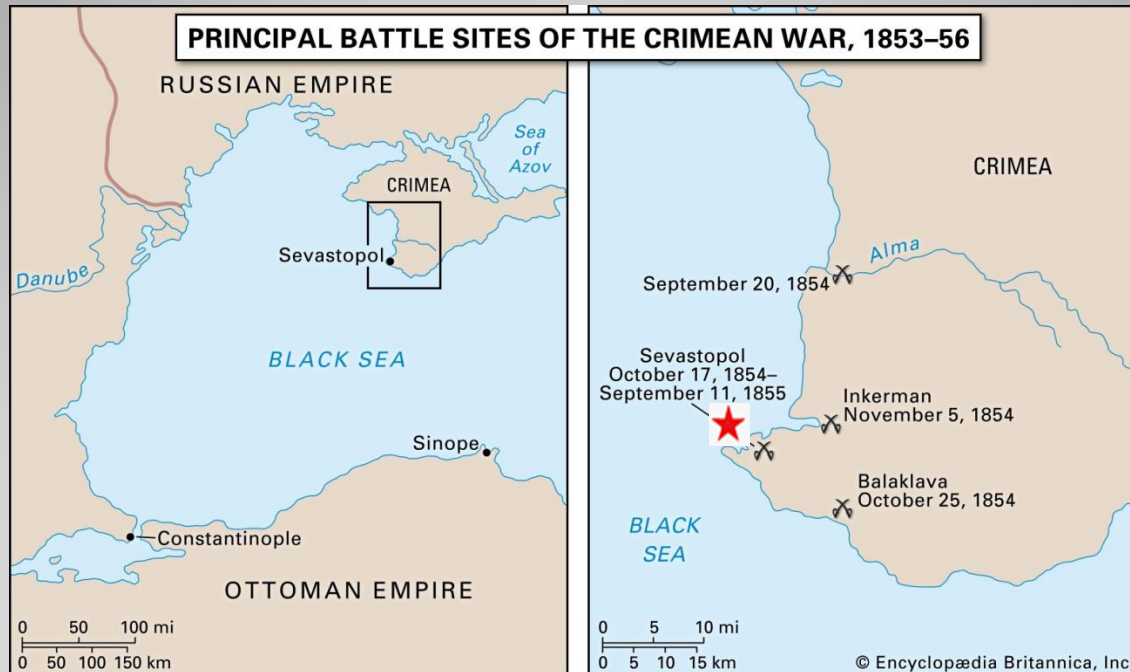


The Crimean War, 1853-6



how could the allies get at Russia when the great neutral buffer of central Europe was interposed between them? The allies had hoped that the Russians would obligingly remain in Romania in order that they might be defeated there; instead the Russians withdrew from Romania in July 1854. In their perplexity the allies decided on Sebastopol, the Russian naval base in the Crimea, which was supposed to be vulnerable to an amphibious operation. As a matter of fact, it took nearly a year's fighting and the mobilization of armies on a continental scale for this amphibious operation to succeed.

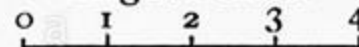
In the Crimean War, the Tsar obligingly provided the maritime powers with the battlefield which they could never have found for themselves. Instead of being withdrawn, the Russian armies in Sebastopol were reinforced; and Russia exhausted herself for the sake of the maritime powers. The allies lamented that they had not taken Sebastopol by a *coup de main* when they landed in 1854; if they had, there would have been no Crimean War and nothing would have been achieved at all. For the essence of war is not to take this point or that, but to destroy, or at least to weaken, the military strength of the enemy. This was accomplished by the year's fighting in front of Sebastopol. The Russian armies were greatly weakened; Russia's military prestige lessened; most of all, Russia's economic resources were intolerably strained. It took Russia a generation to recover from the effort of the Crimean War; and in this generation Europe was remade without Russian interference.



In September 1854 the allies landed troops in Russian [Crimea](#), on the north shore of the Black Sea, and began a yearlong siege of the Russian fortress of [Sevastopol](#). Major engagements were fought at the Alma River on September 20, at Balaklava on October 25 (commemorated in “[The Charge of the Light Brigade](#)” by English poet [Alfred, Lord Tennyson](#)), and at Inkerman on November 5. On January 26, 1855, Sardinia-Piedmont entered the war and sent 10,000 troops. Finally, on September 11, 1855, three days after a successful French assault on the [Malakhov](#), a major strongpoint in the Russian defenses, the Russians blew up the forts, sank the ships, and evacuated Sevastopol. Secondary operations of the war were conducted in the [Caucasus](#) and in the [Baltic Sea](#).

# The Siege of SEBASTOPOL

English Miles



1. Redan 2. Malakoff



17 October 1854 – 11 September 1855  
(349 days)



*Encampment of the Horse Artillery,*  
photograph taken by Roger Fenton  
during the Crimean War, 1855.



Apart from the weakening of Russian power, which could not be put into a treaty, the Crimean War had two achievements, one which lasted for nearly eighty years, the other for fifteen years. The more permanent outcome, as things go in international affairs, was the independence of Romania, freeing the mouth of the Danube from either Russian or Austrian control.



The more prized achievement of the Treaty of Paris was the 'neutralization' of the Black Sea. Russia was forbidden to maintain a fleet in the Black Sea, or to rebuild her naval arsenals; it is true that the same restrictions were imposed on Turkey, but since the Turks could maintain a fleet in the Sea of Marmara they could always dominate the Black Sea in time of war.





**The Siege of Sebastopol: Russian soldiers inside the fortress**



24 June  
**1859**



# The Second War of Italian Unification 1859–61

Frederick C. Schneid

OSPREY  
PUBLISHING





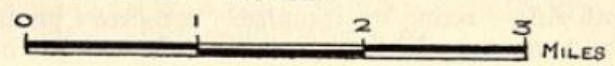
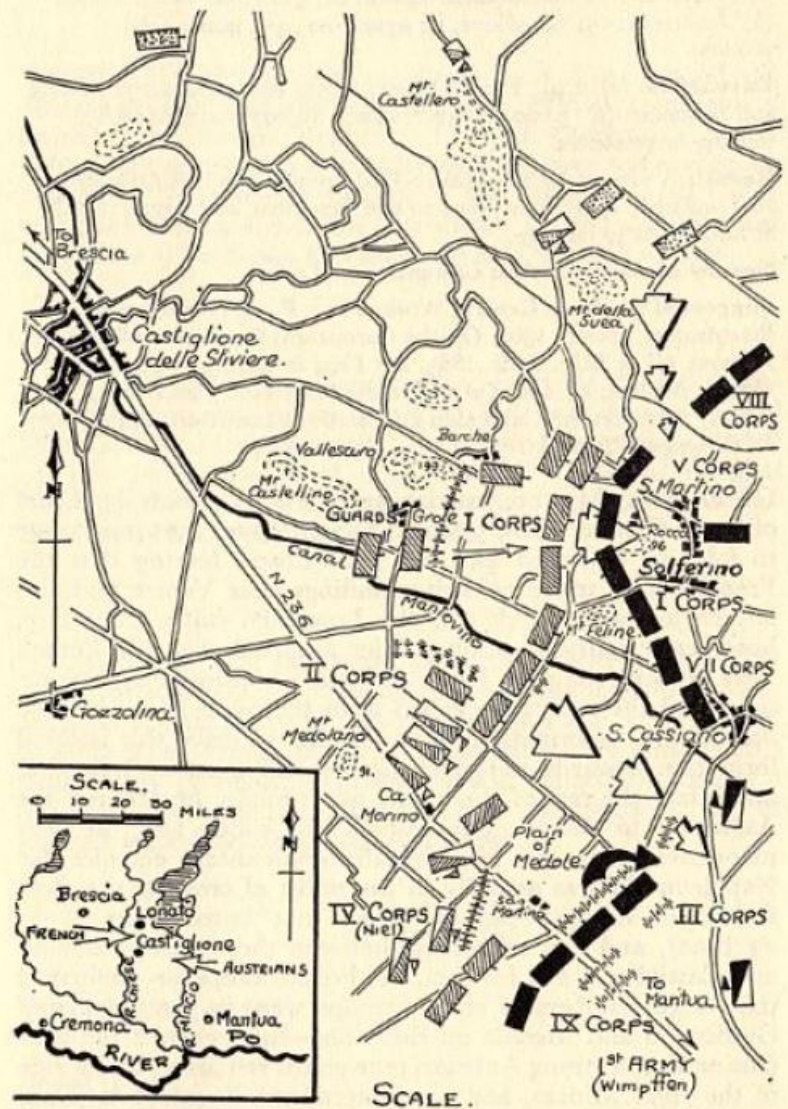
The Italian War of Unification, 1859

# SOLFERINO

24th June 1859

KEY.

French Cavalry	.....	
French Infantry	.....	
Piedmontese Cavalry	.....	
Piedmontese Infantry	.....	
Austrian Cavalry	.....	
Austrian Infantry	.....	
Artillery	.....	













18 September  
**1860**

1860



1866

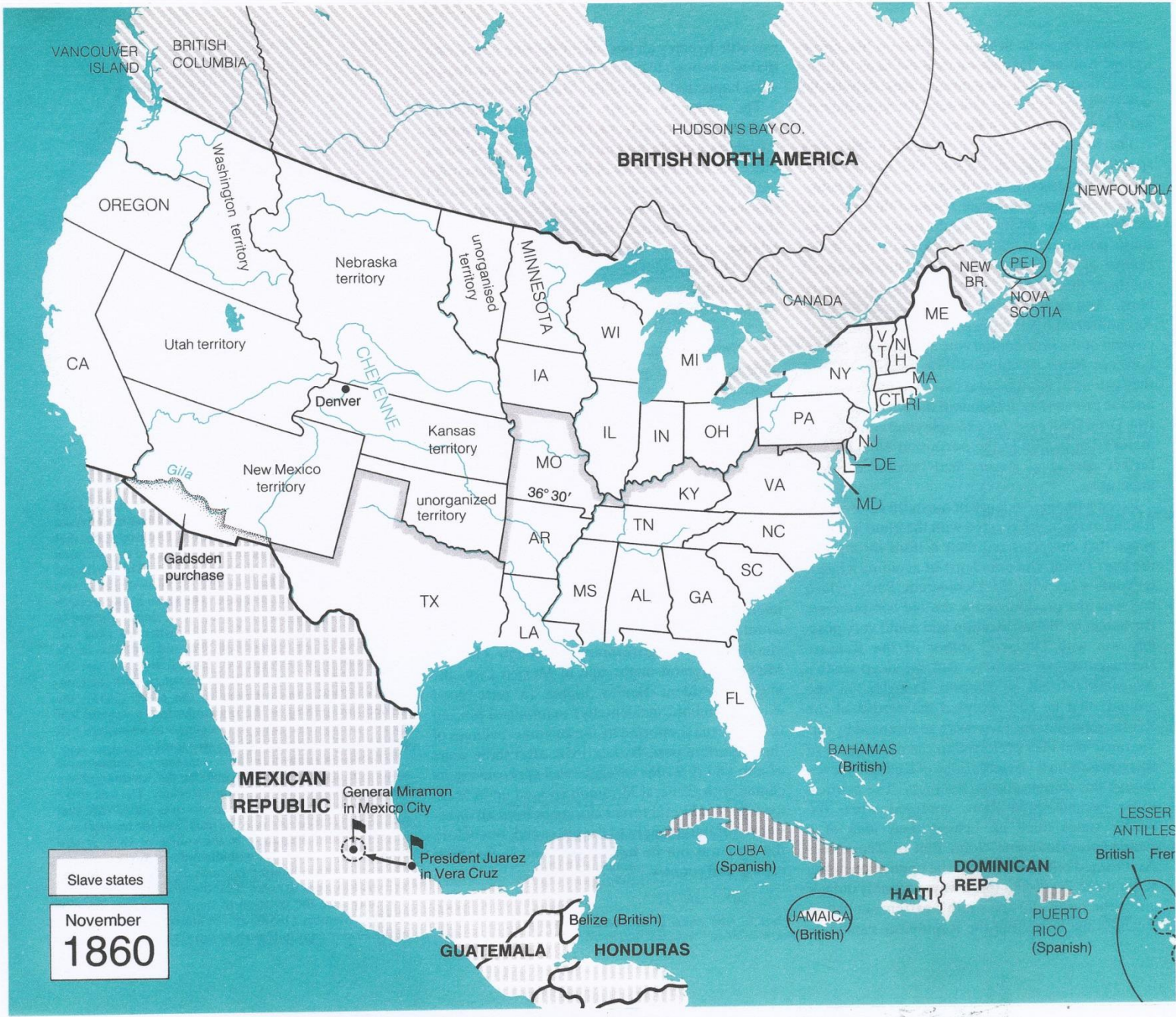




Italy since 1860



18 September  
**1860**



Slave states

November  
1860



States and Territories of Mexico  
April 29 1863 to February 26 1864







New Mexico  
Terr. Arizona  
APACHE Territory (US terr.)  
KIOWA  
COMANCHE  
APACHE  
Indian Terr.  
Arkansas  
Tennessee  
North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Georgia  
Alabama  
Mississippi  
Louisiana  
Texas  
Florida

CONFEDERATE STATES

**25 Apr - 1 May 1862**  
Union captures  
New Orleans

**MEXICO**

Mexico  
*French occupied Mexico*

Cuba (Sp.)

Cayman (Br.)

Jamaica (Br.)

MAYA

Belize (Br.)

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

SALVADOR

NICA-RAGUA

MOSQUITO RESERVE (semi-indep)

COSTA RICA

**9-24 Apr 1862**  
British & Spanish  
withdraw from Mexico

Clipperton (Fr. claim)

**5 May 1862**  
Cinco de Mayo:  
Mexicans defeat French  
offensive at Puebla

**12 May 1862**  
Belize settlement  
becomes Colony  
of Br. Honduras

Clipperton  
(Fr. claim)



**Feb 1863**  
Arizona Territory created

**15 Mar - 17 May 1863**  
French capture Puebla,  
opening road to Mexico City



Clipperton  
(Fr. claim)

Bermuda  
(Br.)

The Bahamas  
(Br.)

Cuba  
(Sp.)

T. & C.  
(Br.)

D.W.I.  
(Den.)

Puerto Rico  
(Sp.)

Saint Domingo  
(Sp.)

HAITI

Jamaica  
(Br.)

Cayman  
(Br.)

Br. Honduras  
(Br.)

HONDURAS

MAYA

GUATEMALA

SALVADOR

NICA-RAGUA

MOSQUITO RESERVE  
(semi-indep.)

COSTA RICA

Ar.  
Curacao  
(Neth.)

VENEZU



5-Apr-1864  
Shutdown  
Navajo

Sep–Nov 1863  
Chattanooga Campaign:  
Union forces push back  
Confederates in Tennessee

10 Jul 1863  
French-backed  
Empire proclaimed  
in Mexico

Clipperton  
(Fr. claim)





**Apr 1864**  
Maximilian accepts Mexican throne

**4 May-24 Jun 1864**  
Grant marches on Richmond

**4 May-20 Jul 1864**  
Sherman marches on Atlanta, Georgia

**12 Jun 1864**  
Emperor Maximilian I enters Mexico City











**14 Apr 1865**  
Pres. Abraham Lincoln  
assassinated

**9 May 1865**  
Pres. Andrew Johnson  
declares end of Civil War

**5 May 1865**  
Confederate gov.  
dissolves itself

**Jun 1865**  
Last Confederate  
forces surrender

**15 Aug 1865**  
French capture  
Chihuahua

**22 Jan 1866**  
Napoleon III declares  
Mexican intervention a  
success & begins planning  
his withdrawal

**Mar 1866**  
Republicans  
retake Chihuahua

**Jul 1866–Jul 1870**  
Southern states  
readmitted to Union

**May 1866**  
France begins its  
withdrawal from Mexico

Clipperton  
(Fr. claim)





**19 Jun 1867**  
 Emperor Maximilian  
 executed after being  
 captured at Querétaro



**12 Apr - 21 Jun 1867**  
 Republicans take  
 Mexico City

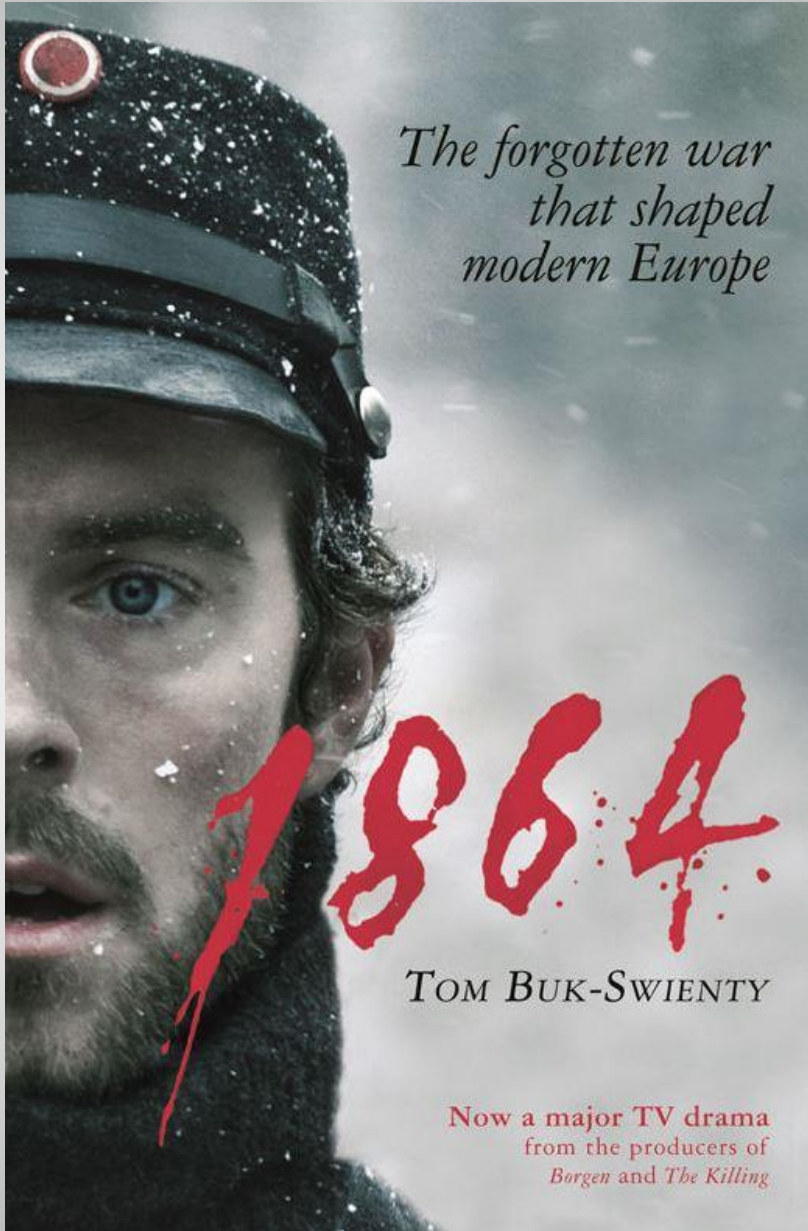
■  
 (pertin  
 f. claim)



18 September  
**1860**

**Denmark and  
Contested Duchies, 1864**





*The forgotten war  
that shaped  
modern Europe*

1864

TOM BUK-SWIENTY

Now a major TV drama  
from the producers of  
*Borgen* and *The Killing*

JAKOB OFTEBRO IENS SAETTER-LASSEN NICOLAS BRO PILOU ASBAEK MARIE TOURELL SØDERBERG SIDSE BABETT KNUDSEN BENT MEJDING SØREN MALLING RAINER BOCK

HEARTS  
BLEED  
IN  
LOVE  
AND  
WAR



3  
DISC SET

AS SEEN ON  
BBC

15









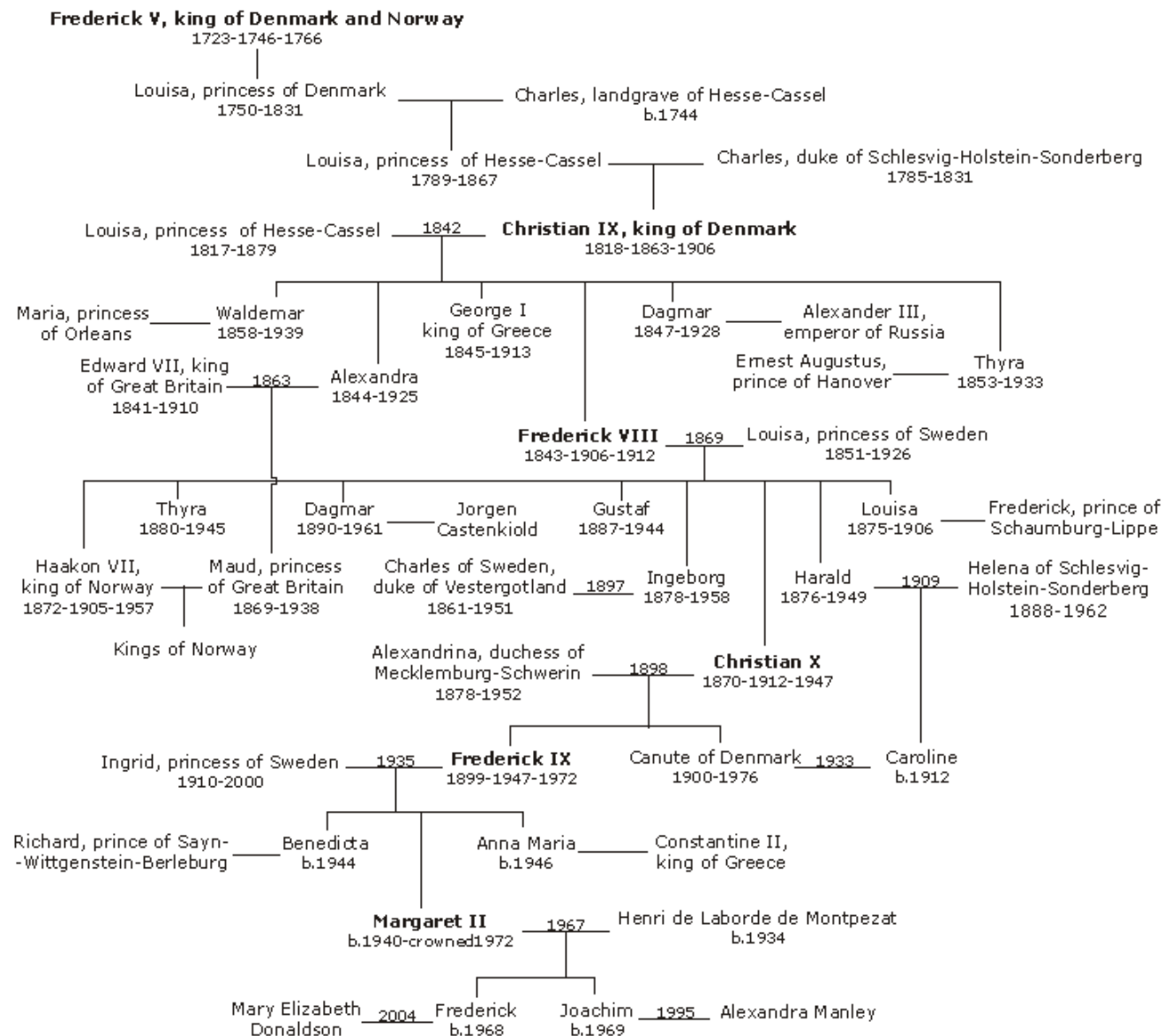
# Kings of Denmark: 1863-present

*Note: dates are birth and death; intermediate dates are accession to throne*

| Son/daughter  
! Illegitimate son  
— Marriage

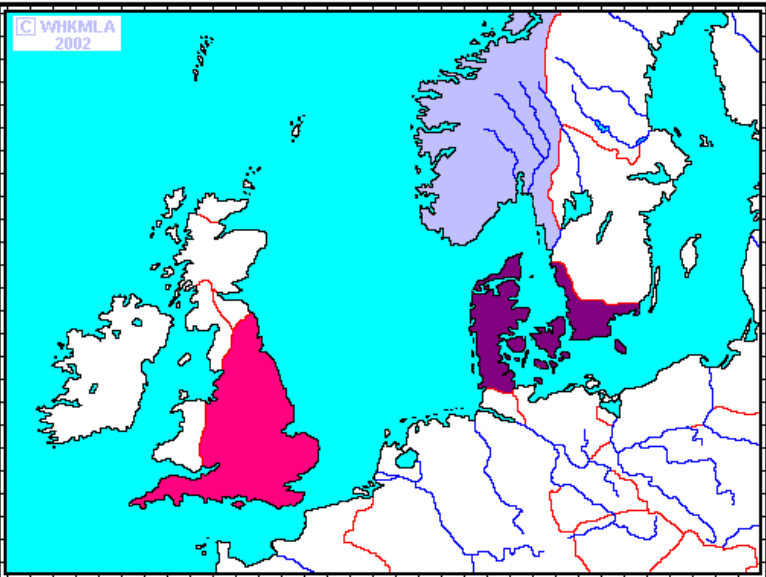
b. - born  
d. - died  
~ - about  
1,2... Number of marriage

## King of Denmark



**Denmark and  
Contested Duchies, 1864**



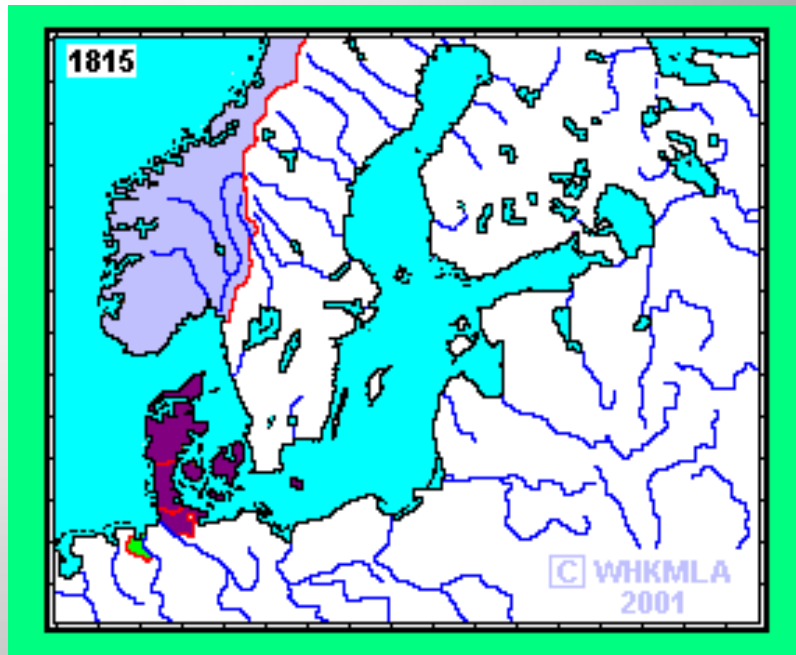
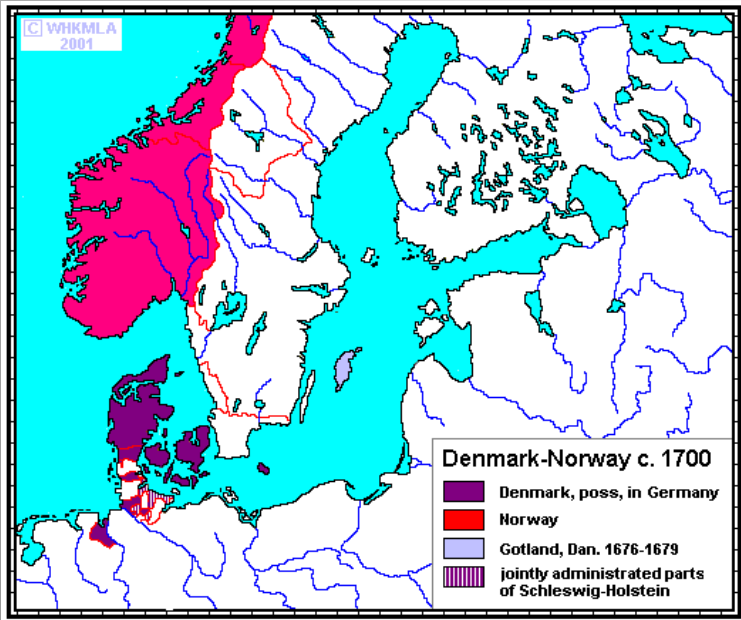
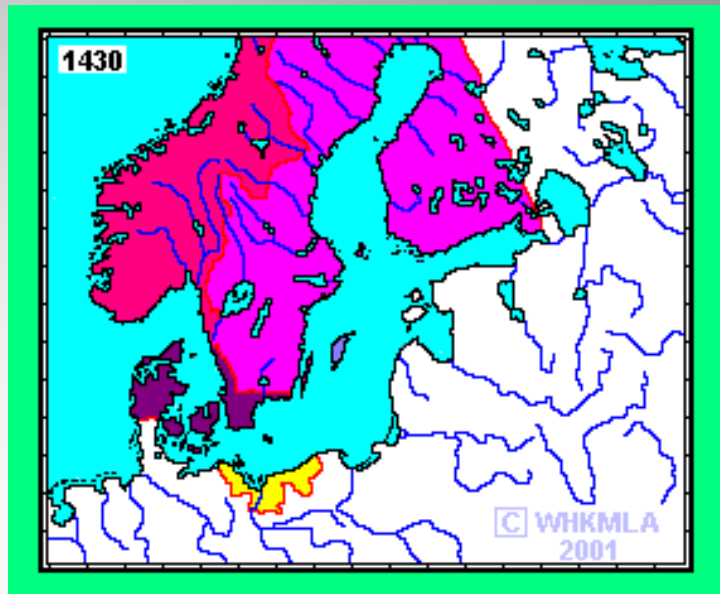


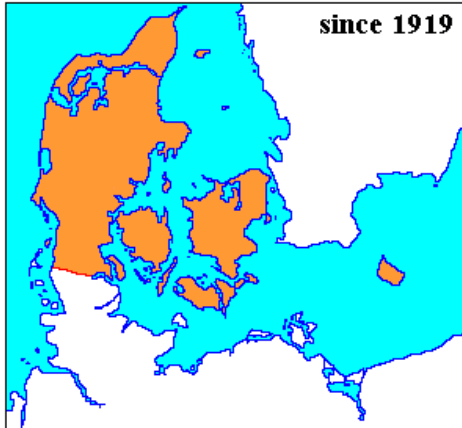
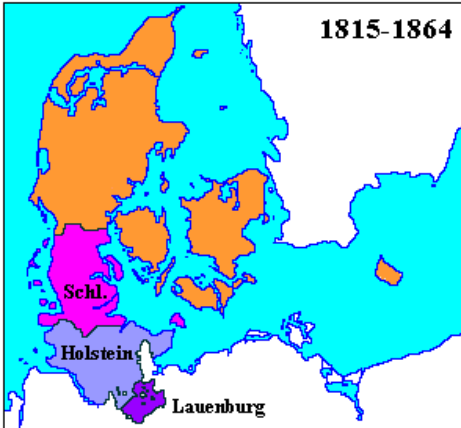
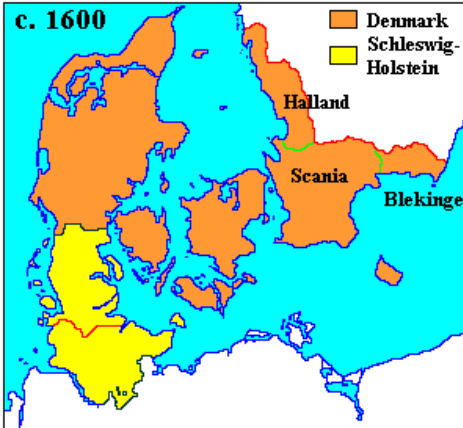
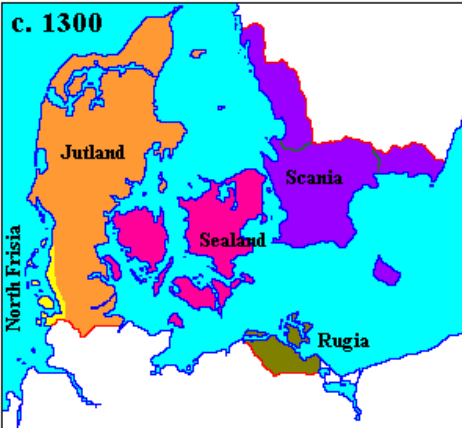
**Denmark-England under  
Canute the Great  
1018-1035**

- Canute's Empire
- Denmark (since 1018)
- England (since 1016)
- Norway (subdued 1028)

English Name	Danish Name
Canute the Great	Knud den Store

Canute, son of Danish King Sven Forkbeard, began his reign in England and resided here for most of his life.





possessions in the Eastern Baltic, North Atlantic and Danish colonies not shown

Rights of Denmark over the Duchies of Schleswig (Slesvik), Holstein and Lauenburg renounced, 1864, 1865, in favour of Prussia and Austria.





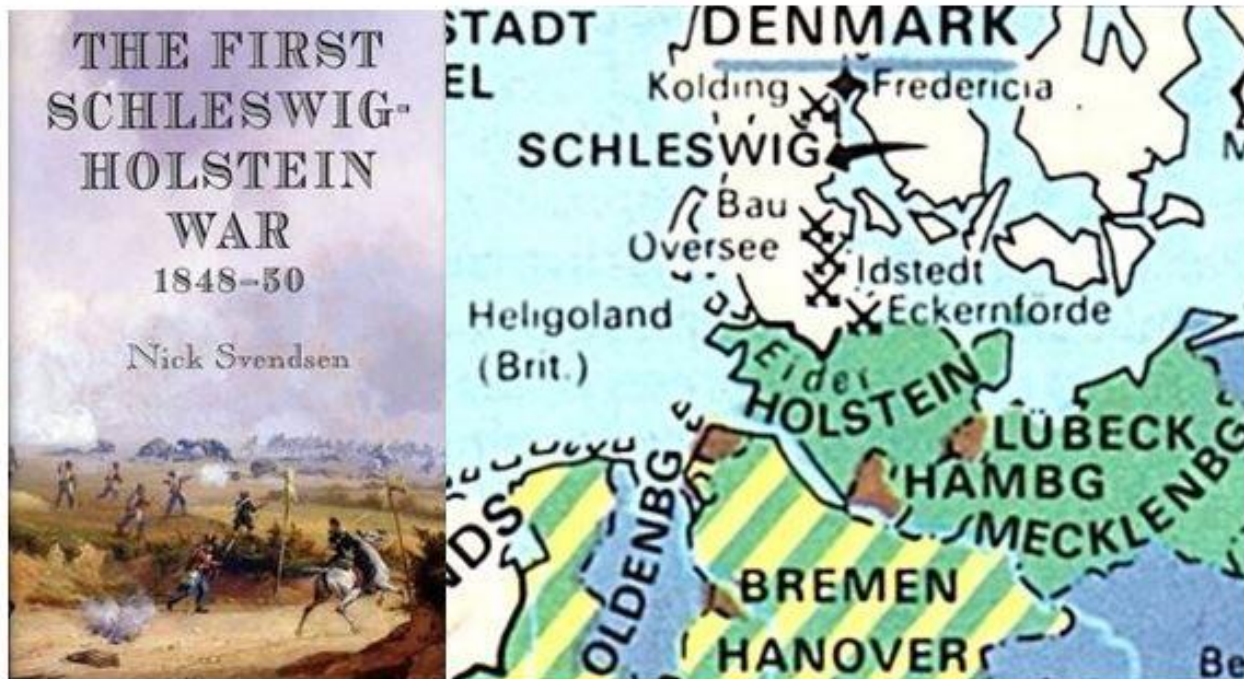


# SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN

## (SLESVIG AND HOLSTEN)

- Two separate duchies: Holstein with a purely German population, Schleswig mixed (Danish in the north, German in the south).
- The King of Denmark ruled them as Duke of Slesvig and of Holsten, in a dynastic “personal union” (i.e. they were not part of Denmark proper).
- Each of the duchies had its own Estates (traditional parliamentary bodies).
- Since 1460, the two were to be “ewig ungeteilt:” eternally undivided. BUT—
- Holstein was part of the Holy Roman Empire and later of the German Confederation. Schleswig was not.

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the rising tide of popular nationalism in both Germany and Denmark led to conflict.



#### **THE FIRST SCHLESWIG WAR, 1848-50:**

—German rebels in the two provinces desired freedom from Denmark, and were supported by enthusiastic public opinion throughout the German states in 1848-49.

—The Danish Army held its own against an intervening Prussian force (which was limited and restrained by strong international/diplomatic pressure), and then defeated the rebel movement at the Battle of Isted (1850).

—The crisis was resolved by international pressure from Great Britain, France and Russia. In the Treaty of London (1852), the old relationship between Denmark and the duchies was reaffirmed as a “European necessity and standing principle,” since it guaranteed free access to the Baltic.

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**BUT— A new problem was in store for the future. King Frederik VII was childless, and the next in line to the Danish throne (Christian of Oldenburg) would inherit through the female line of succession. The law of succession in the Duchies (the “Salic Law,”) recognized only the male line of succession, which would give them to a member of another dynastic branch (Augustenburg).**



**Prime Minister Detlef Monrad**



## KING CHRISTIAN IX

of the House of Oldenburg

(more properly, Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, a junior branch of the House of Oldenburg)

**Ruled 1863-1906.**

**Newly installed on the Danish throne, he was suspected of German sympathies and was under great pressure to prove his loyalty to Denmark. He spoke Danish with a German accent....**

## BACKGROUND TO THE SECOND SCHLESWIG (OR GERMAN-DANISH) WAR OF 1864:

—In 1863 Danish nationalist enthusiasm led the government to propose a new Constitution, making Schleswig (NOT Holstein) an integral part of the Danish state. This was a defiant challenge to both the London Treaty and to ever-stronger German nationalism.

—When old King Frederik died in 1863, the new (Oldenburg) King Christian IX signed this Constitution, throwing down a challenge to the outraged states of the German Confederation, and leading Duke Friedrich of Augustenburg to proclaim himself the rightful ruler of Schleswig-Holstein. Much German public opinion supported him, but two German states did not: Prussia and Austria, each of which had its own agenda and ambitions....

....two German states did not: Prussia and Austria, each of which had its own agenda and ambitions:

—**PRUSSIA:** Some members of the aristocracy wanted either to acquire the duchies for Prussia, or at least to make them into a firmly controlled Prussian satellite. Bismarck, mired in the ongoing “constitutional crisis” with the Prussian Parliament, was ready for a bold move to break that deadlock.

—**AUSTRIA:** Though the Empire had no direct interest in this area, the dynasty regarded unrestrained nationalism (German or any other) as a threat to itself. Military intervention would allow it to take charge of the issue. Also, cooperation with Prussia was one diplomatic option that had worked at times in the past and might again, and a joint campaign might serve to restrain Prussian ambition. At least, this sounded like a good idea at the time.

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# BISMARCK'S FIRST WAR

The Campaign of Schleswig and Jutland 1864



Michael Embree







**General Christian de Meza**





**Lieutenant Wilhelm Dinesen**

## Friedrich Graf von Wrangel



Photo of Friedrich von Wrangel, 1877

<b>Nickname(s)</b>	Papa Wrangel
<b>Born</b>	13 April 1784 Stettin, Kingdom of Prussia (now Szczecin, Poland)
<b>Died</b>	2 November 1877 (aged 93) Berlin, German Empire
<b>Allegiance</b>	 Kingdom of Prussia  German Empire
<b>Service/branch</b>	Prussian Army Imperial German Army
<b>Years of service</b>	1796–1864
<b>Rank</b>	Field Marshal
<b>Battles/wars</b>	Napoleonic Wars First Schleswig War Second Schleswig War
<b>Awards</b>	Pour le Mérite Iron Cross





**Friedrich Karl, Prince of Prussia**

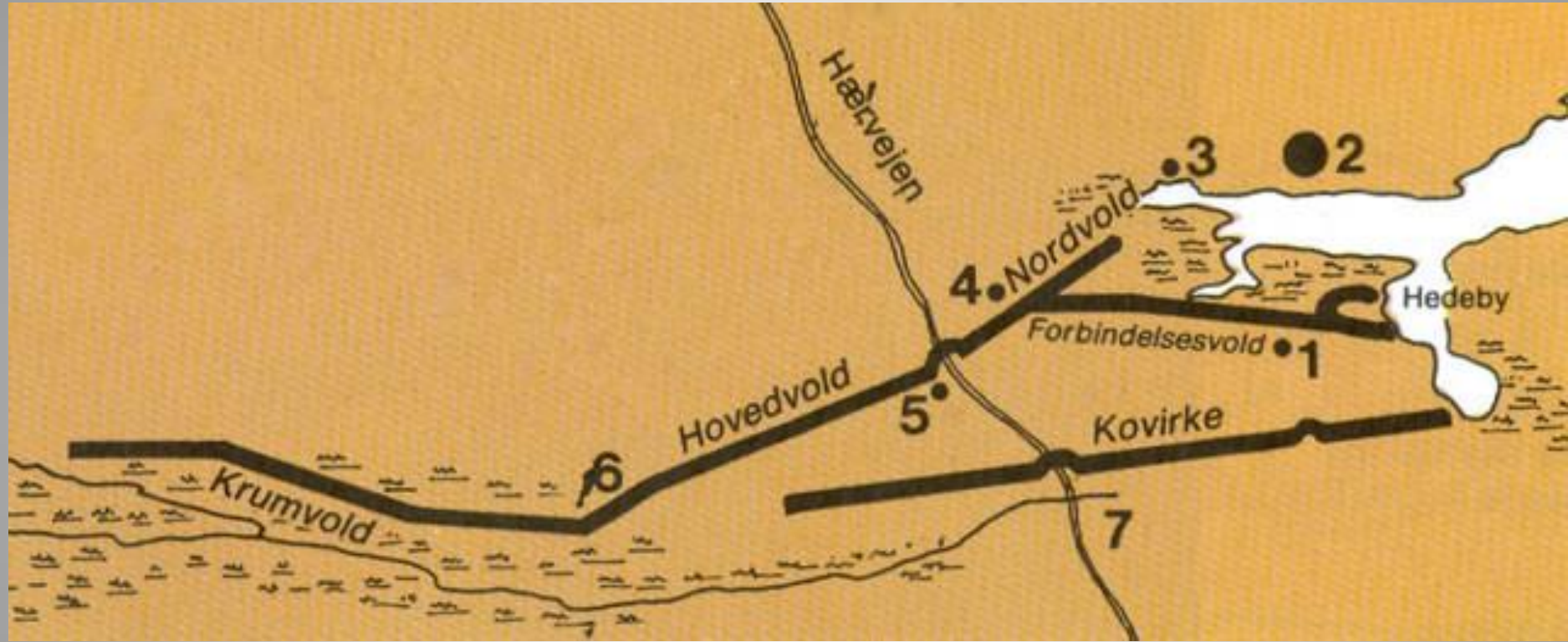
**“The Red Prince”**



Field Marshal Ludwig von Gablenz






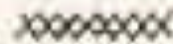









**Dannewerk  
6. Februar**



-  Herzogtum Holstein
-  Dannewerk
-  dan. Schanze
-  Preußen
-  Österreicher





## The evacuation of the Dannevirke stronghold

The Danish outposts withdrew to the Dannevirke position. General de Meza realized that the stronghold, which for 8 centuries had been the Danish protection towards the south, could not be defended under the present conditions. The Danish army was short of 20.000 soldiers to man the position effectively, and because the fjord Slien and the flooded marsh meadows to the west froze, the enemy could move around the Danish positions, surround them and attack the defenders from the back.



The stronghold Dannevirke



The planned surroundings

On February 5th the order to vacate Dannevirke was issued, and during the night between february 5th and 6th the Danes started a successful and coordinated retreat. They retreated through a fierce snowstorm and along frost hard roads back to the fortified positions by Dybboel near Soenderborg and to the fortress Fredericia without the enemy noticed that the Dannevirke was vacated. The secret retreat thwarted the German plans to destroy the Danish army by encircling it with a flank attack over the fjord Slien, a maneuver the Prussians were just about to perform that night, the Danes cleared the post. This was much to the dismay of both Kaiser Wilhelm, Bismarck and the Prussian army leadership, which had predicted the outcome of a decisive battle around Dannevirke.

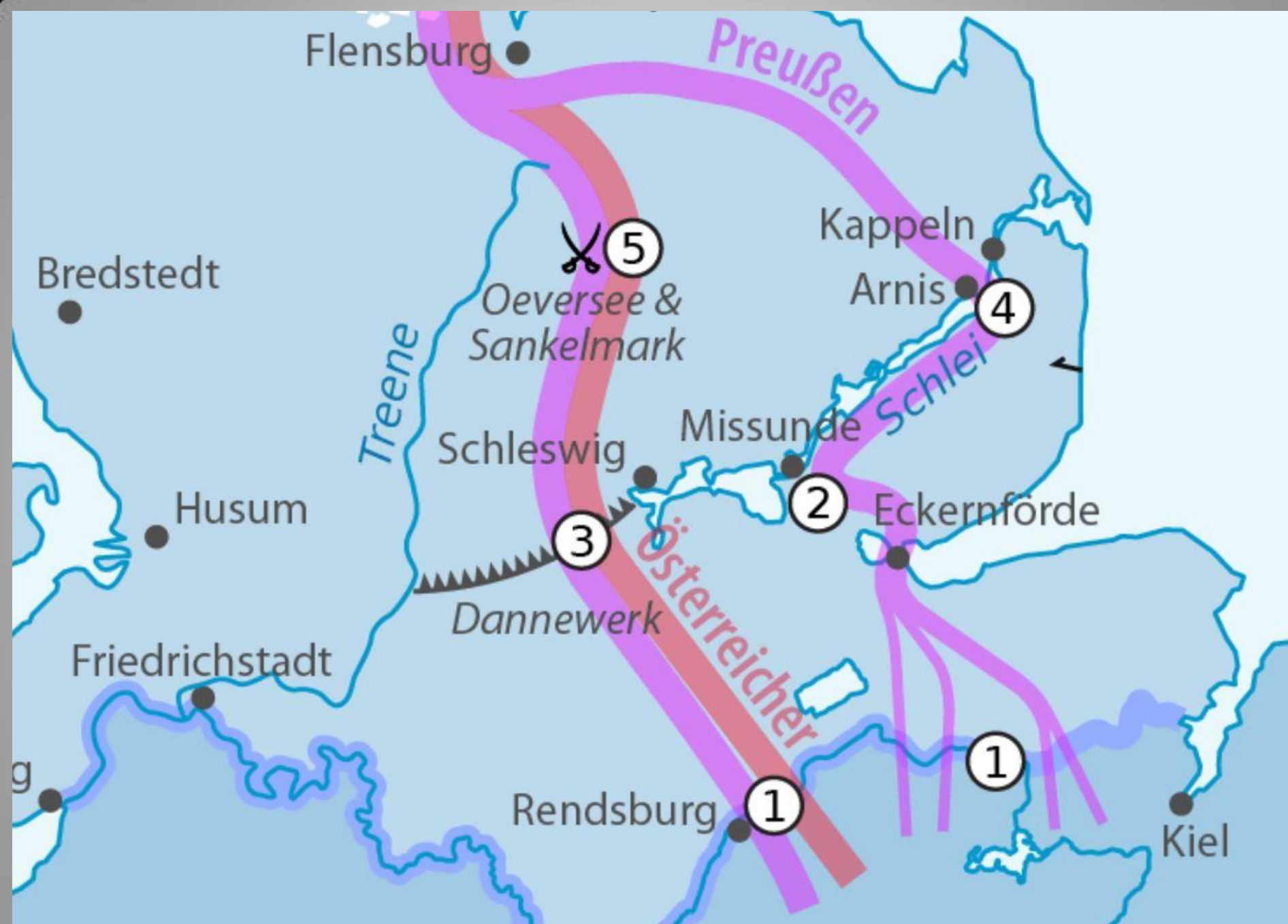
## The retreat from the Dannevirke

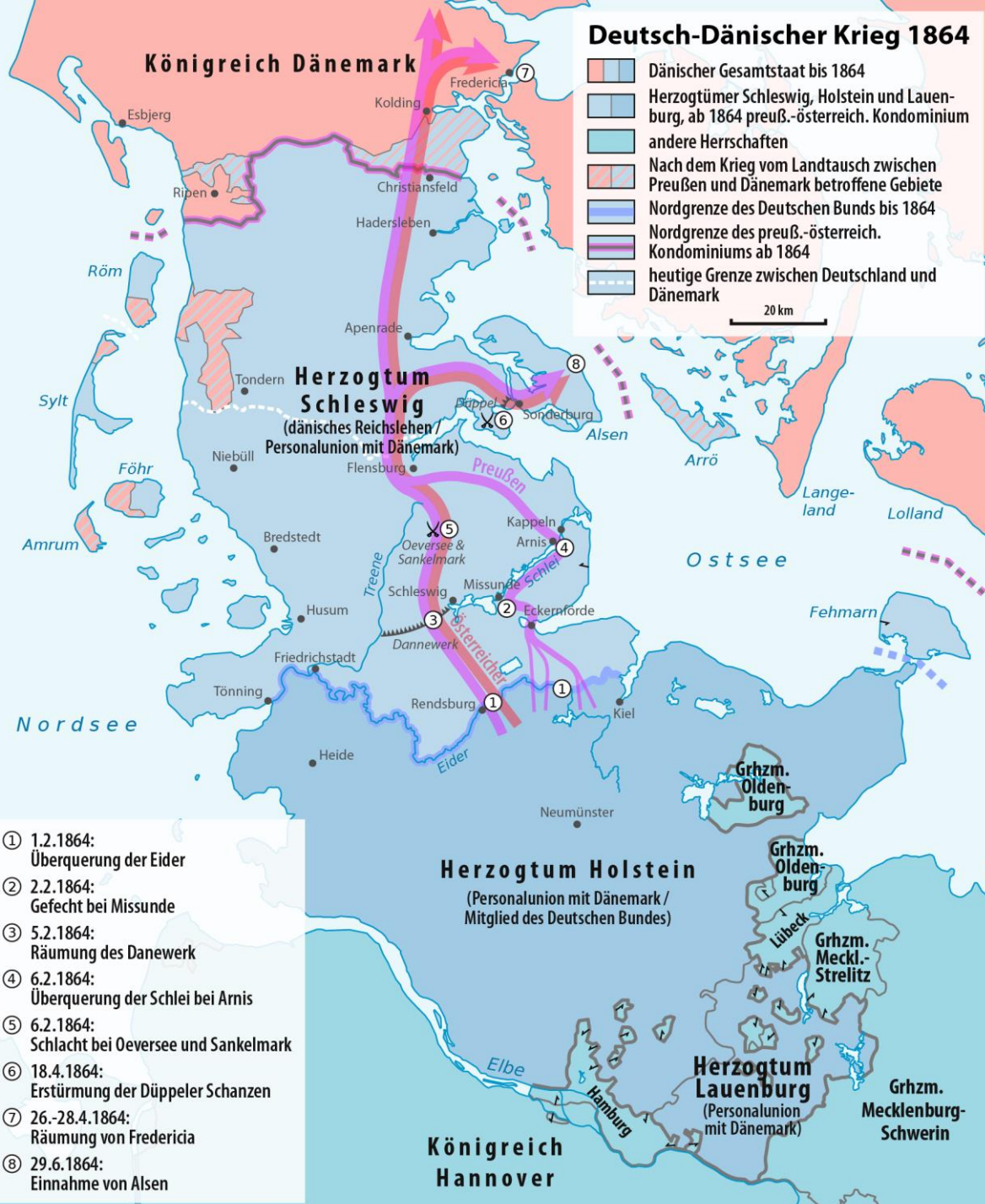


The Danish public had, in a very romantic way, seen Dannevirke as an almost impregnable fortress, and the evacuation hit the population as a shock. Both the public, and press were perceived as a betrayal of General de Meza, leader of the government Monrad and the King. Riots took place in Copenhagen, and Monrad sacrificed the general as a scapegoat. General de Meza was forced to resign.

Posterity has completely absolved de Meza. It was the only sensible action he could undertake from the present lying circumstances. General de Meza never recovered over the resignation he had received and he died, disappointed, sick and broken the year after.







- ① 1.2.1864:  
Überquerung der Eider
- ② 2.2.1864:  
Gefecht bei Missunde
- ③ 5.2.1864:  
Räumung des Dannewerk
- ④ 6.2.1864:  
Überquerung der Schlei bei Arnis
- ⑤ 6.2.1864:  
Schlacht bei Oeversee und Sankelmark
- ⑥ 18.4.1864:  
Erstürmung der Düppeler Schanzen
- ⑦ 26.-28.4.1864:  
Räumung von Fredericia
- ⑧ 29.6.1864:  
Einnahme von Alsen



*Danish soldiers man-handling a gun during the retreat from Danevirke in 1864.  
Painted by Simonsen. Frederiksborg.*

*Entrenchment at Dybboel after the storming of April 18, 1864. German photograph.*



# Düppel, Alsen

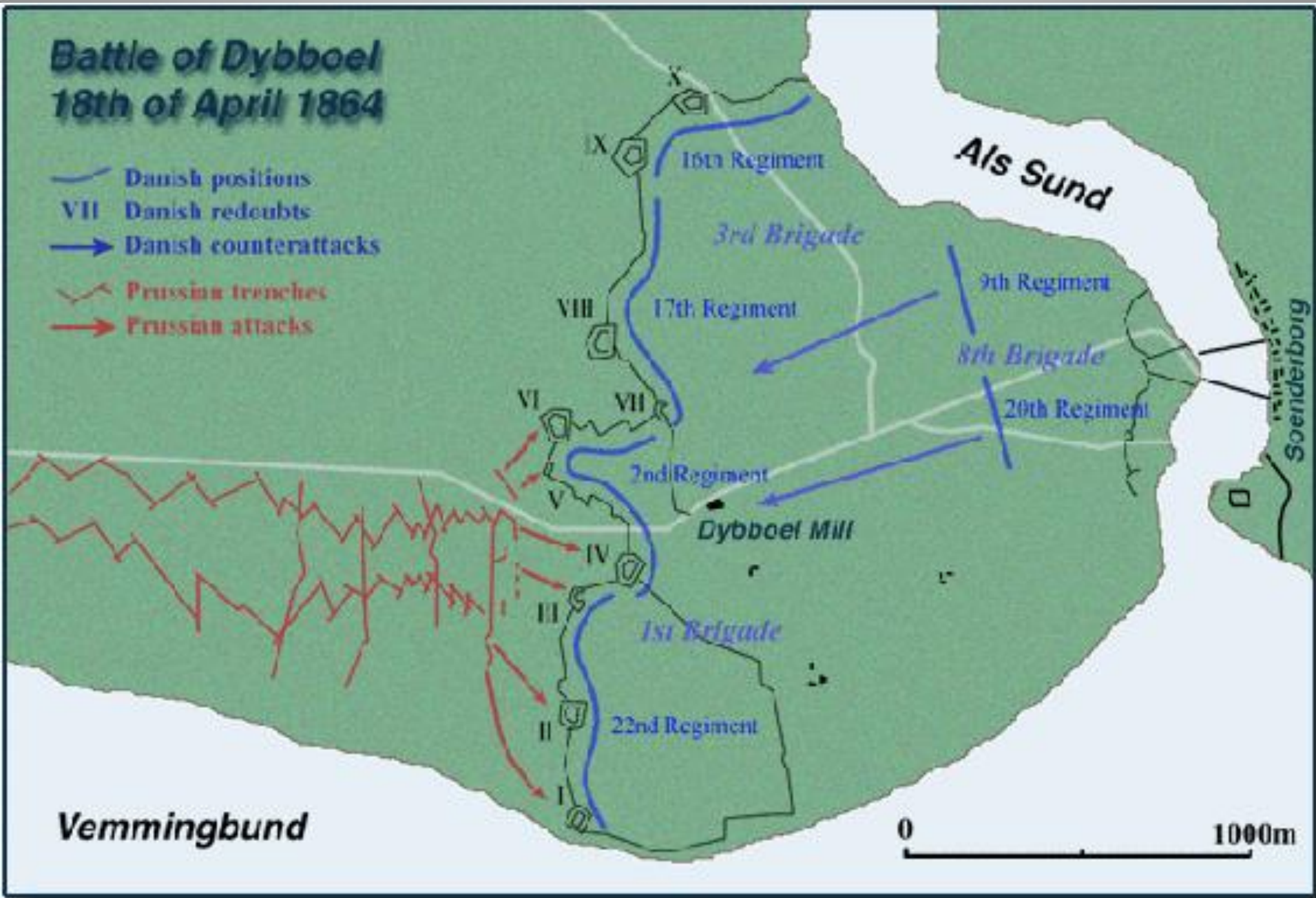
Maßstab 1:400 000

2 0 2 4 6 8 Kilometer.



# Battle of Dybboel 18th of April 1864

-  Danish positions
-  Danish redoubts
-  Danish counterattacks
-  Prussian trenches
-  Prussian attacks



## Battle of Dybbøl



Part of the Second Schleswig War



The *Battle of Dybbøl* by Jørgen Valentin Sonne, 1871

<b>Date</b>	7 April – 18 April 1864
<b>Location</b>	Dybbøl, Denmark
<b>Result</b>	Decisive Prussian victory

### Belligerents

 Prussia	 Denmark
---	--

### Commanders and leaders

 Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia	 General George Daniel Gerlach
--	---

### Strength

11,000 in the first wave + 26,000 in reserve 126 guns [1]	5,000 at the defences + 6,000 in reserve 66 guns. 11 mortars [2] 1 Ironclad Warship [3]
---	--

### Casualties and losses

1,201 dead, wounded, or captured	4,834 (c. 700 dead, 554 wounded, 3,534 captured)
-------------------------------------	---

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## Battle of the Crater

Part of the [American Civil War](#)



*Scene of the explosion Saturday July 30th*  
Alfred R. Waud, artist.

<b>Date</b>	July 30, 1864
<b>Location</b>	Petersburg, Virginia
<b>Result</b>	Confederate victory <sup>[1]</sup>

### Belligerents

 United States (Union)	 Confederate States
---	--

### Commanders and leaders

Ambrose E. Burnside	Robert E. Lee
James Ledlie	William Mahone

### Units involved

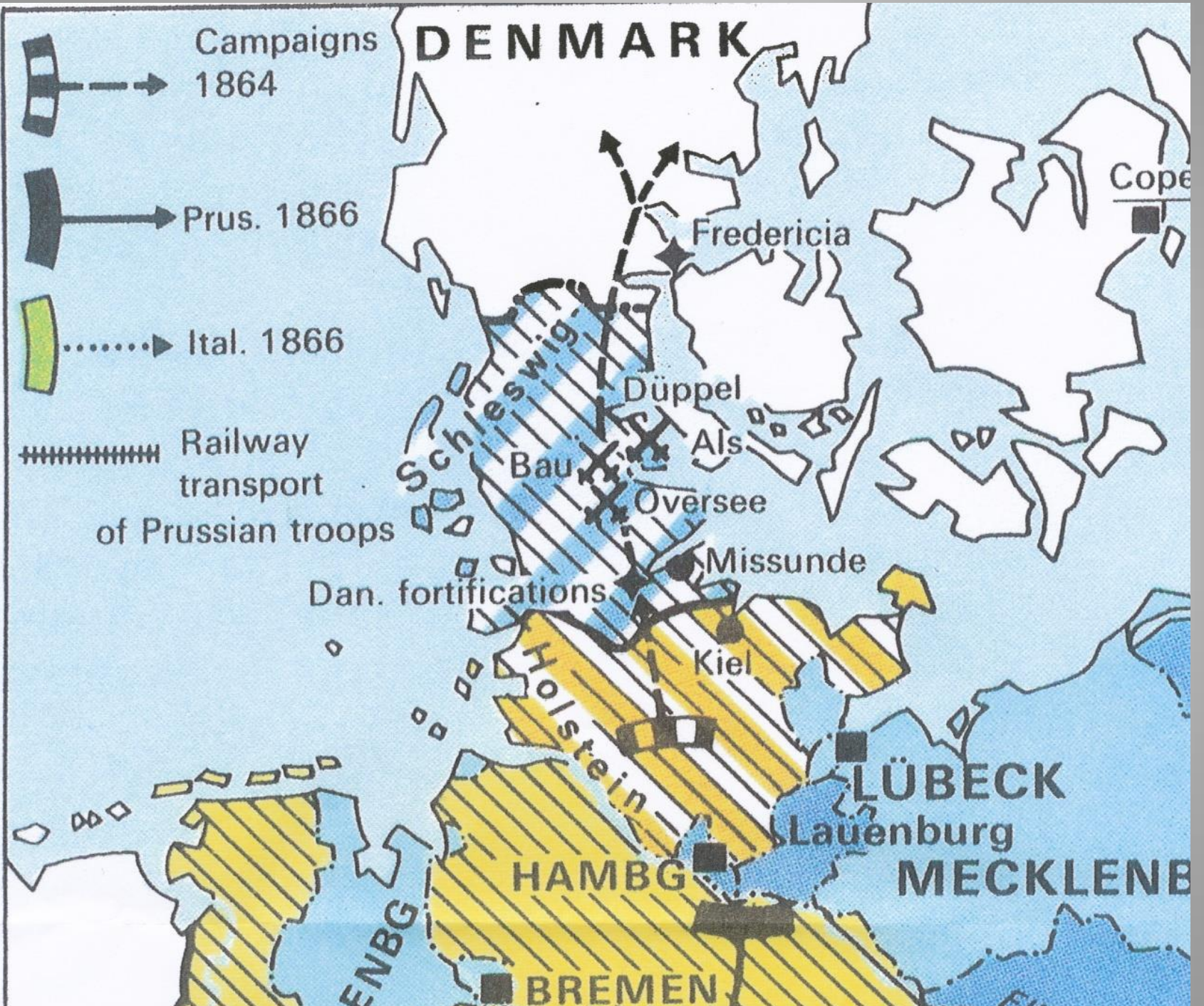
IX Corps	Elements of the Army of Northern Virginia
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### Strength

8,500 <sup>[2]</sup>	6,100 <sup>[2]</sup>
----------------------	----------------------

### Casualties and losses

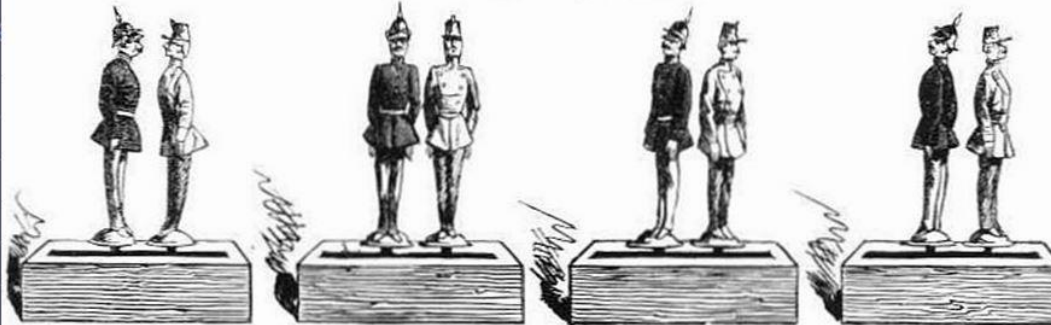
<b>3,798</b> total	<b>1,491</b>
504 killed	361 killed
1,881 wounded	727 wounded
1,413 missing or captured <sup>[3]</sup>	403 missing or captured <sup>[3]</sup>





"The Positions of Austria and Prussia in the Matter of Schleswig-Holstein," *Kladderadatsch*, 20 August 1865

Oesterreichs und Preussens Stellung in der schleswig-holsteinischen Frage seit der Erfindung derselben.

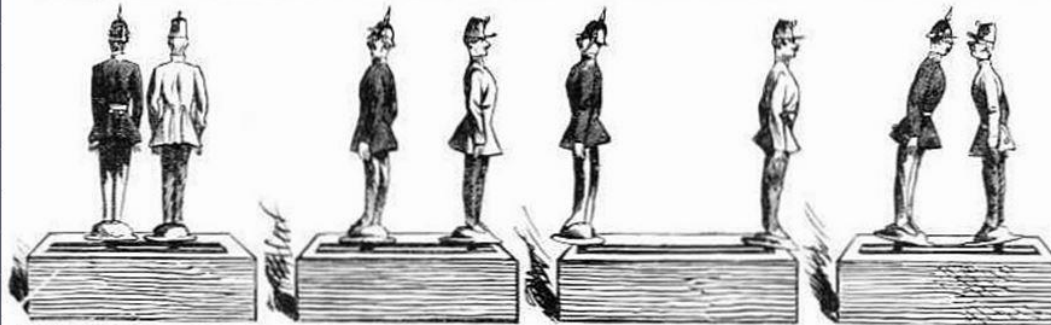


Invasion, nicht Execution.

Annexion?

Augustenburg.

Condominium.



Halbhuber oder — Gang?

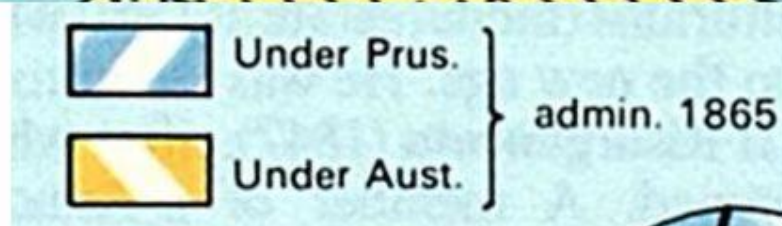
Diplomatischer Bruch.

Appell an die Waffen.

Definitives Provisorium.

(Beilegung folgt)

The cartoonist is utterly bewildered by the complex dance carried out by the two Great Powers since their defeat of Denmark. At first they cooperate cordially in the invasion. 2: It would be possible for each of them to annex one of the duchies. 3: But the German Duke Friedrich von Augustenburg insists that he is the rightful ruler, a situation disliked by both powers. So they decide (4) on a provisional condominium, which does not seem to be going well. Pictures 5-7 refer to the danger of a diplomatic rupture and an appeal to weapons. Picture 8 refers to a recent agreement on a provisional partition, but warns the reader to await further developments.  
 SOURCE: Ursula Koch, *Der Teufel in Berlin. Illustrierte politische Witzblätter einer Metropole, 1848-1890* (Cologne: C.W. Leske Verlag, 1991), p. 460.



## Crimean War

Part of the Ottoman wars in Europe and the Russo-Turkish wars



Detail of Franz Roubaud's panoramic painting *Siege of Sevastopol* (1904)

**Date** 16 October 1853 – 30 March 1856  
(2 years, 5 months, 14 days)

### Strength

**Total:** 673,700

 235,568<sup>[6]</sup>

including:

•  40,000<sup>[1]</sup>


•  10,000<sup>[2]</sup>

 309,268<sup>[7]</sup>

 107,864<sup>[7]</sup>

 21,000<sup>[7]</sup>

**Total:** 889,000<sup>[7]</sup>

 888,000 mobilised

324,478 deployed

 1,000 Greek legion

### Casualties and losses

**Total:** 223,513

•  45,400<sup>[7]</sup>

10,100 killed in action

10,800 died of wounds

24,500 died of disease

•  135,485<sup>[7]</sup>

8,490 killed in action

11,750 died of wounds

75,375 died of disease

39,870 wounded

•  40,462<sup>[7]</sup>

2,755 killed in action

1,847 died of wounds

17,580 died of disease

18,280 wounded

•  2,166<sup>[7]</sup>

28 killed in action

2,138 died of disease

**Total:** 530,000

35,671 killed in action

37,454 died of wounds

377,000 died of disease

80,000 wounded<sup>[7][8]</sup>

## Second Italian War of Independence



Part of the wars of Italian unification



*Napoleon III at the Battle of Solferino*, by Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier Oil on canvas, 1863

**Date** 26 April – 12 July 1859

### Strength

  128,000

312 guns

 56,000

90 guns<sup>[1]</sup>

198,000

824 guns

### Casualties and losses

  5,498 killed

1,128 missing

17,054 wounded

2,040 disease related deaths

**Total:**

25,720 casualties

 1,533 killed

1,268 missing<sup>[2]</sup>

**Total:**

unknown

12,568 killed<sup>[2]</sup>

**Total:**

unknown

## Second Schleswig War

Part of the wars of German unification



Painting of the Danish counterattack at the Battle of Dybbøl by Vilhelm Jacob Rosenstand (1894)

**Date** 1 February – 30 October 1864  
(8 months and 29 days)  
pre-war actions 23 and 24 December 1863

**Location** Schleswig and Jutland  
pre-war actions in Holstein and Lauenburg

**Result** Austro-Prussian victory, Treaty of Vienna

**Territorial changes** Denmark surrenders control over Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg to Prussia and Austria

### Belligerents

1864

-  Prussia
-  Austrian Empire

 Denmark

- Icelandic volunteers (then a part of Denmark)

### Strength

At the outbreak of war:

- 61,000 soldiers
- 158 guns

Later reinforcements:

- 20,000 soldiers
- 64 guns<sup>[1]</sup>

- 38,000
- 100+ guns<sup>[1]</sup>

### Casualties and losses

1,275 dead<sup>[2]</sup>

2,393 wounded<sup>[2]</sup>

165 missing<sup>[2]</sup>

2,933 dead<sup>[2]</sup>

3,159 wounded<sup>[2]</sup>

7,000 captured

## Austro-Prussian War (Seven Weeks' War)

Part of the wars of German unification



*Battle of Königgrätz*, by Georg Bleibtreu. Oil on canvas, 1869

**Date** 14 June – 22 July 1866  
(1 month and 8 days)

**Location** Bohemia, Germany, Italy and Adriatic Sea

**Result** Prussian-led German and Italian victory

- Dissolution of the German Confederation
- Formation of the North German Confederation
- Exclusion of Austria from Germany
- Formation of Austria-Hungary

**Territorial changes**

- Prussia annexes Hanover, Holstein, Schleswig, Hesse-Kassel, Nassau, Frankfurt and fringe possessions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt
- Italy completely annexes Venetia and part of Friuli


### Belligerents

Prussian-led German states









 Austrian-led German Confederation states

### Strength

637,262<sup>[1]</sup>

-  437,262
-  200,000

517,123<sup>[2]</sup>

-  407,223
-  38,000
-  26,500
-  20,000
-  18,400
-  7,000
-  5,000
-  80

### Casualties and losses

39,990<sup>[3]</sup>

**Breakdown**

[\[show\]](#)

132,414<sup>[2]</sup>

**Breakdown**

[\[show\]](#)

## Helmuth Karl Bernhard Graf von Moltke



<b>Nickname(s)</b>	Moltke the Elder ( <i>Moltke der Ältere</i> ) The Great Silent One ( <i>Der große Schweiger</i> )
<b>Born</b>	26 October 1800 Parchim, Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Holy Roman Empire
<b>Died</b>	24 April 1891 (aged 90) Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire
<b>Allegiance</b>	 Denmark–Norway  Kingdom of Prussia  German Empire
<b>Service/branch</b>	Prussian Army Imperial German Army
<b>Years of service</b>	1819–88
<b>Rank</b>	Field Marshal
<b>Battles/wars</b>	Second Schleswig War Austro-Prussian War Franco-Prussian War Battle of Nezig
<b>Awards</b>	see below



"...a federal state is a poor sort of nucleus in war time, lacking unity and vigor, without any rational way of choosing its commander, bereft of authority or responsibility.

"Two natural centers of power exist in the German *Reich*—Austria and Prussia. Theirs is the genuine striking power, theirs is the strong blade..."

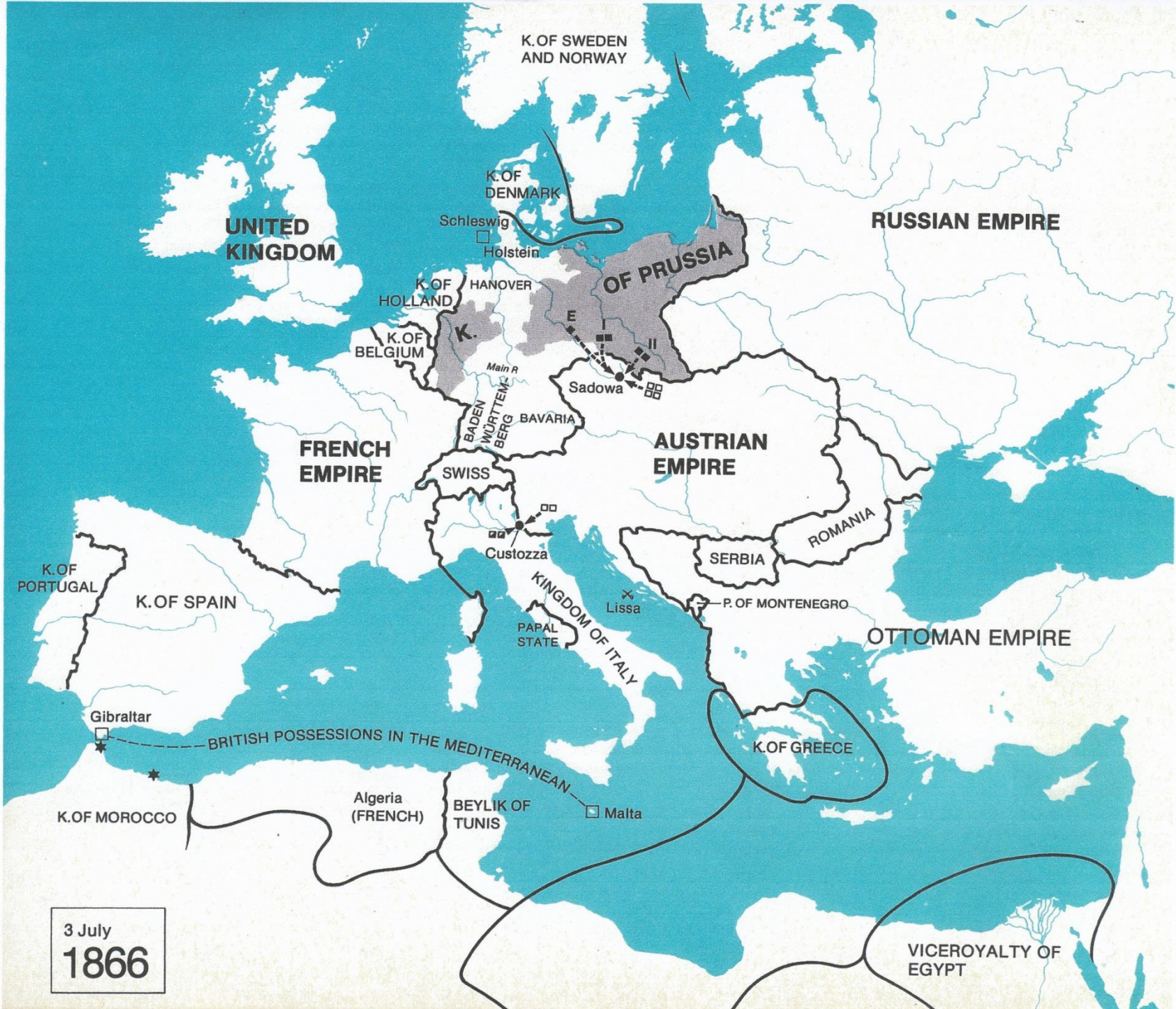
- Carl von Clausewitz, **On War** (1832)

"The great questions of the age are not settled by speeches and majority votes—this was the error of 1848-49—but by blood and iron."

- Otto von Bismarck, 1862



**Two men of blood and iron.**



K.OF SWEDEN  
AND NORWAY

K.OF  
DENMARK

UNITED  
KINGDOM

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Schleswig  
Holstein

OF PRUSSIA

K.OF HANOVER

K.OF BELGIUM

FRENCH  
EMPIRE

AUSTRIAN  
EMPIRE

Baden  
Main R  
WÜRTTEMBERG  
BAVARIA

Sadowa

SWISS

ROMANIA

SERBIA

K.OF PORTUGAL

K.OF SPAIN

Custozza  
Lissa  
KINGDOM OF ITALY  
PAPAL STATE

P.OF MONTENEGRO

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Gibraltar

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

K.OF GREECE

K.OF MOROCCO

Algeria  
(FRENCH)

BEYLIK OF  
TUNIS

Malta

3 July  
1866

VICEROYALTY OF  
EGYPT



# THE ROAD TO WAR, 1864-66: THE BASIC ELEMENTS

## NO POPULAR ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR

Throughout the German states, there was a mood of fatalistic acceptance as the crisis grew (perhaps comparable to the situation in the USA in 2003, before the invasion of Iraq). This has been called the last of the 18<sup>th</sup>-c. style "cabinet wars," fought for "reasons of state" and disregarding public opinion. In Prussia, the "Constitutional Conflict" did not produce any anti-war resistance; there was dutiful acceptance of the situation.

## PRUSSIAN BELLIGERENCE

Bismarck was able to convince the King and much of the ruling establishment that Prussia's future was genuinely threatened by the current situation, and that without a showdown with Austria over the nature of Germany, Prussia would be forever doomed to second-rate subordinate weakness. The peace party at Court (hoping for a policy of continuing cooperation and friendship with Austria) was outmaneuvered and out-argued.

## AUSTRIAN STUBBORNNESS

The Habsburg tradition was never to surrender a traditional position of power without a fight, and Emperor Franz Joseph and his ministers maintained that tradition in both Germany and Italy.

## INTERNATIONAL NEUTRALITY

Neither Great Britain nor Russia saw a vital interest involved in this conflict, and both were willing to stand aside. Bismarck had arranged to be on friendly terms with both powers.

## FRENCH OPPORTUNISM

As always, Napoleon III was ready to take advantage of a troubled situation, willing to be courted by both sides and hoping for a military stalemate that would allow him to intervene as mediator and to make territorial gains (Luxembourg? The Palatinate? The Rhineland?).



Die Lage am 18. Juni 1866

