

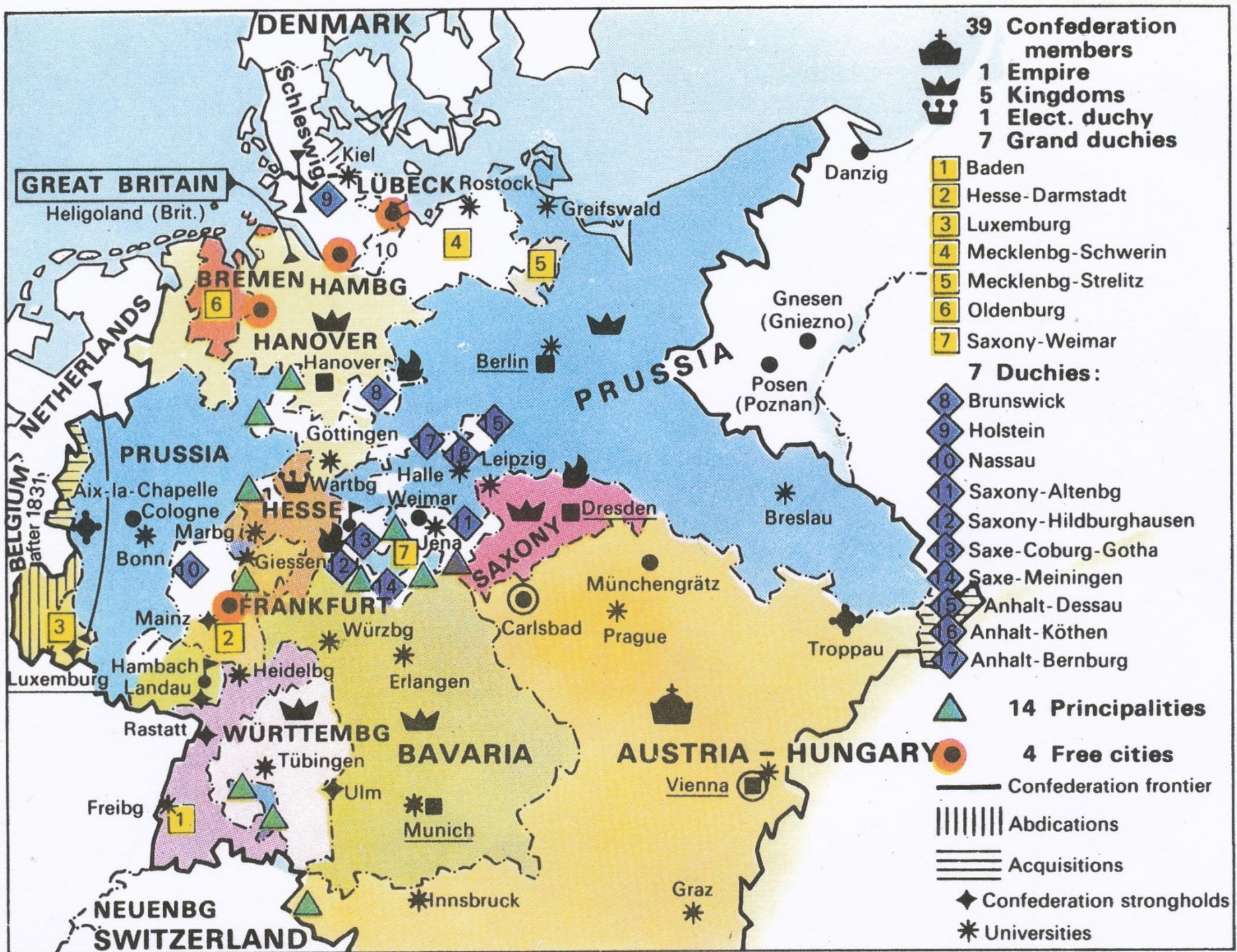
The Franco-Prussian War

5

Bismarck's Wars 1864-1870

Central Europe, 1815—1866.





GREAT BRITAIN
Heligoland (Brit.)

NETHERLANDS
Luxemburg (after 1831)

NETHERLANDS
Luxemburg (after 1831)

Luxemburg

NEUENBG
SWITZERLAND

DENMARK

Schleswig
Kiel

LÜBECK Rostock

BREMEN HANNOVER

HANOVER
Hanover

PRUSSIA

HESSE

SAXONY

PRUSSIA

AUSTRIA - HUNGARY

BAVARIA

WÜRTTEMBERG

39 Confederation members
1 Empire
5 Kingdoms
1 Elect. duchy
7 Grand duchies

- 1** Baden
- 2** Hesse-Darmstadt
- 3** Luxemburg
- 4** Mecklenbg-Schwerin
- 5** Mecklenbg-Strelitz
- 6** Oldenburg
- 7** Saxony-Weimar

- 7 Duchies:**
- 8** Brunswick
 - 9** Holstein
 - 10** Nassau
 - 11** Saxony-Altenbg
 - 12** Saxony-Hildburghausen
 - 13** Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
 - 14** Saxe-Meiningen
 - 15** Anhalt-Dessau
 - 16** Anhalt-Köthen
 - 17** Anhalt-Bernburg

14 Principalities

4 Free cities

Confederation frontier

Abdications

Acquisitions

Confederation strongholds

Universities

Danzig

Greifswald

Gnesen (Gniezno)

Posen (Poznan)

Berlin

Göttingen

Wartbg

Halle

Weimar

Jena

Dresden

Breslau

Münchengrätz

Prague

Carlsbad

Troppau

Würzburg

Erlangen

Heidelberg

Hambach Landau

Rastatt

Tübingen

Munich

Freibg

Innsbruck

Graz



THE MINOR STATES

Only five of these had populations of more than a million: Bavaria (4.4m), Saxony (1.9m), Hanover (1.8m), Württemberg (1.7m) and Baden (1.3m). The rest had about five million between them.



THE OVERALL PICTURE

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1 Schleswig | 4 Bohemia |
| 2 Holstein | 5 Moravia |
| 3 Alsace-Lorraine | 6 Carniola |

Hanover and Oldenburg were to join the Customs Union in 1851-2.

FORCES FOR CHANGE IN MID-19TH C. EUROPE

LIBERALISM:

"...based on the notion that society should permit the maximum individual freedom compatible with order and regular government....the importance of the rule of law, the protection of individual rights, the sanctity of the individual conscience, and of moral autonomy, and the legitimization of the state through popular sovereignty and consent."

NATIONALISM:

"...support for ideas and political movements asserting the right of a nation to independence and self-government....This arose among groups sharing, in various different combinations, a measure of common ground in terms of religion, culture, political history and language."

"...neither the dogmas of liberalism nor of nationalism were decisive at Berlin or Vienna. The idea of great-power status was dominant at both courts."

—Robert Binkley, Realism and Nationalism 1852-1871

(Definitions from The Penguin Dictionary of Nineteenth-Century History)



526

**526 General der Infanterie Prinz Wilhelm von Preußen
zu Pferd**

Louis Hoffmeister (1814-1869)

1849

Aquarell

H. 28,0 cm, B. 20,5 cm

Rastatt, Wehrgeschichtliches Museum, Inv.-Nr. 044 709/50



523

524



**524 Helm für preußische Offiziere der Linieninfanterie
M 1842**

Leder, feuervergoldetes Messing, Seidenrips

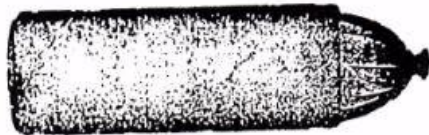
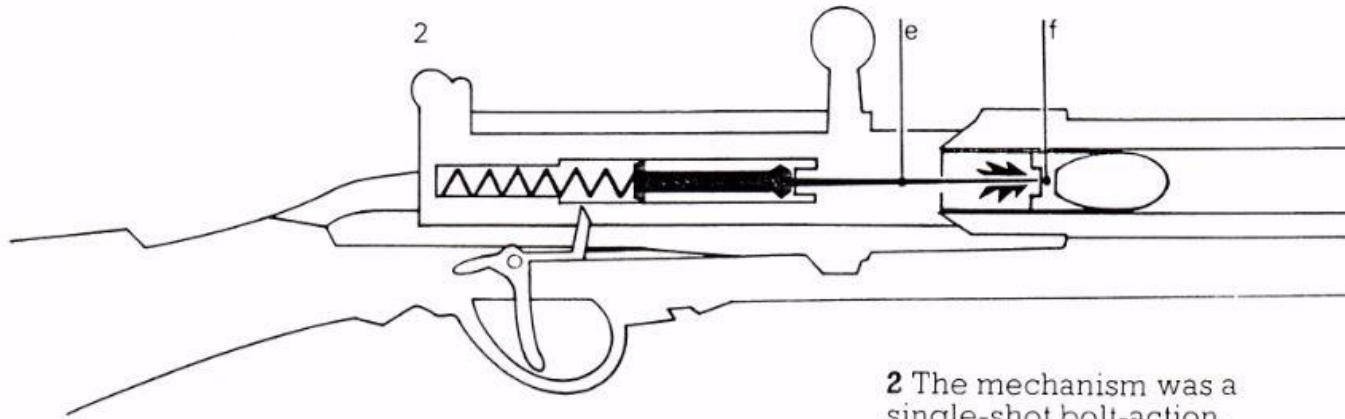
H. 36,5 cm

Berlin, Deutsches Historisches Museum, Inv.-Nr. U 63.246

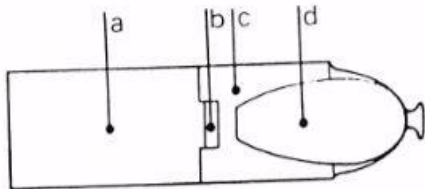
Dreyse Needle Gun

The Prussian Model 1848 Dreyse “needle gun” was a bolt action paper cartridge breech loading weapon of .607 caliber (16 gauge). It’s oblong bullet did not result in high accuracy at long range, so Prussian doctrine called for the use of slow volley fire at ranges of 200 to 800 meters. At 200 meters or less, independent fire was permitted, but officers and NCO’s were cautioned to ensure that units did not run out of ammunition by the over use of rapid fire.

It should be noted that as late as 1862, the Jaeger and Schutzen (rifle and sharpshooter) battalions of the Prussian Army were pressing for the adoption of a “minie” style muzzle loading weapon to replace the Model 1848 Dreyse on the grounds that it lacked long range accuracy.



1

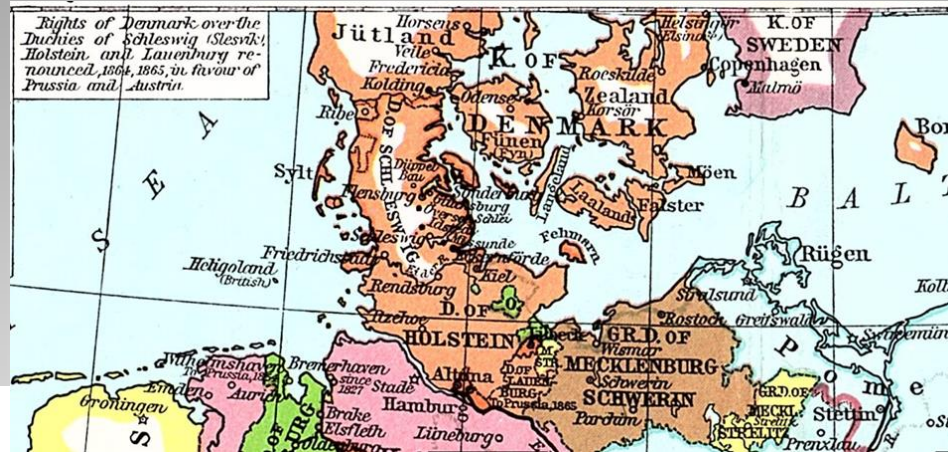


Dreyse cartridge and mechanism

(left) This system, adopted by the Prussian Army in 1848, was an important innovation, having a bolt action and a self-contained cartridge.

1 The cartridge had a paper case, which burned away on firing. Internally, it consisted of a powder charge (**a**), a primer (**b**) at the base of a sabot or wad (**c**), and a bullet (**d**).

2 The mechanism was a single-shot bolt-action, loaded and closed by hand. On pulling the trigger, the needle (**e**) was impelled forward by its spring. It had to pierce the paper case and the whole length of the powder charge before hitting the primer (**f**) and igniting the charge. Despite some problems with fouling and escaping gas, the system was successful, and ahead of its time.



THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN CRISIS

“The Schleswig-Holstein question is so complicated, only three men in Europe have ever understood it. One was Prince Albert, who is dead. The second was a German professor who became mad. I am the third and I have forgotten all about it.”

—Lord Palmerston, British Foreign Secretary

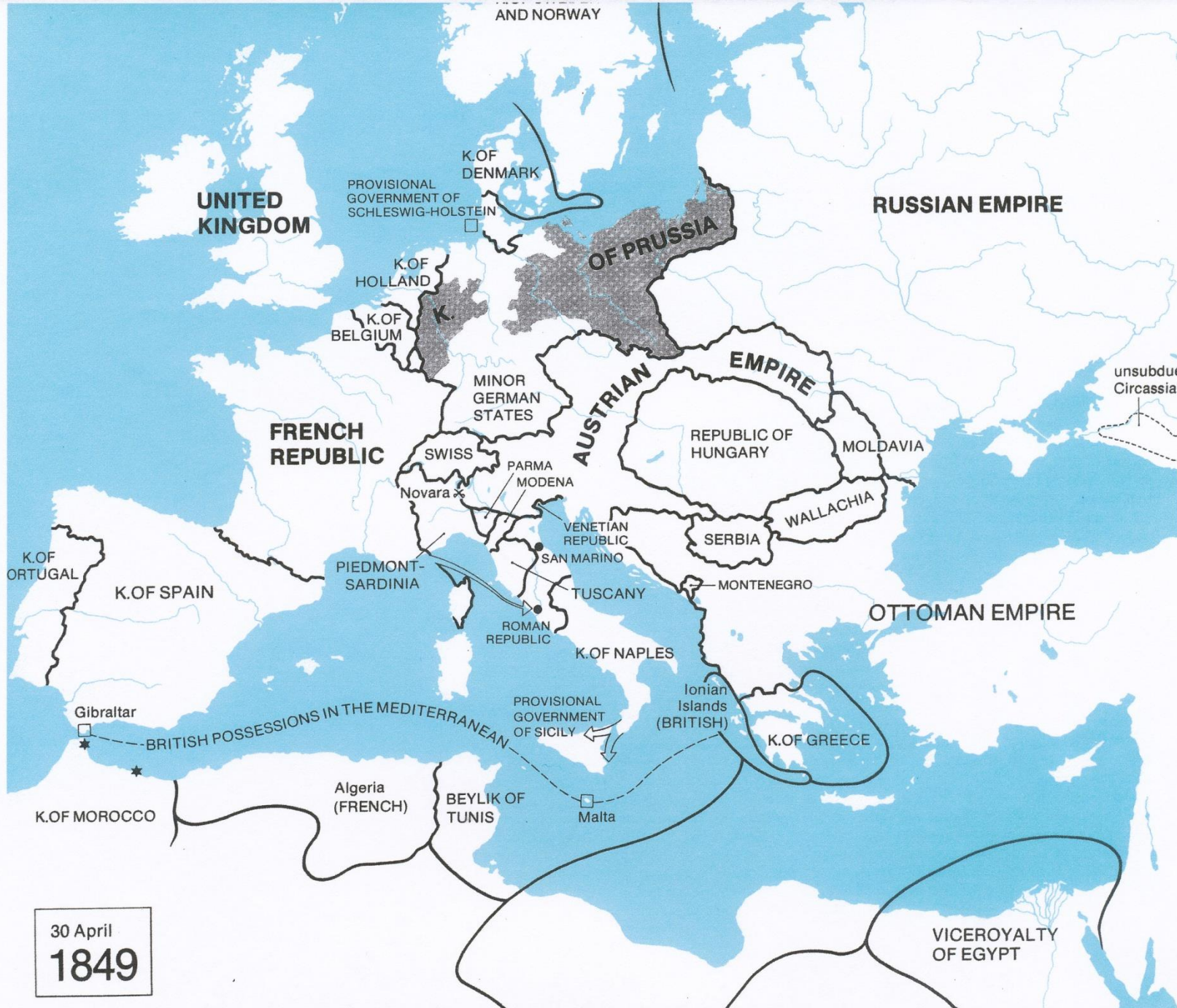


SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN

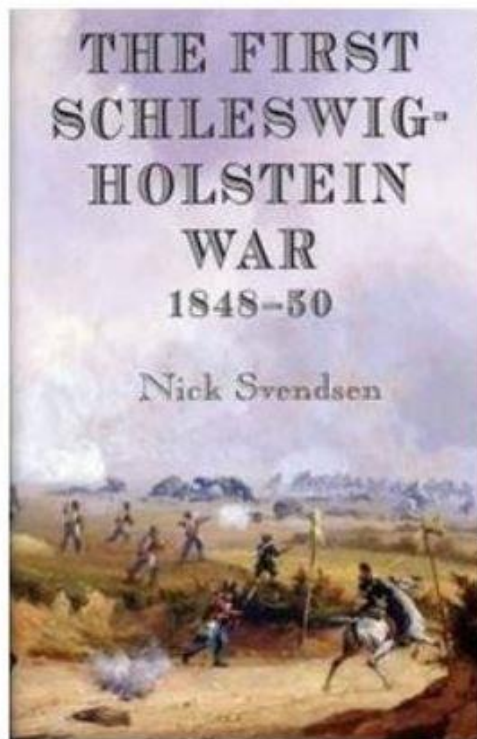
(SLESVIG AND HOLSTEN)

- 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 19th century, the rising tide of popular nationalism in both Germany and Denmark led to conflict.



30 April
1849



THE FIRST SCHLESWIG WAR, 1848-51:

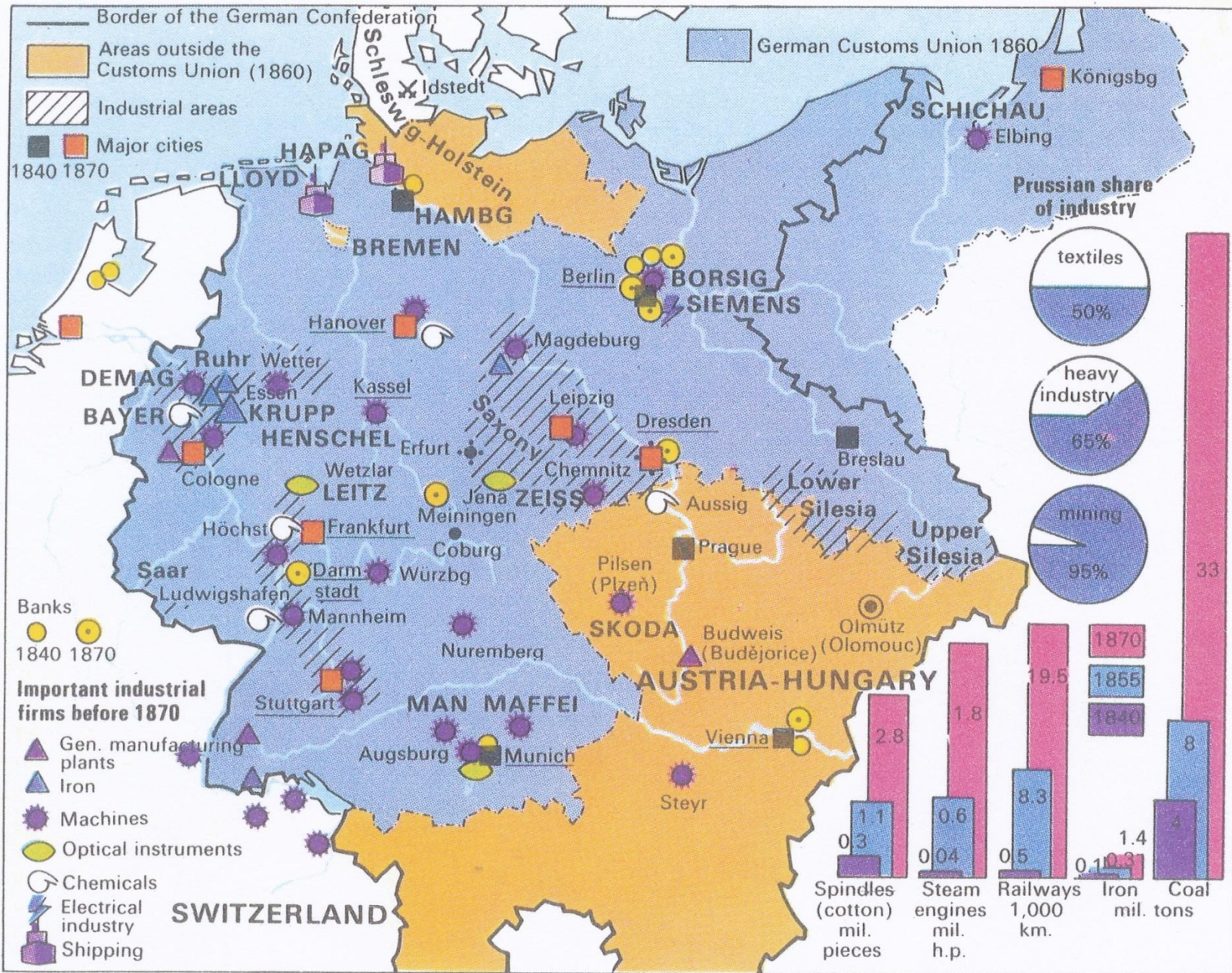
—German rebels in the two provinces desired freedom from Denmark, and were supported by enthusiastic public opinion throughout the German states in 1848-49.

—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.



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).



The industrialization of Germany, 1840-70



Die beiden Bilder verdeutlichen den Weg der Industrialisierung der Pfalz im 19. Jahrhundert: Am Beginn der Epoche das noch idyllisch in die Landschaft eingebettete Gienanth'sche Eisenhüttenwerk in Eisenberg (1835), unten Christoph Kroeweraths Ölbild: Blick vom Rhein auf die BASF (1910) in der Hochphase der Industrialisierung; Fotos im Besitz der Familie Gienanth (oben) und des BASF-Unternehmensarchivs (unten)



Central Europe, 1815—1866.



"Keep Smiling!"
Kladderadatsch,
October 9, 1859

Options for the German Confederation:

- 1) Retain confidence in Austria?
- 2) Or exclude Austria from Germany?
- 3) Follow Bavaria and the middling states?
- 4) Or should Germany merge completely with Prussia?
- 5) At any rate, we must soon agree, OR ELSE....

Aur immer munter!



Mit den alten Bundesverhältnissen geht es nun doch einmal nicht mehr.



Sollen wir uns nun vertrauensvoll an Oesterreich halten?



Oder sollen wir es gänzlich von Deutschland ausschließen?



Sollen wir in der Pfaffen'schen Trias unser Heil suchen?



Oder soll Deutschland ganz in Preußen aufgehen?



Bedenfalls müssen wir, über das, was geschehen soll, bald einig werden, sonst






"...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)

Territoriale Aufteilung des deutschen Bundesheeres



-  VII. Bundeskorps
-  VIII. "
-  IX. "
-  X. "
-  Reservedivision

- 1 Luxemburg
- 2 Limburg
- 3 Hessen-Darmstadt
- 4 Nassau
- 5 Hessen-Kassel
- 6 Braunschweig
- 7 Oldenburg
- 8 Mecklenburg-Strelitz
- 9 Bremen
- 10 Hamburg
- 11 Lübeck

If one has never personally experienced war one cannot understand in what the difficulties constantly mentioned really consist, nor why a commander should need any brilliance and exceptional ability. Everything looks simple. The knowledge required does not look remarkable, the strategic options are so obvious that by comparison the simplest problem of higher mathematics has an impressive scientific dignity. Once war has actually been seen the difficulties become clear; but it is still extremely hard to describe the unseen all-pervasive element that brings about this change of perspective.

Everything in war is very simple, but the simplest thing is difficult. The difficulties accumulate and end by producing a kind of friction that is inconceivable unless one has experienced war.

-Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*
(1832), Ch. 7, "Friction in War"

THE NATURE OF WAR: CLAUSEWITZ'S TRINITY

IMPORTANCE OF THE TRINITY IN CLAUSEWITZ'S THOUGHT

Karl von Clausewitz's brief (five-paragraph, 300-word) discussion of the "trinity"—an interactive set of three forces that drive the events of war in the real world—represents the capstone of Clausewitzian theory. First, it is the synthesis of his dialectical exploration of the nature of war. Second, every identifiable concept in *On War* can be related to one or more of its elements. It is impossible to grasp the overall structure of this great and—despite the unfinished nature of the book—amazingly coherent body of ideas without an appreciation of the trinity.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE TRINITY

Clausewitz's trinity comprises three specific elements. The identity of those elements is readily evident to anyone who actually reads the first paragraph of his description: It is "composed of

primordial violence, hatred, and enmity, which are to be regarded as a blind natural force; of the play of chance and probability within which the creative spirit is free to roam; and of its element of subordination, as an instrument of policy, which makes it subject to reason...."

This set of elements is usually labeled

“emotion / chance / reason”;

sometimes

“violence / chance & probability / rational calculation”;

or, even more abstractly,

“irrationality / nonrationality / rationality.”

CLASH OF OPPOSITES: THE DIALECTIC OF BATTLE

Life.....Death

Reason.....Emotion

Offense.....Defense

Rational Planning.....Accident, coincidence, chance, luck

Tactical success.....Strategic/operational failure

Experienced veterans...Inexperienced novices

Heroism.....Cowardice

Victory.....Defeat

DEFINITIONS

STRATEGY - "the overall planning of military operations."

TACTICS - "the technique or science of securing those objectives designated by strategy: specifically, the art of deploying and directing troops against the enemy."

PRINCIPLES OF WAR

OBJECTIVE - "every military operation should be directed toward a clearly defined, decisive and attainable objective."

OFFENSIVE - "seize, retain and exploit the initiative."

MASS - "concentrate combat power at the decisive place and time."

ECONOMY OF FORCE - "allocate minimum essential combat power to secondary efforts."

MANEUVER - "place the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power."

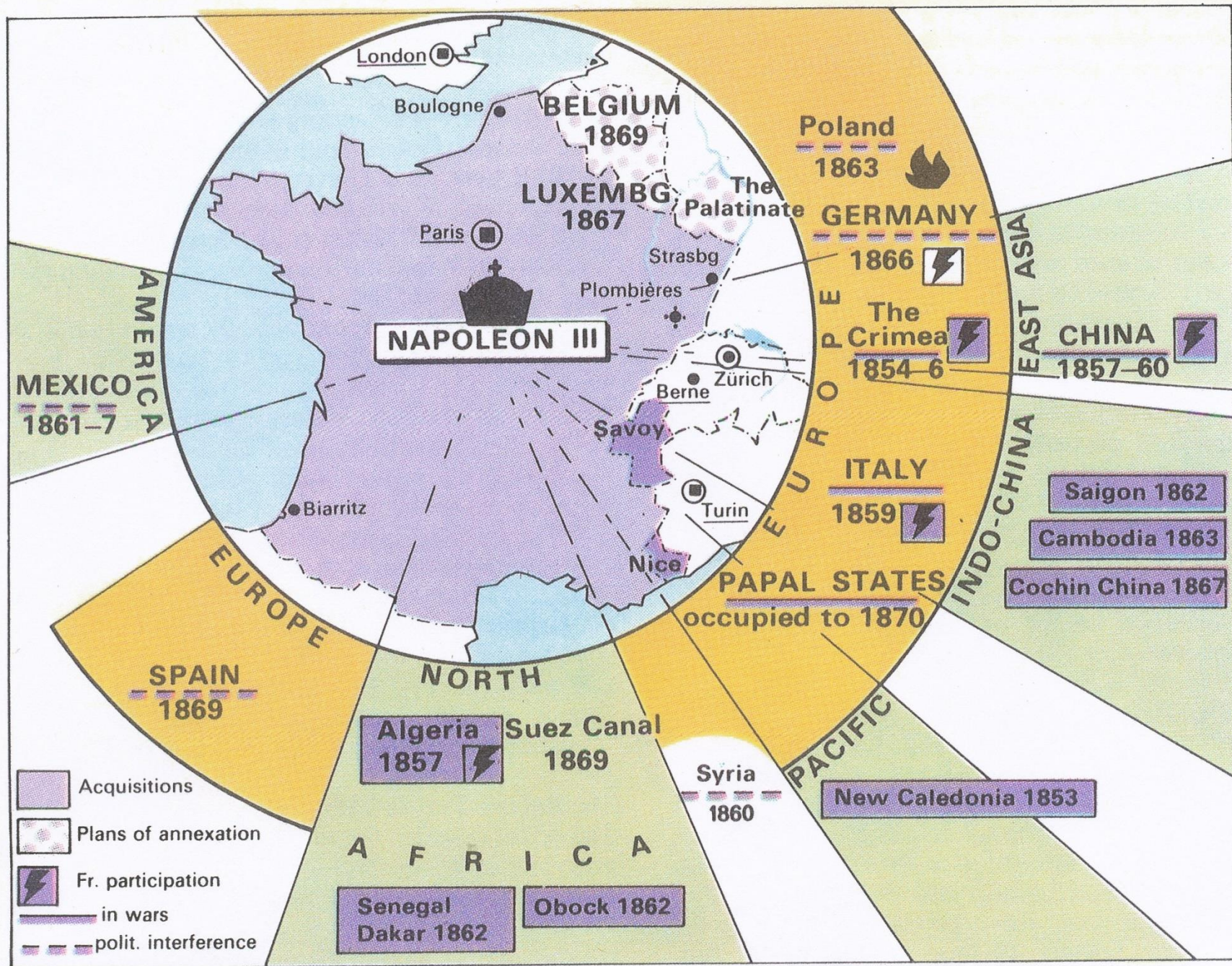
UNITY OF COMMAND - "for every objective, there should be unity of effort."

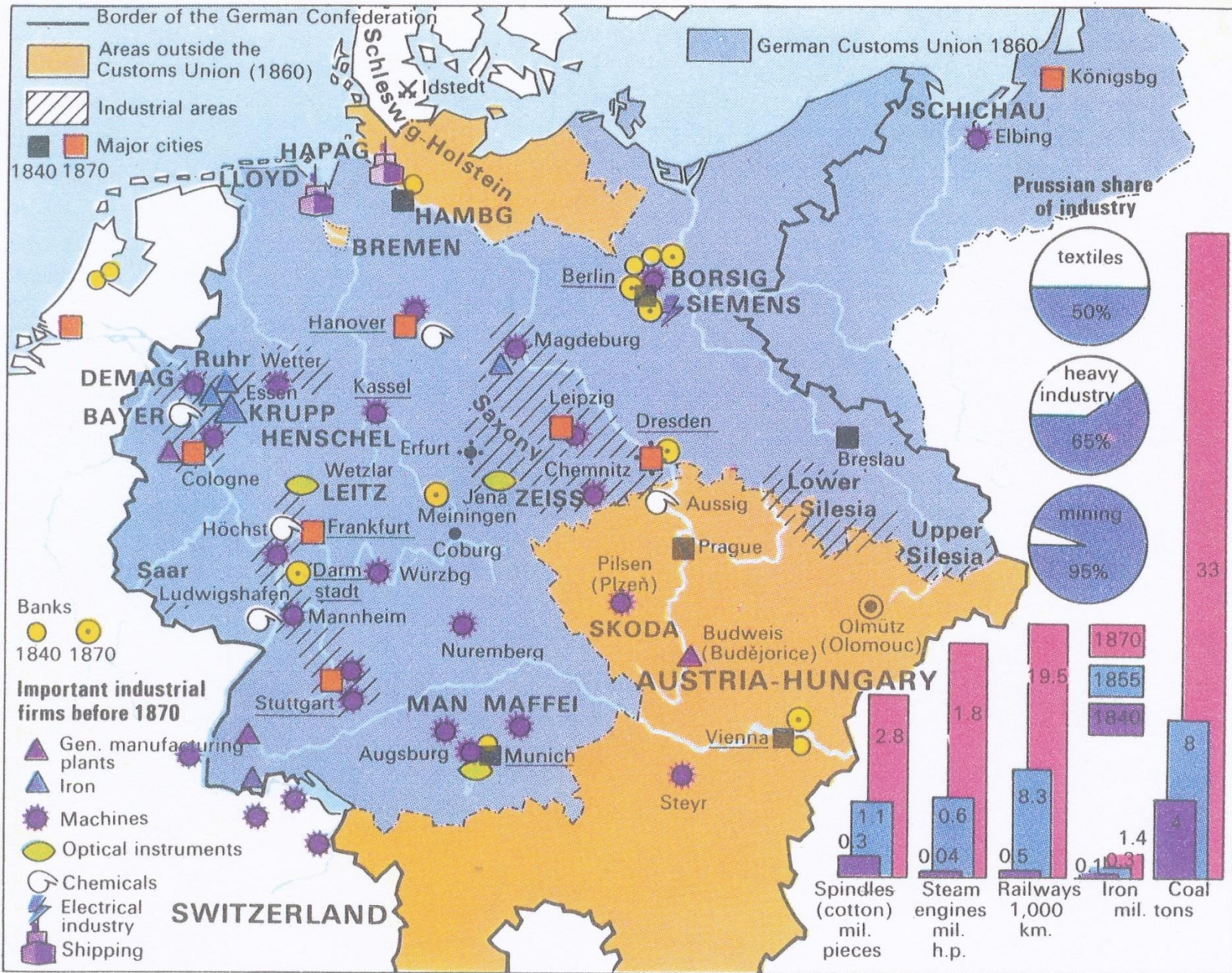
SECURITY - "never permit the enemy to acquire an unexpected advantage."

SURPRISE - "strike the enemy at a time or place and in a manner for which he is unprepared."

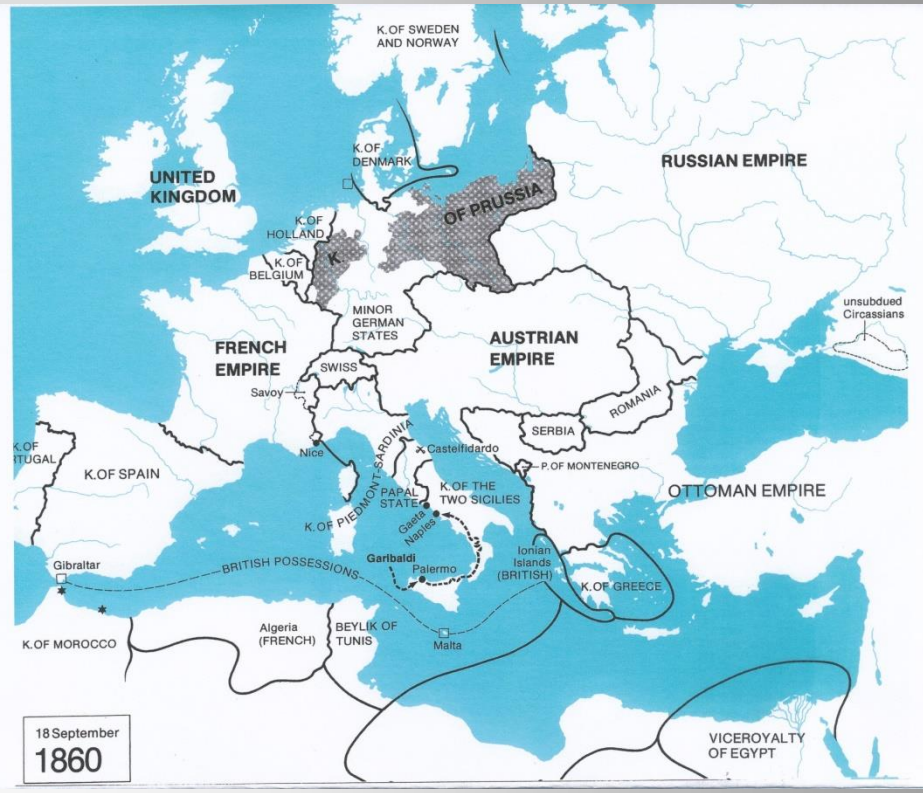
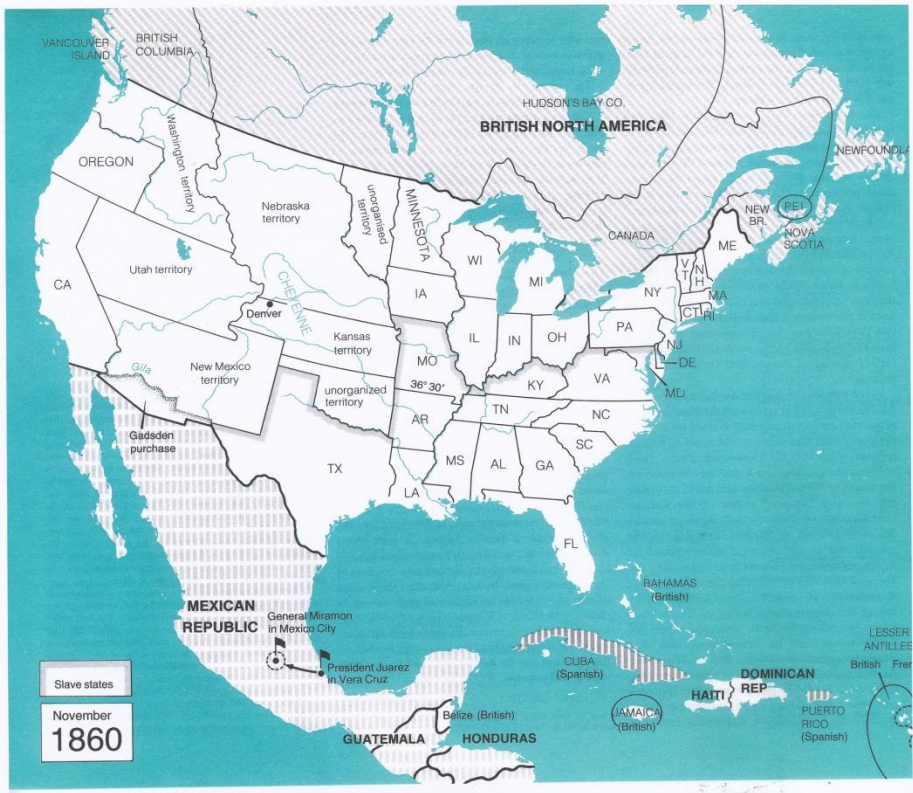
SIMPLICITY - "prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and clear concise orders to ensure thorough understanding."

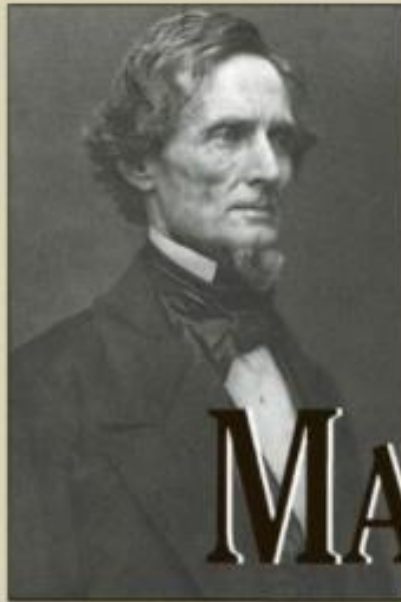
SOME CLASSIC BATTLES: Marathon, Issus, Cannae, Zama, Hastings, Agincourt, Blenheim, Leuthen, Austerlitz, Waterloo, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Metz, Tannenberg, France 1940, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, Inchon, Suez 1973, Falklands 1982.





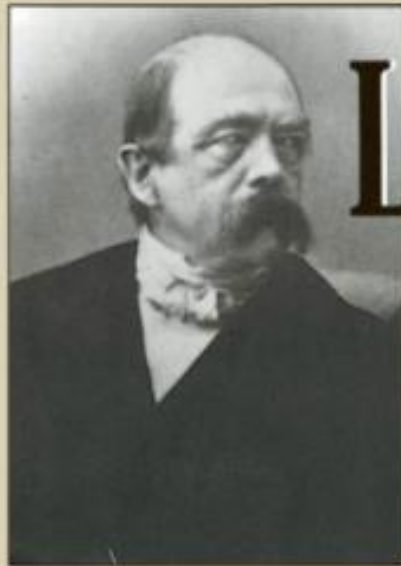
The industrialization of Germany, 1840–70



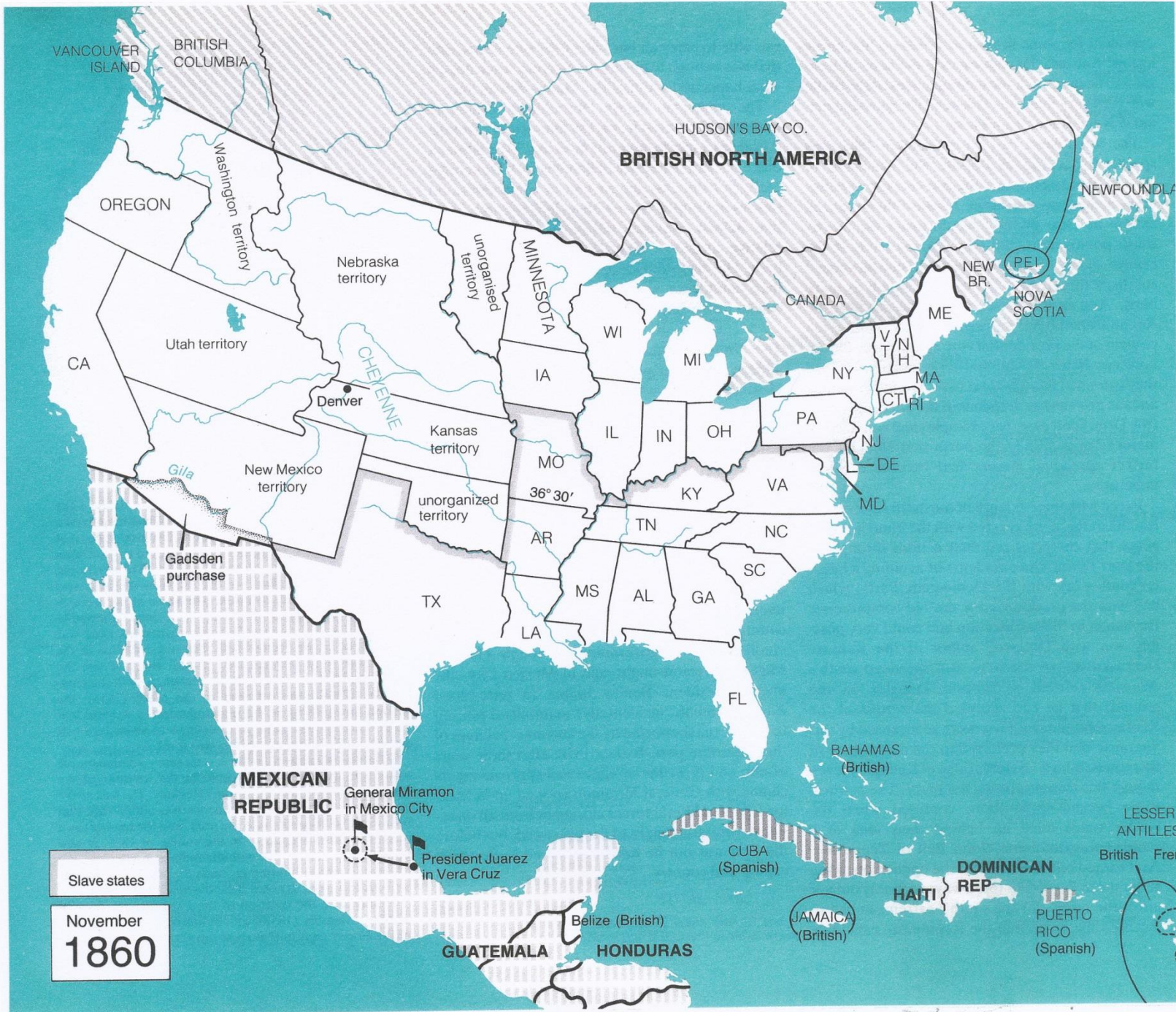


Shearer
Davis
Bowman

MASTERS & LORDS



Mid-19th Century
U.S. Planters and
Prussian Junkers



Slave states

November
1860

VANCOUVER ISLAND

BRITISH COLUMBIA

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

NEWFOUNDLAND

OREGON

Washington territory

Nebraska territory

unorganised territory

MINNESOTA

CANADA

NEW BR.

PEI

NOVA SCOTIA

CA

Utah territory

CHEYENNE

Denver

Kansas territory

MO

36° 30'

Gila

New Mexico territory

unorganized territory

Gadsden purchase

TX

AR

TN

MS

AL

GA

SC

FL

BAHAMAS (British)

MEXICAN REPUBLIC

General Miramon in Mexico City

President Juarez in Vera Cruz

CUBA (Spanish)

DOMINICAN REP

LESSER ANTILLES

British Frer

GUATEMALA

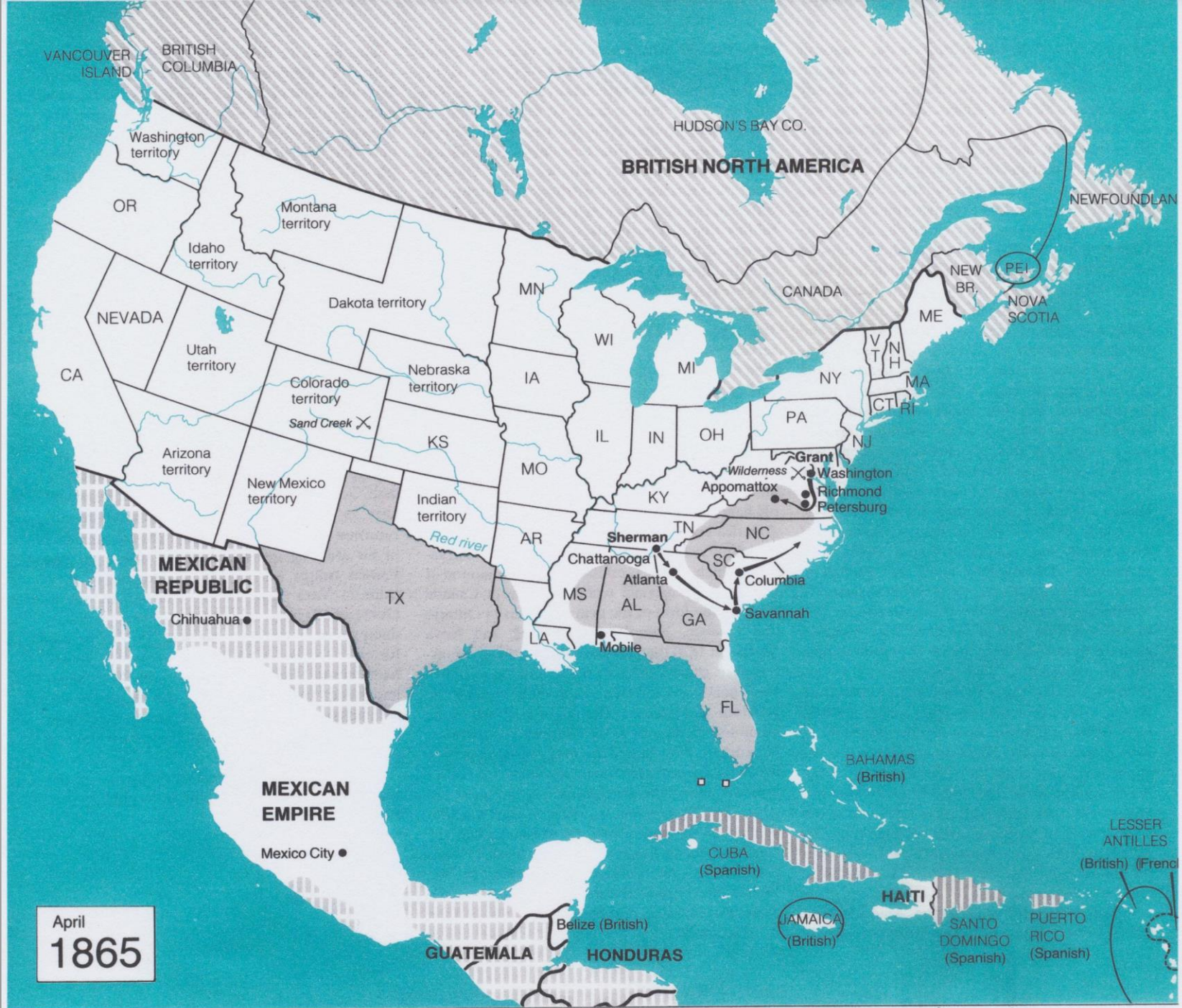
HONDURAS

Belize (British)

JAMAICA (British)

HAITI

PUERTO RICO (Spanish)



April
1865



18 September
1860

“The German nation is sick of principles and doctrines, *literary* greatness and *theoretical* existence. What it demands is power, power, power. And to the man who offers it power it will offer honour, more honour than he can imagine.”

--Julius Fröbel, German journalist, 1859

Central Europe, 1815—1866.



LA
atons
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Siles
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lateral
Princk
a. =
Duchy
ory;
nia;
burg;
o;

Rights of Denmark over the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg re-nounced, 1864, in favour of Prussia and Austria.



Rakouský císař František Josef I.



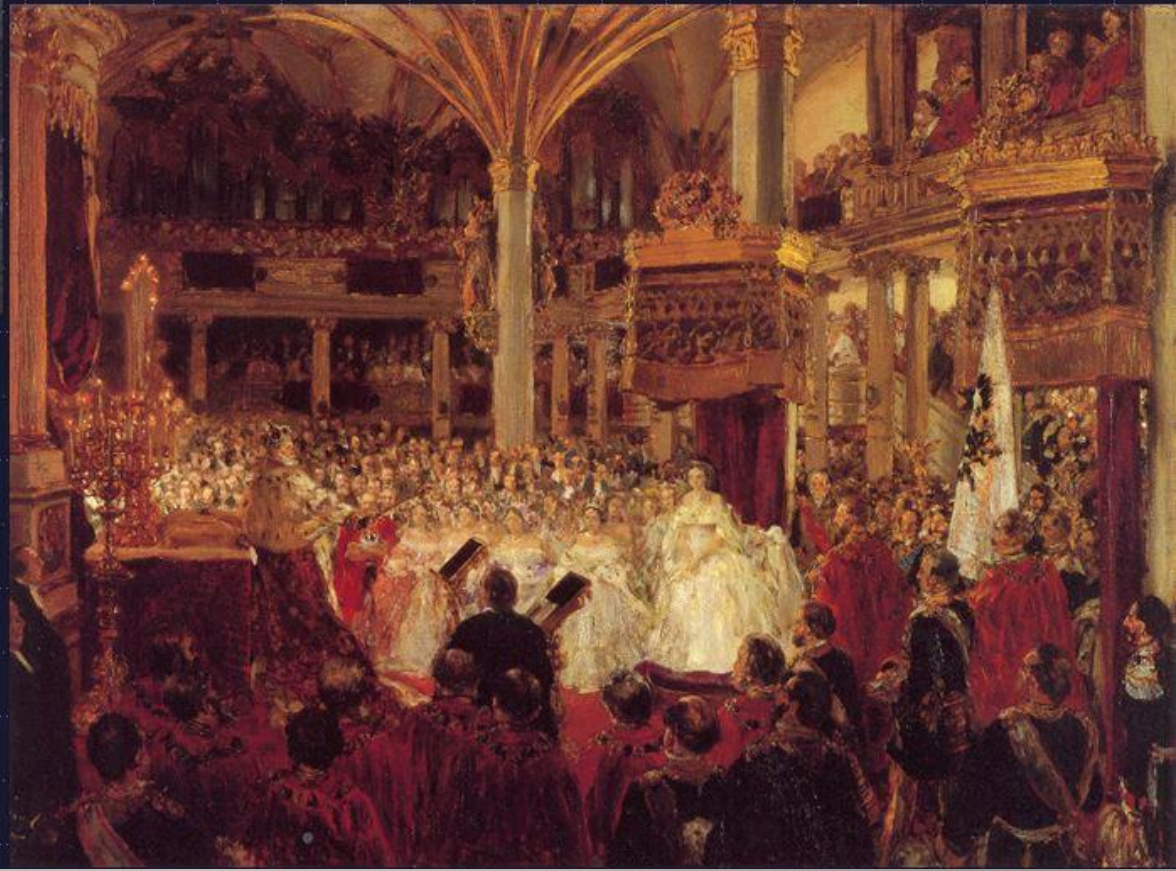
Congress of Princes, Frankfurt, August 1863

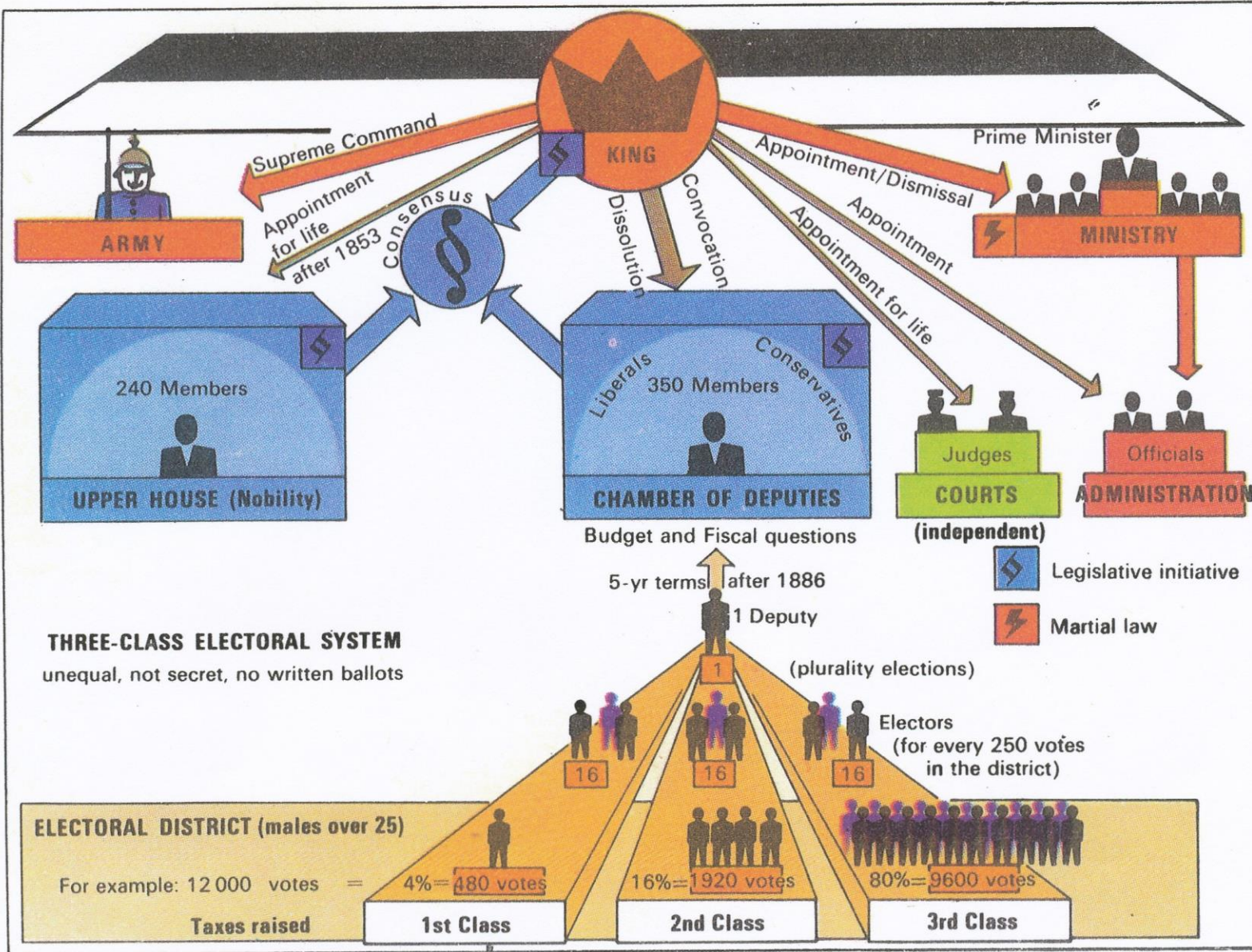
—summoned by Emperor Franz Joseph to create a “unified” nation with a federal assembly, composed of delegates from the parliaments of the German states (a strengthened and more efficient version of the old German Confederation). This was “the last and most grandiose attempt to unify Germany by consent” (A.J.P Taylor). The German princes agreed to this program.....except for one....



William of Hohenzollern, born 1797,
appointed regent of Prussia 1859,
reigned as King William I, 1861-1888

Adolph Menzel, "Coronation of King
William I in Königsberg," 1861





The revised Prussian Constitution of 31 January 1850

STRUGGLE OVER THE ARMY

AND OVER THE FUTURE OF PRUSSIA

The Army Bill of 1860, submitted by War Minister Gen. Albrecht von Roon:

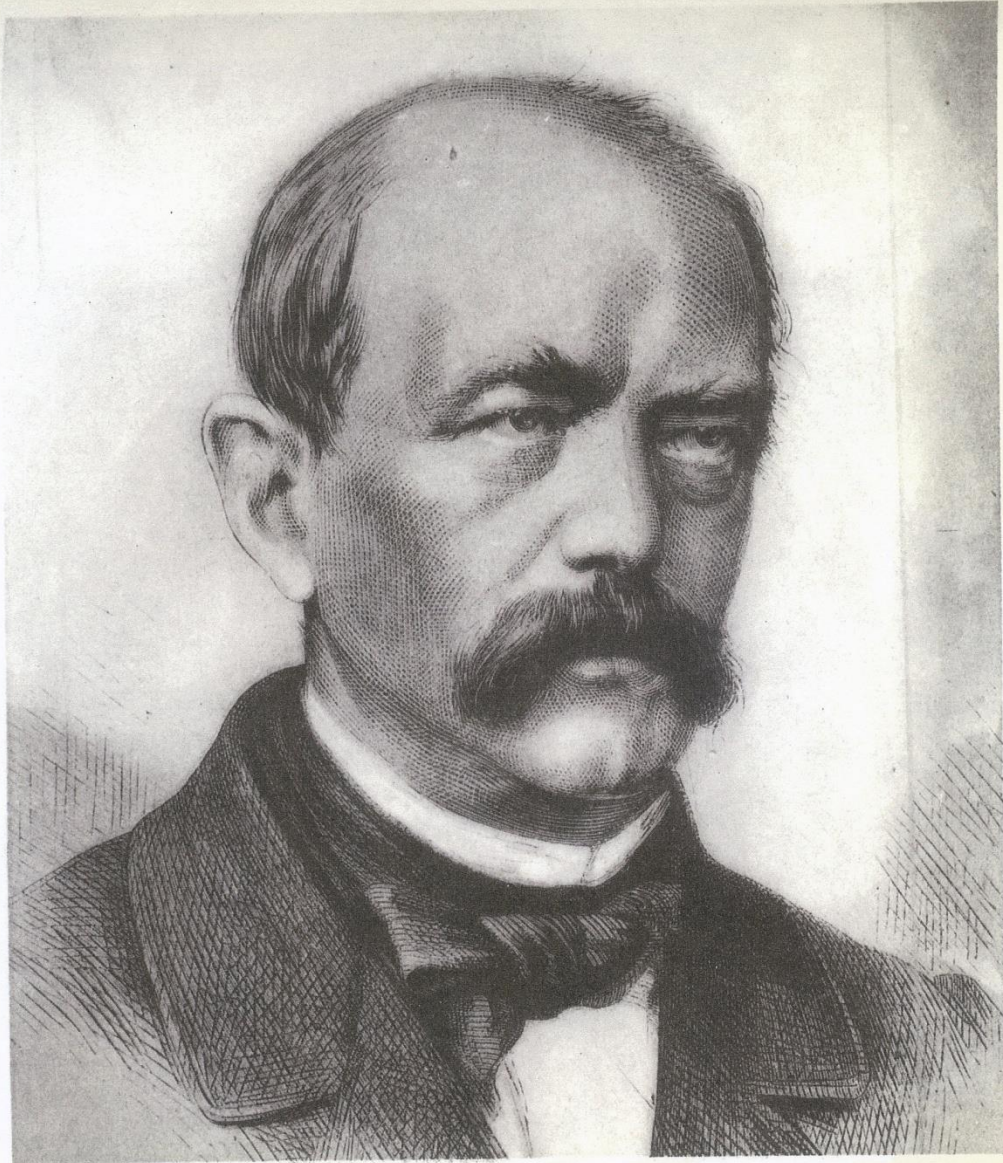
- A greatly enlarged Army (number of inf. battalions doubled).
- Annual conscription raised from 40,000 to 63,000...resulting in universal military service rather than selective service.
- Three-year active duty commitment, rather than two years...followed by four years in the Reserves.
- The Landwehr (the “people’s army,” much beloved by liberals) to be much reduced in influence and numbers....to be only a second-line reserve force.
- All this to be fully under the control of the King, his War Ministry, and his Army officials. The Prussian Landtag was only to approve the budget.

The Landtag (lower house of Parliament, overwhelmingly dominated by liberals) refused to pass the budget, insisting on a two-year commitment and a greater role for the Landwehr.

“The opposition of the liberals to the army bill had not been an opposition to a strong Prussian army but merely to an army that would become the praetorian guard of the dynasty. They wished for an army rooted in the people and they believed that only such an army would live up to the highest aspirations of the nation....”

(Holborn, History of Modern Germany)

By 1862 a complete deadlock and near-government paralysis led King Wilhelm to consider abdication in favor of his more liberal-minded son. At the last minute, Gen. von Roon urged the King to appoint as Minister-President a strong-willed conservative who would defy the liberals: Otto von Bismarck.



54. BISMARCK IN THE 'SIXTIES

Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898): EARLY CAREER

1815: Born the son of a Pomeranian country squire (Junker) and a brilliant bourgeois mother

1848-50: Champion of monarchism; accepts peace with Austria (the “Humiliation of Olmütz”)

1851-59: Represents Otto von Manteuffel cabinet in the Diet of the German Confederation; comes to detest Austria

1859-62: Bismarck posted to St. Petersburg and Paris

1861: Foundation of Progressive Party; Prussian parliament deadlocks over Roon’s Army Bill

1862: Bismarck becomes Prime Minister

Constitutional Conflict in Prussia

1858: "New Era"
under William I



Old Liberals with 55% of
the deputies in the
Prussian Diet

Constitutional
conflict

Army Reform
King's Army vs. Army of the
Parliament



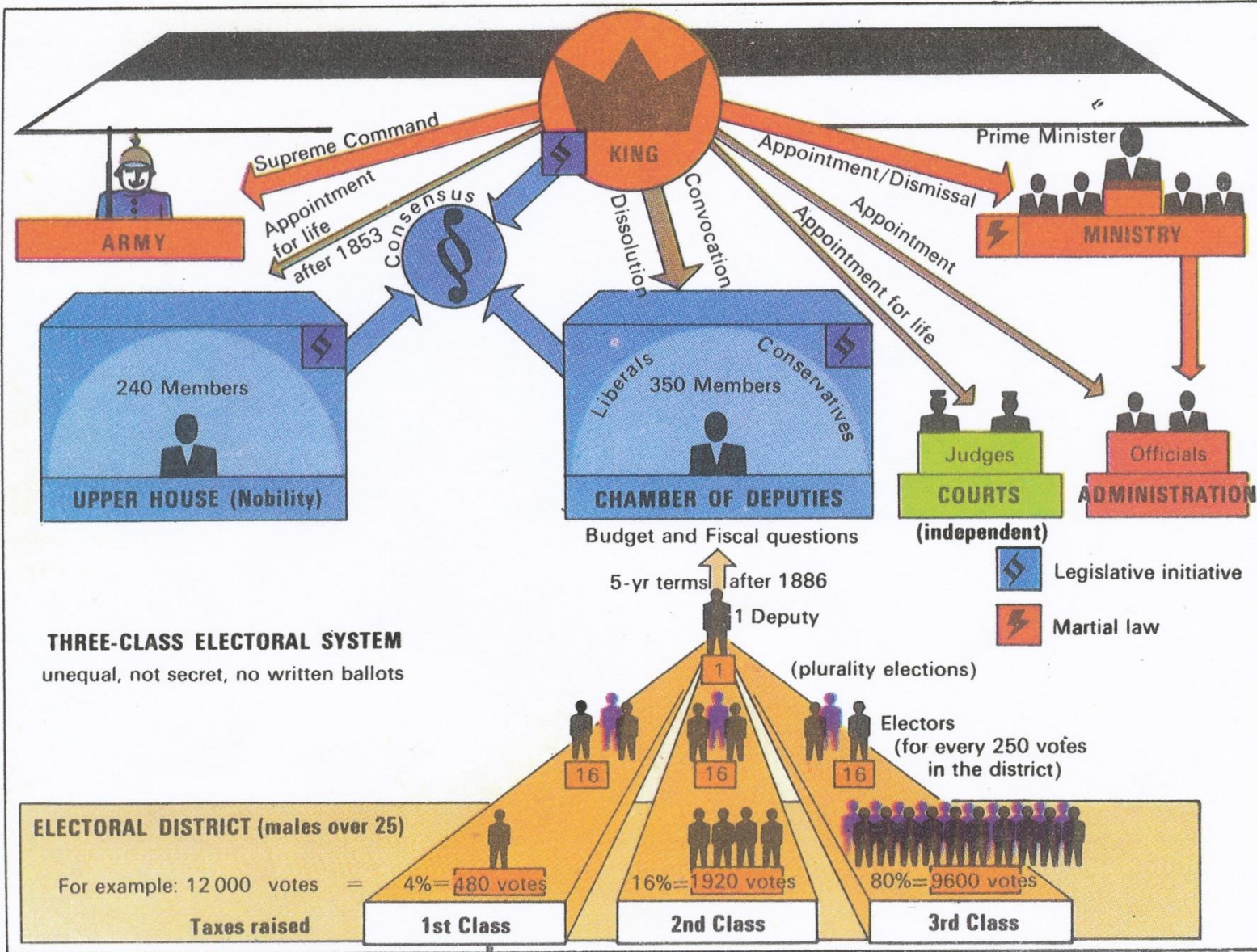
German Progressive Party
(Old Liberals 40%,
Progressivists 29.3% in
Diet)

"*Lückentheorie*":
1862-1866, governing
without legal budget

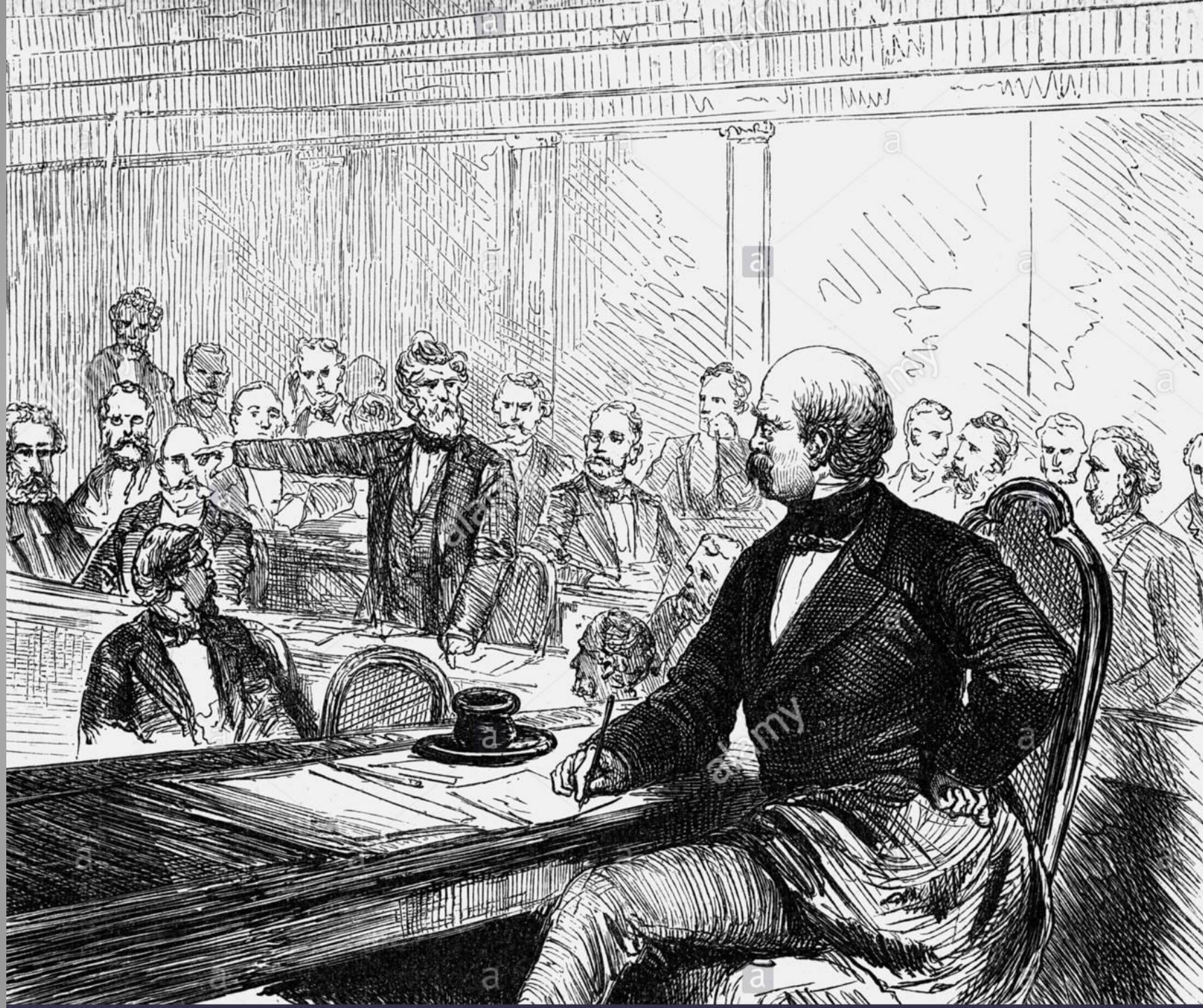
1862: William I appoints
Bismarck to be Minister
President of Prussia



Liberals with 2/3 majority
in Diet



The revised Prussian Constitution of 31 January 1850





KING CHARLES I



THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WESTMINSTER, JANUARY 4, 1642

"I SEE THAT THE BIRDS HAVE FLOWN."



Central Europe, 1815—1866.



**Denmark and
Contested Duchies, 1864**



Frederikshavn

Nørresundby

Aalborg

Lundby ✂

Gunderup

Hobro

DENMARK

Jutland

Copenhagen ⊛

North Sea

Dybbøl ✂

Schleswig

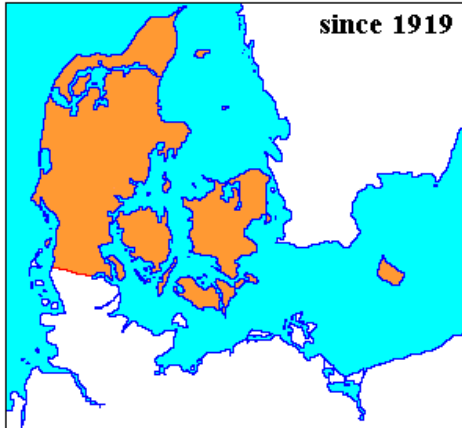
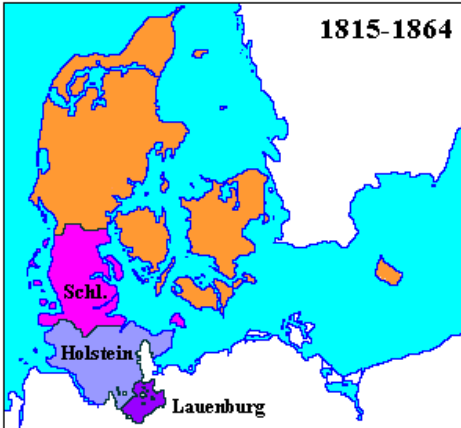
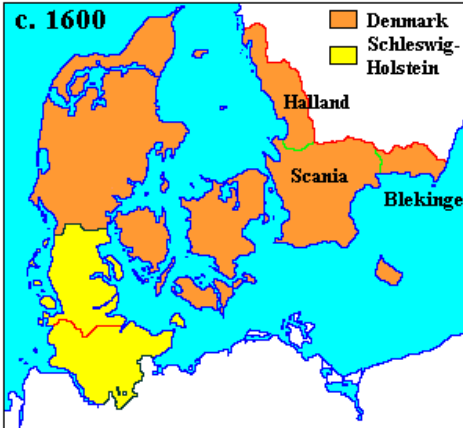
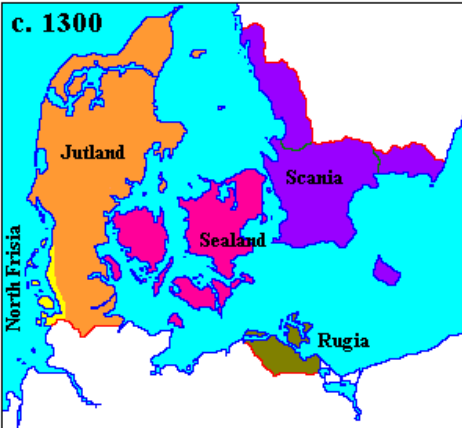
Holstein

GERMAN
CONFEDERATION

0 50 miles

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





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

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.

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).



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

*The forgotten war
that shaped
modern Europe*

1864

TOM BUK-SWIENY

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

JAKOB OFTEBRO JENS SAETTER-LASSEN NICOLAS BRO PLOU 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



Prime Minister Detlef Monrad



General Christian de Meza





Lieutenant Wilhelm Dinesen

Friedrich Graf von Wrangel



Photo of Friedrich von Wrangel, 1877

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





Friedrich Karl, Prince of Prussia

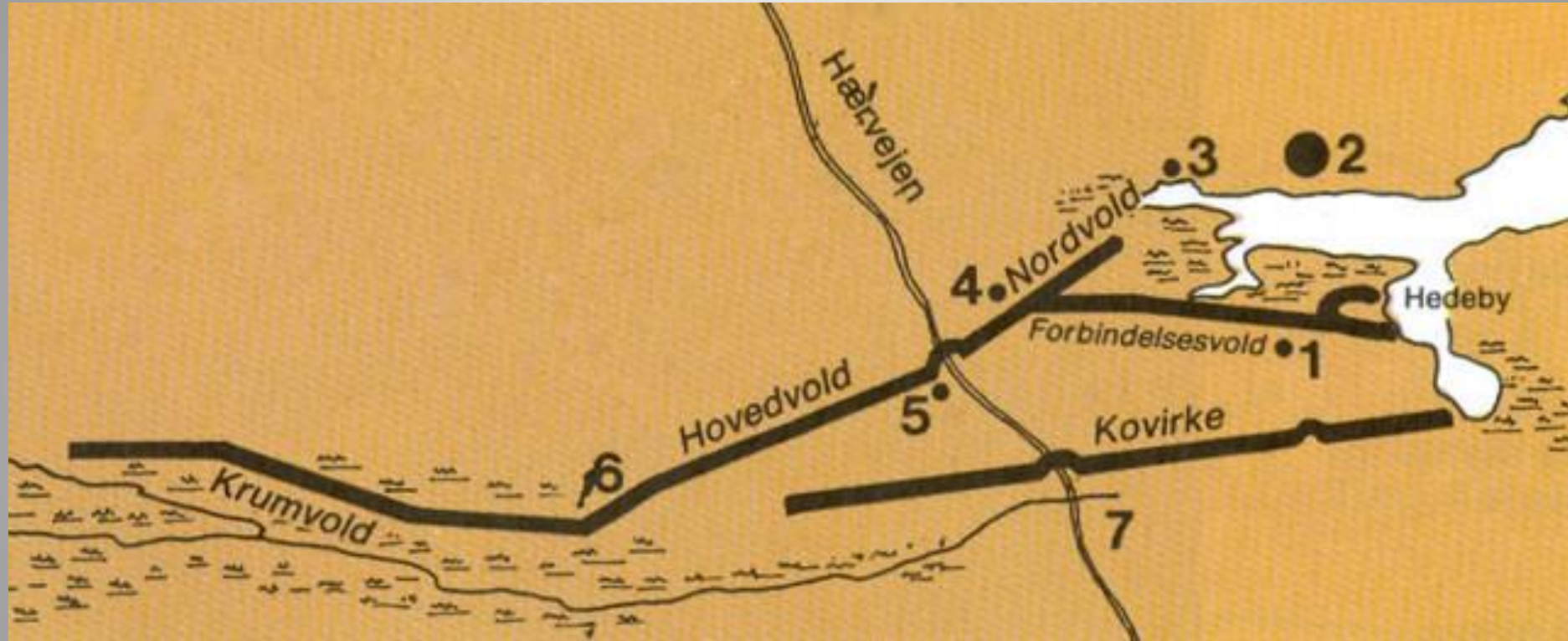
“The Red Prince”



Field Marshal Ludwig von Gablenz







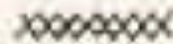








**Dannewerk
6. Februar**



- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|--------------|
|  | Herzogtum
Holstein |  | Preußen |
|  | Dannewerk |  | Österreicher |
|  | dän. Schanze | | |



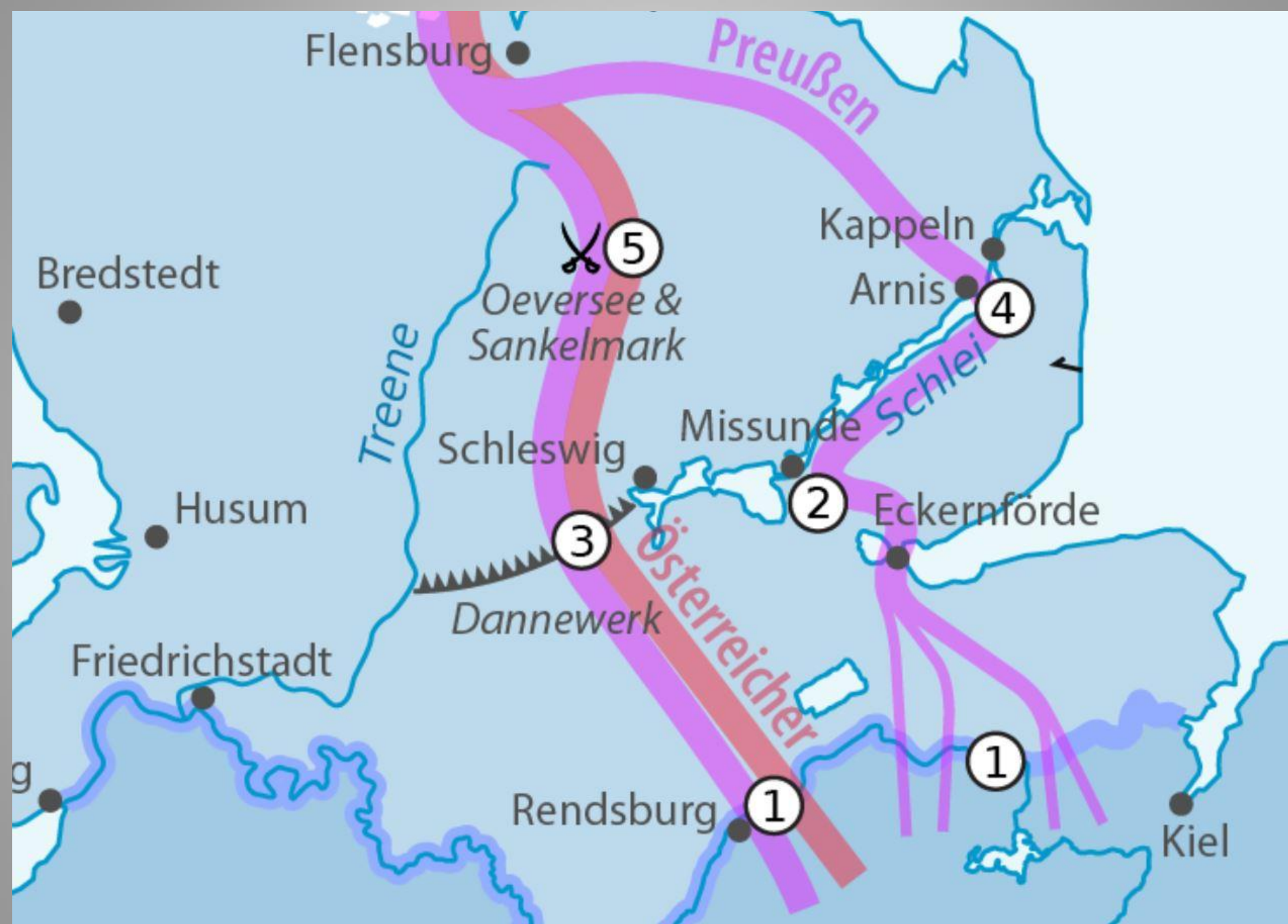


The retreat from the Dannevirke



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 the 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.







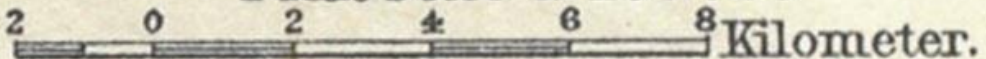
*Danish soldiers man-handling a gun during the retreat from Danevirke in 1864.
Painted by Simonsen. Frederiksborg.*

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



Düppel, Alsen

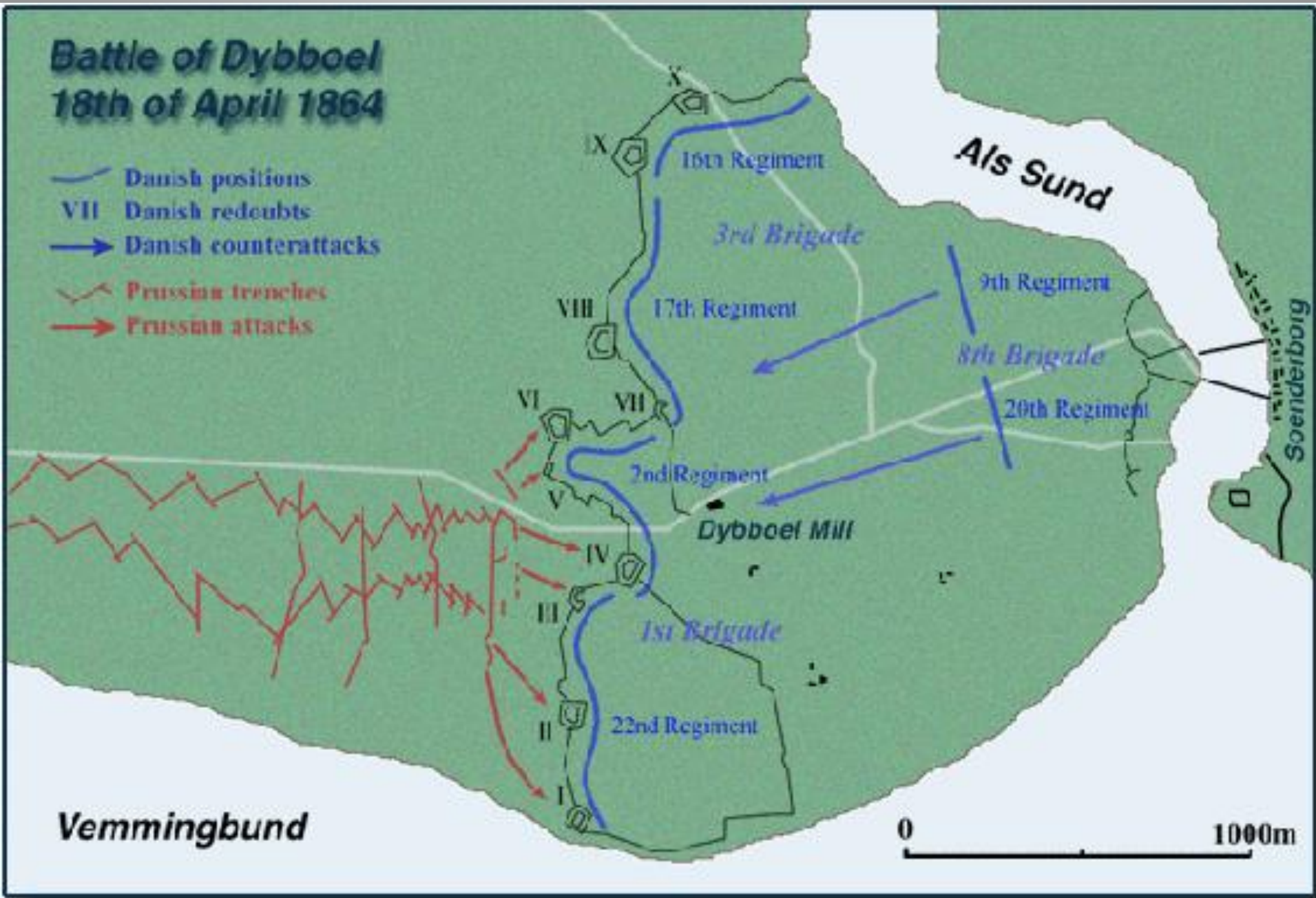
Maßstab 1:400 000



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

Date	7 April – 18 April 1864
Location	Dybbøl, Denmark
Result	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)
-------------------------------------	---

Battle of Dybbøl



Part of the [Second Schleswig War](#)



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

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---	--

Casualties and losses

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

Battle of the Crater

Part of the [American Civil War](#)



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

Date	July 30, 1864
Location	Petersburg, Virginia
Result	Confederate victory ^[1]

Belligerents

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

Commanders and leaders

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

Units involved

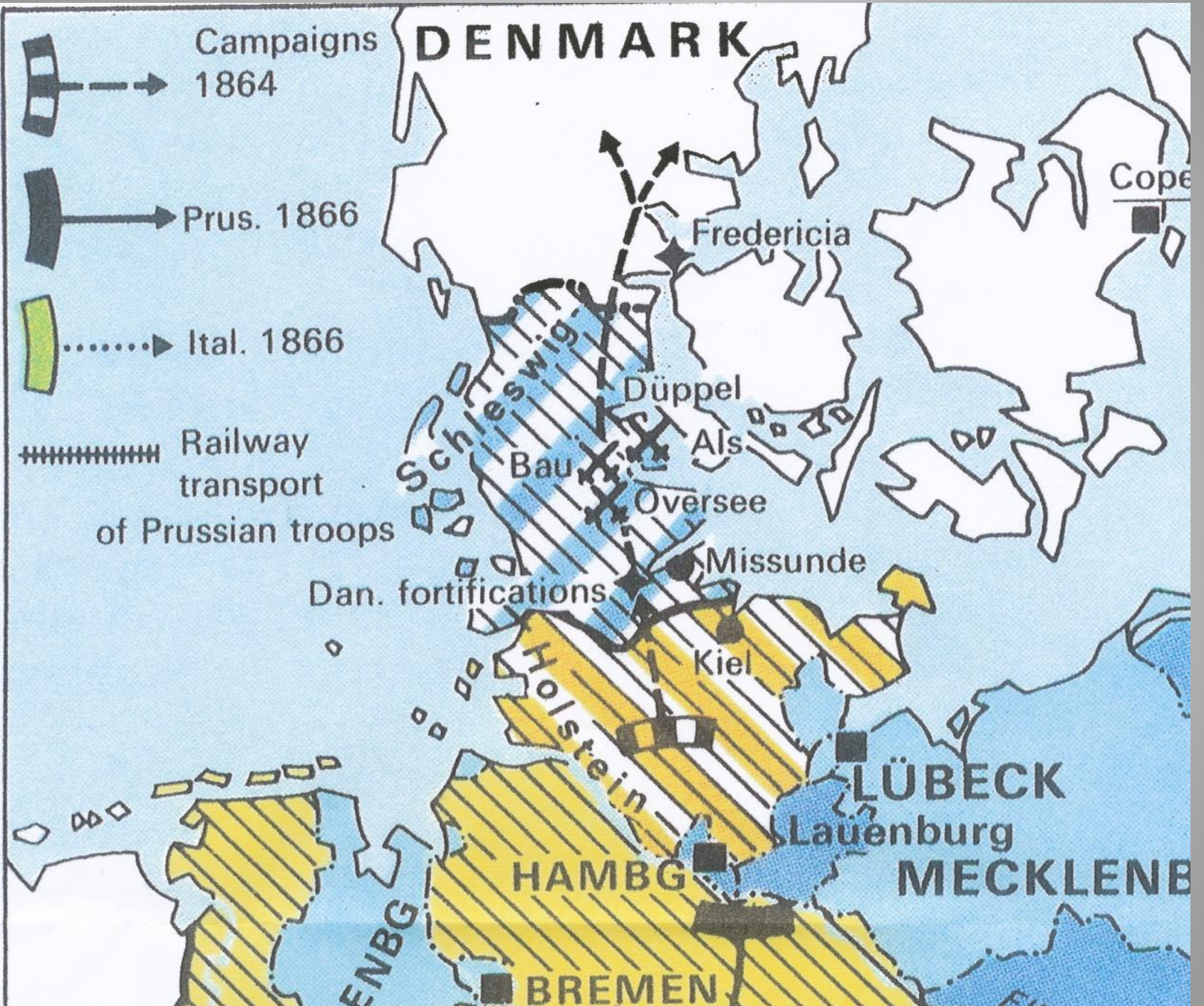
IX Corps	Elements of the Army of Northern Virginia
----------	--

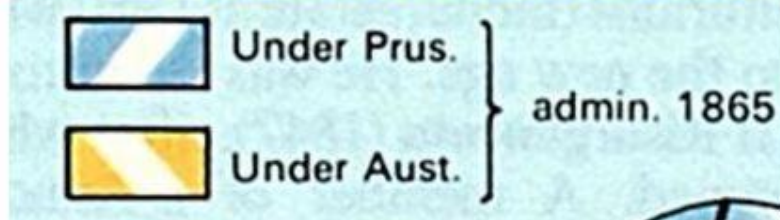
Strength

8,500 ^[2]	6,100 ^[2]
----------------------	----------------------

Casualties and losses

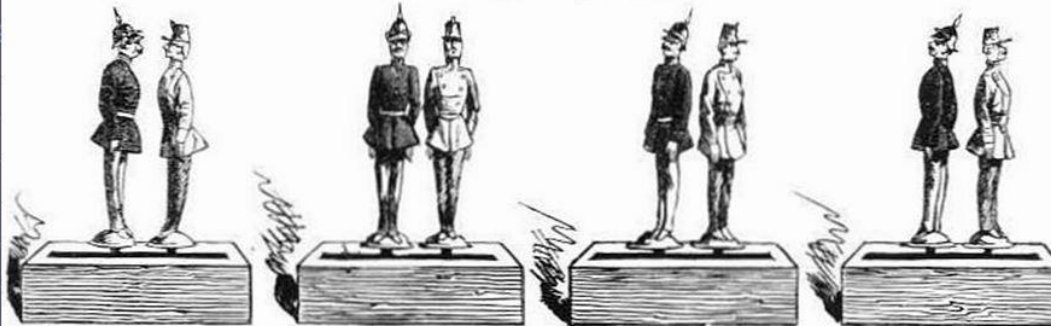
3,798 total 504 killed 1,881 wounded 1,413 missing or captured ^[3]	1,491 361 killed 727 wounded 403 missing or captured ^[3]
--	---





"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.

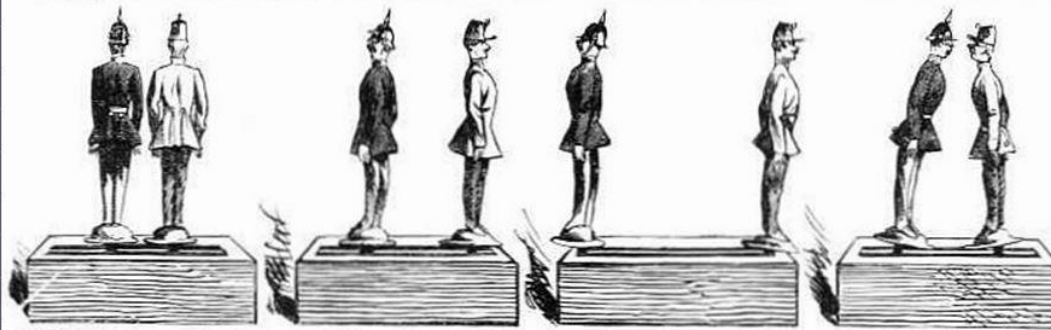


Invasion, nicht Execution.

Annexion?

Augustenburg.

Gondominium.



Halbhuber oder — Gang?

Diplomatischer Bruch.

Appell an die Waffen.

Definitives Provisorium.

(Fortsetzung 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.

Helmuth Karl Bernhard Graf von Moltke



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



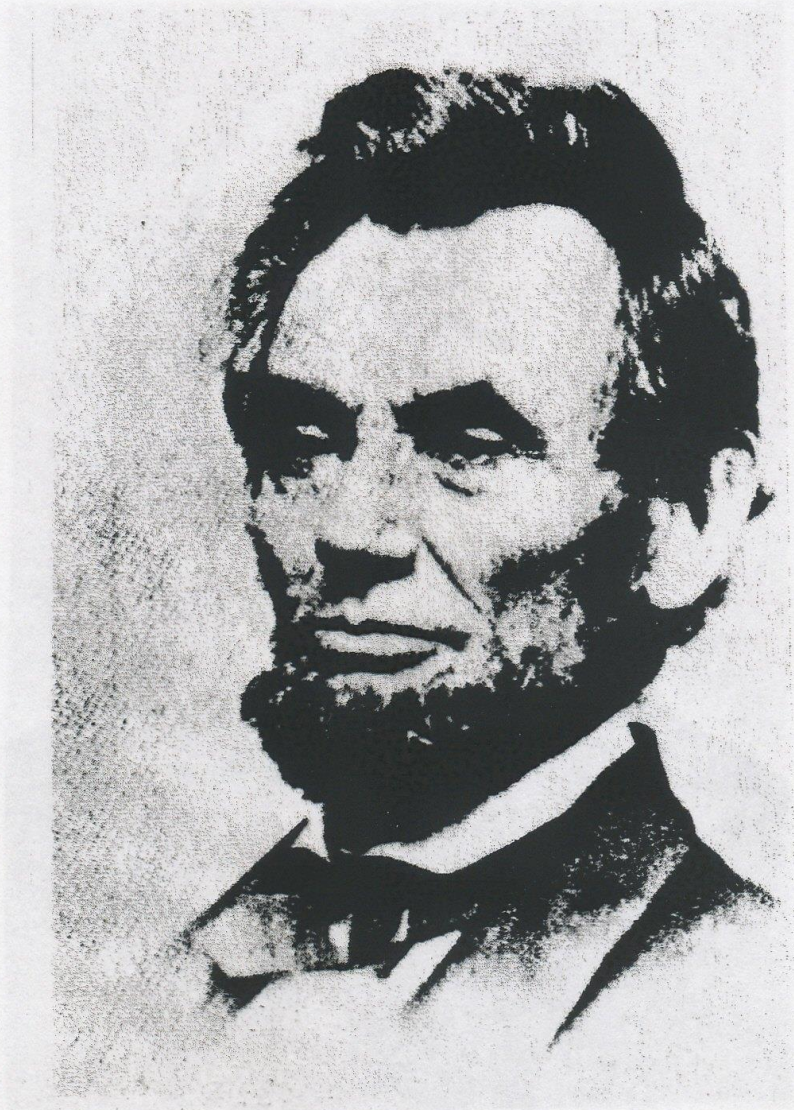
"...a federal state is a poor sort of nucleus in war time, lacking unity and vigor, without any rational way of choosing its commander, bereft of authority or responsibility.

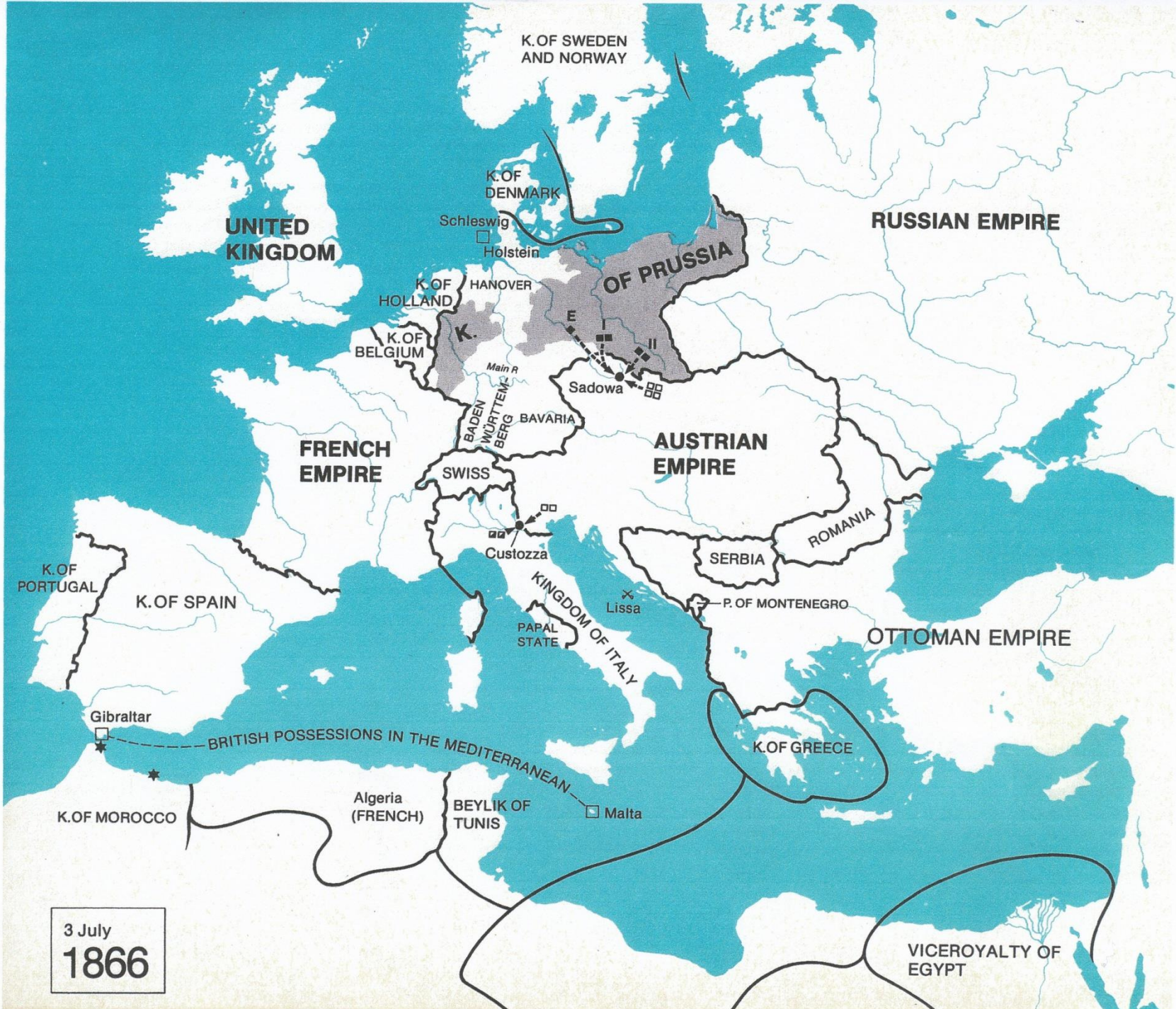
"Two natural centers of power exist in the German *Reich*—Austria and Prussia. Theirs is the genuine striking power, theirs is the strong blade..."

- 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





3 July
1866

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

“A WAR OF CHOICE:” 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 18th-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?).

What was to become of the duchies, now the joint possession of Austria and Prussia? After prolonged negotiations, Bismarck maneuvered Austria, seriously embarrassed at home by political demands of the Magyars (*p.* 689), into **1865, Aug. 14. The convention of Gastein:** joint sovereignty was to be maintained, but Austria was to administer Holstein, Prussia to administer Schleswig (Lauenburg going to Prussia in return for a money payment to Austria). An impossible situation was created: Austrian Holstein became a virtual enclave in unfriendly Prussia. Under the skillful hand of Bismarck, Austro-Prussian relations rapidly worsened. Prussian relations with Russia were excellent.

Oct. At Biarritz **Bismarck met Napoleon III**, and appears to have dropped vague hints of compensation for France in the Rhineland, in return for which he won a promise of French neutrality from the emperor, convinced that Austria would be victor in the coming war.

1866, Apr. 8. Bismarck, aided by Napoleon, concluded an offensive and defensive **alliance with Italy**: Italy to join Prussia if war broke out between Austria and Prussia within three months, with Venetia as a reward.

Apr. 9. Bismarck introduced a motion for **federal reform** into the Frankfurt diet, evidently with the idea that Austria would reject it and precipitate a conflict. Both parties began to mobilize. Last-minute efforts to compromise (**Gablenz mission**) proved fruitless.

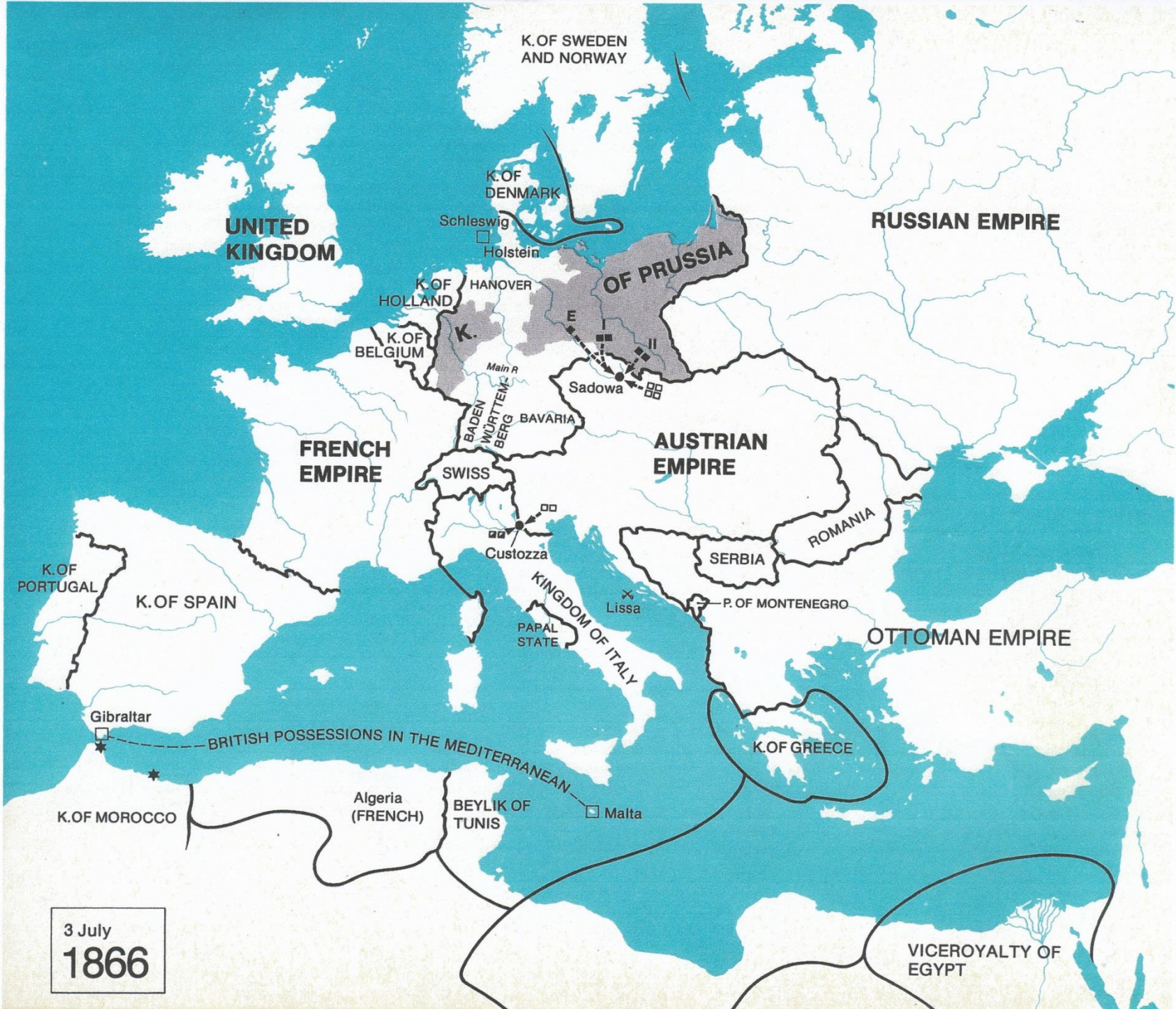
June 6. The Austrian governor of Holstein summoned the Holstein diet in order to discuss the future of the duchy. Bismarck denounced this as a violation of the Gastein convention and ordered Prussian troops into the duchy.

June 12. Austria, realizing that conflict was inevitable, signed a **secret treaty with Napoleon III**. In return for French neutrality, Austria promised to cede Venetia to Napoleon (who was to retrocede it to Italy), whether Austria won or lost the war. In the event of Austrian victory, Austria was to be free to make what changes it wished in Germany, but if these changes disturbed the European balance of power (as they were bound to do), Austria was to consult with Napoleon before making them. Verbally the Austrians agreed in this case not to oppose the erection of a **neutral buffer state** (client of France) **along the Rhine**.

June 14. On Austria's motion, the Frankfurt diet voted **federal execution against Prussia** for violating federal (Holstein) territory. Most of the German states, including the larger ones like Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover, sided with Austria against Prussia. The Prussian government declared the federal constitution violated and the **confederation at an end**. The war began.

1866, June-Aug. The **SEVEN WEEKS' WAR**.





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

Main R
BADEN
WÜRTTEMBERG

BAVARIA

SWISS

SERBIA

ROMANIA

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)

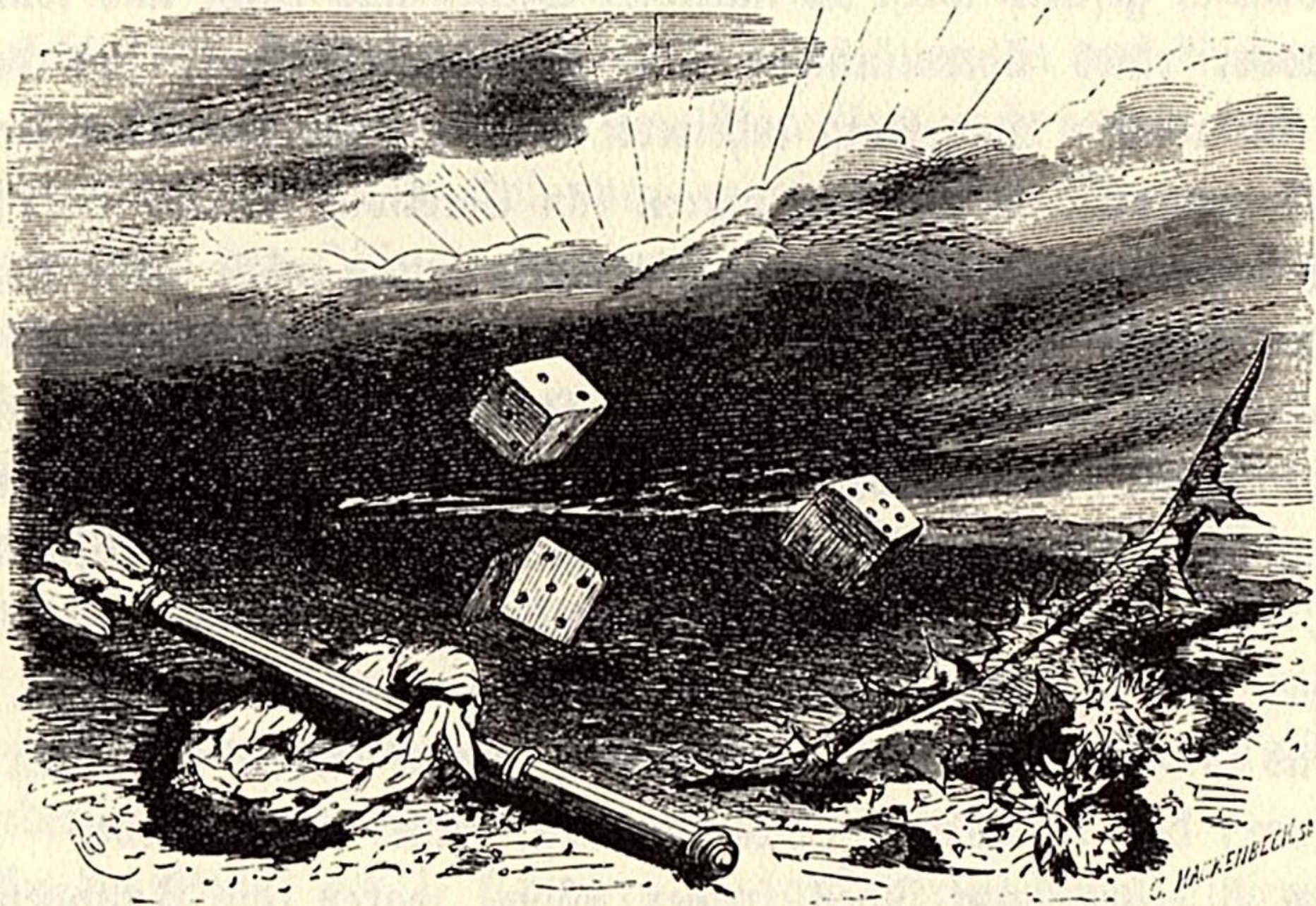
BEYLIK OF
TUNIS

Malta

3 July

1866

VICEROYALTY OF
EGYPT



G. HAGENBECK

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Five Bohemian Battles, 1866

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Königgrätz 3 July 1866 PM battle

2.3K views • 3 years ago



51:55

Königgrätz 3 July 1866 AM battle

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35:28

Through the Fulda Gap, the Prussian conquest of...

527 views • 3 years ago



1:27

English Countryside

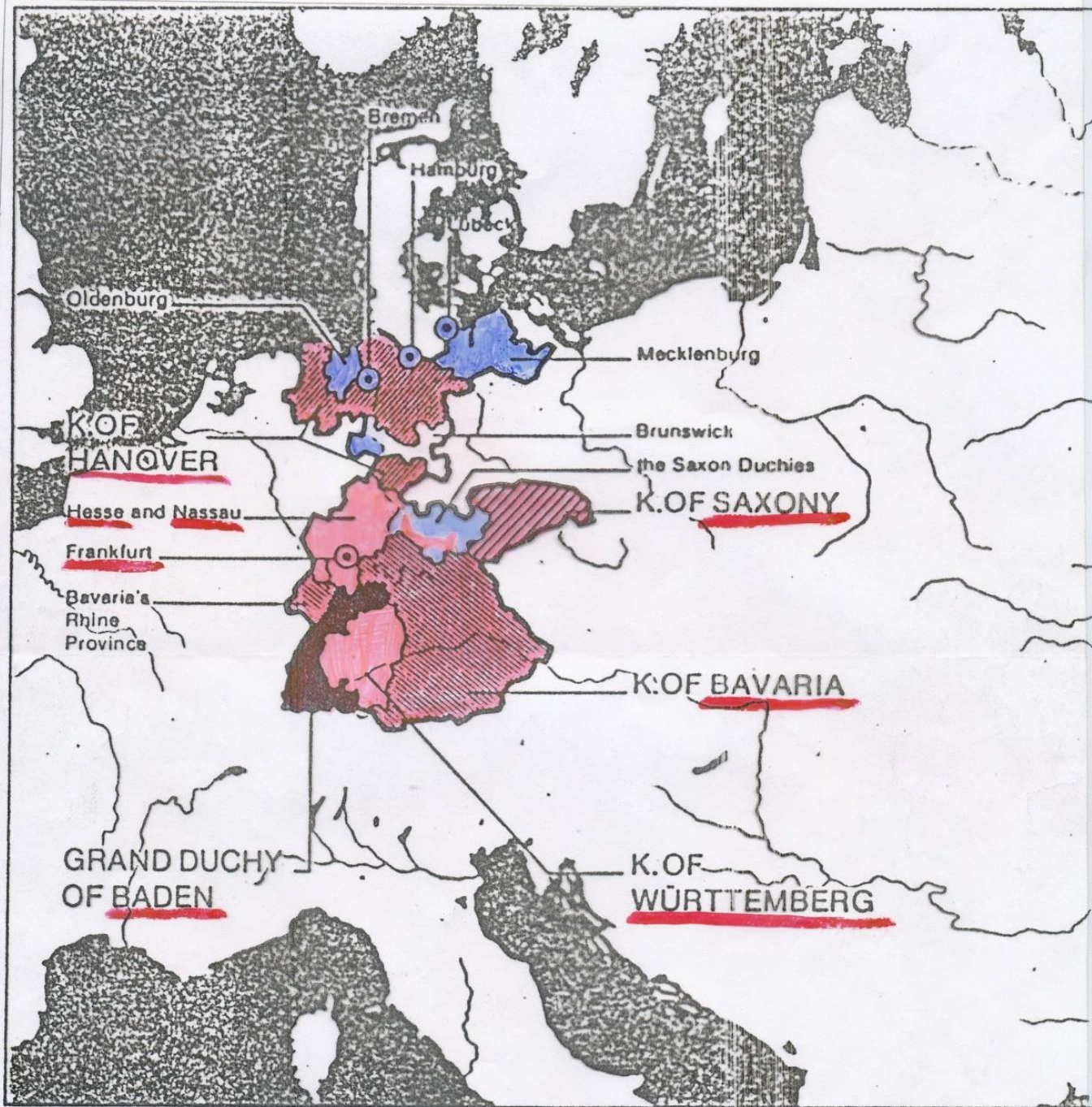
29 views • 3 years ago



2:10

St Giles Kirk Two Tombs

47 views • 3 years ago



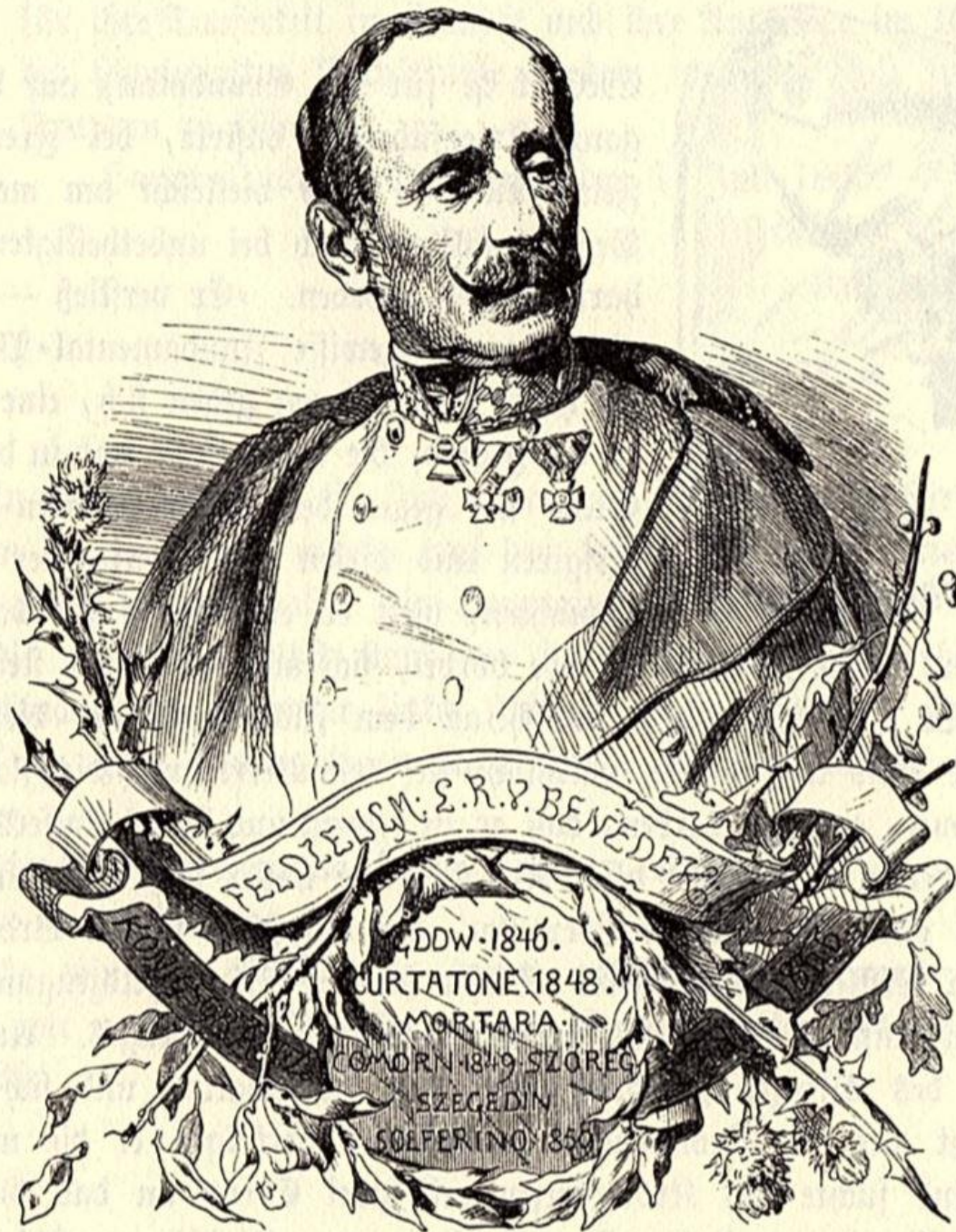




Rakouský císař František Josef I.



*Polní zbrojmistr Ludwig von Benedek (1804–1881), jeden z nejlepších vojáků
habsburské monarchie, zůstává dosud rozporuplnou postavou války 1866.
Jeho životní dráha vyvrcholila v bitvě u Solferina (1859).
Dokázal, že je vynikajícím velitelem sboru, ale neměl představu, jak ovládat
dvěstětisícovou armádu. Přesto v bitvě u Hradce Králové vyvedl v odpoledních
hodinách své hlavní síly z boje, a zachránil tak život desetitisícům mužů.*



FELDZEUG: S. R. V. BENEDEK

1846.
CURTATONE. 1848.
MORTARA.
COMORN. 1849. SZŐREG.
SZEGEDIN.
SOLFERINO. 1859.



WILHELM I
KING OF PRUSSIA



OTTO VON BISMARCK
MINISTER-PRESIDENT OF PRUSSIA



GENERAL HELMUTH VON MOLTKE
CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY



Kübel

Dragoner.
Kürassier.

Husar.

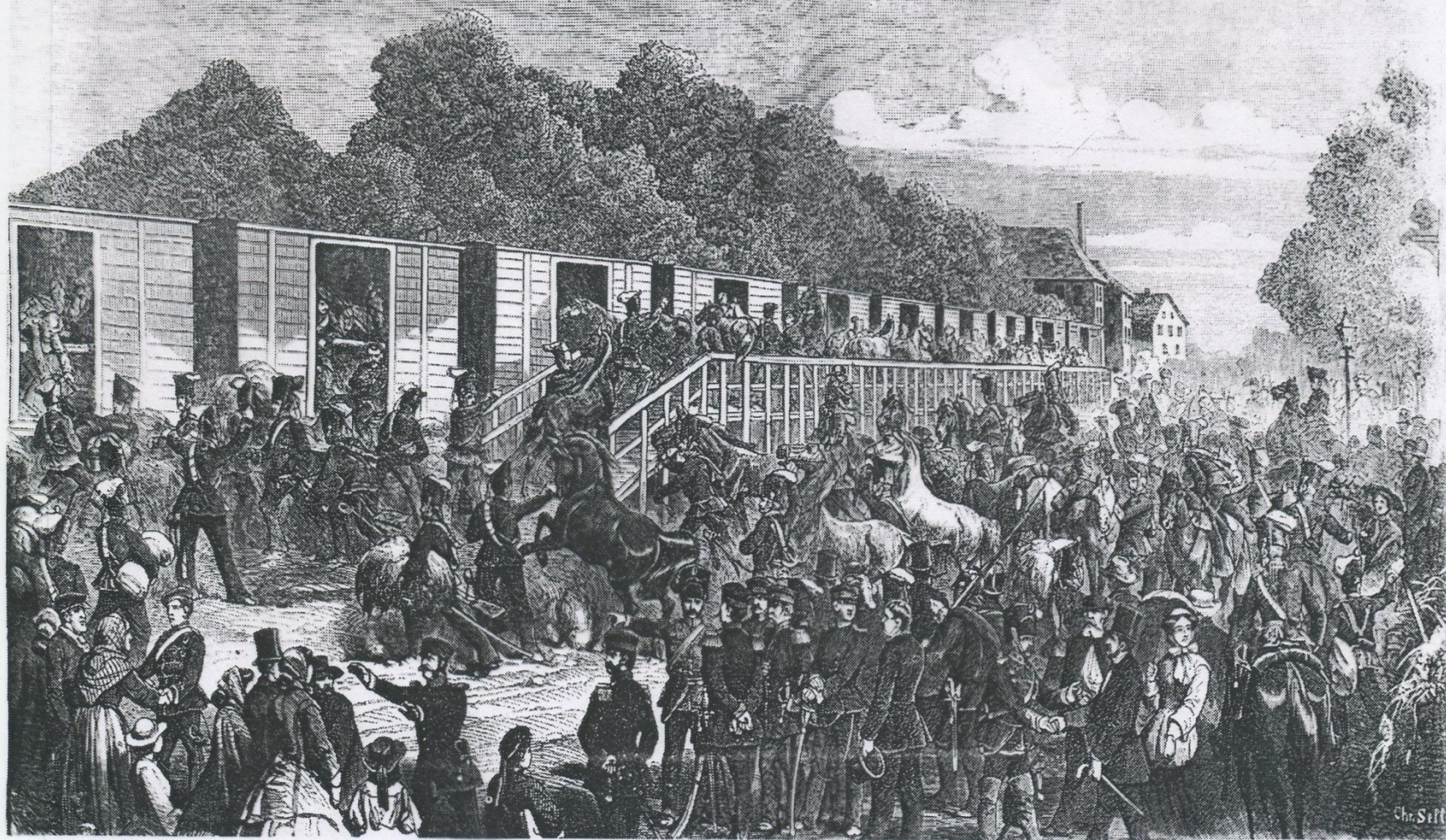
Preussische Truppen.

Landwehr-Infanterie. Pionier.
Ulan.

Reitende Artillerie.
Jäger. Musketier der Linien-Inf.



Ein Reservemann.

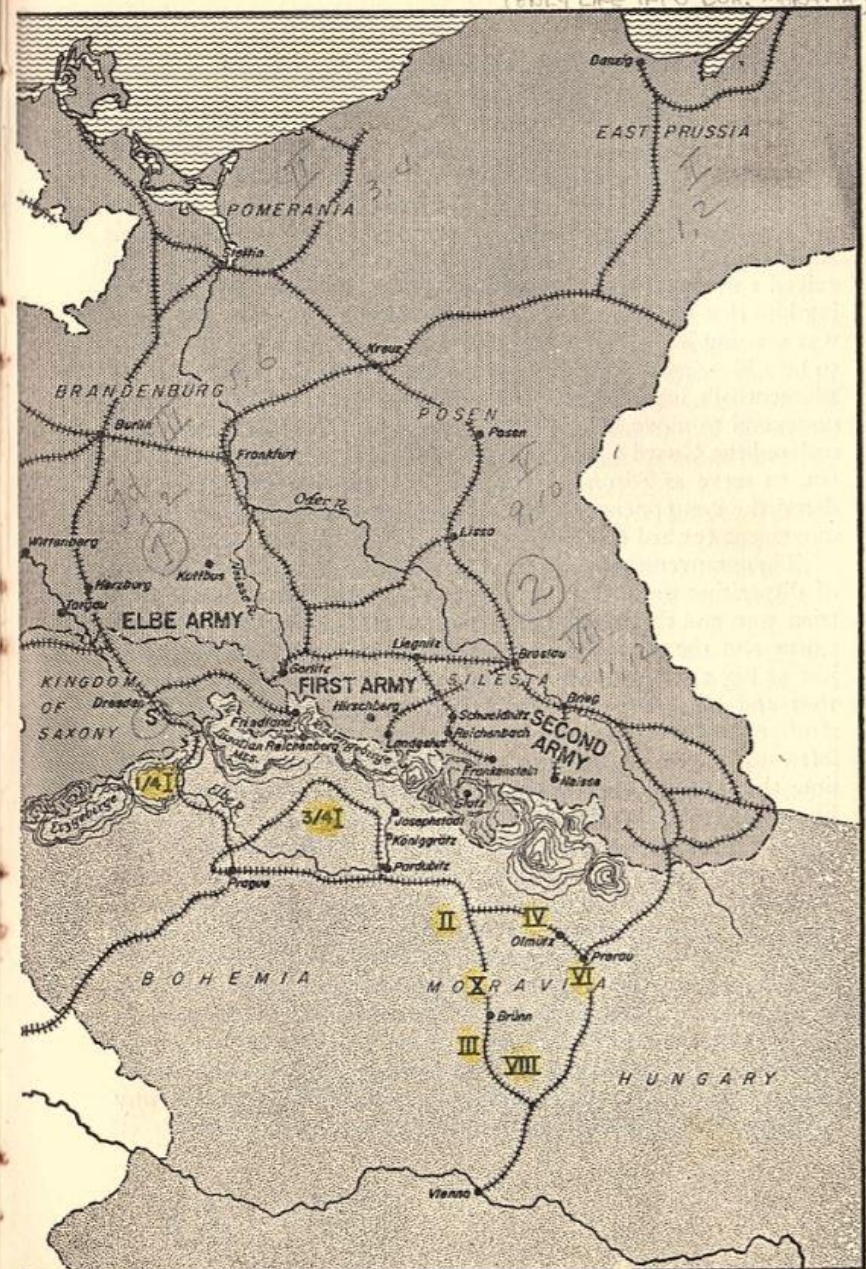
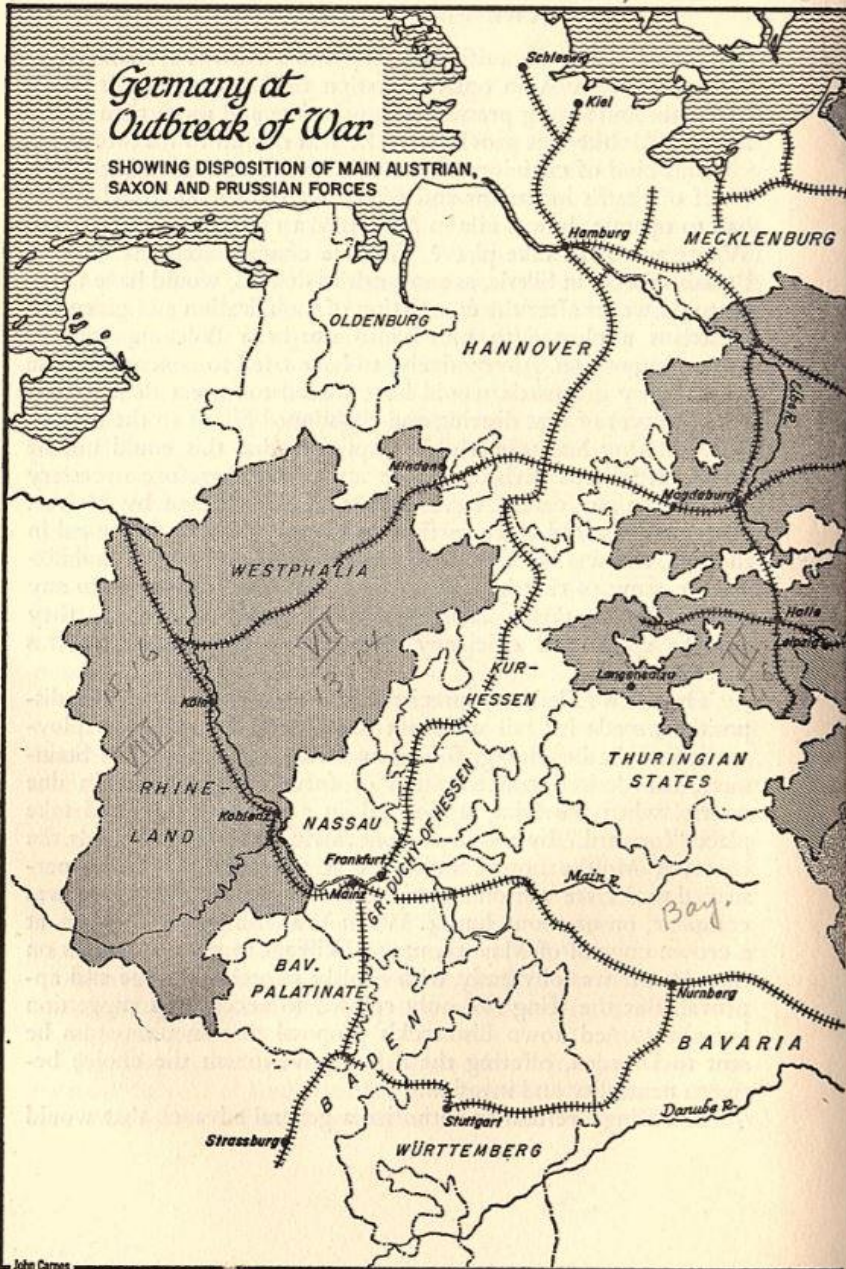


Westphalian hussars
entraining at Düsseldorf
in 1866 .

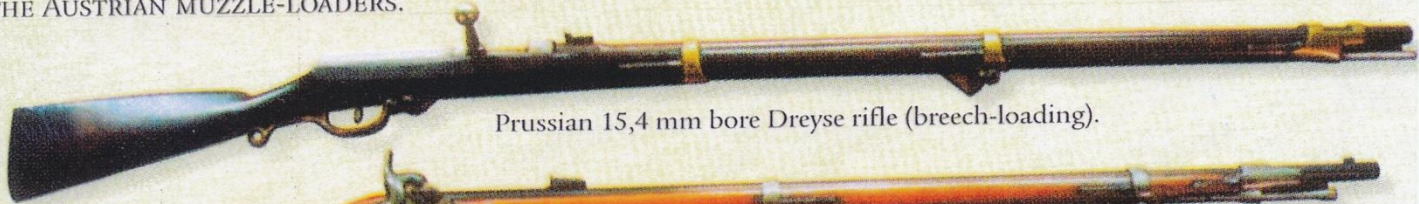
*Crevel'd Supplying War at 92 days
 Berlin - Görlitz line not completed FALSE IT WAS*

*Also he says Prenz. Heer relies only on
 single line Dresden - Görlitz - Reichenberg - Turnau
 (ONLY LINE INTO BOH. MORAVIA)*

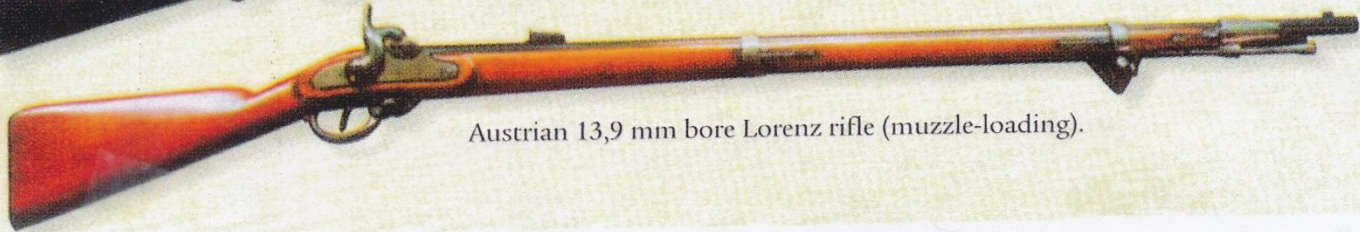
Köln - Aachen - Leipzig all not shown



VERSE OF THE WEAKENED ENEMY. THE PRUSSIAN INFANTRY TOOK THE BEST OF THE...
THEIR DREYSE SYSTEM NEEDLE GUNS WHICH WERE ALREADY LOADED FROM THE REAR END BY THEM. THOSE PROVED
BE ONE OF THE MAIN TRUMPS IN THE PRUSSIAN-AUSTRIAN WAR. THEY COULD BE FIRED THREE TIMES QUICKER THAN
THE AUSTRIAN MUZZLE-LOADERS.



Prussian 15,4 mm bore Dreyse rifle (breech-loading).



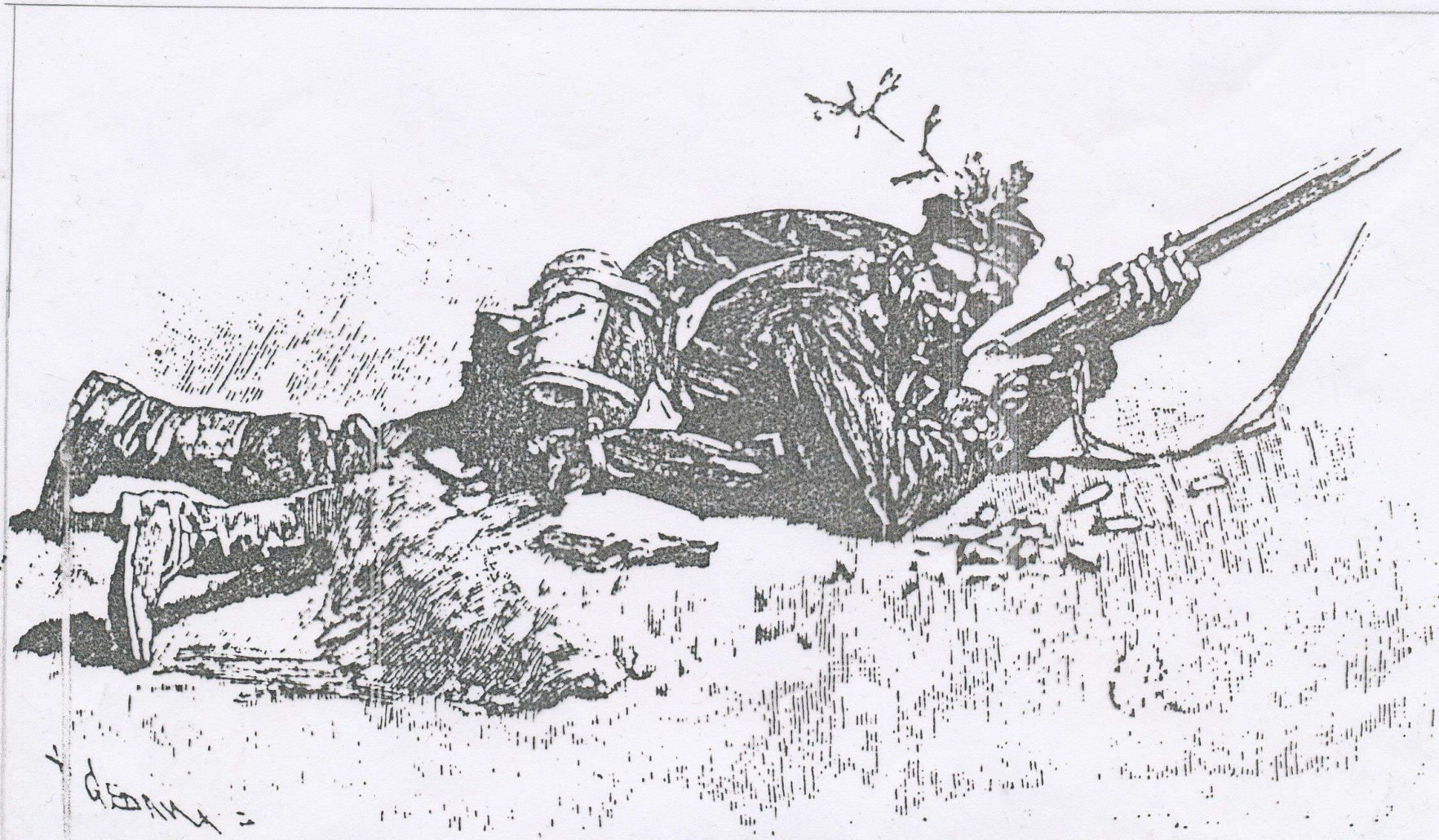
Austrian 13,9 mm bore Lorenz rifle (muzzle-loading).



Different loading: quick insertion of the bullet into the Prussian breech-loading guns



- Time-consuming "priming" of the Austrian muzzle loaders.



4
दशमः



FOUR SERGEANTS, FOUR FRIENDS:

August Schiefner

Valentin Grüner

Anton Fritsch

Anton Jaschke



FOUR SERGEANTS, FOUR FRIENDS:

August Schiefner

(survived)

Valentin Grüner

(wounded at Königgrätz,
died in Prussian captivity)

Anton Fritsch

(survived)

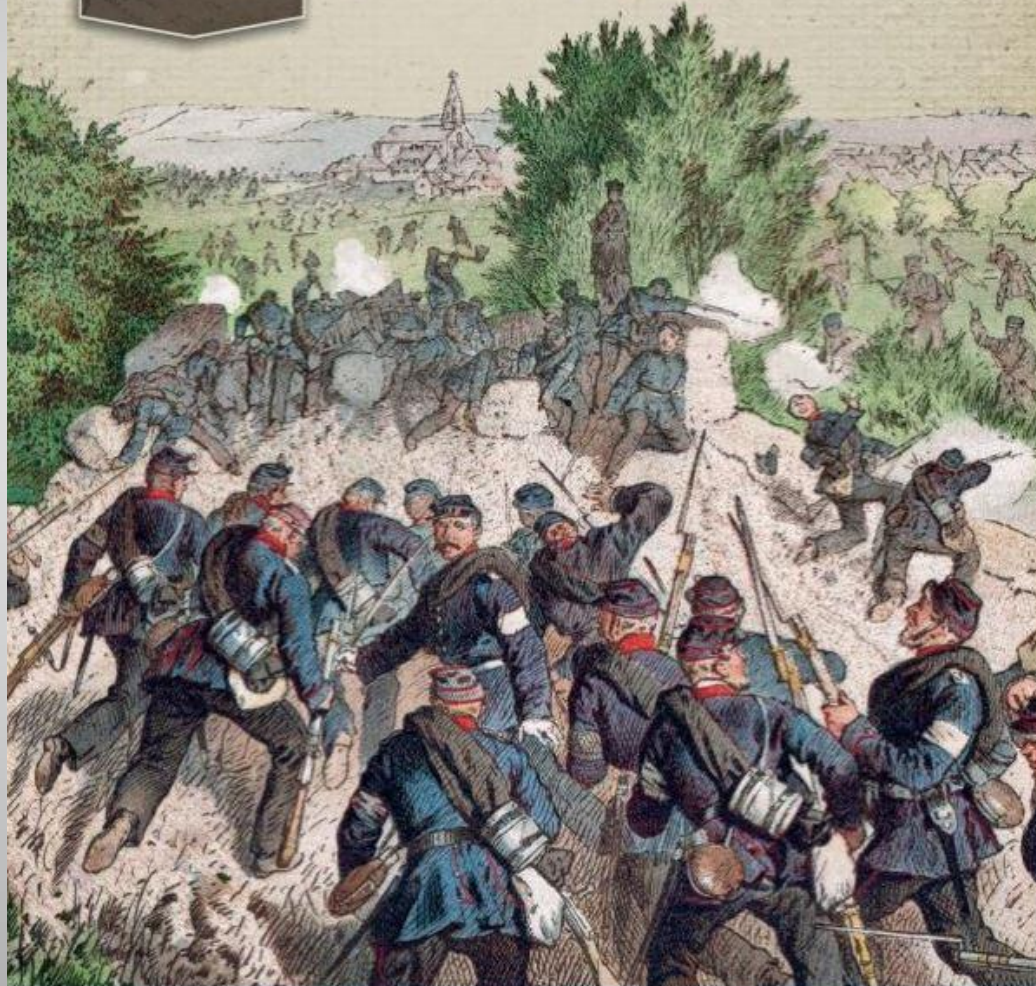
Anton Jaschke

(killed at Gitschin)

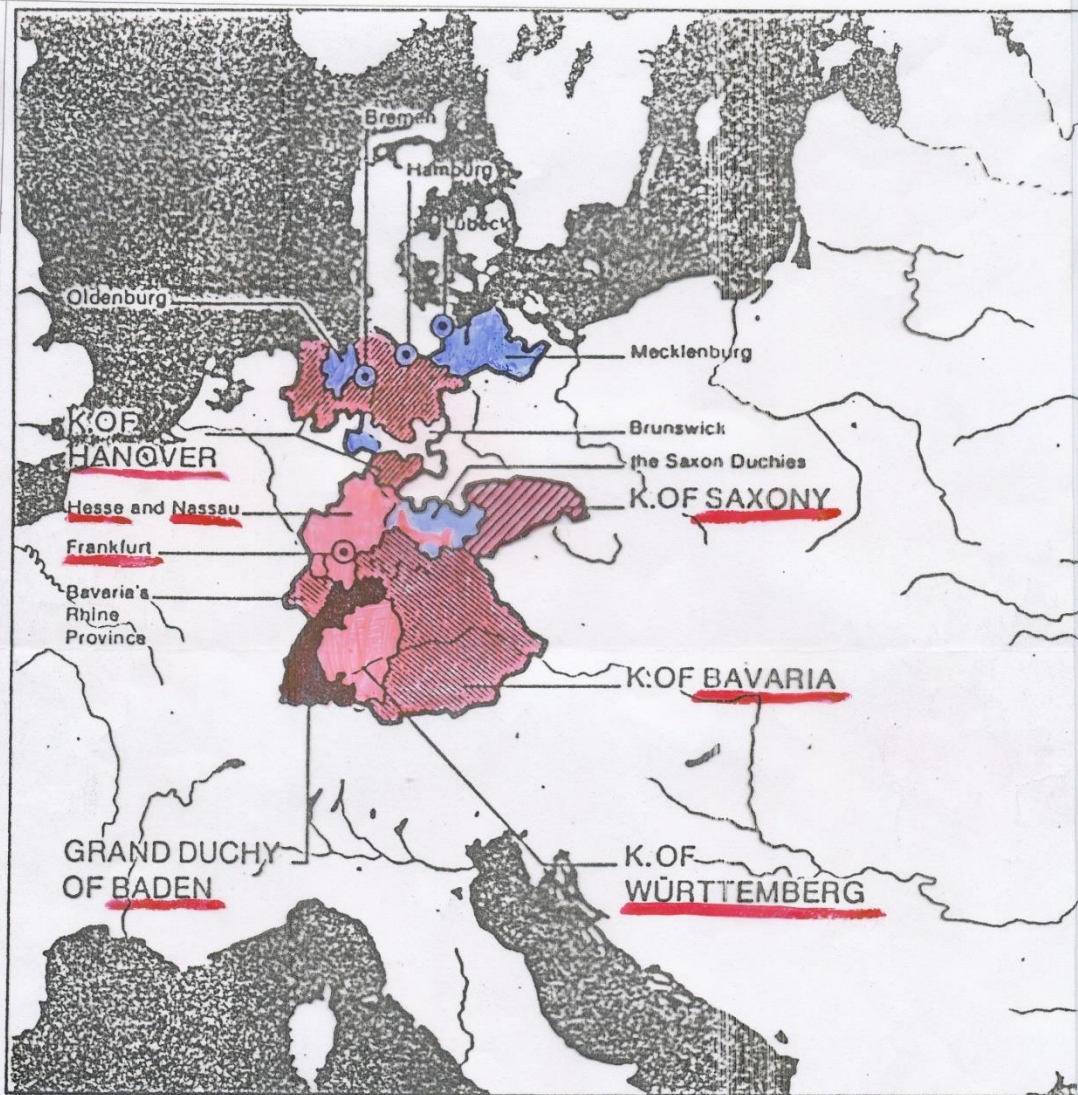


*Too
little,
too
late.*

**THE CAMPAIGN
IN WEST AND
SOUTH GERMANY**
June-July 1866



MICHAEL EMBREE



THE MINOR STATES

Only five of these had populations of more than a million: Bavaria (4.4m), Saxony (1.9m), Hanover (1.8m), Württemberg (1.7m) and Baden (1.3m). The rest had about five millions between them.





Köstel.

Süddeutsche Truppen.

Württemberg.

Reiter.

Artillerist.

Infanterist.

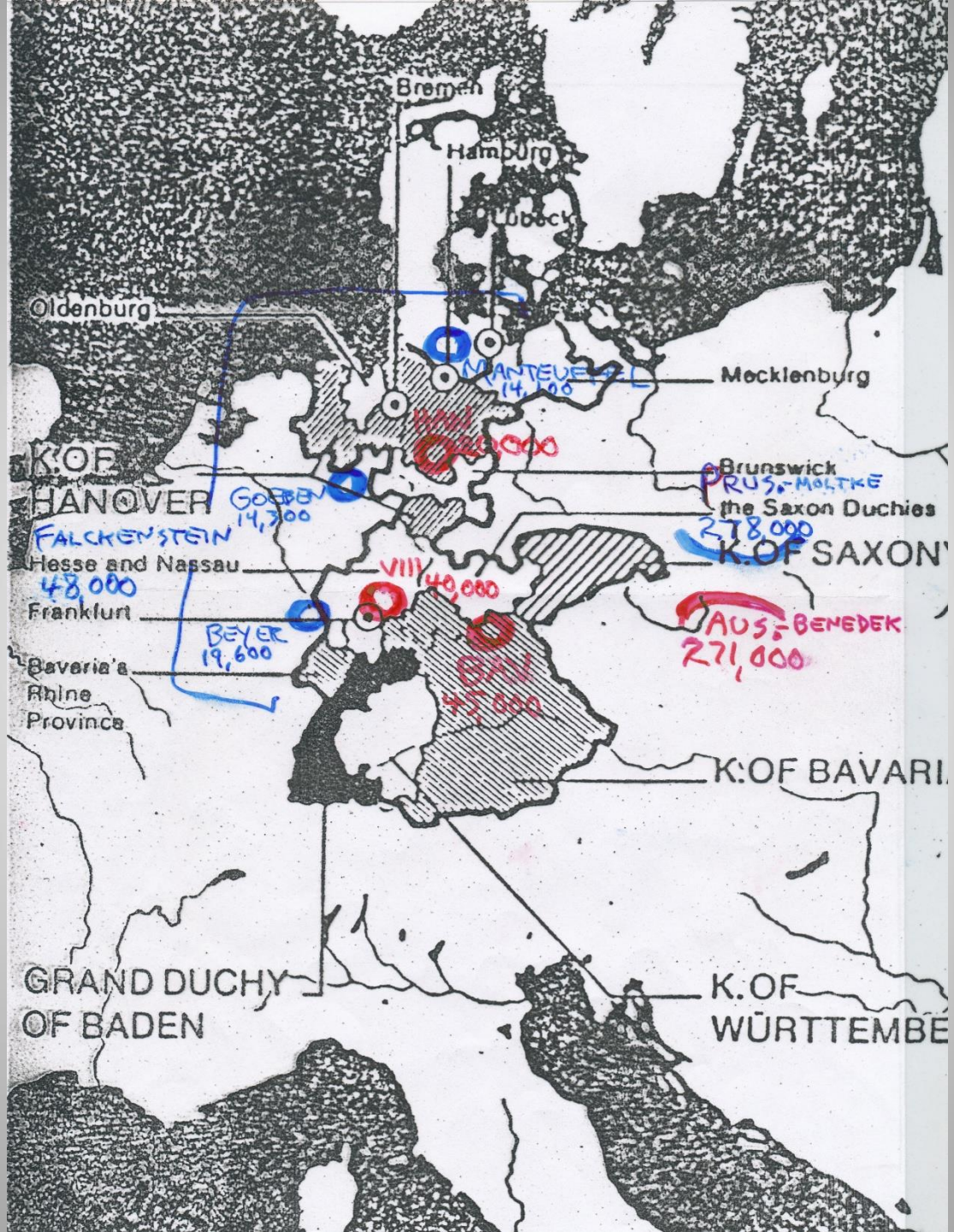
Bayern.

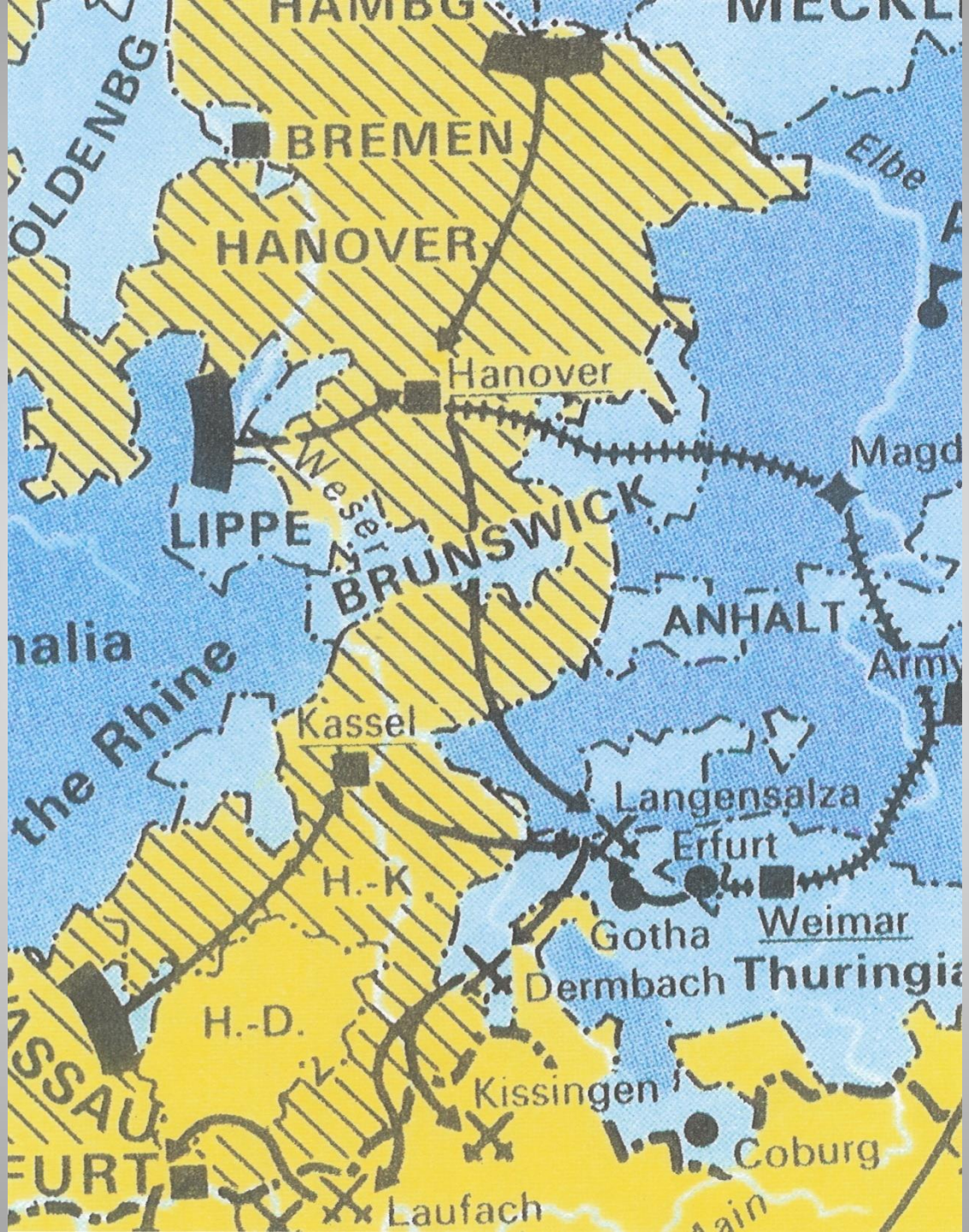
Artillerist.

Infanterist.

Chevauleger.

Kürassier.







1813

1815

K. R. PRINZ VON BAYERN

1855



Prinz Karl von Baiern.

Das VII. (bairische) Bundes-Armee-Corps.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Division (Generallieutenant Stephan).</p> <p>1. Infanterie-Brigade (Generalmajor v. Steintl):
Leib-Infanterie-Regiment,
1. Infanterie-Regiment,
2. Jäger-Bataillon.</p> <p>2. Infanterie-Brigade (Generalmajor v. Welsch):
2. Infanterie-Regiment,
8. Infanterie-Regiment,
3. Chevauxlegers-Regiment,
2 Batterien.</p> | <p>3. Division (Generallieutenant v. Soller).</p> <p>5. Infanterie-Brigade (Generalmajor v. Ribaupierre):
11. Infanterie-Regiment,
15. Infanterie-Regiment,
5. Jäger-Bataillon.</p> <p>6. Infanterie-Brigade (Oberst Schweizer):
6. Infanterie-Regiment,
14. Infanterie-Regiment,
1. Jäger-Bataillon,
2. Chevauxlegers-Regiment,
2 Batterien.</p> |
| <p>2. Division (Generallieutenant v. Feder).</p> <p>3. Infanterie-Brigade (Generalmajor Schubmacher):
3. Infanterie-Regiment,
12. Infanterie-Regiment,
7. Jäger-Bataillon.</p> <p>4. Infanterie-Brigade (Generalmajor Hanser):
7. Infanterie-Regiment,
10. Infanterie-Regiment,
3. Jäger-Bataillon,
4. Chevauxlegers-Regiment,
2 Batterien.</p> | <p>4. Division (Generallieutenant v. Hartmann).</p> <p>7. Infanterie-Brigade (Generalmajor v. Hauff):
5. Infanterie-Regiment,
13. Infanterie-Regiment,
8. Jäger-Bataillon.</p> <p>8. Infanterie-Brigade (Generalmajor Cella):
4. Infanterie-Regiment,
9. Infanterie-Regiment,
6. Jäger-Bataillon,
6. Chevauxlegers-Regiment,
2 Batterien.</p> |

An diese 4 Divisionen schloß sich eine Artillerie-Reserve (64 Geschütze) und eine Cavallerie-Reserve-Division an, letztere aus 7 Reiter-Regimentern und 2 reitenden Batterien bestehend. Total: 38 Infanterie- und 7 Jäger-Bataillons,*) 44 Schwabronen und 144 Geschütze, darunter nur 48 gezogene, der Rest glatte Zwölfpfünder.

An der Spitze dieser etwa 40,000 Mann starken Armee (darunter nur 29,000 Mann Infanterie) stand, als Commandirender, Prinz Karl von Baiern.





Prinz Alexander von Hessen

Das VIII. Corps

1. Division: Württemberg. (Generalleutenant v. Hartweg.)
1. Brigade. Generalmajor v. Baumbach.
 1. Infanterie-Regiment,
 5. Infanterie-Regiment,
 3. Jäger-Bataillon.
 2. Brigade. Generalmajor v. Fischer.
 2. Infanterie-Regiment,
 7. Infanterie-Regiment,
 2. Jäger-Bataillon.
 3. Brigade. Generalmajor Hegelmeier.
 3. Infanterie-Regiment,
 8. Infanterie-Regiment,
 1. Jäger-Bataillon.
- Cavallerie-Brigade. Generalmajor Graf v. Scheler.
Drei Batterien (zusammen 24 Geschütze).
2. Division: Baden (Generalleutenant Prinz Wilhelm v. Baden).
1. Brigade. Generalmajor v. Karthe.
 - Leib-Grenadier-Regiment,
 5. Infanterie-Regiment,
 - Jäger-Bataillon.
 2. Brigade. Oberst v. Neubronn.
 2. Infanterie-Regiment,
 3. Infanterie-Regiment,
 2. Füsilier-Bataillon.
- Cavallerie-Brigade.
Drei Batterien (zusammen 18 Geschütze).
3. Division: Hessen-Darmstadt (Generalleutenant v. Perglas)
1. Brigade. Generalmajor v. Frey.
 1. (Leib-) Infanterie-Regiment,
 2. Infanterie-Regiment,
 - Jäger-Compagnie.
 2. Brigade. Generalmajor v. Stockhausen.
 3. Infanterie-Regiment,
 4. Infanterie-Regiment,
 - Jäger-Compagnie.
- Cavallerie-Brigade. Generalmajor Prinz Ludwig.
Zwei Batterien (zusammen 12 Geschütze).
4. Division: Oestreich-Nassau-Kurhessen
(Feldmarschalllieutenant Graf Reipberg).
- Nassauische Brigade. Generalmajor Roth.
1. Regiment,
 2. Regiment,
 - Jäger-Bataillon,
 - Batterie (8 Geschütze).
- Oestreichische Brigade. Generalmajor v. Hahn.
- Infanterie-Regiment Wernhard Nr. 16,
 4. Bataillon vom Regiment Reischach Nr. 21,
 4. Bataillon vom Regiment Heß Nr. 49,
 4. Bataillon vom Regiment Nobili Nr. 74,
 35. Jäger-Bataillon,
 - gezogene 4pfündige Batterie (8 Geschütze).
- Kurhessen.
2 Escadrons kurhessische Husaren.

Dazu drei Regimenter (nebst einer reitenden Batterie) Reserve-Cavallerie und eine Corps-Geschütz-Reserve von 56 Geschützen. Zusammen etwa 45,000 Mann unter Befehl des Prinzen Alexander von



Westerwald

ERFURT

Thüringer Wald

Fulda

Vogelsberg

Taunus

Fulda Gap

Rhön

Frankfurt

Grabfeld Gap

Coburg

MAIN

Spessart

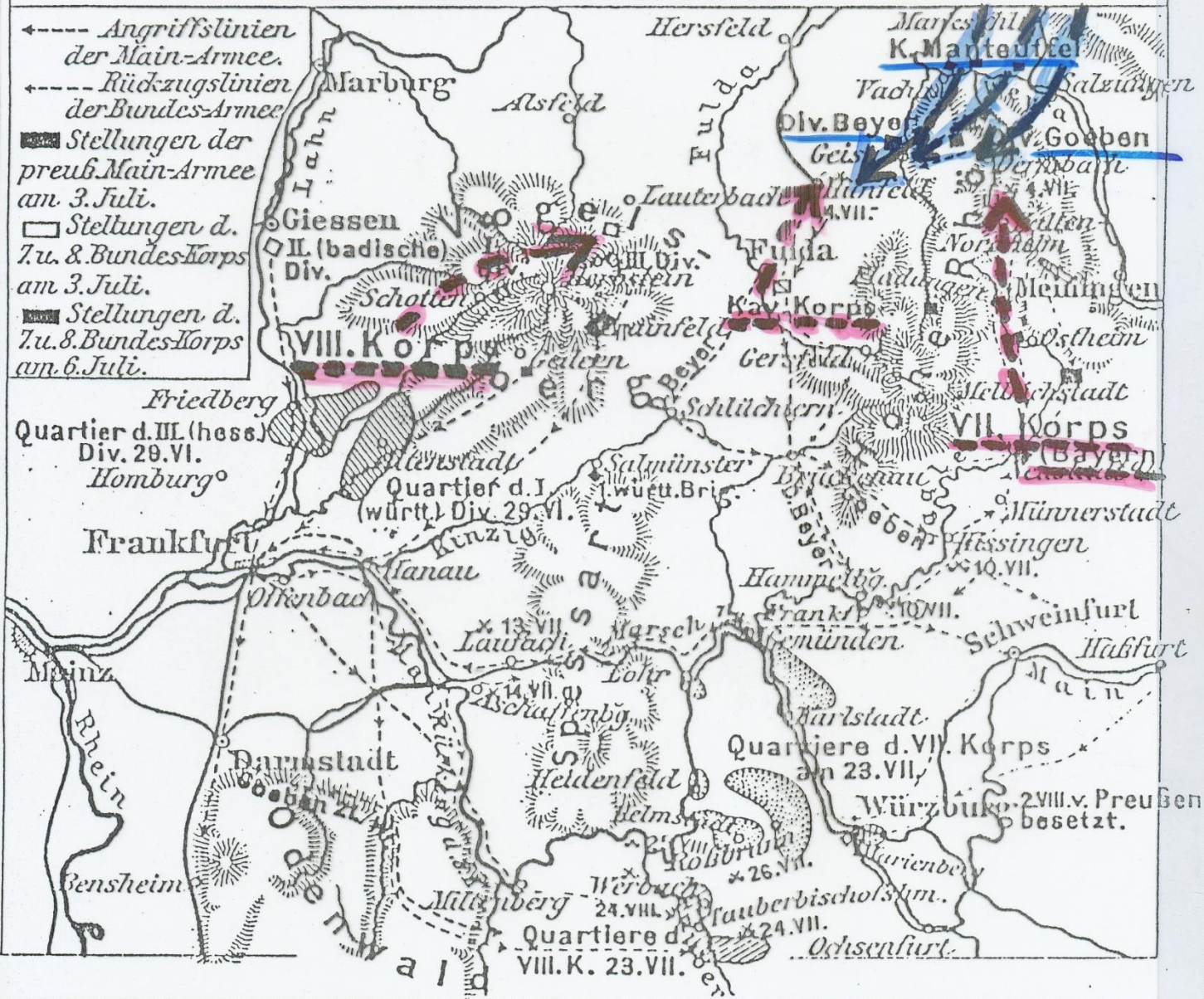
WÜRZBURG

Bamberg

LEU

1 : 2 150 000 **DER MAINFELDZUG.** 0 10 20 30 40 Kilom.

- ←--- Angriffslinien
der Main-Armee.
- ←--- Rückzugslinien
der Bundes-Armee
- Stellungen der
preuß. Main-Armee
am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d.
7. u. 8. Bundes-Korps
am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d.
7. u. 8. Bundes-Korps
am 6. Juli.







Preussische Infanteriekompanie im Vormarsch



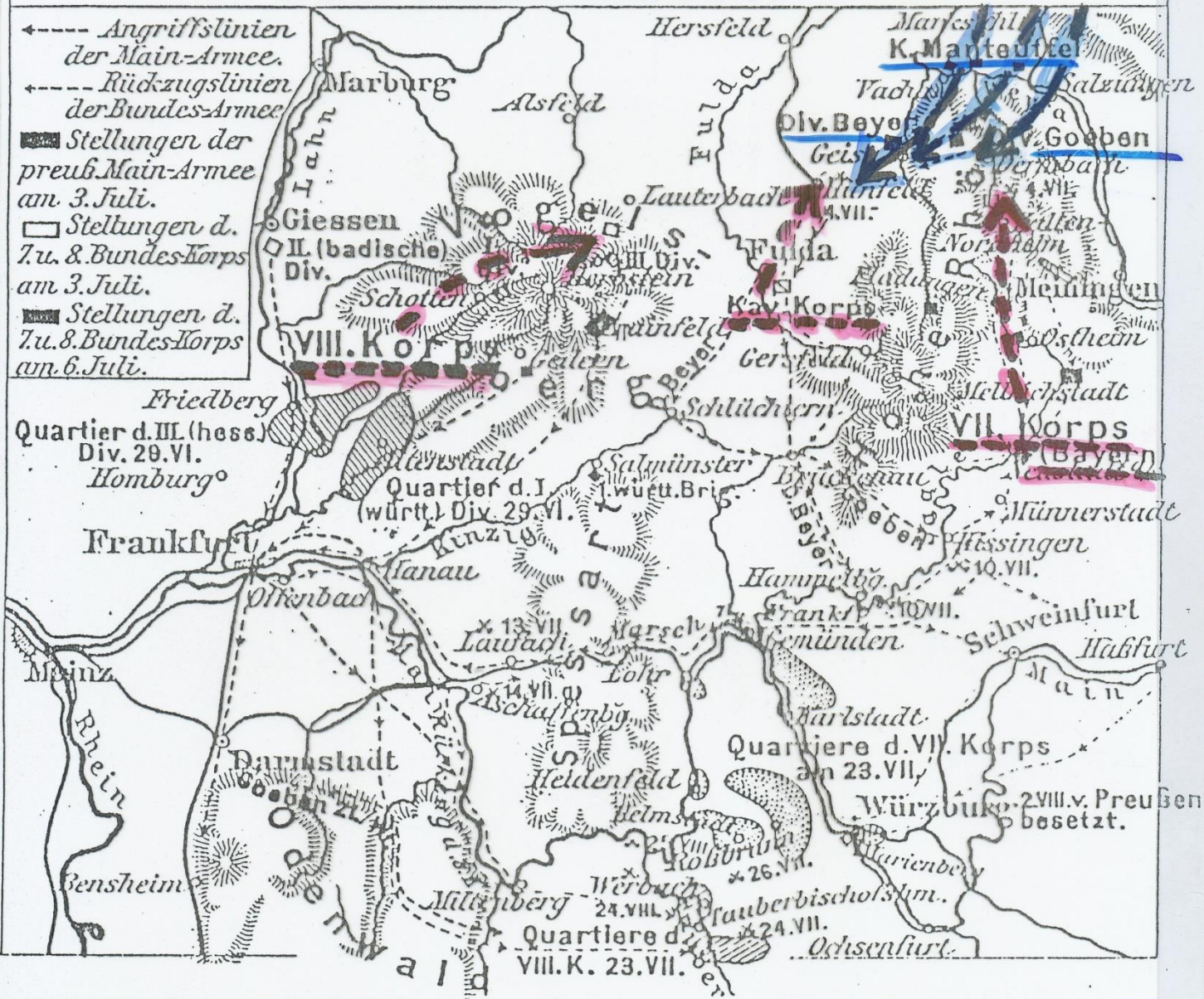
*Cuirassiers, trumpeter;
trumpeter; trooper in riding
coat (Richard Knötel)*

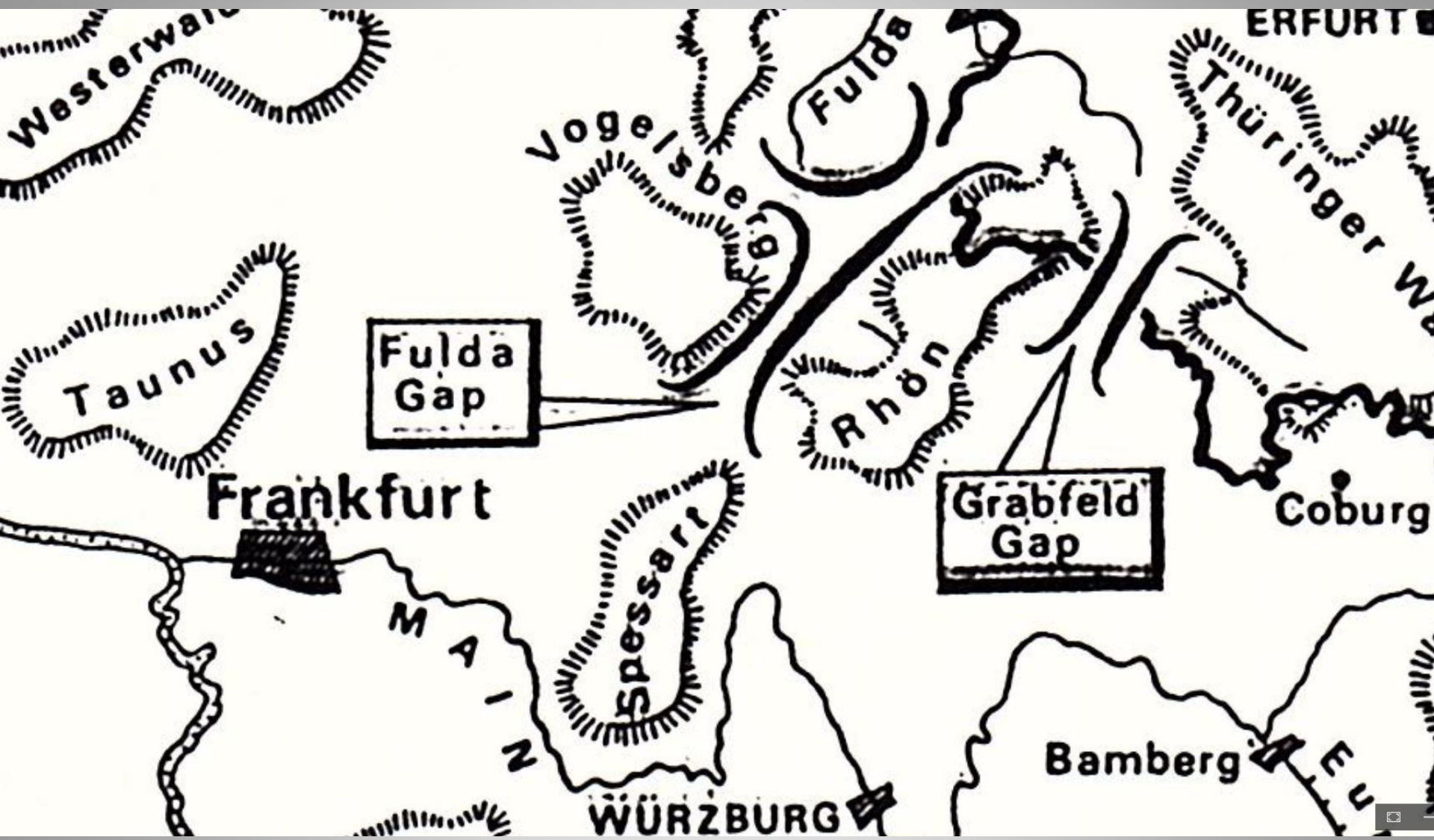


Chevauleger (Anton Hoffman)

1 : 2 150 000 **DER MAINFELDZUG.** 0 10 20 30 40 Kilom.

- ←--- Angriffslinien
der Main-Armee.
- ←--- Rückzugslinien
der Bundes-Armee
- Stellungen der
preuß. Main-Armee
am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d.
7. u. 8. Bundes-Korps
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- Stellungen d.
7. u. 8. Bundes-Korps
am 6. Juli.





Westerwald

ERFURT

Thüringer Wald

Taunus

Fulda Gap

Vogelsberg

Fulda

Rhön

Grabfeld Gap

Coburg

Frankfurt

MAIN

Spessart

WÜRZBURG

Bamberg

LEU

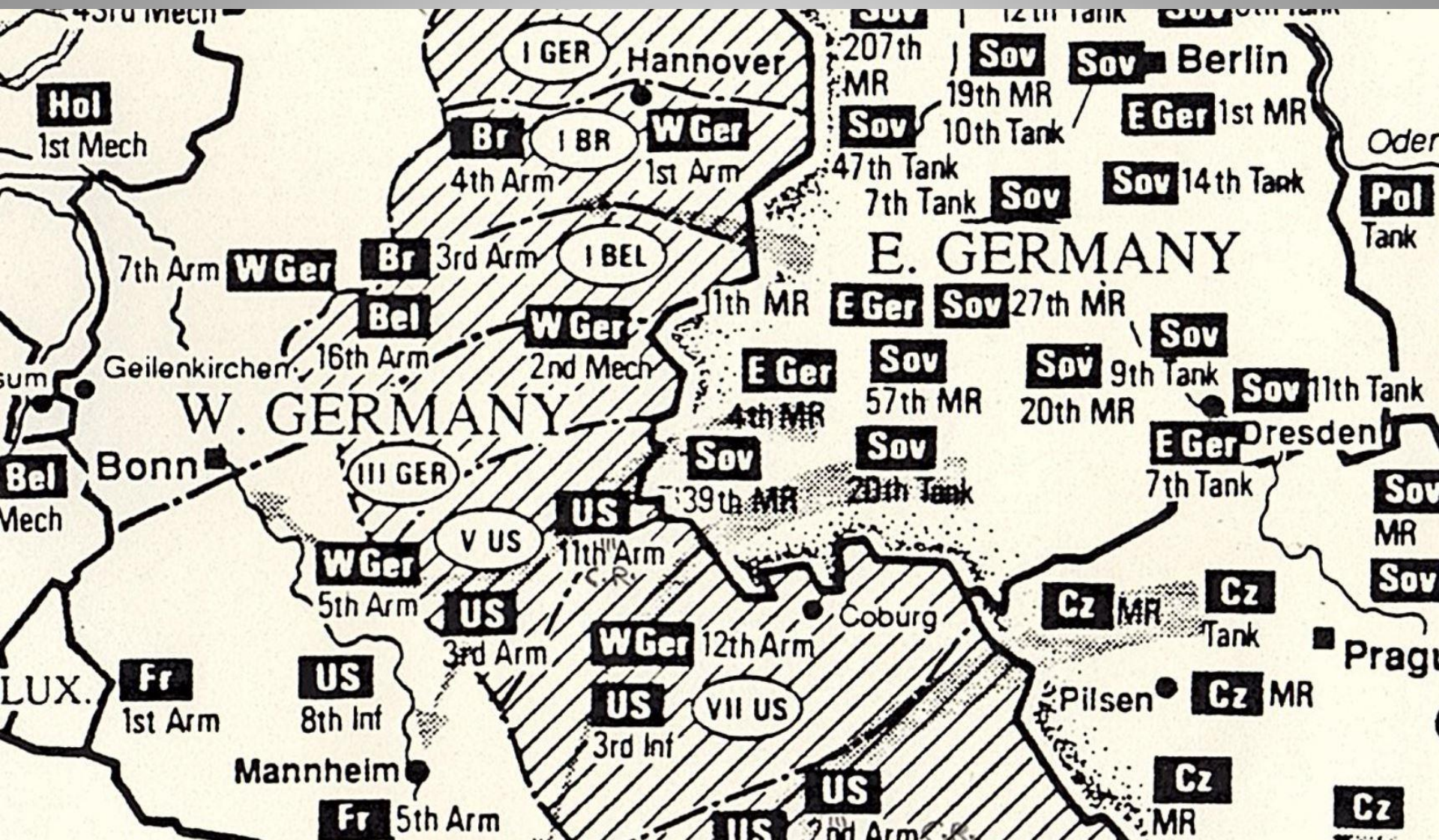
The central front — 1986

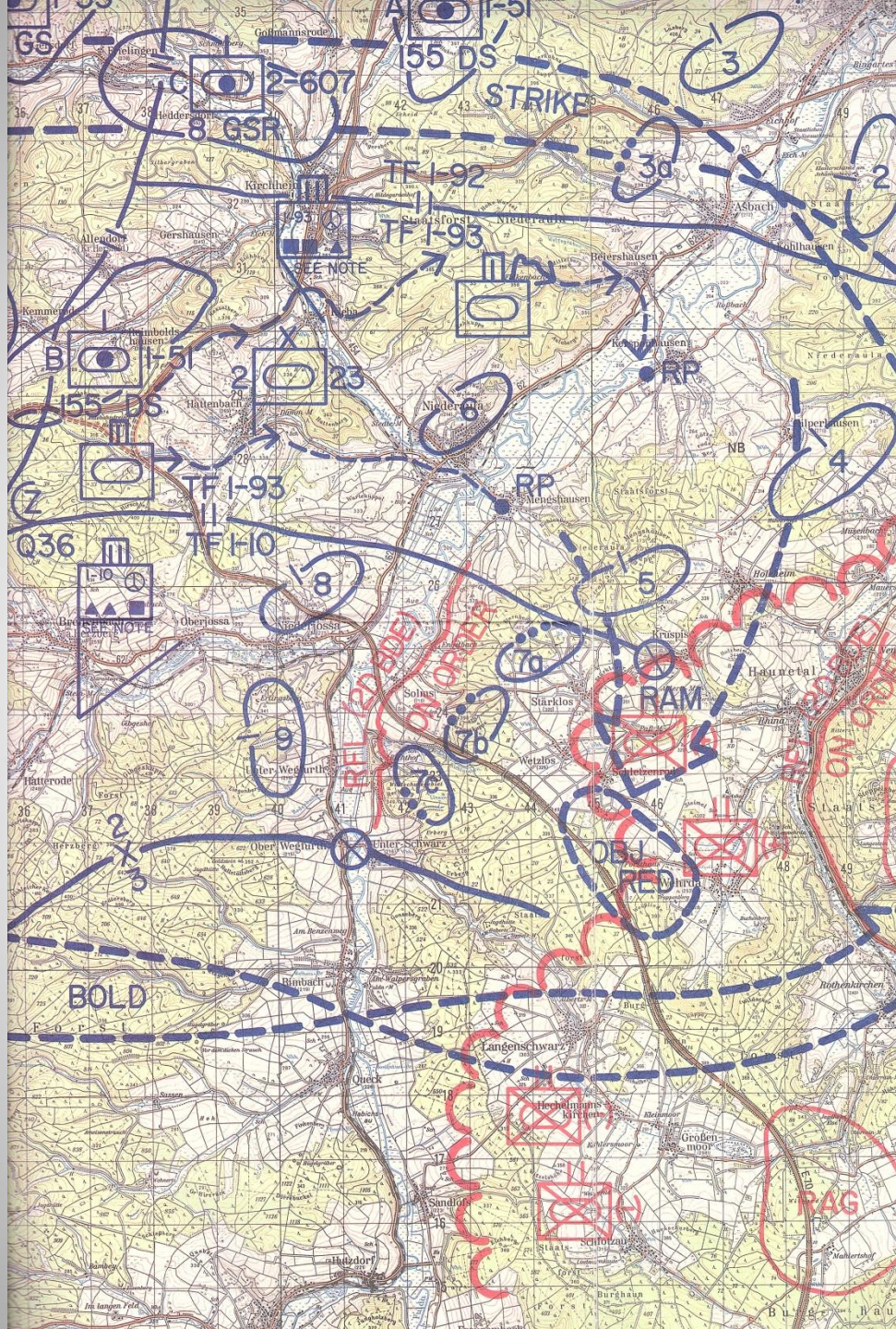


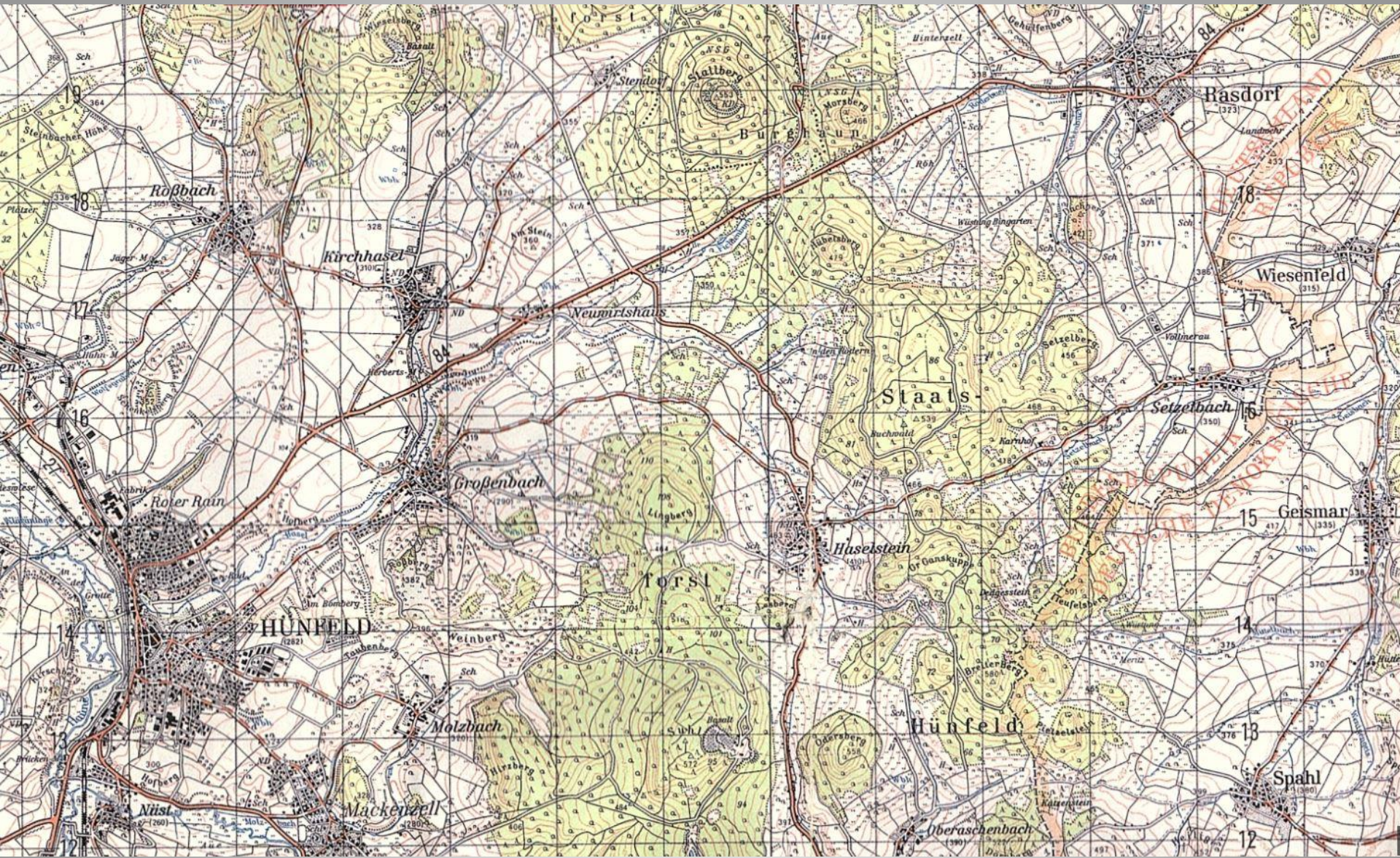
Peacetime location of main fighting units

NATO		Warsaw pact	
■ Divisions	□ Brigades	■ Divisions	□ Brigades
Arm Armoured Mech Mechanised		Tank Armoured MR Motor rifle	
○ (IUS) Corps areas		← Probable invasion corridors	

Note: Numerical designations of units in Poland and Czechoslovakia change

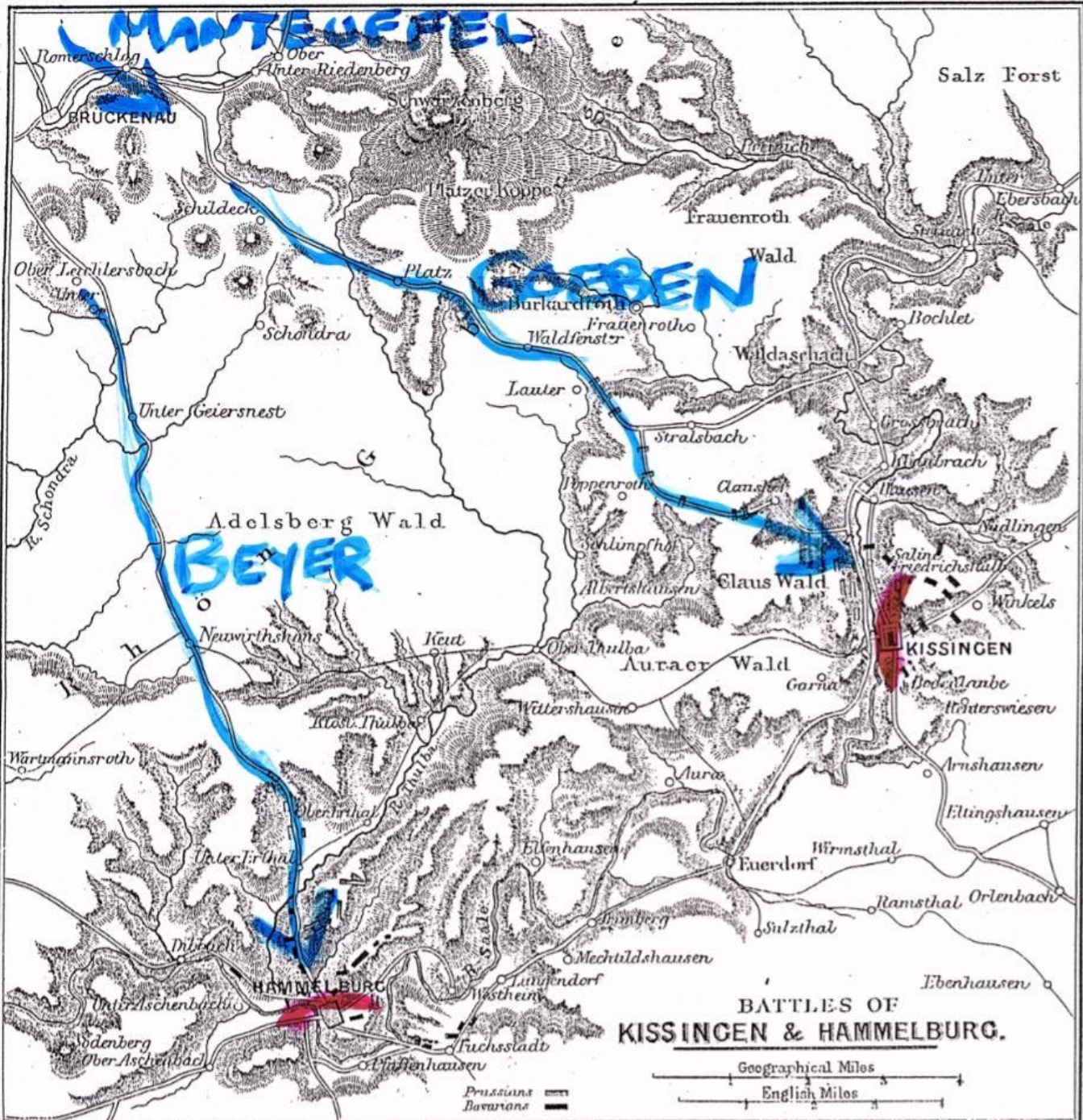








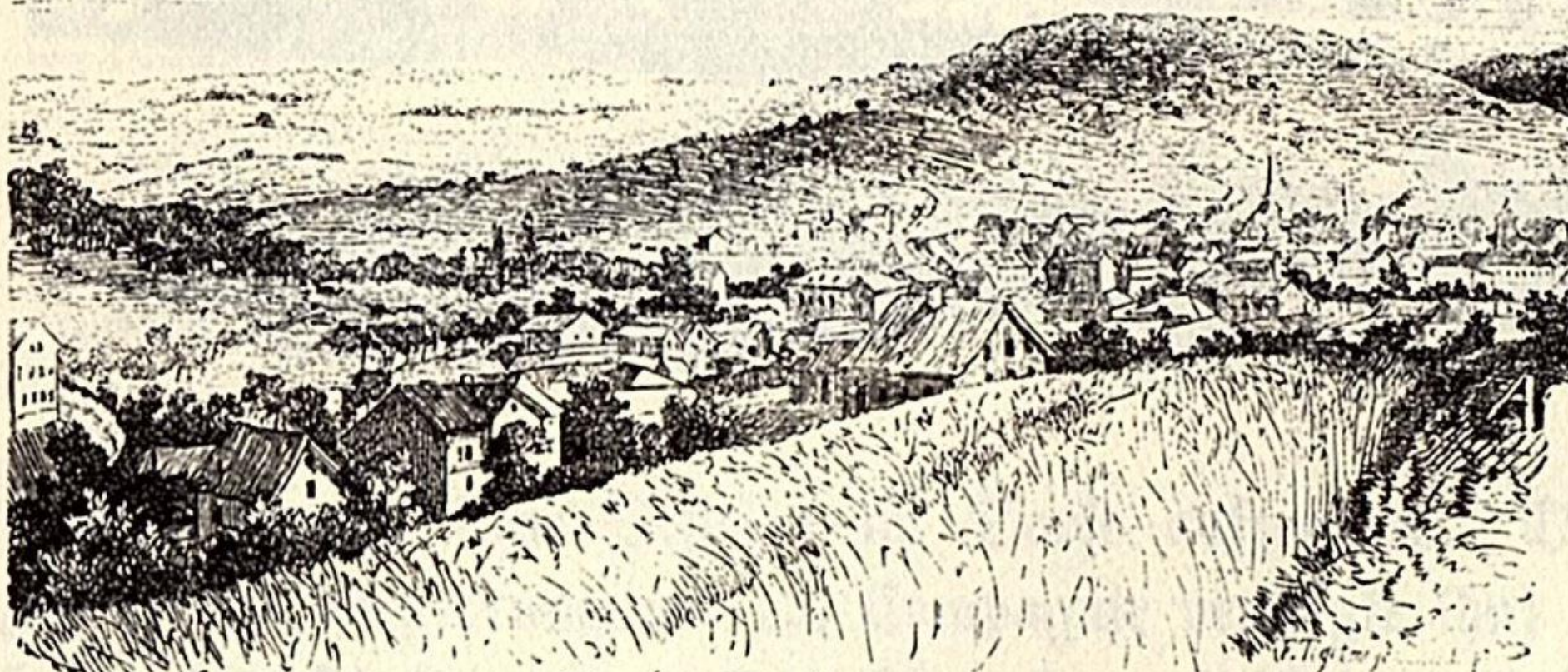




SAALTHAL UNTER FRIEDRICH:
HALLAUHAUSEN 20

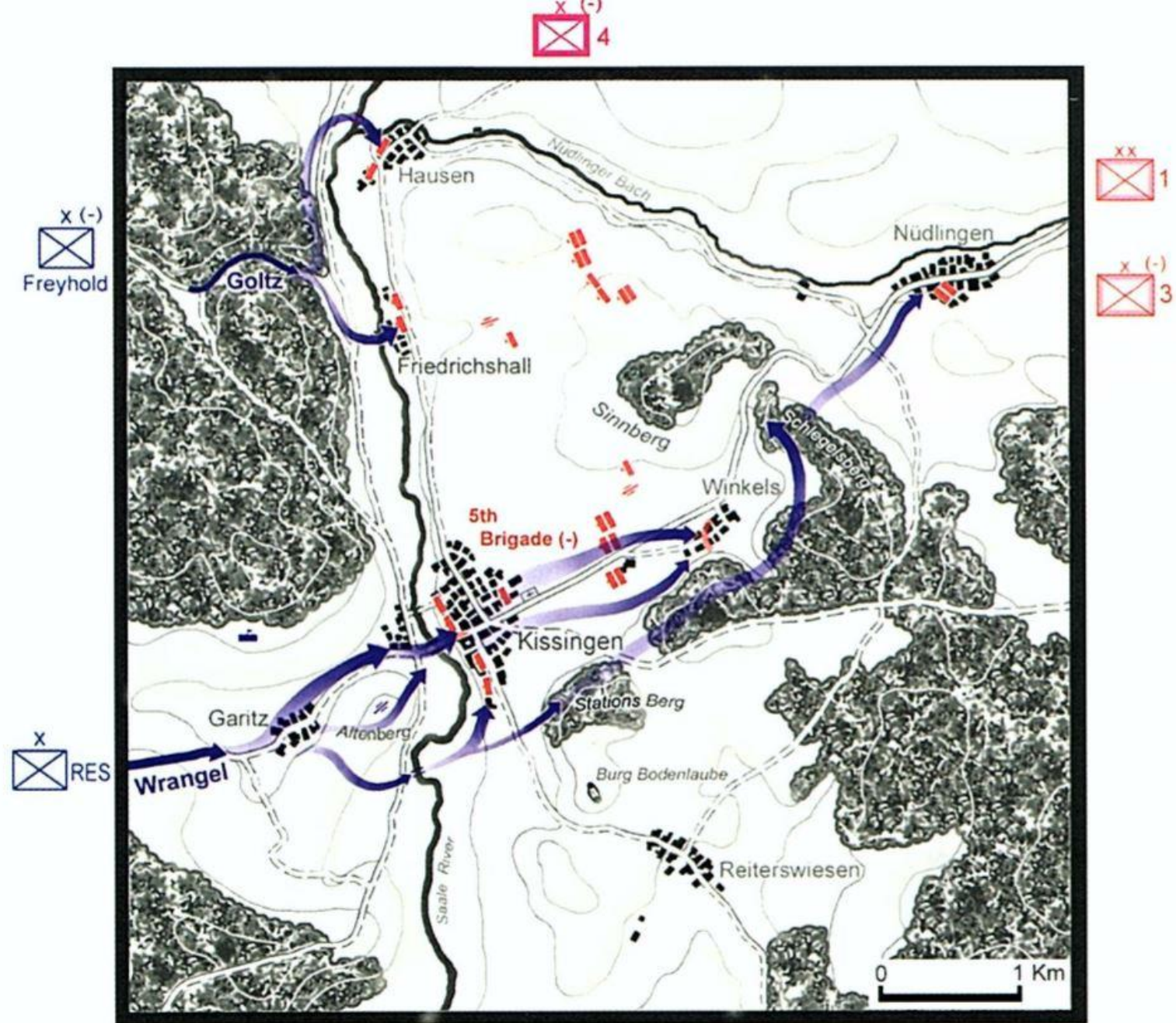
ALLENBERG

SONNGLASS:



KISSINGEN. von dem Fuss des Altenberges aus gesehen.

(F. T. G. 1871)



Map 9 Battle of Kissingen, July 10.

Battle of Kissingen



Campaign Prussian Frankfurt (War Prussian-Austrian 1866)



Prussian infantry attack on the chapel przycmentarna

Time	Of July 10 1866
Place	Bad Kissingen and around
Territory	Lower Franconia (ob. Part of Bavaria)
Cause	attempt to isolate the body of the Bavarian
Score	the victory of the Prussian army

Parties to the conflict

 kingdom of Prussia	 kingdom of Bavaria
--	--

Commanders

gen. August Karl von Goeben gene. Karl von Wrangel	fldm. Karol Bavarian
---	----------------------

Forces

Section 13 Division of the Prussian: 13 battalions of infantry 5 squadron of driving 31 forum	exactly unknown part of the VII Corps of the German (Bavarian of Westphalia)
--	---

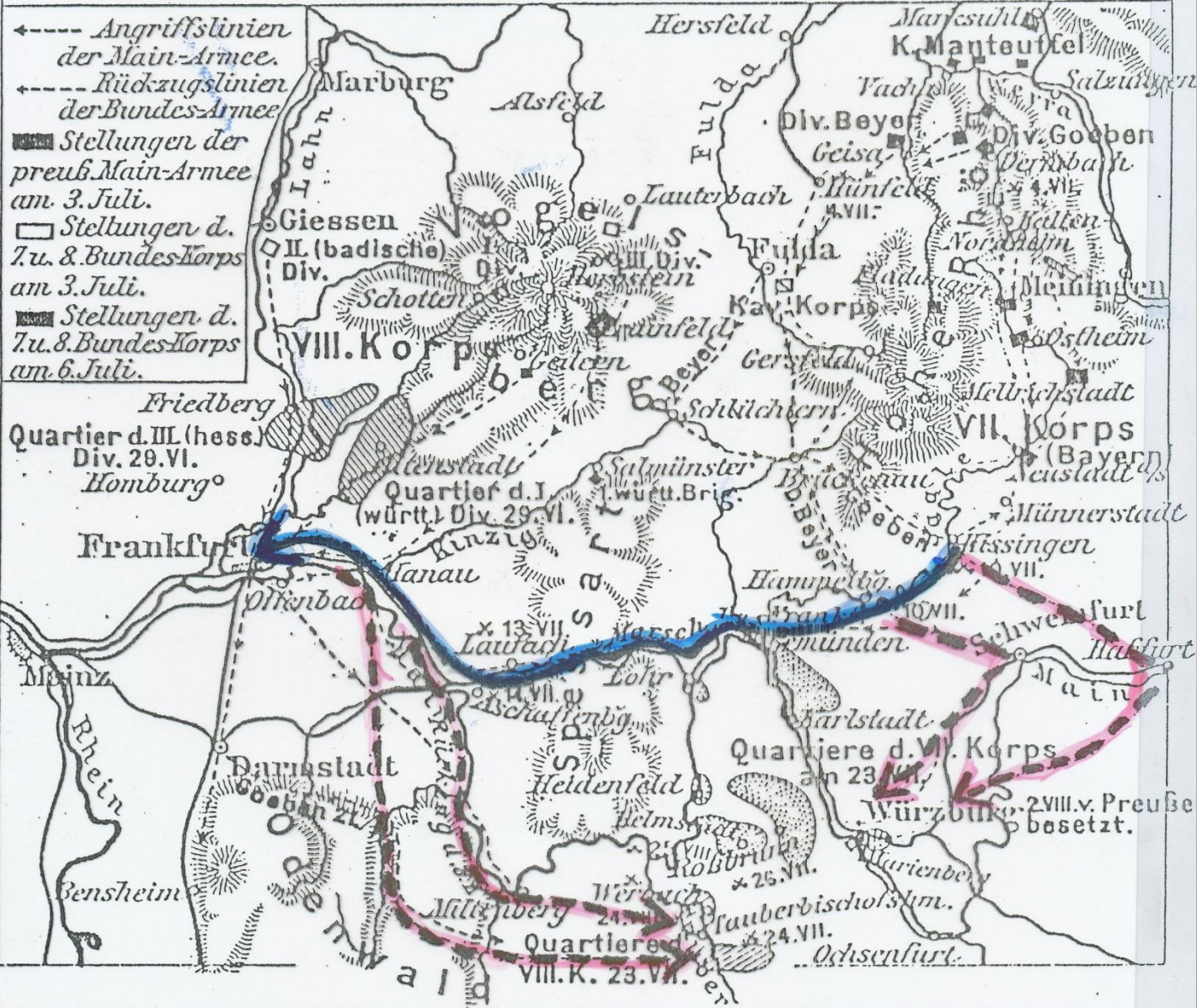
losses

876	1 252, including 540 prisoners
-----	--------------------------------

1 : 2 150 000

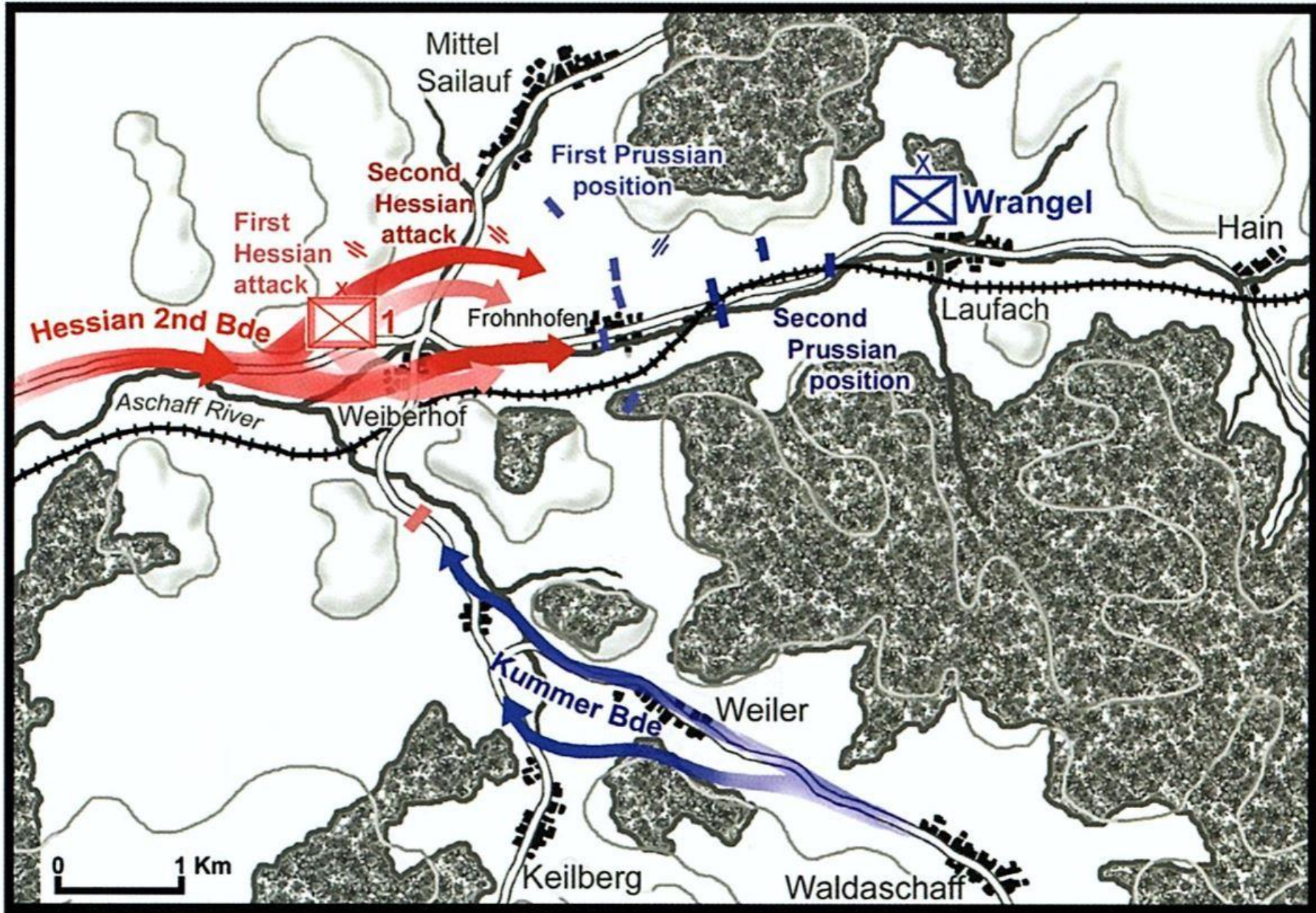
DER MAINFELDZUG.

0 10 20 30 40 Kilom.





H-DARMST: PIONIER, JNF:, SCHARFSCHÜTZ, REITER U. TROMPETER. KURHESS: HUSAR.



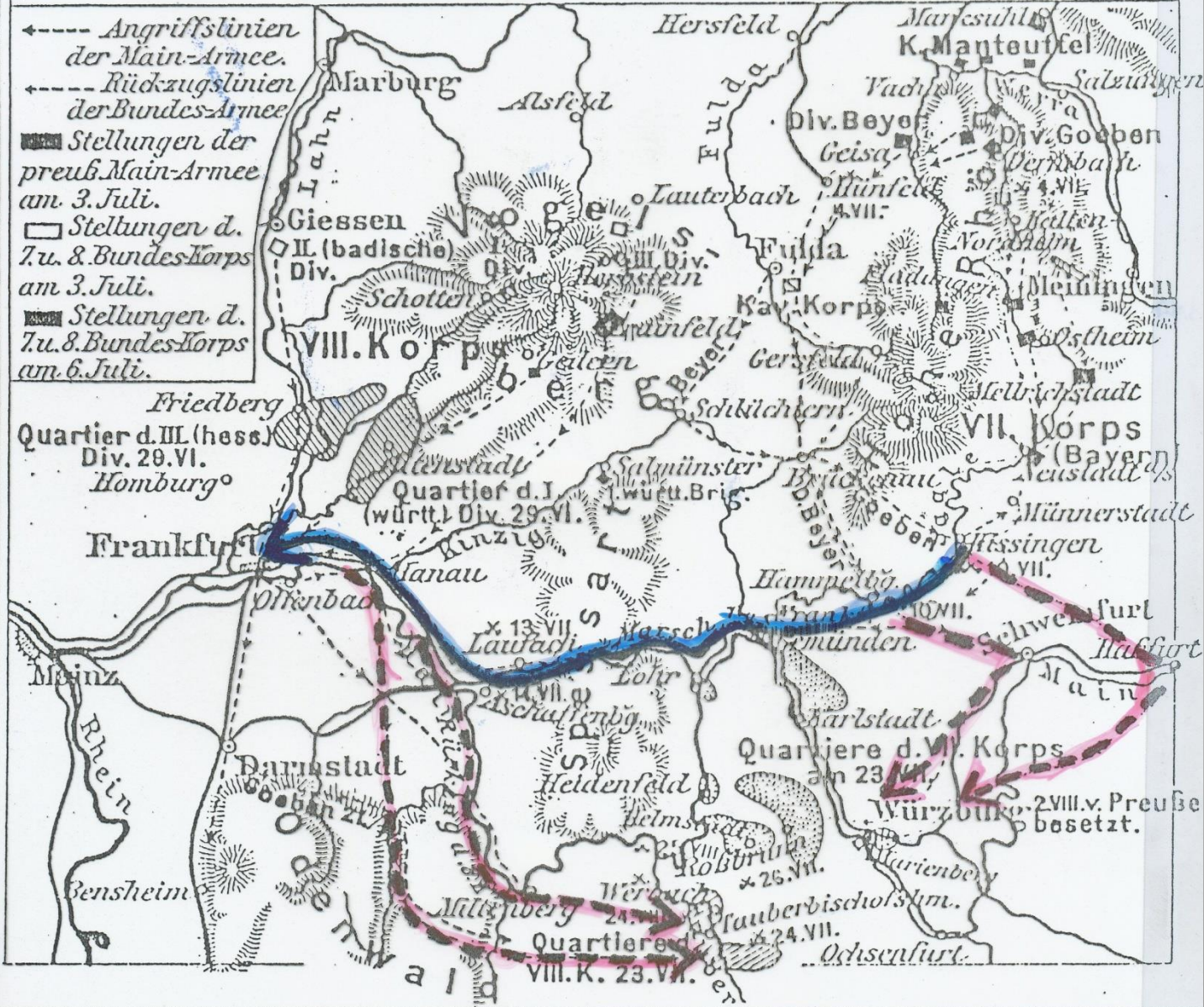
Map 11 Action at Laufach-Frohnhofen, July 13

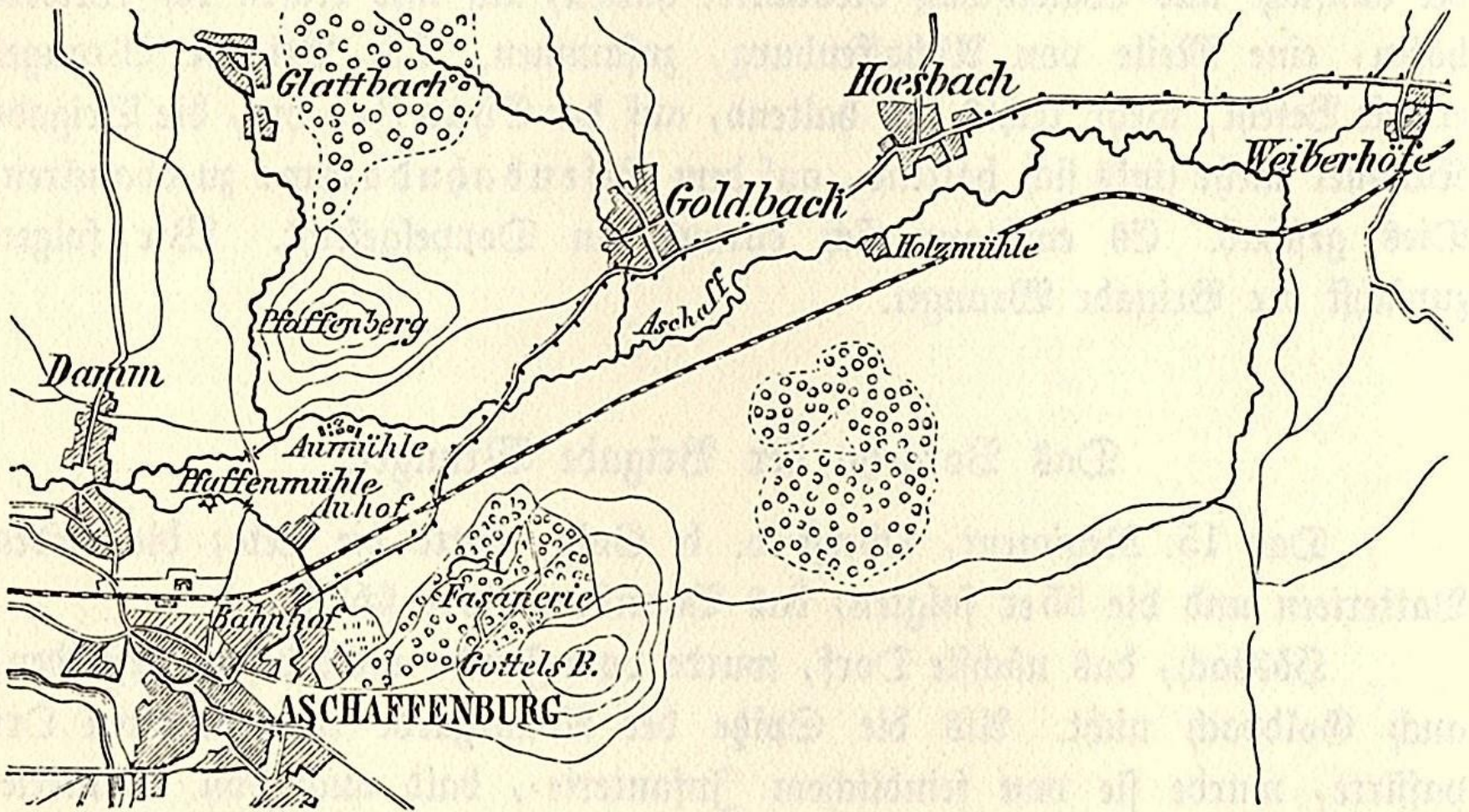


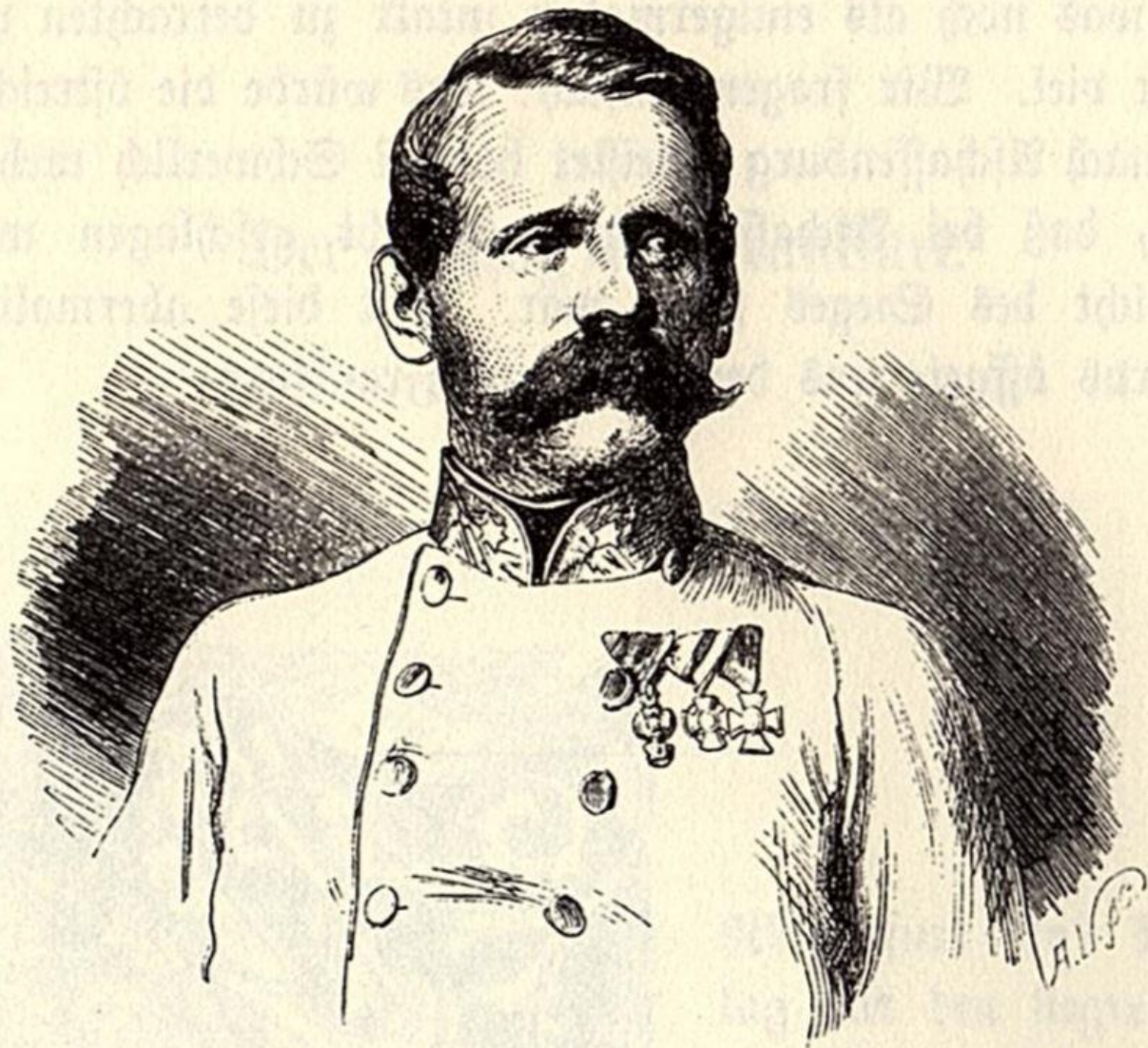
1 : 2 150 000 DER MAINFELDZUG.

0 10 20 30 40 Kilom.

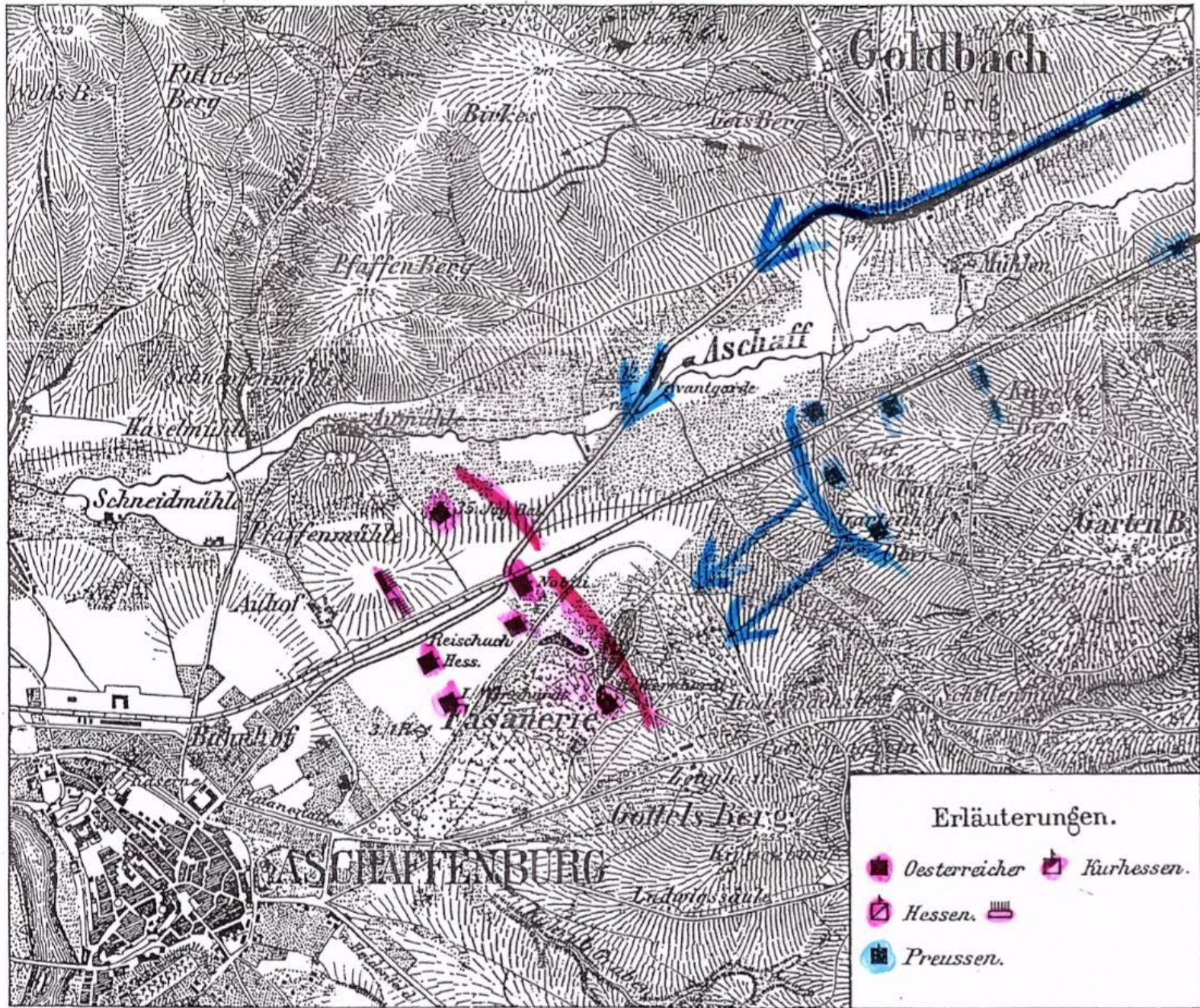
- ←--- Angriffslinien der Main-Armee.
- ←--- Rückzugslinien der Bundes-Armee
- Stellungen der preuß. Main-Armee am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d. 7u. 8. Bundes-Korps am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d. 7u. 8. Bundes-Korps am 6. Juli.











Dem Feldmarschalllieutenant Grafen Reipperg wurde im Verlaufe des Feldzuges nicht mehr Gelegenheit gegeben, die Scharte von Aschaffenburg auszuweken. Daß er hier überhaupt unterlag, war, mit Rücksicht auf die Defensivstellung, kein Befund von Mangel an Tapferkeit, sondern ein Zeichen der Überlegenheit der Feinde.



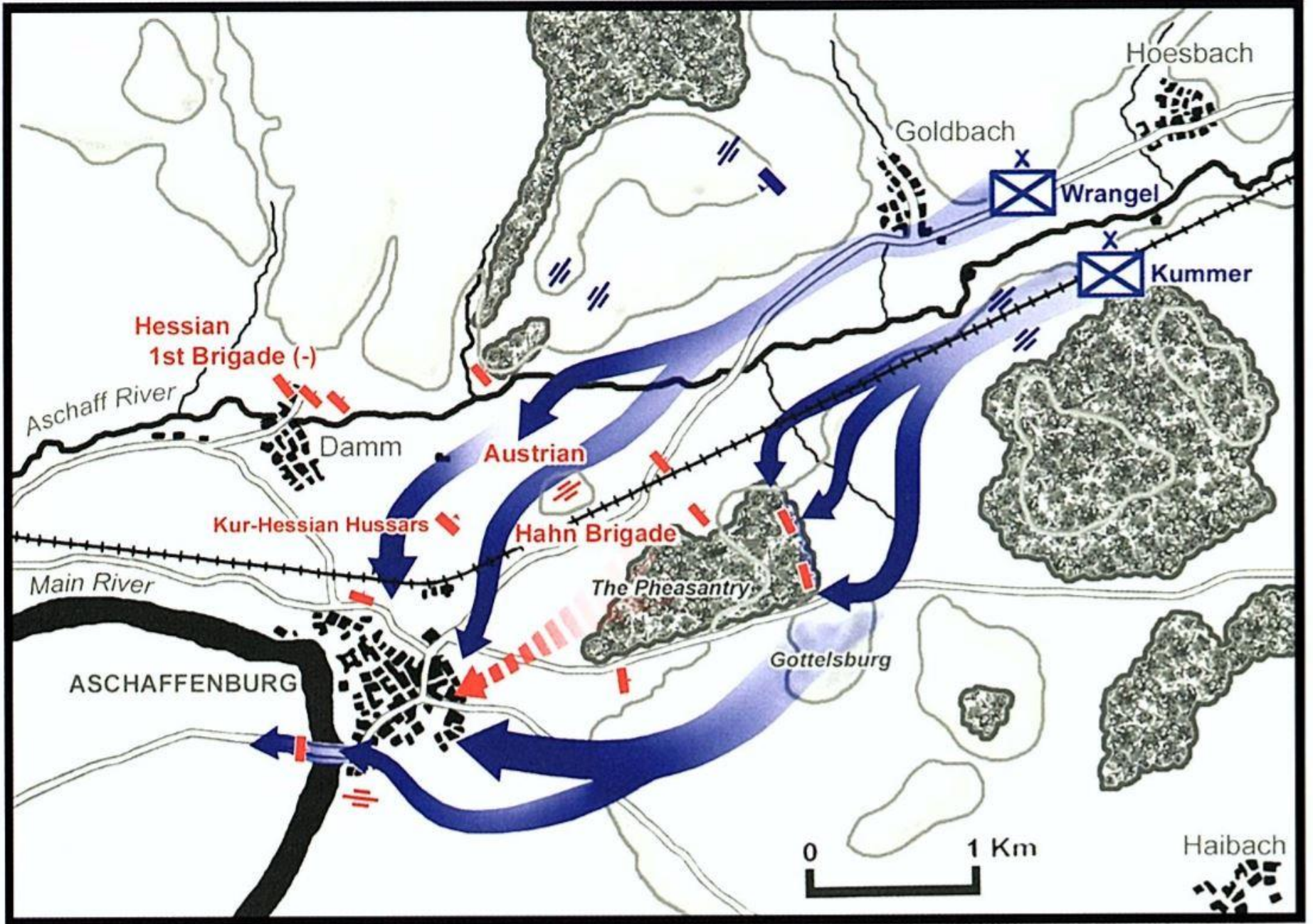
Erläuterungen.

-  Oesterreicher
-  Kurhessen.
-  Hessen.
-  Preussen.

hardt

 Zug

 latr.



Map 12 Action at Aschaffenburg, July 14.

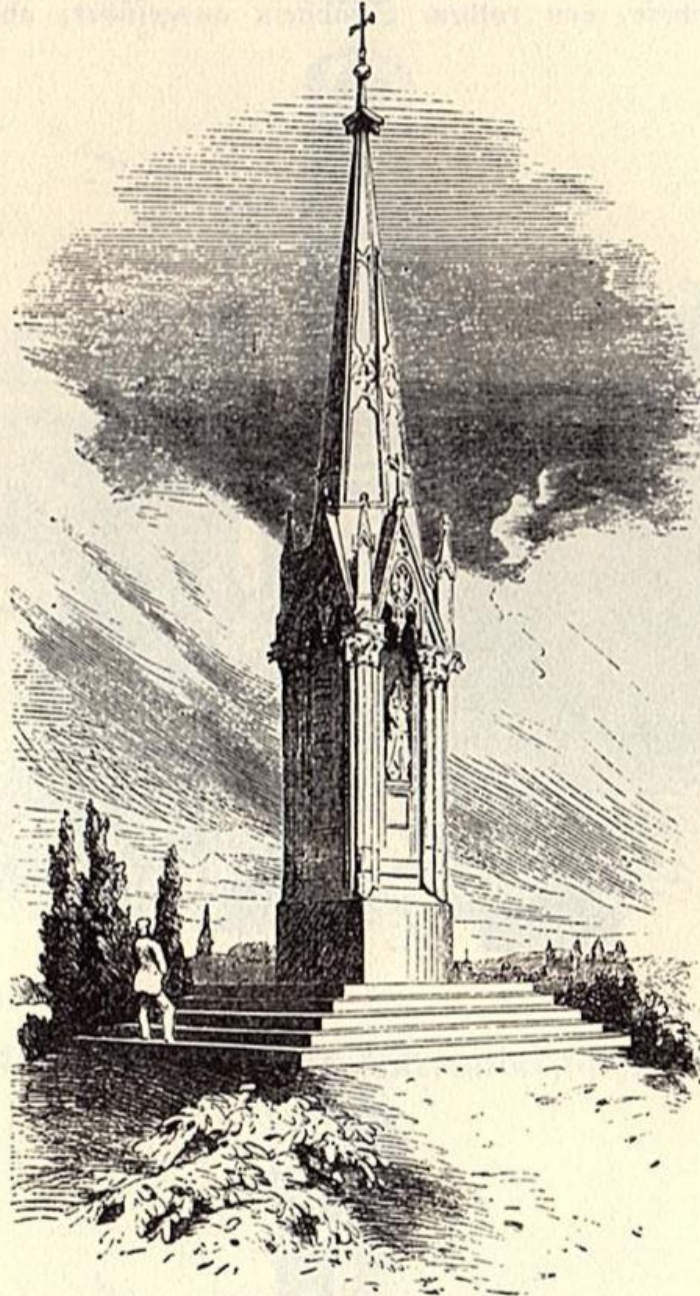


ND so geschah es. Der nächste Tag (14.) brachte das Gefecht bei Aschaffenburg.

Denkmal für die österreichischen Krieger in Aschaffenburg.

Eingeweiht am 14. Juli 1868.

Das Monument steht auf einem Hügel nahe der Fasanerie bei Aschaffenburg, eine Viertelstunde von der Stadt entfernt. Der Entwurf zu diesem Denkmal rührt von dem Prof. Eberlein in Nürnberg her, die Ausführung in rothem Main-Sand-

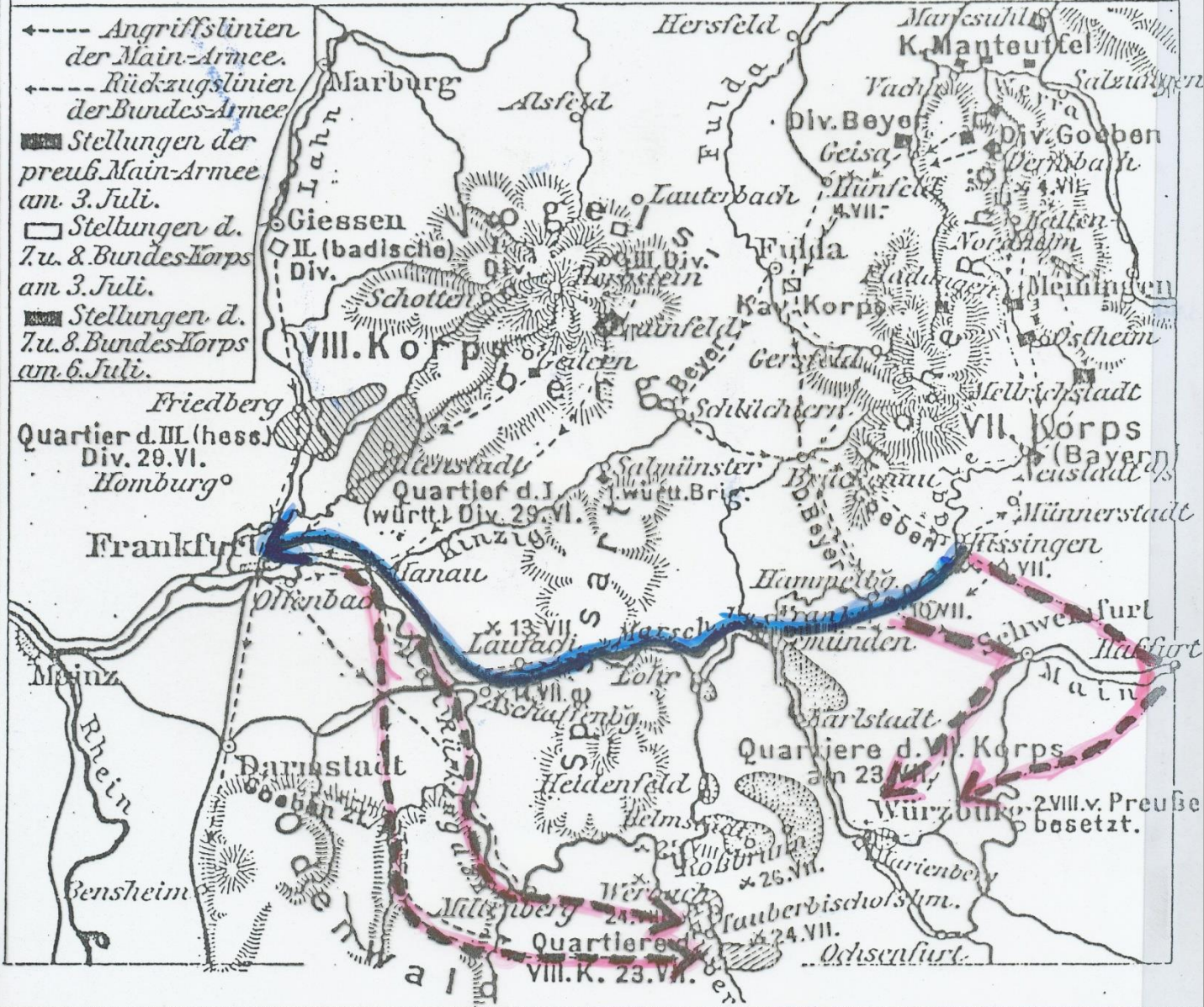


stein von dem Steinmetzmeister Herfert in Aschaffenburg, in einer Höhe von 50' in frühgothischem Stil. In der vorderen Ansicht ist ein in Bronze gegossenes Basrelief: die Geschichte, die den 14. Juli 1866 in ihrem Buche verzeichnet, eingelassen.

1 : 2 150 000 DER MAINFELDZUG.

0 10 20 30 40 Kilom.

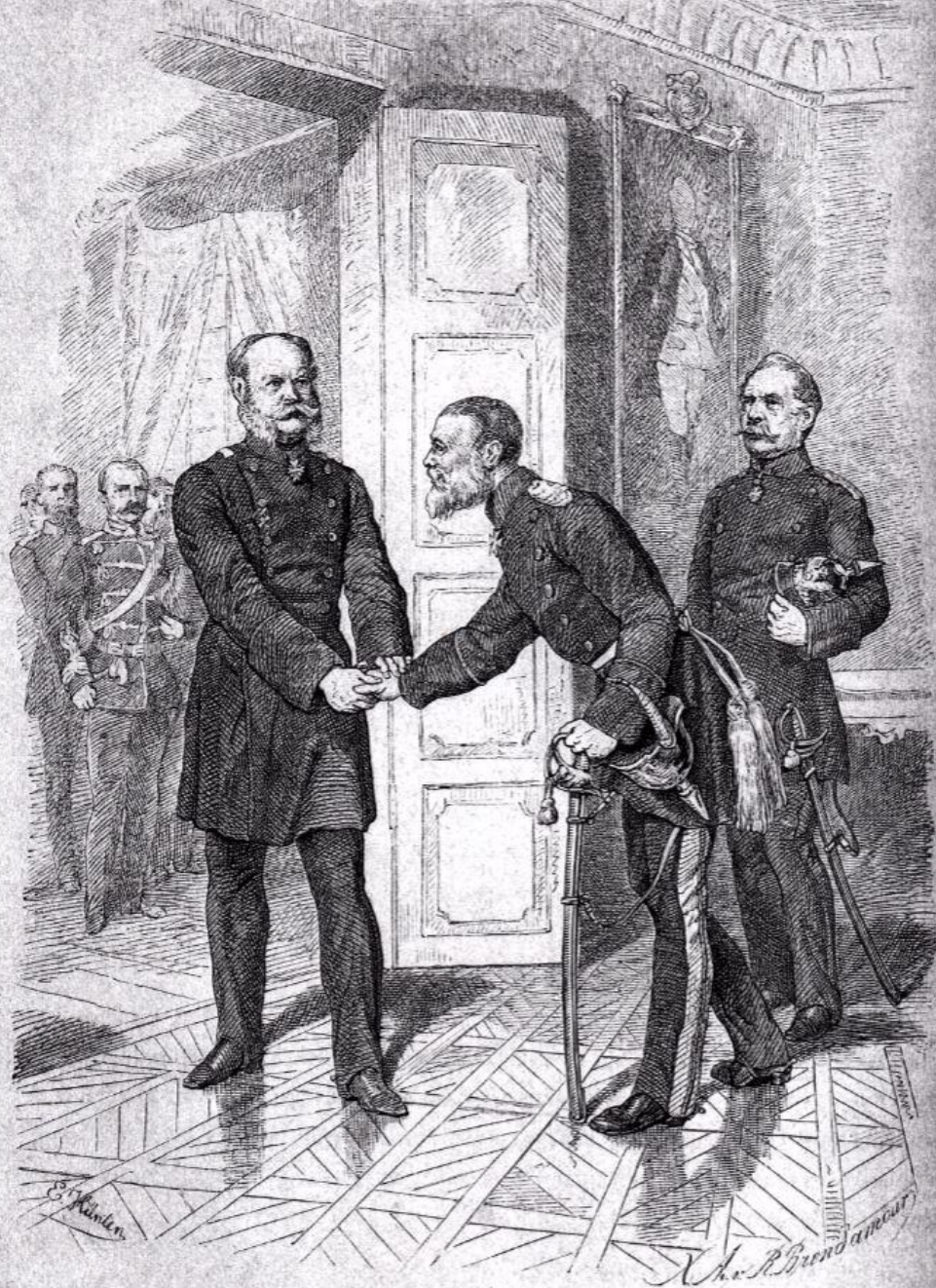
- ←--- Angriffslinien der Main-Armee.
- ←--- Rückzugslinien der Bundes-Armee
- Stellungen der preuß. Main-Armee am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d. 7u. 8. Bundes-Korps am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d. 7u. 8. Bundes-Korps am 6. Juli.







Einzug in Frankfurt.



Falkenstein's Empfang in Nikolsburg.



General v. Manteuffel.

1 : 2 150 000

DER MAINFELDZUG.

0 10 20 30 40 Kilom.

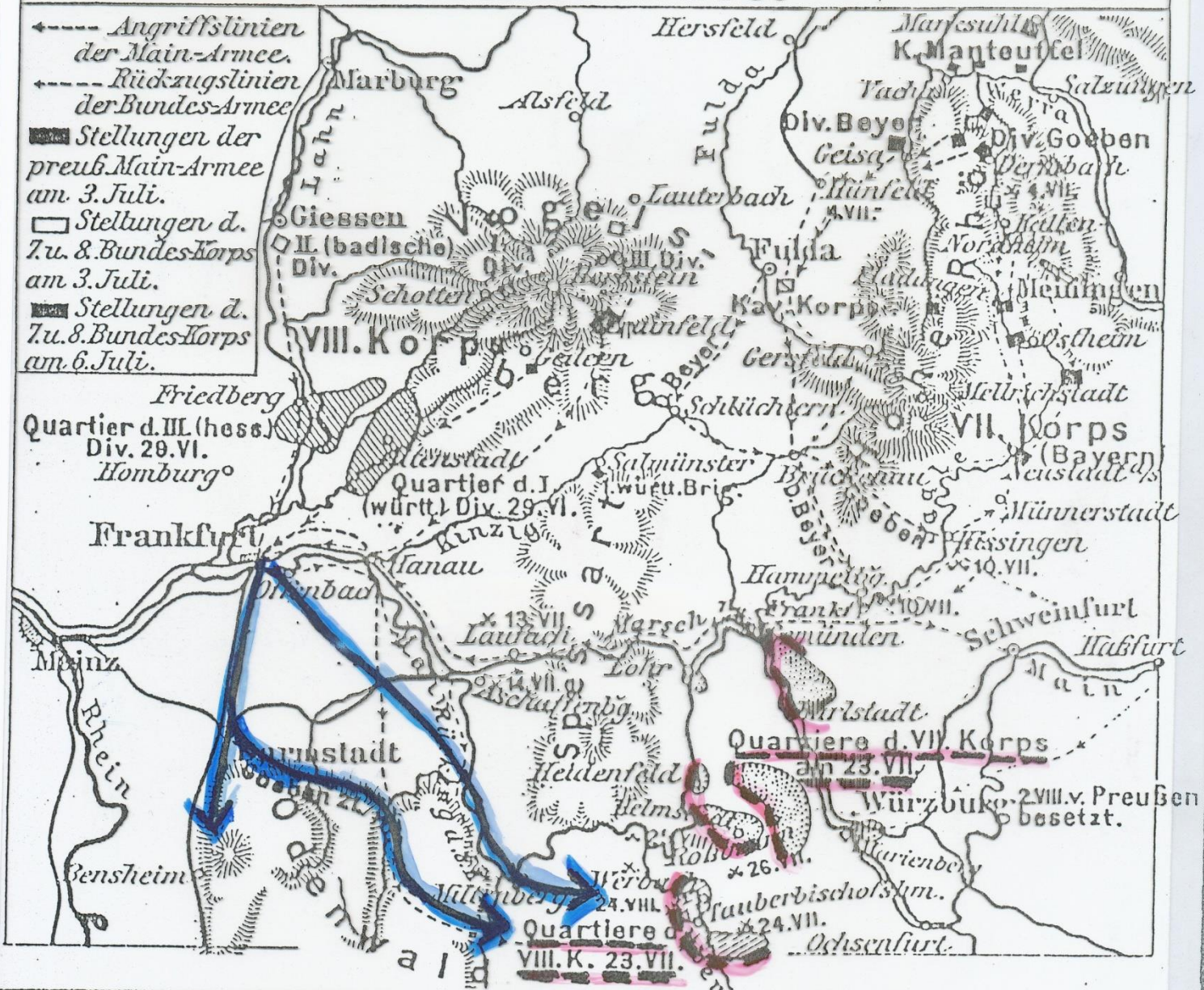
←--- Angriffslinien
der Main-Armee.

←--- Rückzugslinien
der Bundes-Armee

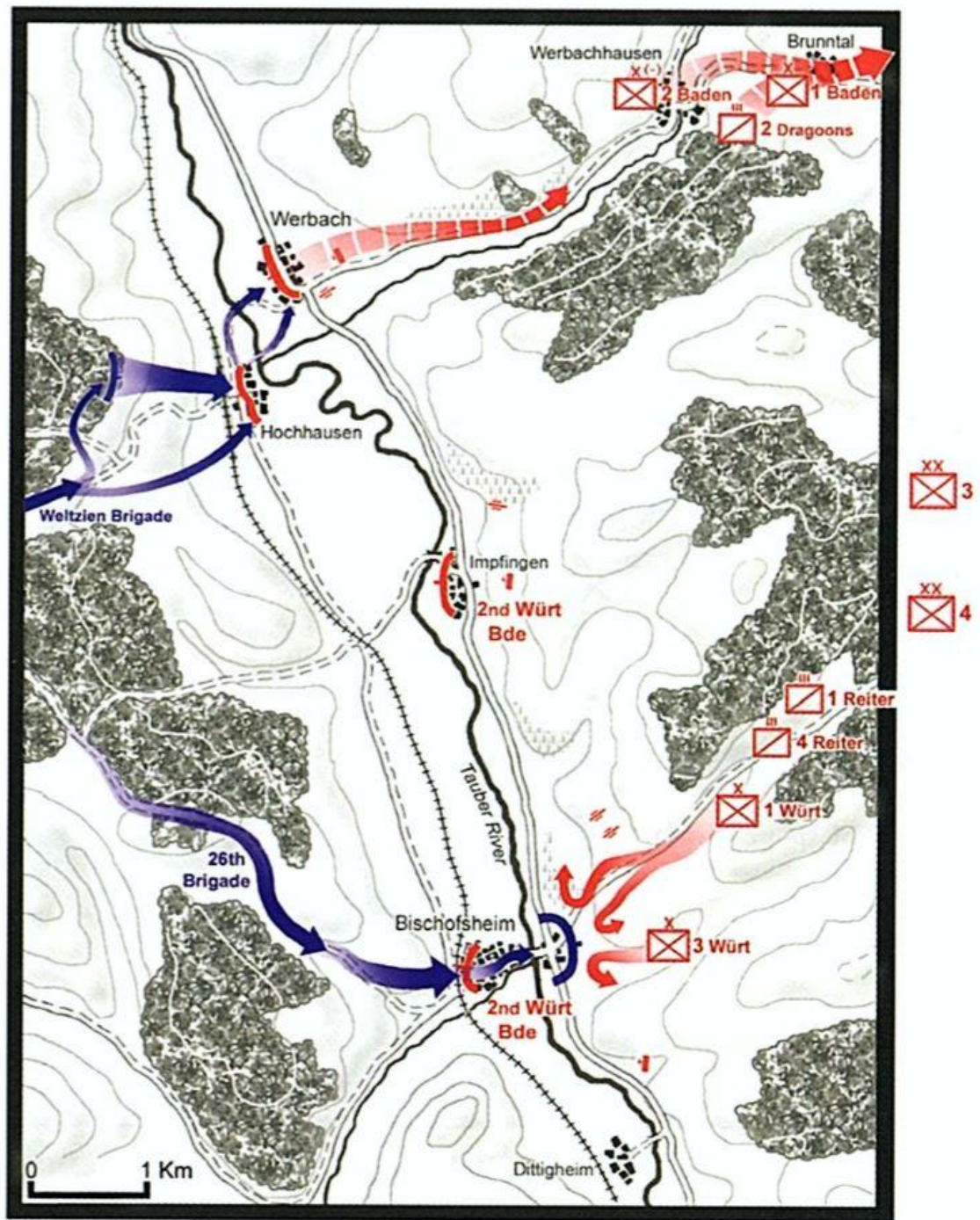
■ Stellungen der
preuß. Main-Armee
am 3. Juli.

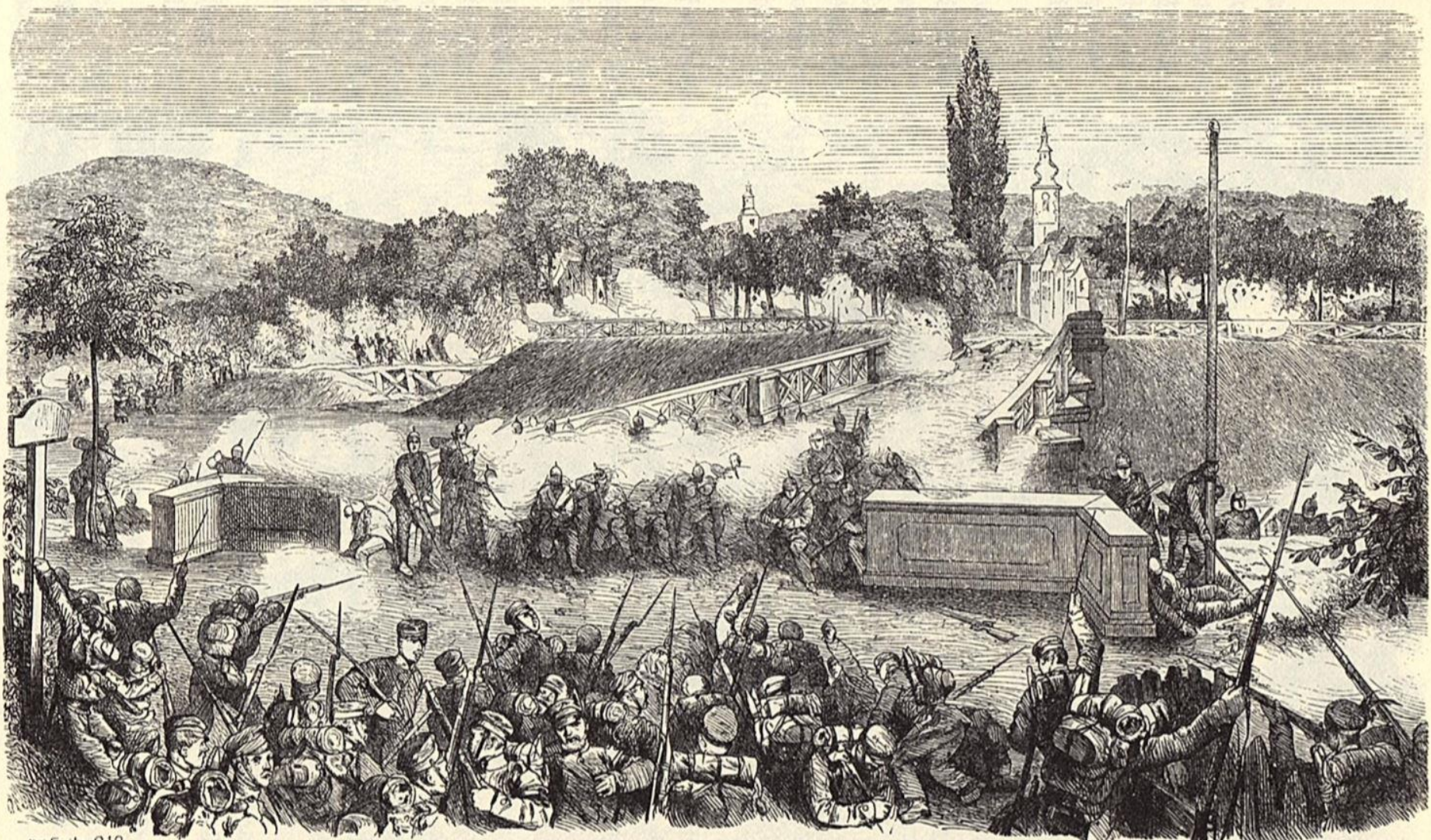
□ Stellungen d.
7. u. 8. Bundes-Korps
am 3. Juli.

■ Stellungen d.
7. u. 8. Bundes-Korps
am 6. Juli.



Map 14 Engagement at Tauberbischofsheim, July 24.





zu Seite 218.

GEFECHT BEI TAUBERBISCHOFSHHEIM den 24 JULI 1866.

F. Tietzmeier sc. X. A. Leipz.

Battle of Tauberbischofsheim

Part of the [Austro-Prussian War](#)



Battlefield of Bischofsheim and Werbach

Date	24 July 1866
Location	Tauberbischofsheim (Grand Duchy of Baden)
Result	Decisive Prussian victory

Belligerents

 Prussia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Württemberg Baden Hesse-Darmstadt Austria Nassau
---	---

Commanders and leaders

 Edwin von Manteuffel	 Alexander von Hessen-Darmstadt
--	---

Strength

60,000 Prussians	The Federal 8th Corps (42,000 soliders)
------------------	--

Casualties and losses

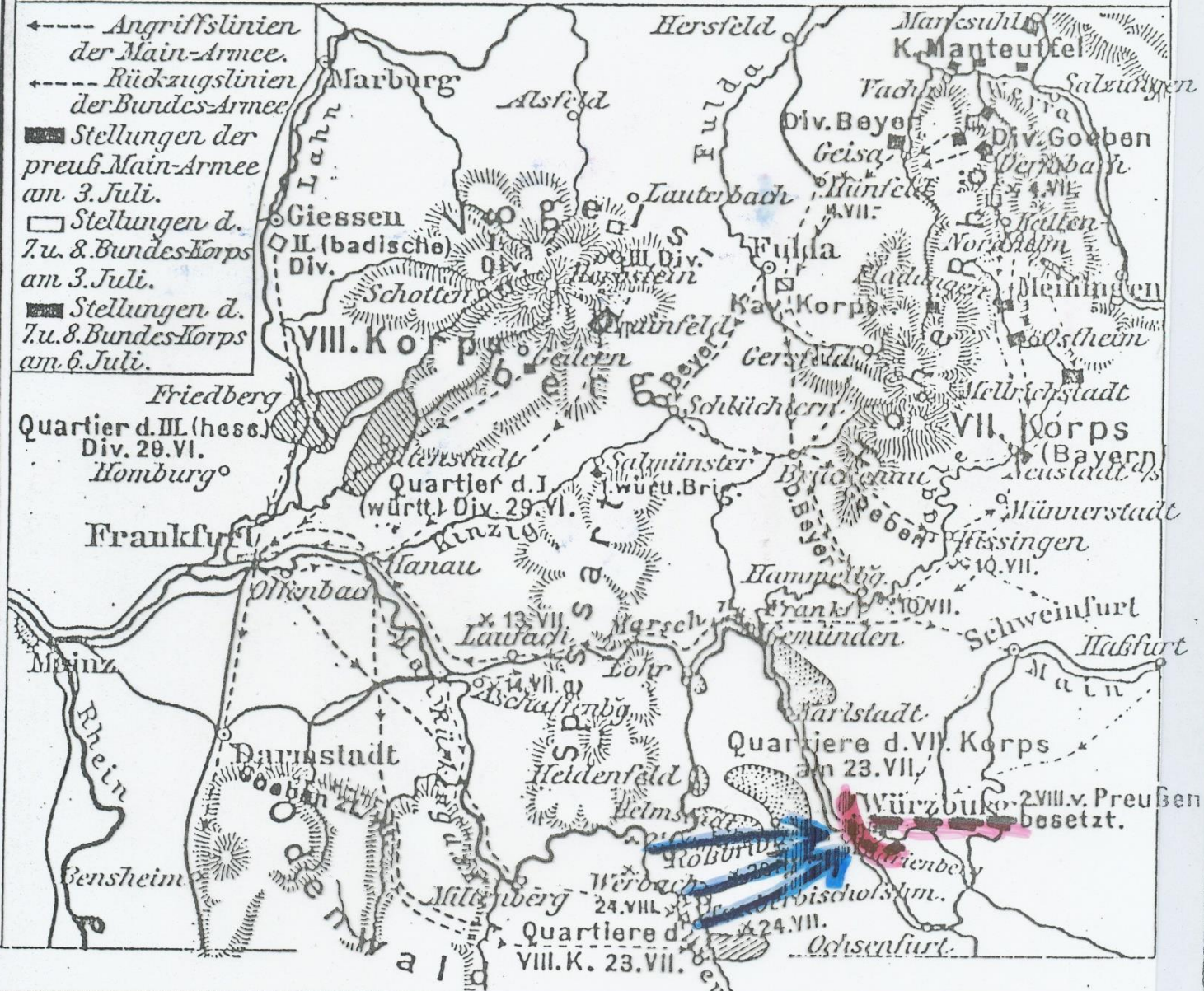
126	684
-----	-----

1 : 2 150 000

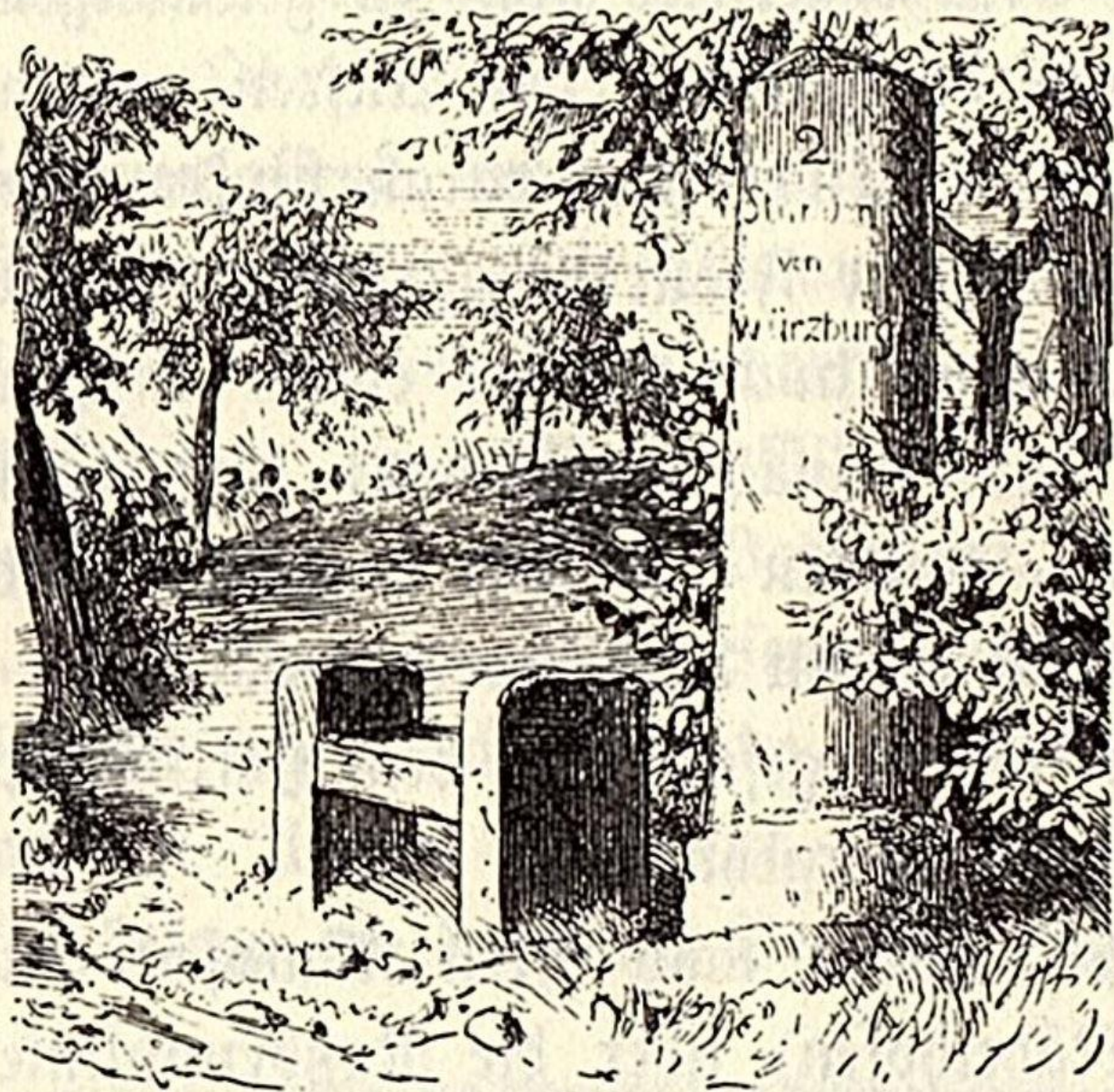
DER MAINFELDZUG.

0 10 20 30 40 Kilom.

- ←--- Angriffslinien der Main-Armee.
- ←--- Rückzugslinien der Bundes-Armee.
- Stellungen der preuß. Main-Armee am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d. 7. u. 8. Bundes-Korps am 3. Juli.
- Stellungen d. 7. u. 8. Bundes-Korps am 6. Juli.

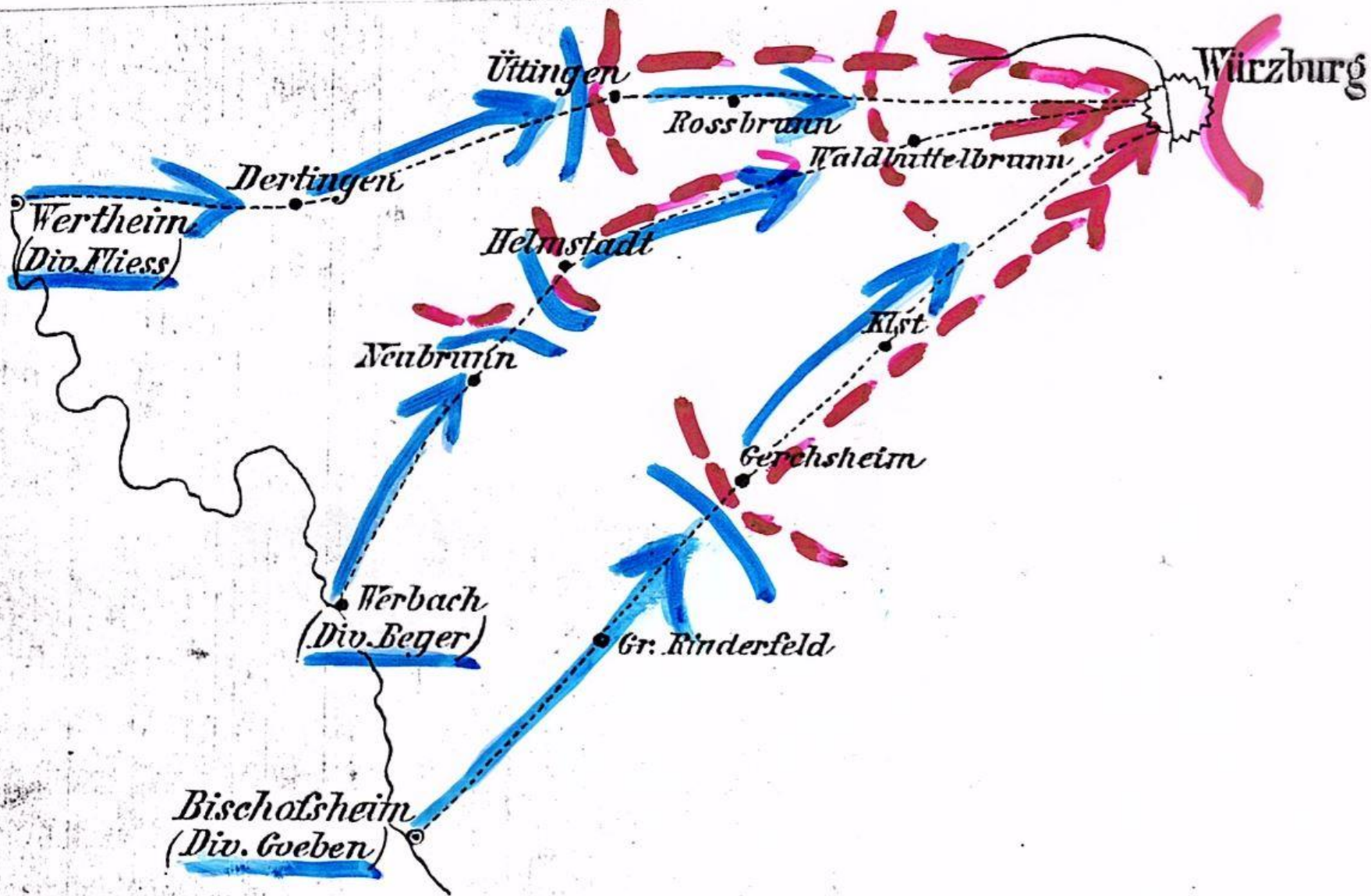




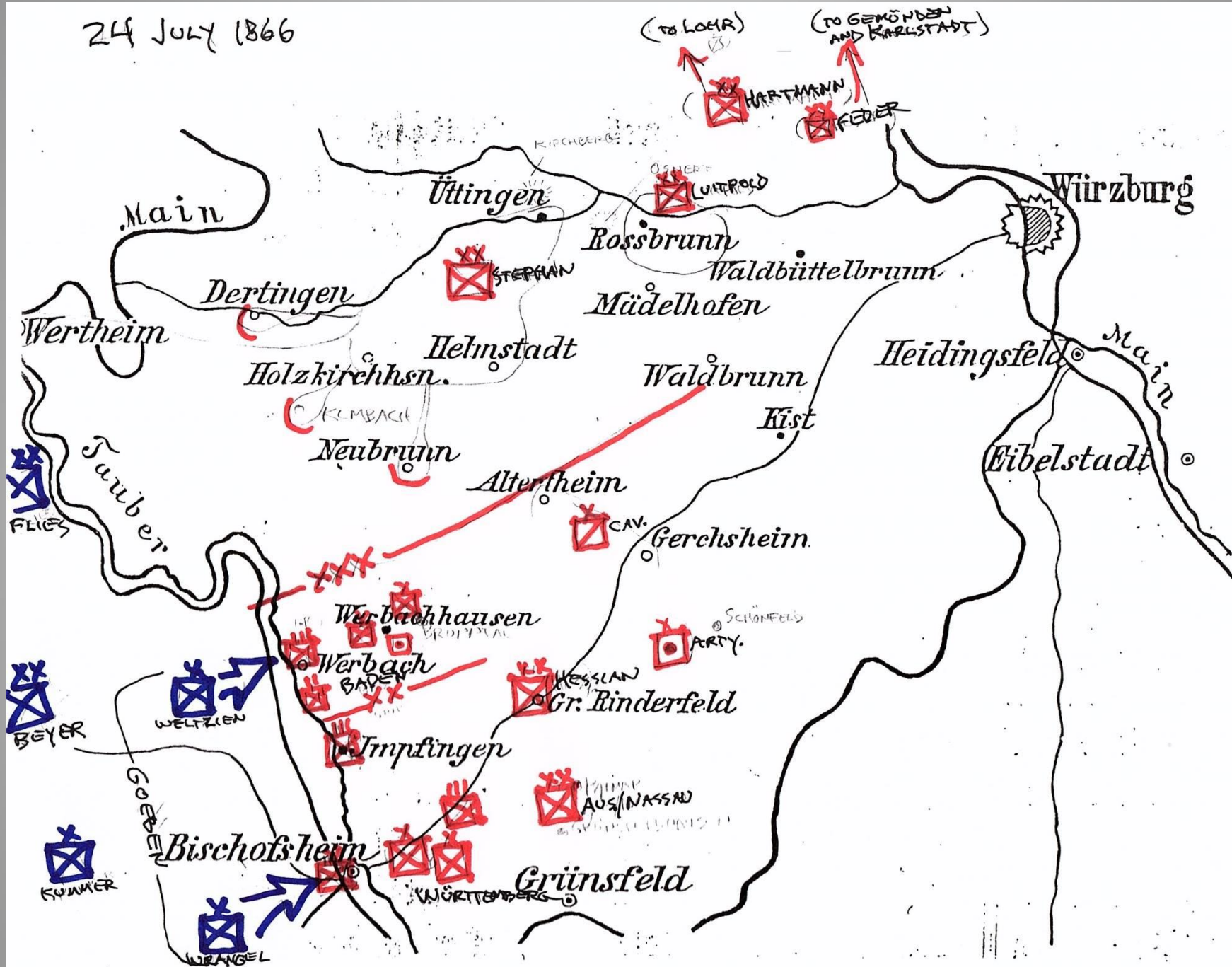


2

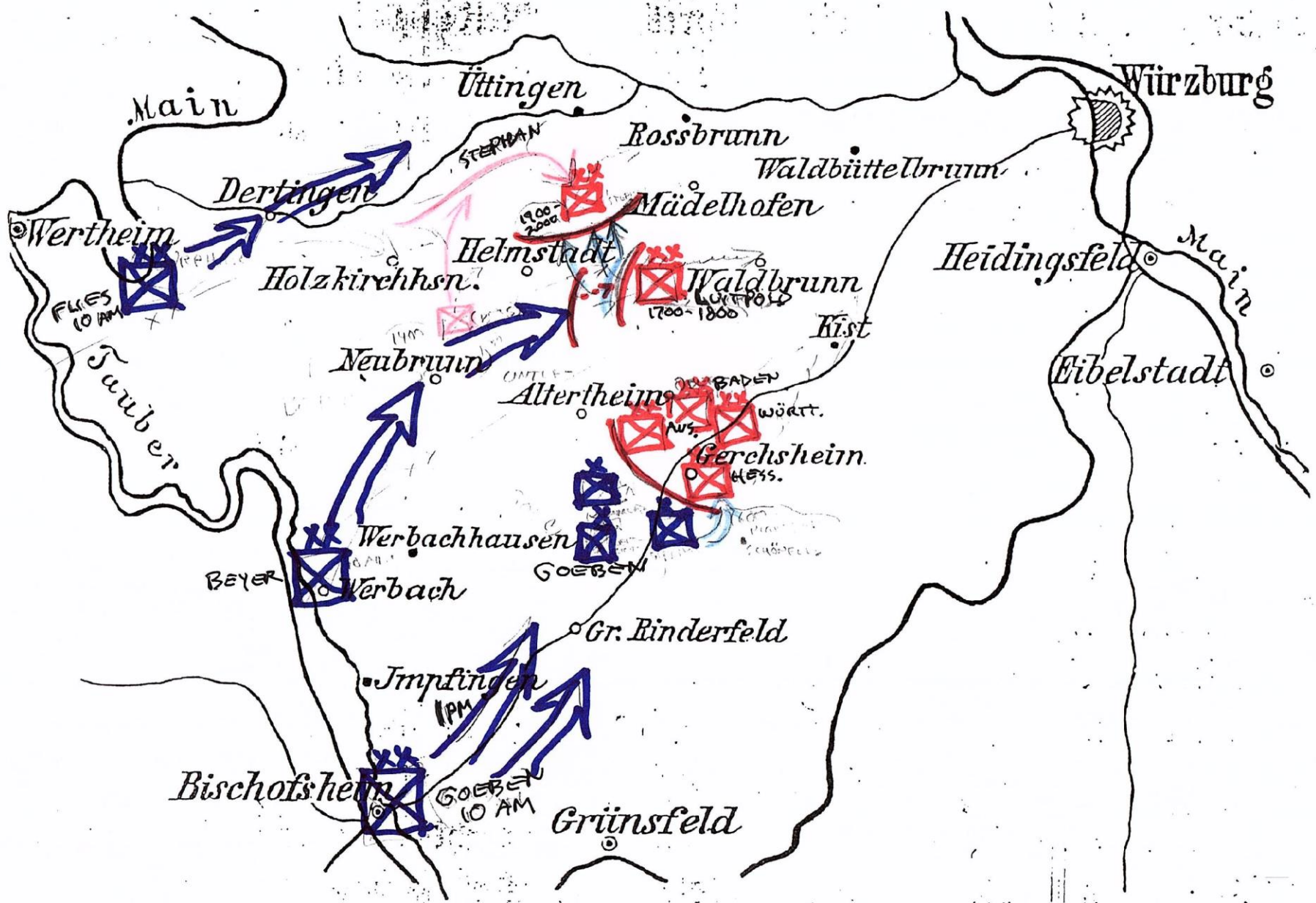
Sturmen
von
Würzburg

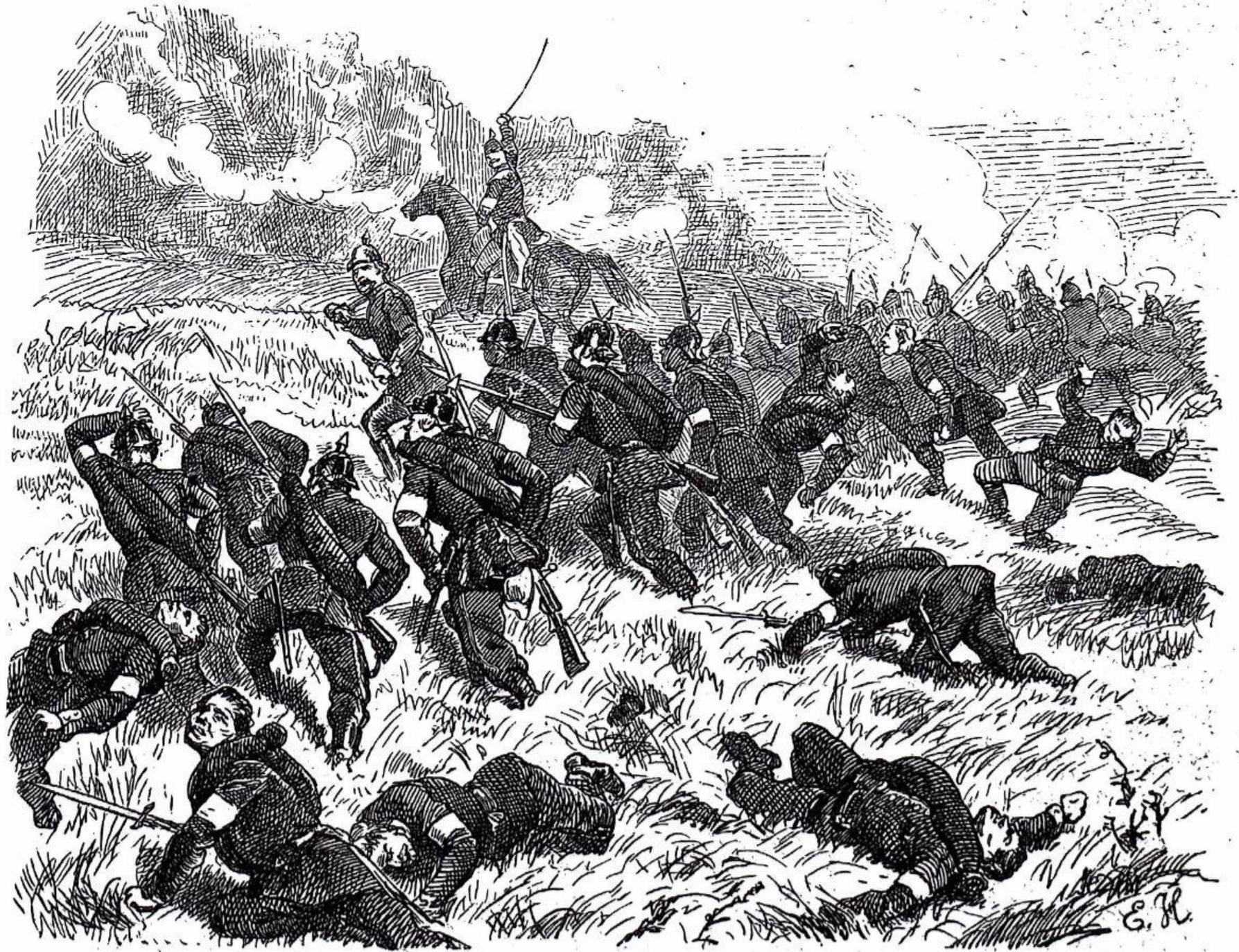


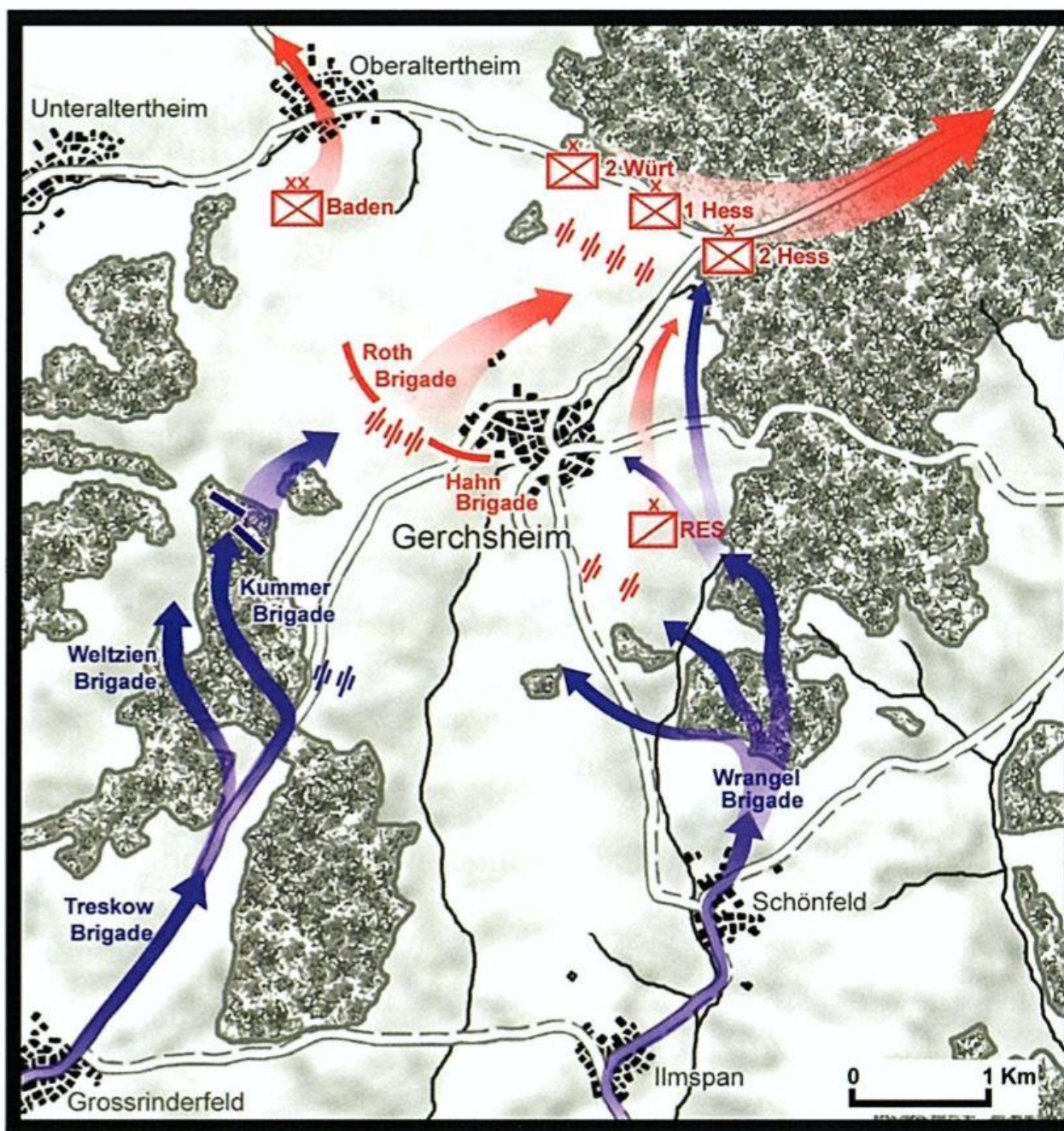
24 JULY 1866



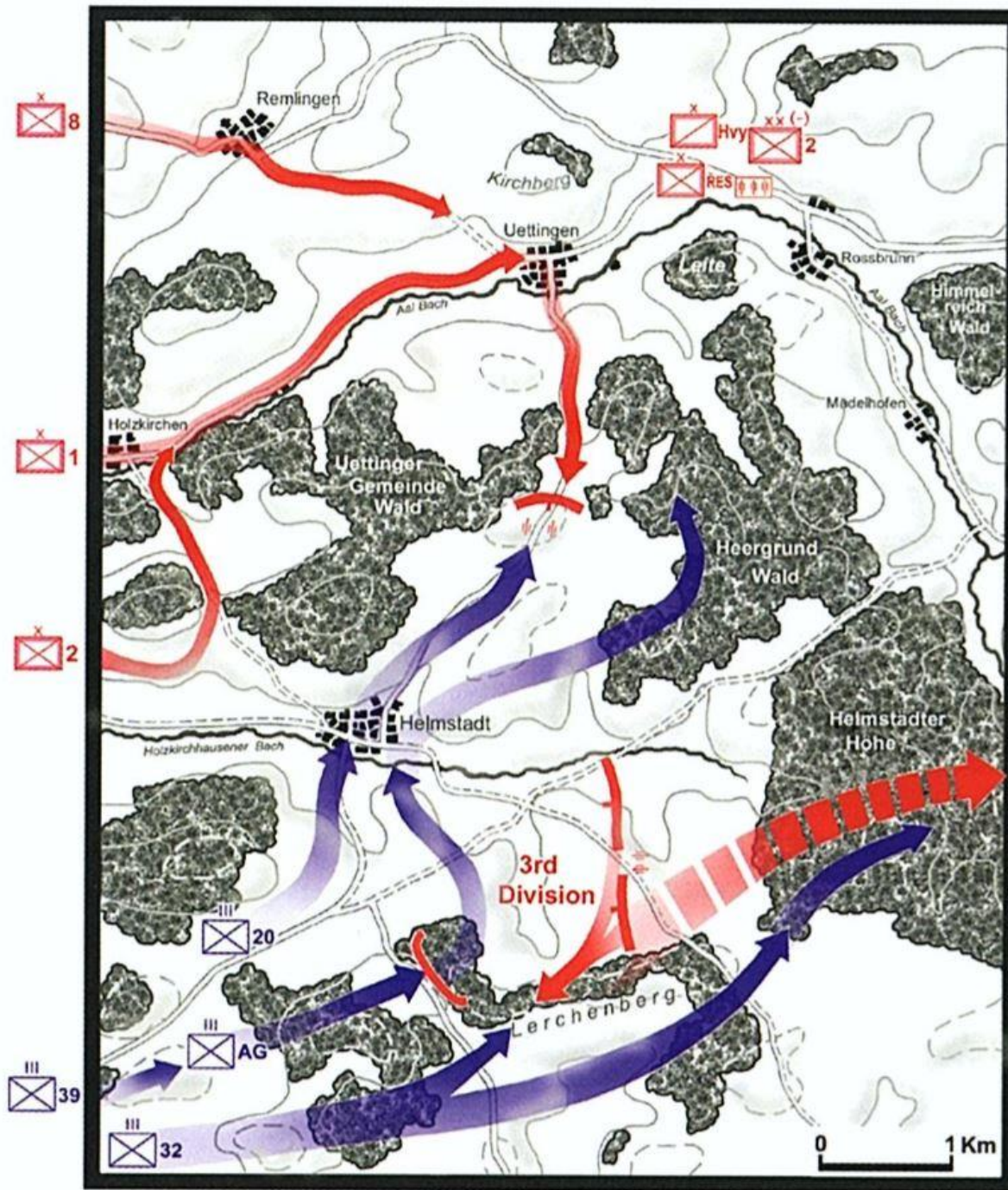
25 July 1866





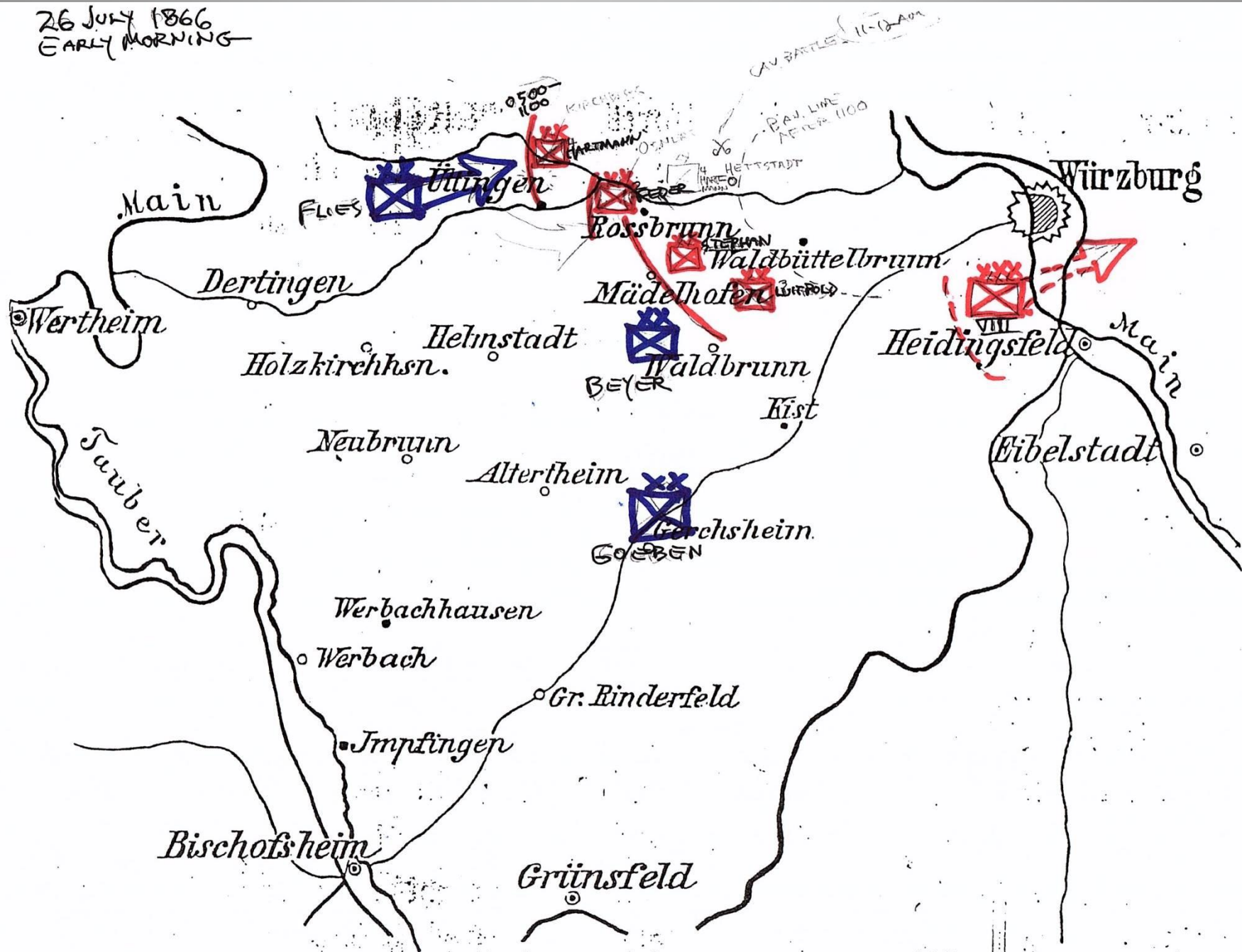


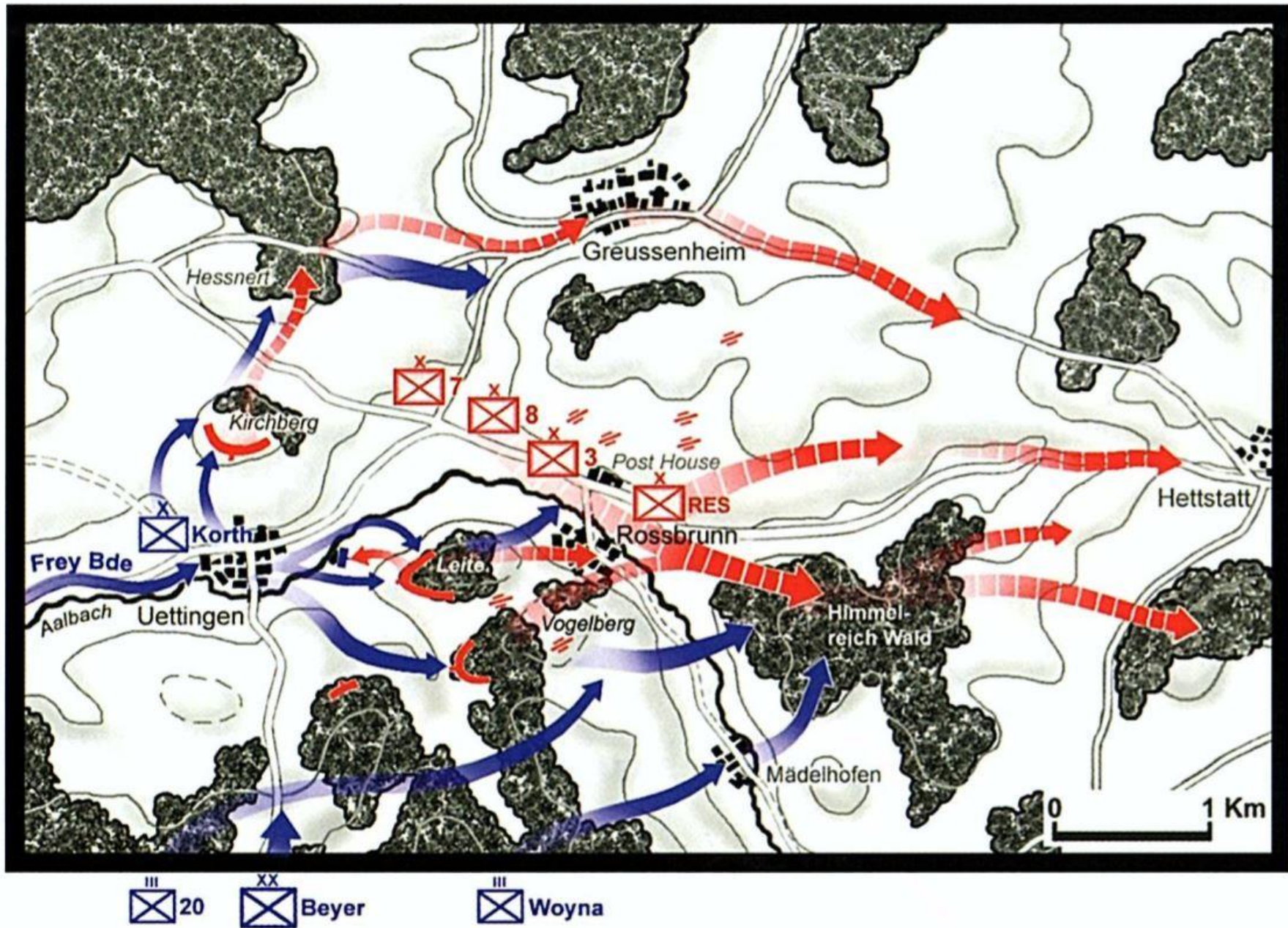
Map 16 Engagement at Gerchsheim, July 25.



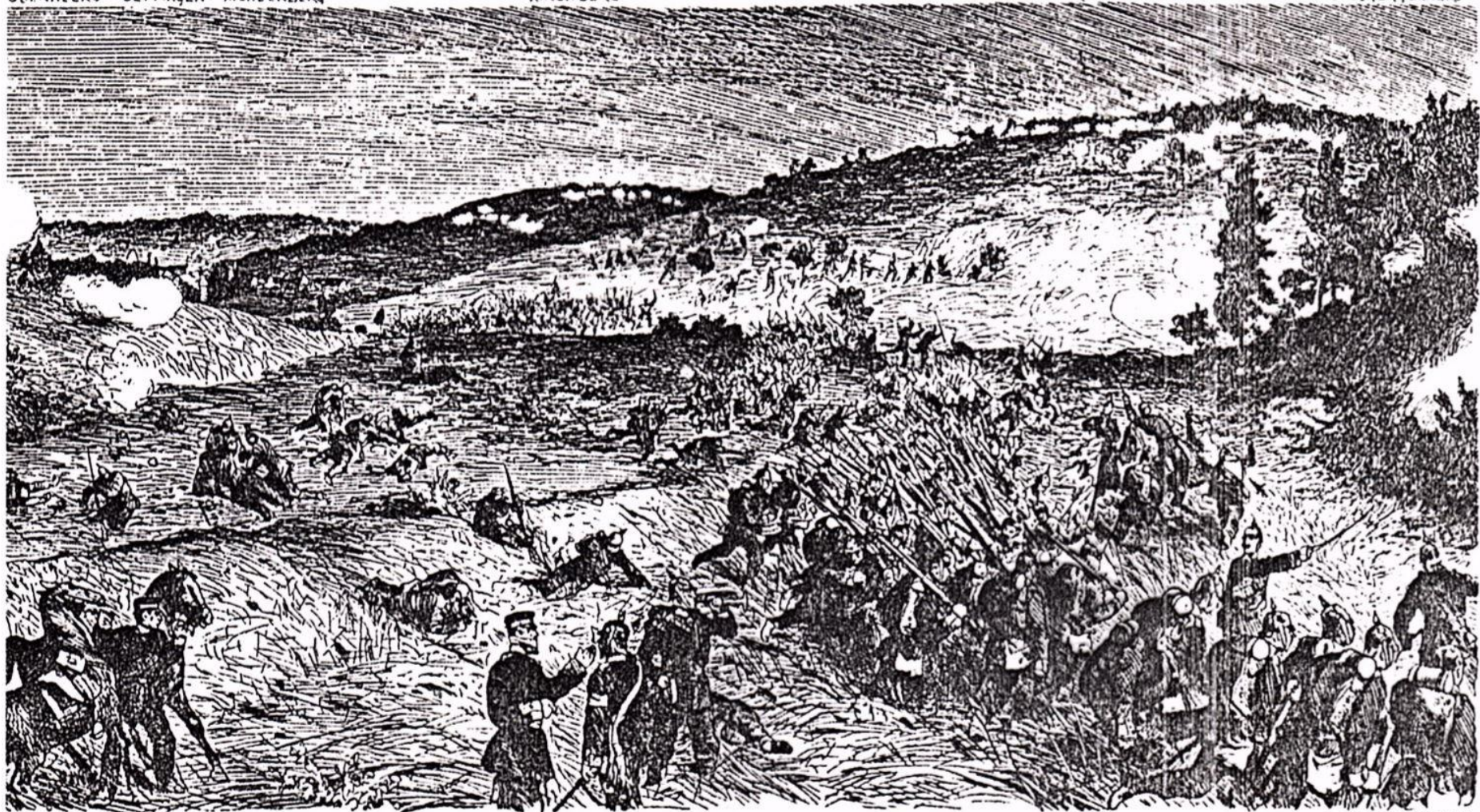
Map 15 Encounter at Helmstadt, July 25.

26 JULY 1866
EARLY MORNING





Map 17 Engagement at Rossbrunn, July 26.

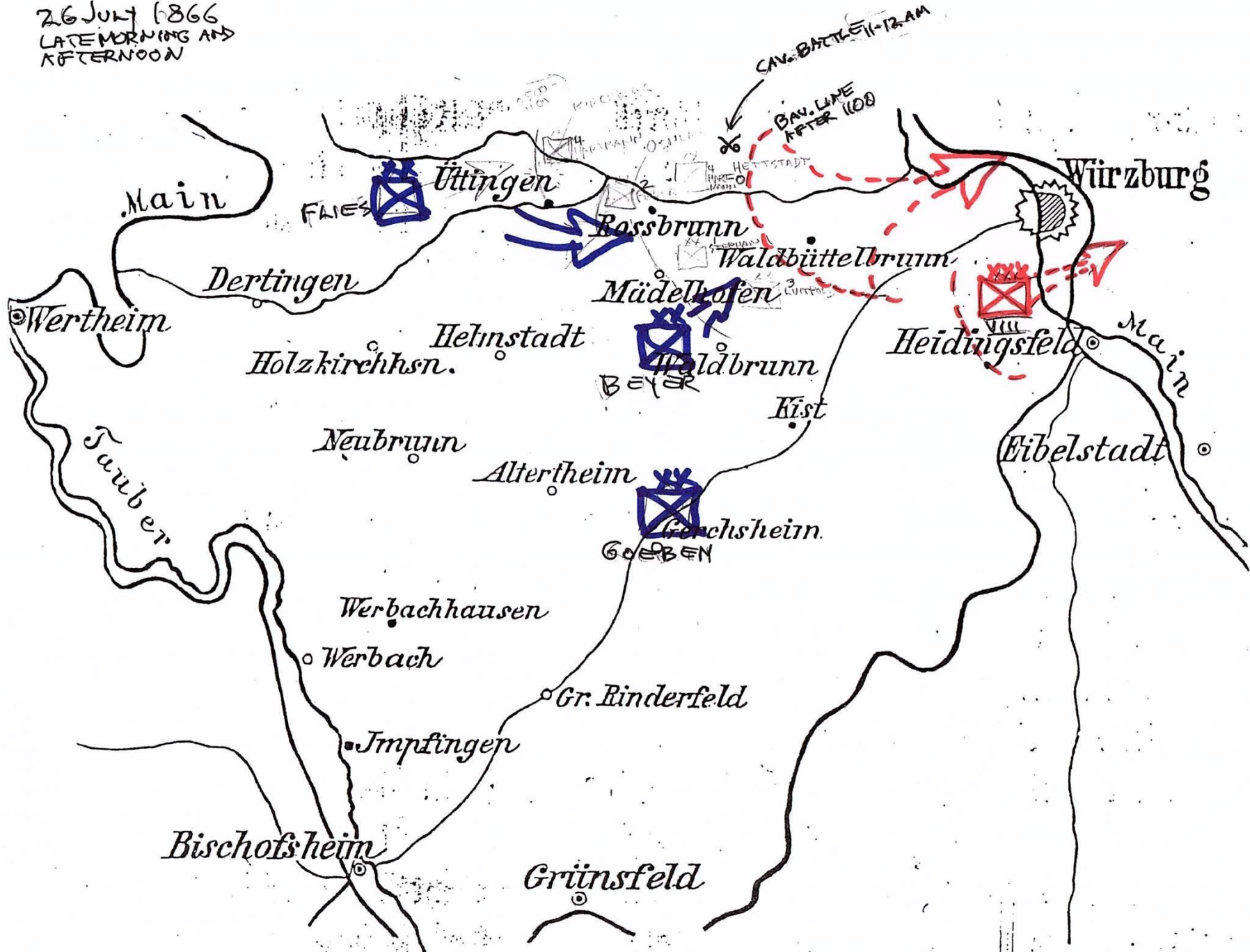


F. A. BROCHHAUS K.A.

1 Seite 235.

AUS DEM GEFECHT BEI UETTINGEN AM 26. JULI 1866.
Die Erstürmung des Osnel durch das magdeburgische Fusilier-Rgt. No. 36.

26 JULY 1866
 LATE MORNING AND
 AFTERNOON



Main

Uttingen

Würzburg

CAN. BATTLE 11-12 AM

BAY. LINE AFTER 11:00

Dertingen

Rossbrunn

Waldbüttelbrunn

Wertheim

Mädellhofen

Helmstadt

Waldbrunn

Heidingsfeld

Main

Holzkirchhshn.

B E Y E R

Kist

Neubrunn

Altertheim

Gerchsheim

Eibelstadt

Tauber

Werbachhausen

Werbach

Gr. Binderfeld

Impfingen

Bischofsheim

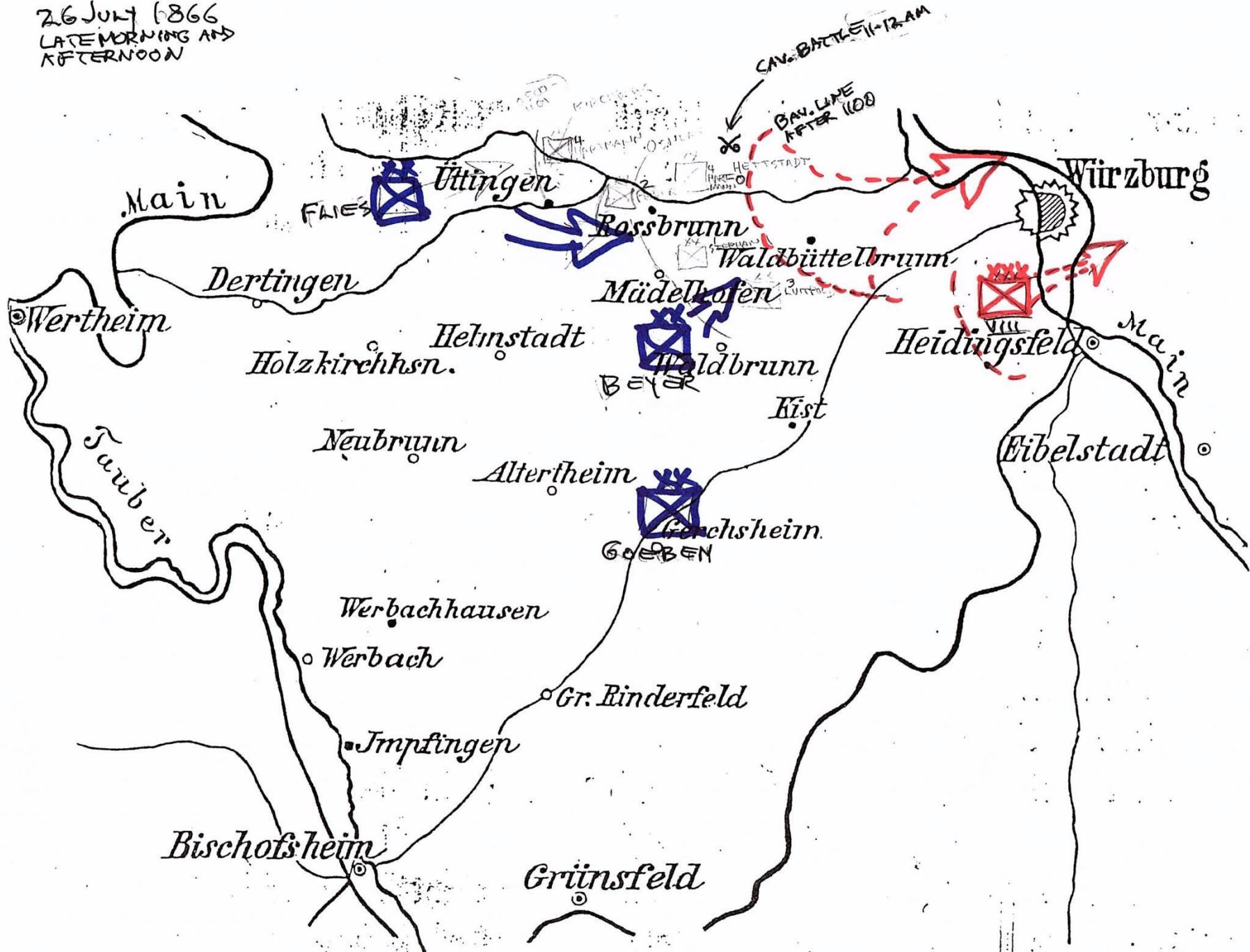
Grünsfeld

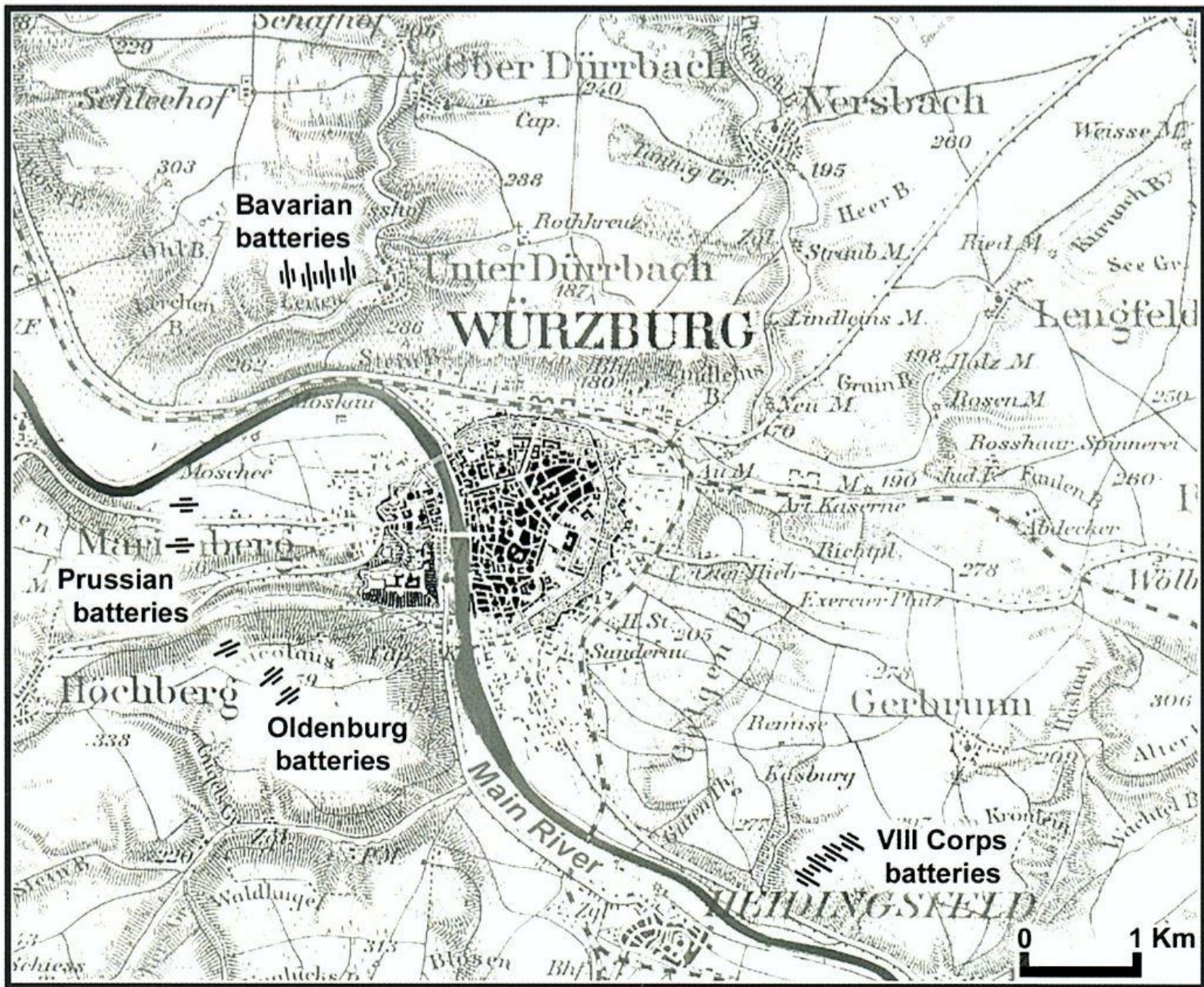




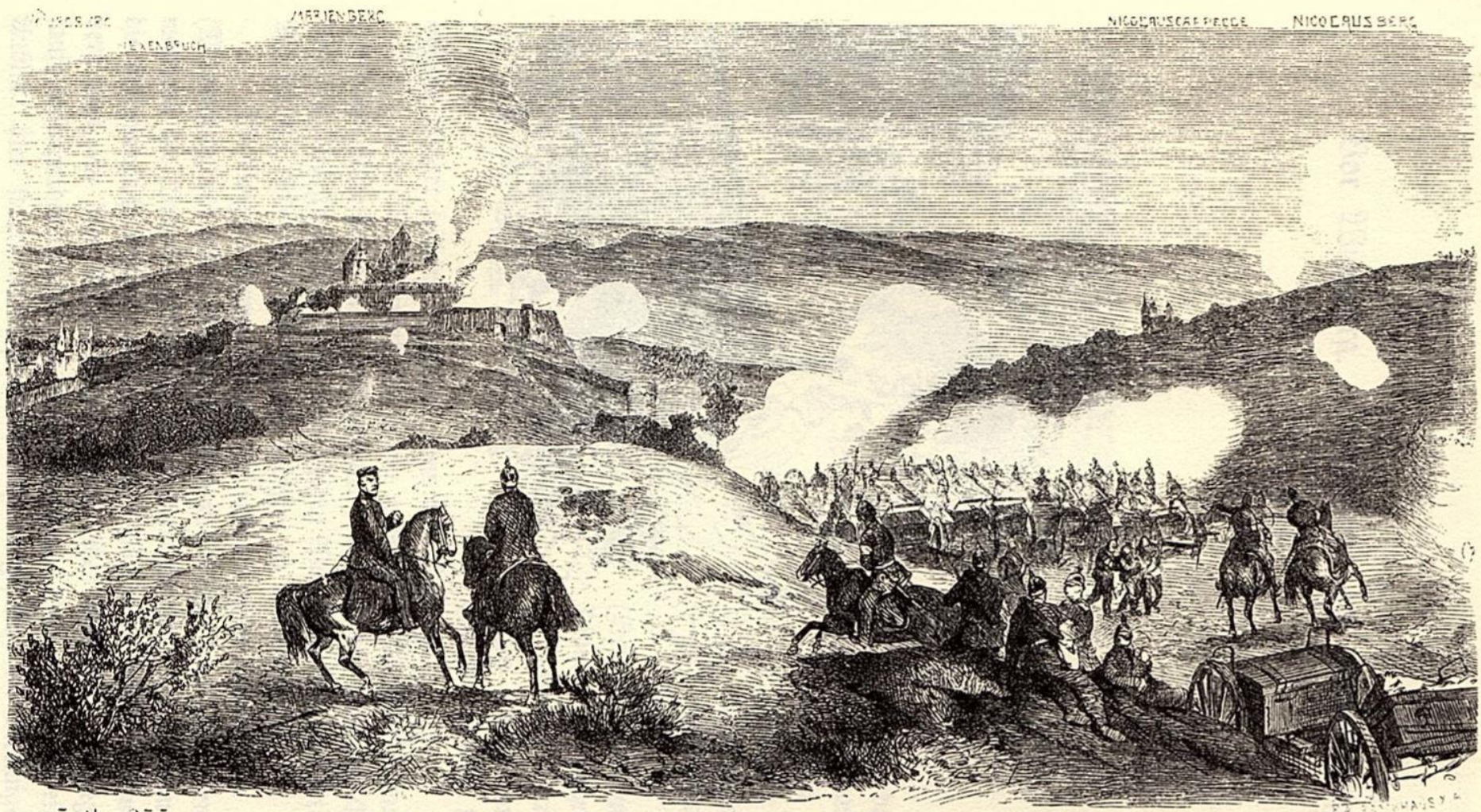
Reitergefecht bei den Gettstädter Höfen.

26 JULY 1866
LATE MORNING AND
AFTERNOON





Map 18 Bombardment of Würzburg, July 27.

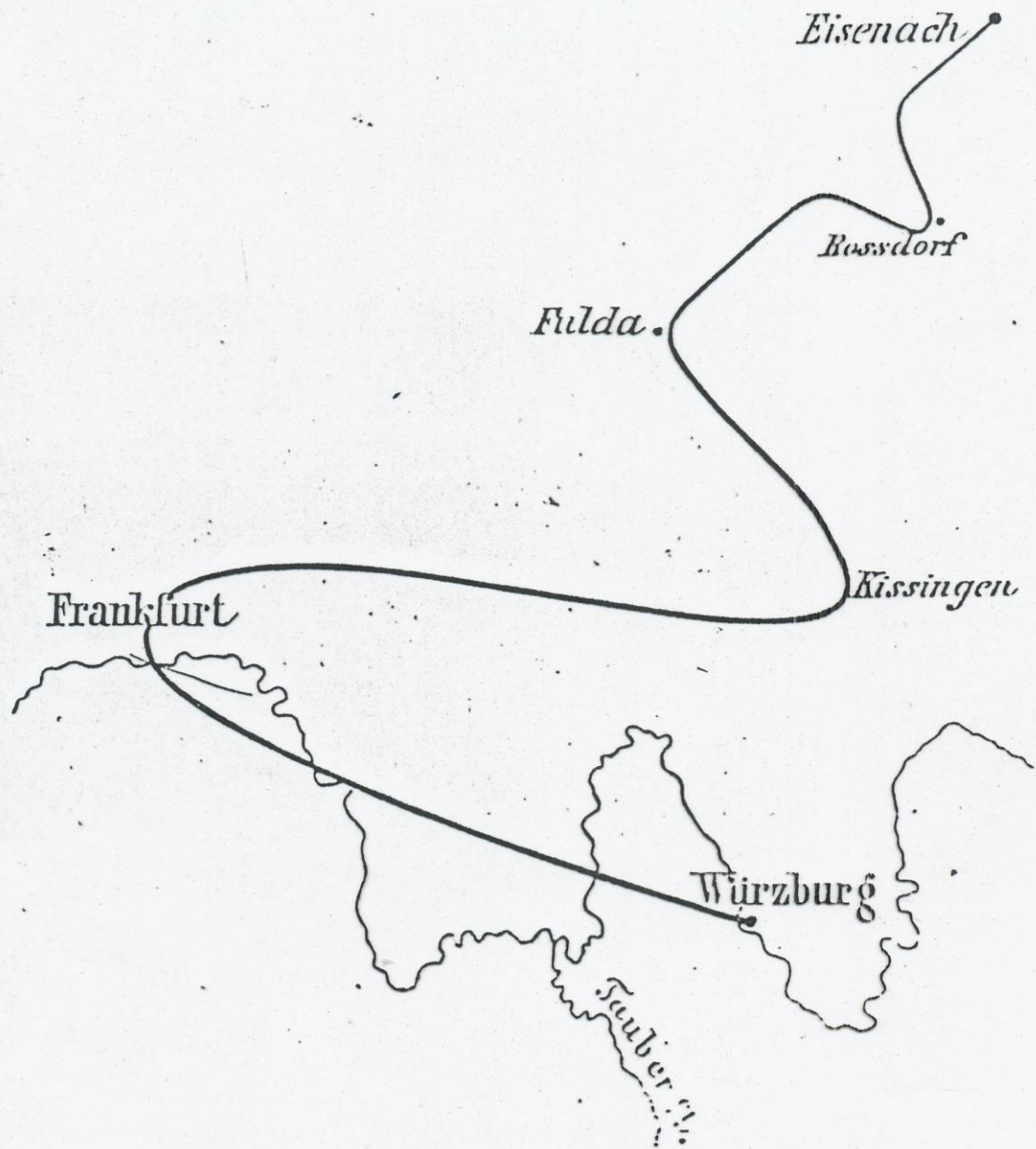


zu Seite 255

VOR WÜRZBURG · BESCHIESSUNG DES MARIENBERGES

am 27^{ten} Juli 1866

R. ENHARTZ



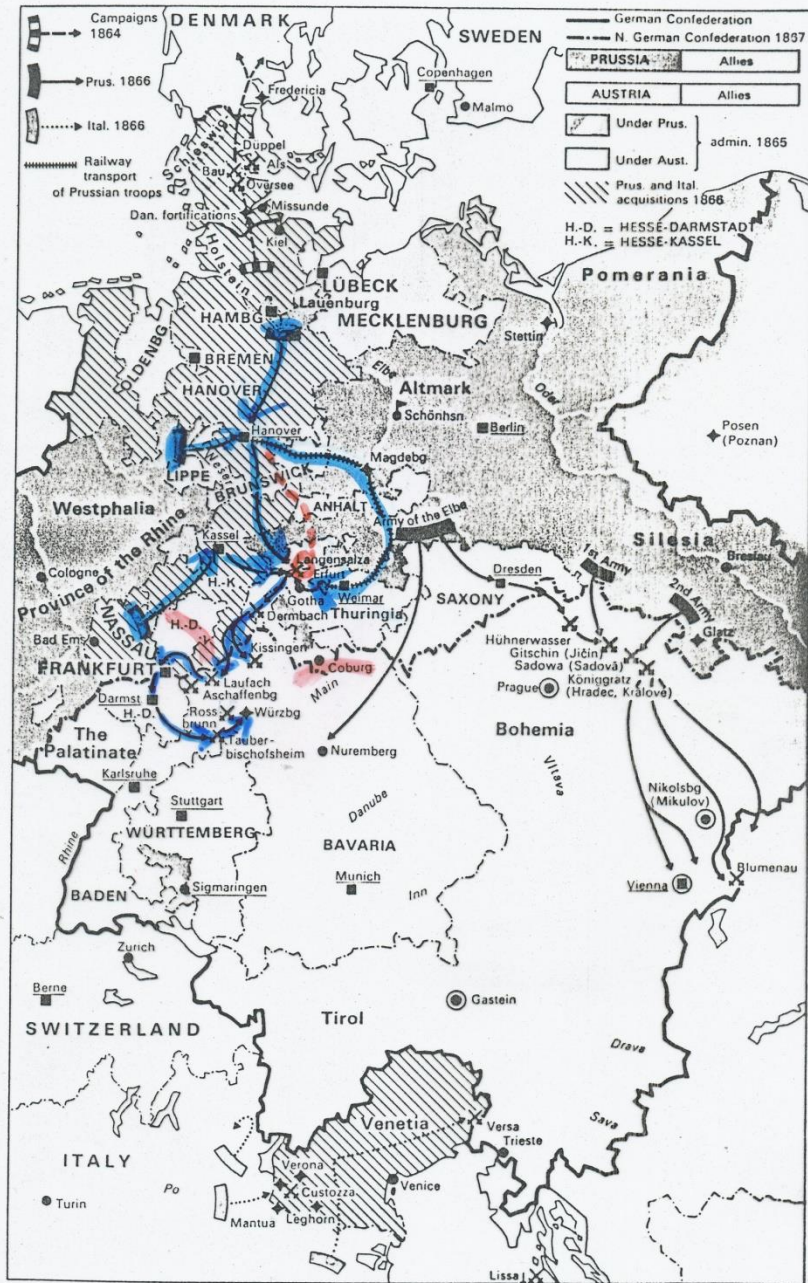
“At the end of this campaign Prussia was thus in actual possession of either the whole or a considerable part of the territories of all her enemies, and thereby in a position to dictate the terms of peace. This object had been attained on the western theatre of war, not by a grand decisive battle, but by a series of engagements fought right and left.

“Unity of leadership and unceasing activity had counterbalanced the numerical superiority of the enemy.”

Prussian General Staff,
The Campaign of 1866 in Germany






ated them again, at the very moment of their contact with the enemy. Incapacity and jealousy were characteristics of both the allied commanders; and to these defects Prince Alexander added the greater fault of insubordination. It would be hard to find among the improvised “political generals” who appeared on the stage of war in the earlier part of the American conflict a single one who possessed in a greater degree than Prince Charles or Prince Alexander a genius for blundering—an eminent capacity for invariably doing the wrong thing. It may be said of the two generals of the allied armies, that their operations afford a fine demonstration of the principles of war by the method of *reductio ad absurdum*.



Prussia's wars with Denmark and Austria, 1864 and 1866

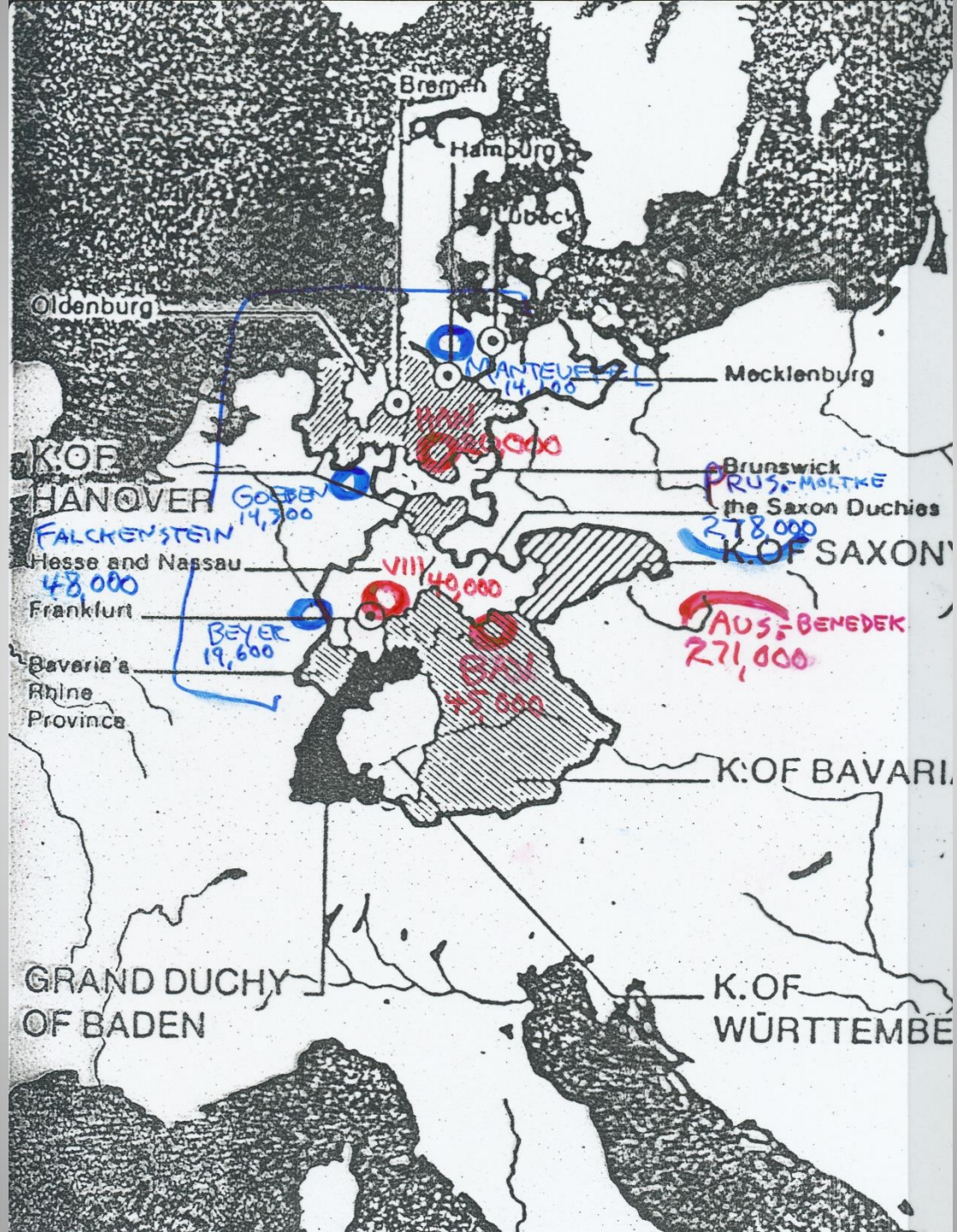
DER FELDZUG IN WESTDEUTSCHLAND 1866

-  **Preußen (Vogel v. Falckenstein, später v. Manteuffel)**
48 000 Kampftruppen (ausschl. Reserven)
-  **Hannoveraner (Arendschildt)**
18 400 Kampftruppen (ausschl. Reserven)
-  **Bundeskontingente (Pr. Karl v. Bayern)**
(VII. u. VIII. Bundeskorps: Bayern, Württemberger, Badener, Nassauer, Hessen - Darmstädter)
96 000 Kampftruppen (ausschl. Reserven)

Die Bundeskontingente Mecklenburgs waren den preußischen Kampftruppen eingegliedert, die Kontingente der thüringischen Staaten und beider Lippe stellten die Besatzungen der regulär preußisch besetzten Bundesfestungen. Das Bundeskontingent von Kurhessen verstärkte die österreichische Besatzung in Mainz.









WILHELM I
KING OF PRUSSIA



OTTO VON BISMARCK
MINISTER-PRESIDENT OF PRUSSIA



GENERAL HELMUTH VON MOLTKE
CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

THE PRUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF

—Formerly an obscure branch of the War Ministry, General von Moltke's effective use of it in the Danish War of 1864 helped to transform it into the **"brain and nerve center" of the Prussian Army.**

ROLES:

- Studying and analyzing the **strengths and weaknesses of potential enemies.**
- Preparing and distributing **accurate maps** of areas of operation.
- Preparing **detailed railroad timetables for the quickest possible mobilization** of the army.
- Training General Staff officers in a **common doctrine, so as to be able to respond efficiently** as advisors to army and corps commanders.
- Developing war plans** for the most efficient "first encounter" of combat.

"No plan of operations extends with certainty beyond the first encounter with the enemy's main strength"often phrased as
"No plan survives the first contact with the enemy."

After that first contact, **"Strategy is a system of expedients...."**

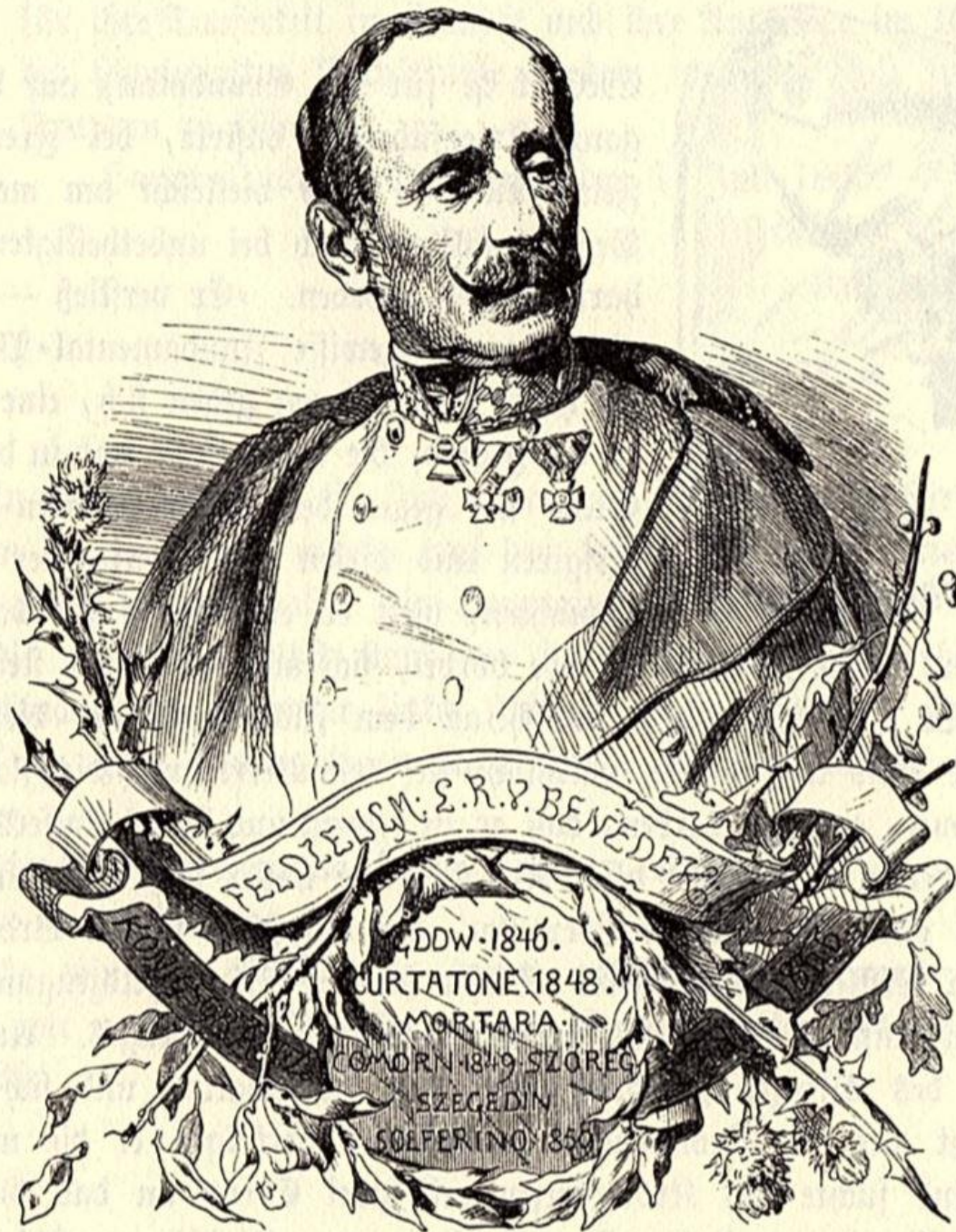
"Thereafter nothing can be predicted in detail."

“While Moltke coordinated the movements of vast masses of troops by dint of short directives to his three Army commanders, Benedek’s overworked staff had to produce written orders for thirteen different formations, for Corps and Army troops, and for the supply columns of the entire army. This was one reason why the Commander-in-Chief’s orders seldom went out—and never arrived—on time.”

—W. McAfee, The Art of War: Waterloo to Mons



Rakouský císař František Josef I.



FELDZEUG: S. R. V. BENEDEK

LADW. 1846.
CURTATONE 1848.
MORTARA.
COMORN 1849. SZŐREG.
SZEGEDIN.
SOLFERINO 1859.



*Polní zbrojmistr Ludwig von Benedek (1804–1881), jeden z nejlepších vojáků
habsburské monarchie, zůstává dosud rozporuplnou postavou války 1866.
Jeho životní dráha vyvrcholila v bitvě u Solferina (1859).
Dokázal, že je vynikajícím velitelem sboru, ale neměl představu, jak ovládat
dvěstětisícovou armádu. Přesto v bitvě u Hradce Králové vyvedl v odpoledních
hodinách své hlavní síly z boje, a zachránil tak život desetitisícům mužů.*

Archduke Albrecht



Duke of Teschen

Reign	1847–1895
Predecessor	Charles
Successor	Friedrich
Born	3 August 1817 Vienna, Austria
Died	18 February 1895 (aged 77) Arco, Trentino
Burial	Imperial Crypt
Spouse	Princess Hildegard of Bavaria



THE AUSTRIAN ARMY, 1866

WEAKNESSES:

General Staff— inefficiently organized, without clear-cut duties or a strong work ethic.

Infantry— armed with muzzle-loading rifles (vs. Prussian breechloaders)

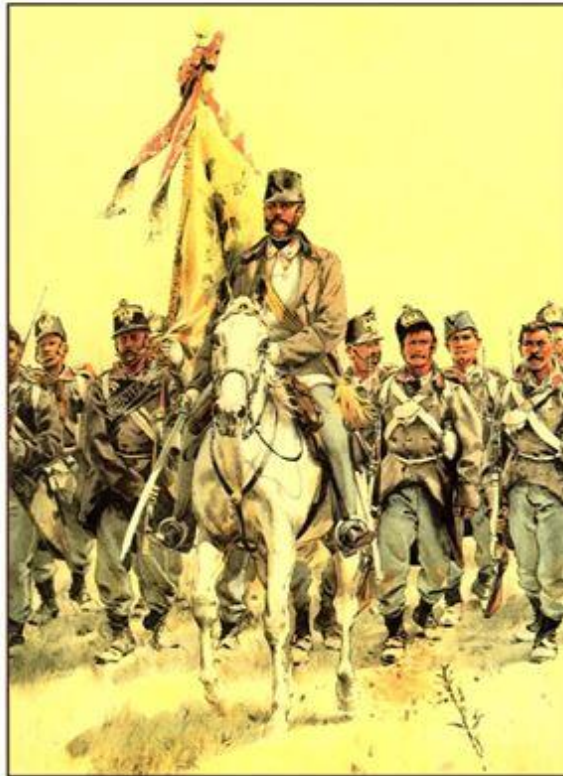
—tactical doctrine emphasized massed attacks with the bayonet, troops packed tightly together, assaults delivered vigorously.

—multi-ethnic troops; each regiment's peasant soldiers speaking a language its officers might not know.

STRENGTHS:

Cavalry— superb training and morale, but only in traditional battlefield roles (charging with sabres, etc.).

Artillery— extremely well-trained and effective, with excellent rifled muzzle-loading cannon, highly skilled gunners, intelligent officers and personnel.

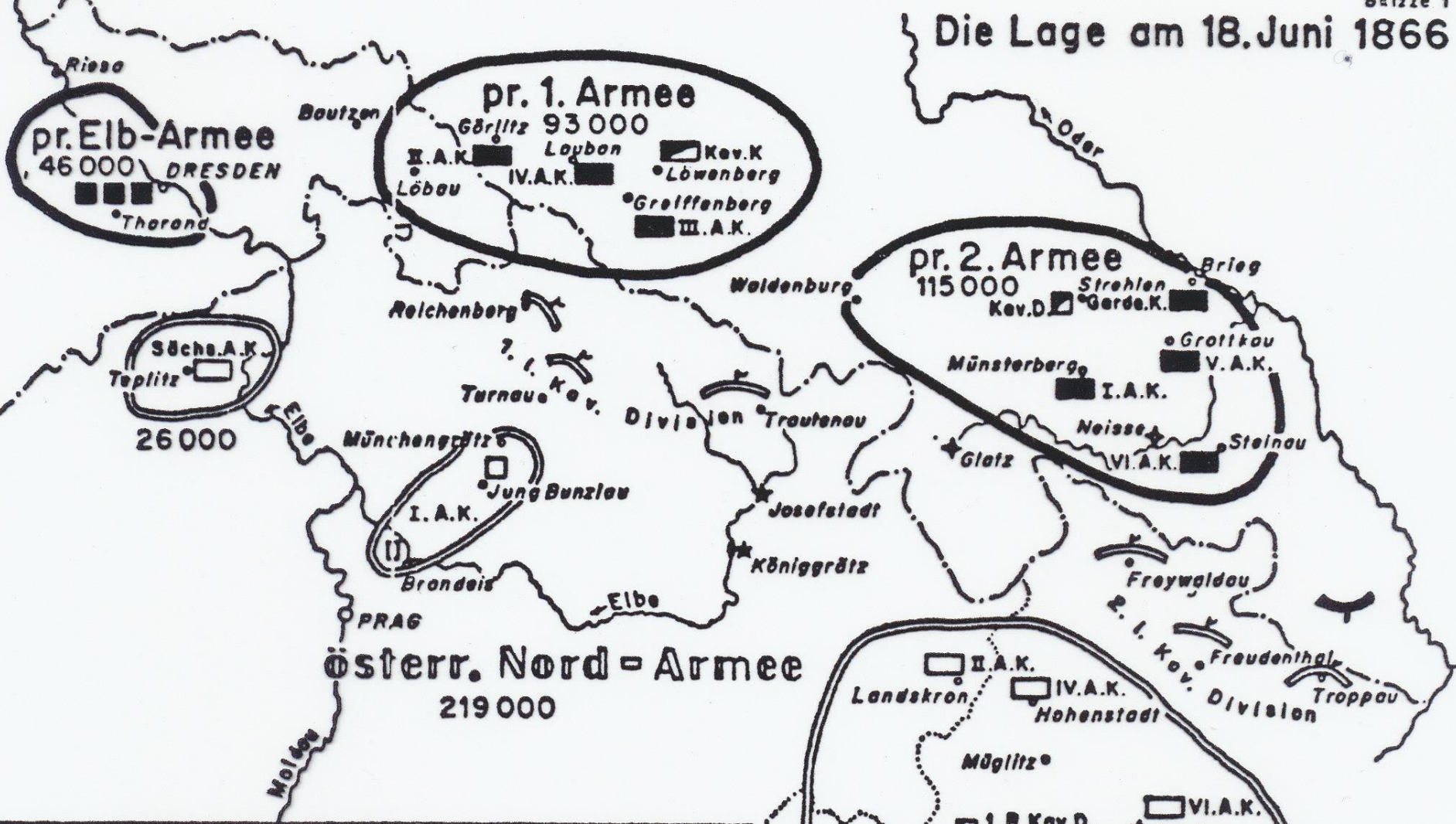


“Even if the first attack were repelled, no enemy could withstand a second or a third charge delivered with the same intensity. Taking a month’s casualties in a day or two was a fair price to pay for ending a campaign and a war.”



Rakouští dělostřelci R. v. Ottenfeld

Die Lage am 18. Juni 1866



Zeichenerklärung

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A.K. = Armeekorps | R. = Reserve |
| Kav.K. = Kavalleriekorps | od.D. = Division |
| Gerd.K. = Gardekorps | ■ □ = Korps |
| L. = leicht | A.G.R. □ □ = Armeegeschütz Reserve |

Österreichische Meilen



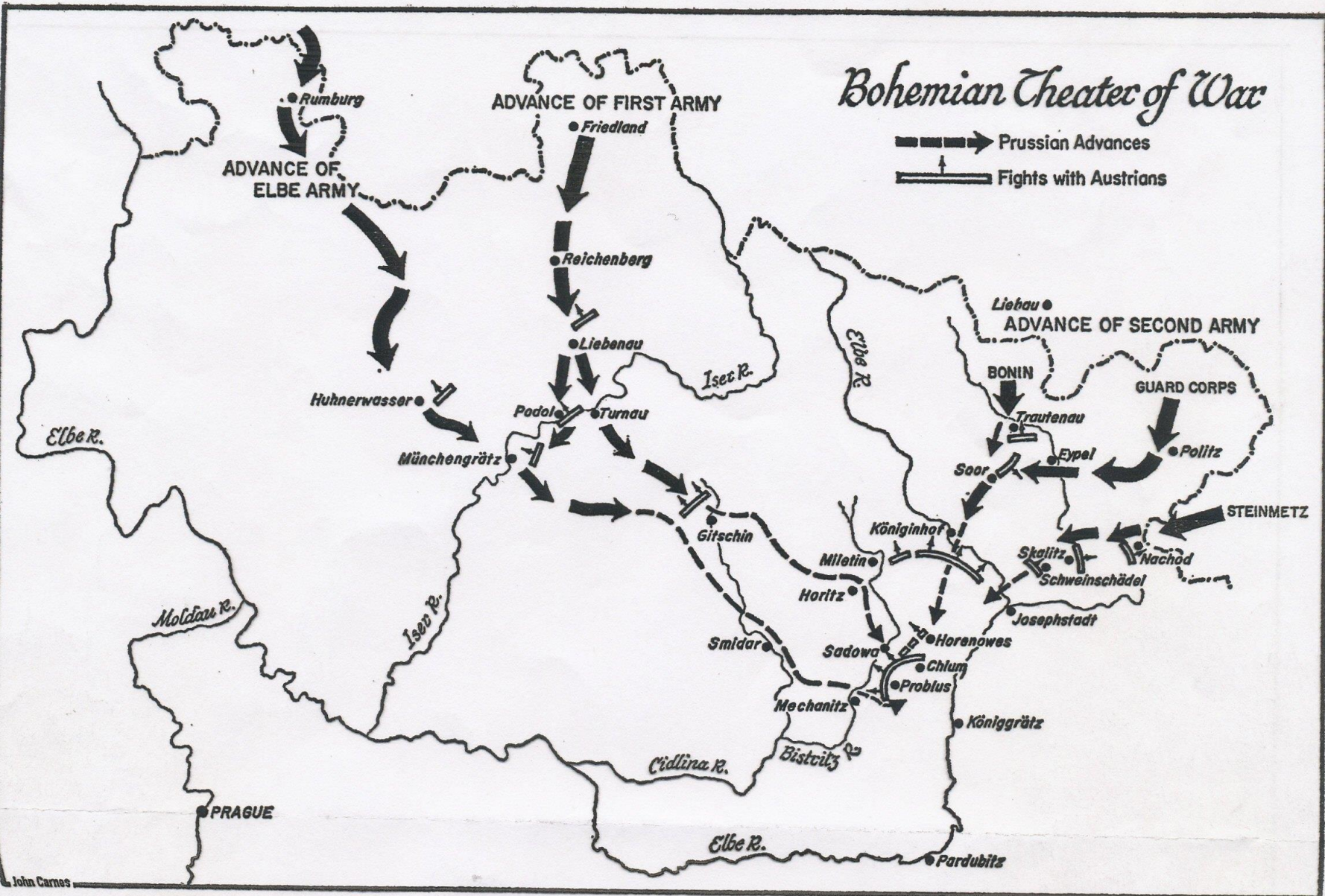
Kilometer

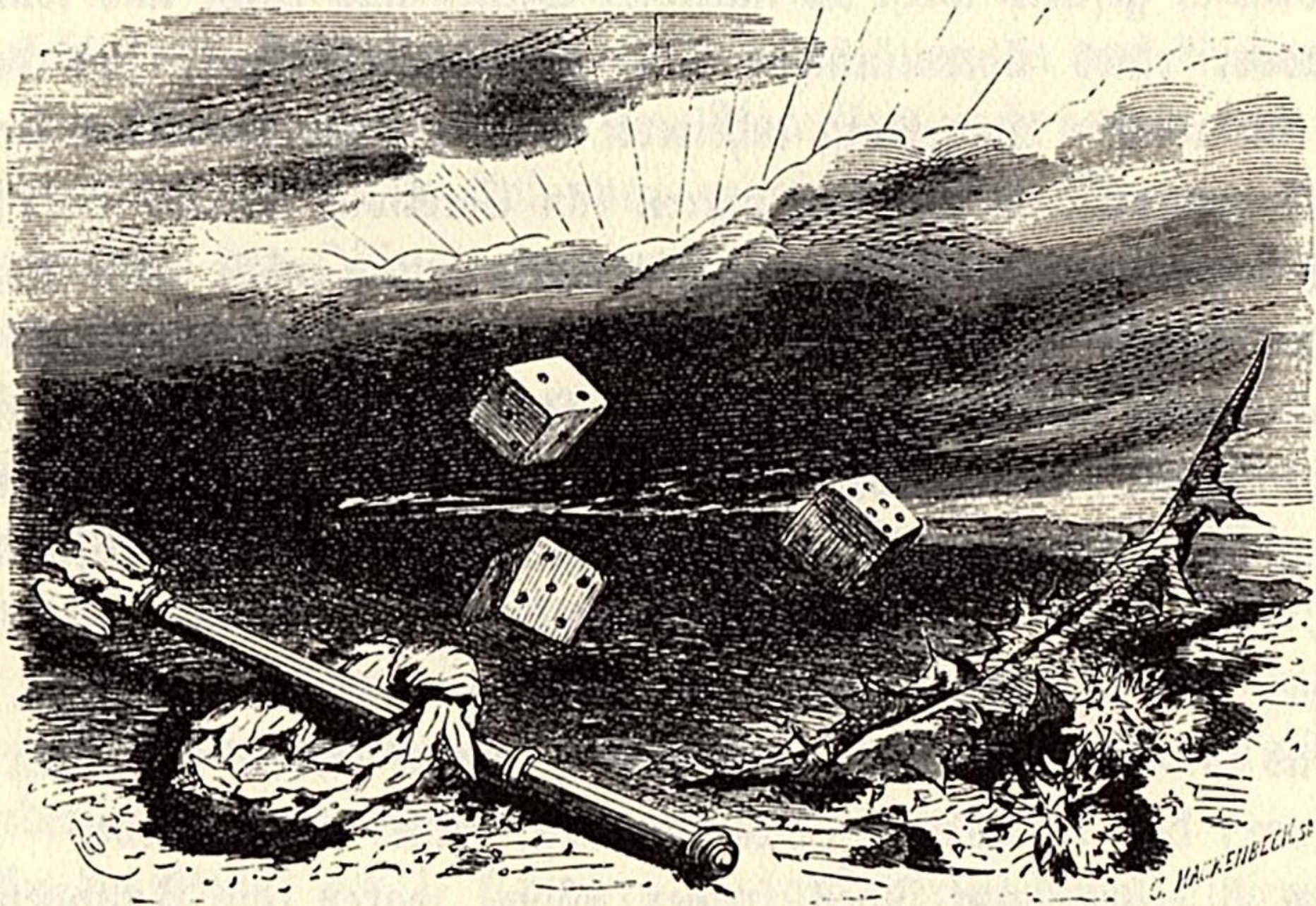




Bohemian Theater of War



---> Prussian Advances
= Fight with Austrians

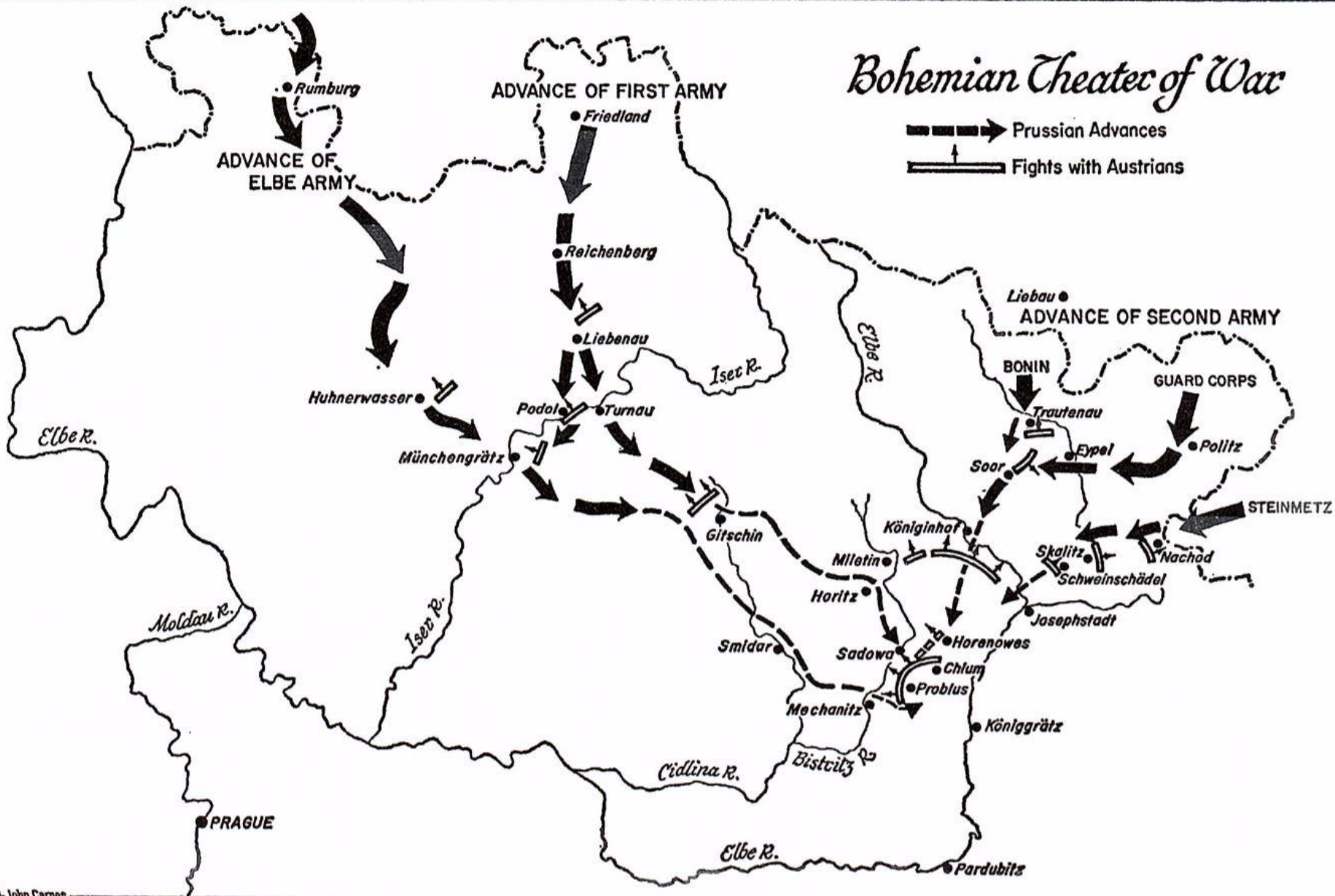




G. HAGENBECK

Bohemian Theater of War

 Prussian Advances
 Fights with Austrians



ARMY STRENGTHS AT THE START OF THE CAMPAIGN, 16 JUNE:

PRUSSIAN: 278,000

AUSTRIAN/SAXON: 271,000

LOSSES IN THE FIVE BOHEMIAN BATTLES, 27—29 JUNE:

PRUSSIAN: c. 6,000

AUSTRIAN/SAXON: c. 25,000

THE ARMIES AT KÖNIGGRÄTZ, 3 JULY:

PRUSSIAN: 272,000

AUSTRIAN/SAXON: 246,000

BATTLES AND CASUALTIES COMPARED

*= winning side

NAME	TROOP STRENGTH	CASUALTIES (K/W/M/CAPT'D)
------	----------------	---------------------------

SMALL BATTLES (BRIGADES/DIVISIONS)

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

First Winchester 1862	*C- 16,000	400 (68k/329w/3m)	(3 %)
	U- 6,500	2,019 (62k/243w/1,714m&c)	(31 %)
Port Republic 1862	*C-6,000	816 (88k/535w/34m)	(14 %)
	U-3,500	1,002 (67k/361w/574m&c)	(29 %)

GERMAN CIVIL WAR

Bad Kissingen	*Pr- 14,300	961 (153k/770w/38m)	(7 %)
	Bav- 20,000 (piecemeal)	1,357 (111k/659w/587m)	(7 %)
Aschaffenburg	*Pr- 16,600	180 (27k/144w/9m)	(1 %)
	Aus- 7,900	2,469 (226k/484w/1,759c)	(31 %)

BATTLES AND CASUALTIES COMPARED

*= winning side

NAME **TROOP STRENGTH** **CASUALTIES (K/W/M/CAPT'D)**

MEDIUM-SIZED BATTLES (CORPS/SMALL ARMIES)

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Pea Ridge 1862	*U- 11,000	1,384	(203k/980w/201m)	(13 %)
	C- 14,000	2,000	(? K/w/m)	(14 %)
Perryville 1862	C- 16,000	3,396	(510k/2,635w/251m)	(21 %)
	U- 22,000	4,241	(845k/2851w/515m)	(19 %)

GERMAN CIVIL WAR

Trautenau	*Aus- 25,000	4,787		(19 %)
	Pr- 15,000	1,338		(9 %)
Nachod	*Pr- 27,000	1,122		(4 %)
	Aus- 28,000	5,719		(20 %)

Battle of Pea Ridge (Battle of Elkhorn Tavern)

Part of the American Civil War



The *Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.* by Kurz and Allison.

Date March 6–8, 1862^[1]
Location Near Leetown, northeast of Fayetteville, Arkansas
36°26′33.3″N 94°01′33.5″W﻿ / ﻿36.442583°N 94.025972°W﻿ / 36.442583; -94.025972
Result Union victory

Belligerents

 United States

 Confederate States

Commanders and leaders

 Samuel Curtis

 Earl Van Dorn

 Sterling Price

Units involved

Army of the Southwest

- Army of the West
- Missouri State Guard

Strength

10,500^[2]

16,500^[3]

Casualties and losses

1,384^[2] total

2,000^[4] total

Battle of Trutnov

Part of Austro-Prussian War



Bata u Trutnova

První bitva K. Sádlerů

Date 27 June 1866
Location Trutnov, Bohemia, modern day Czech Republic
Result Tactical Austrian victory^[1]

Belligerents

 Prussia

 Austria

Commanders and leaders

Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm

Baron Ludwig von Gablenz^[3]

Adolf von Bonin^[2]

Strength

I Corps, Cav. Reserve

X Corps

Casualties and losses

1,338

4,787

Battle of Champion Hill

Part of the *American Civil War*



Battle of Champion Hill
sketched by Theodore R. Davis

Date	May 16, 1863
Location	Hinds County, Mississippi
Result	Union victory ^[1]

Belligerents

 United States (Union)  CSA (Confederacy)

Commanders and leaders

Ulysses S. Grant | John C. Pemberton

Units involved

Army of the Tennessee | Department of Mississippi
and East Louisiana

Strength

32,000^[2] | 22,000^[2]

Casualties and losses

2,457 total (410 killed, 1,844 wounded, 187 missing) ^[2]	3,840 total (381 killed, 1,018 wounded, 2,441 missing/captured) ^[2]
--	---

Battle of Náchod





Cavalry clash at the Battle of Náchod by Richard Knötel

Date	27 June 1866
Location	Náchod, Bohemia
Result	Prussian victory

Belligerents

 Prussia  Austrian Empire

Commanders and leaders

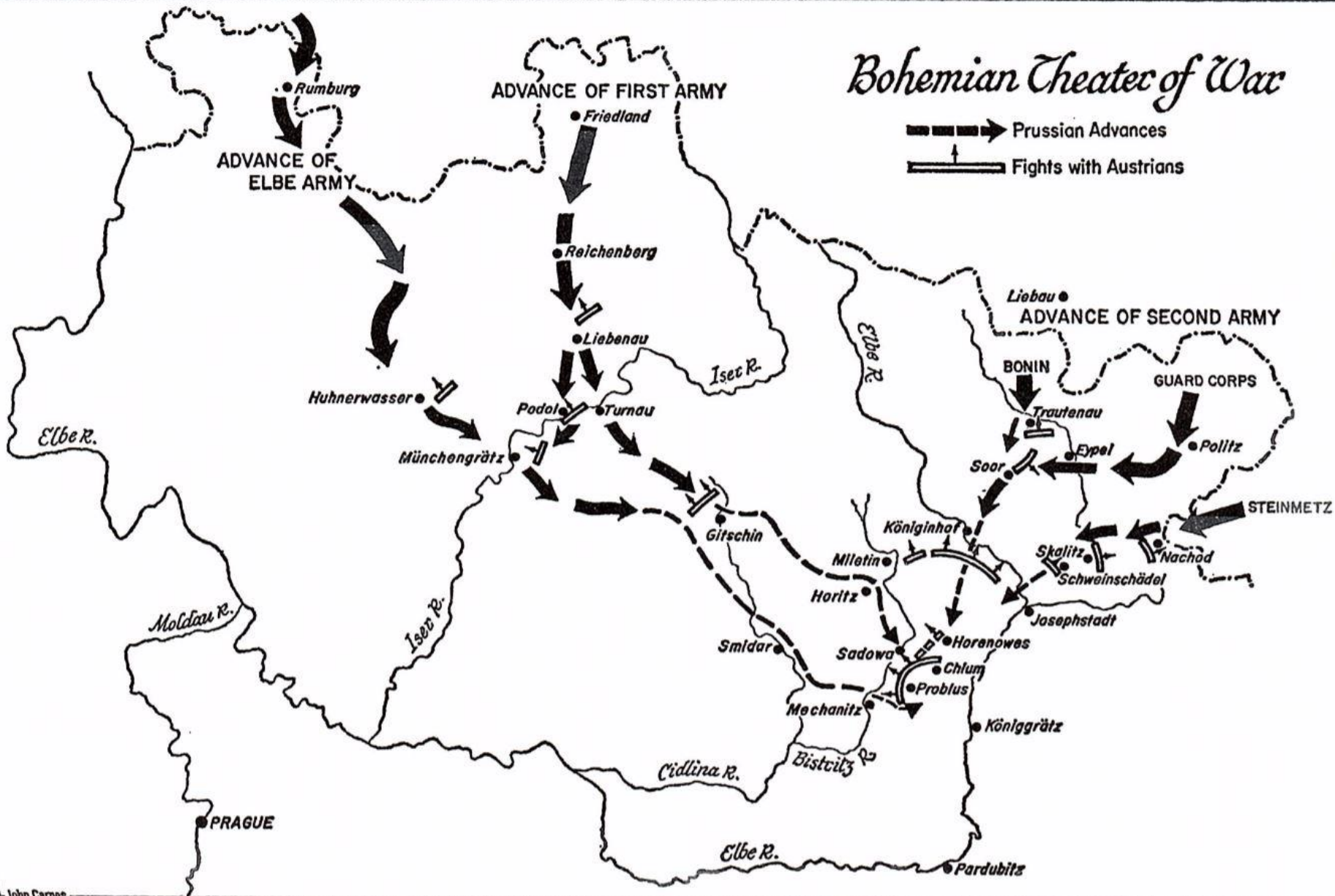
 Von Steinmetz  Von Ramming^[1]

Casualties and losses

1,122^[1] | 5,719^[1]

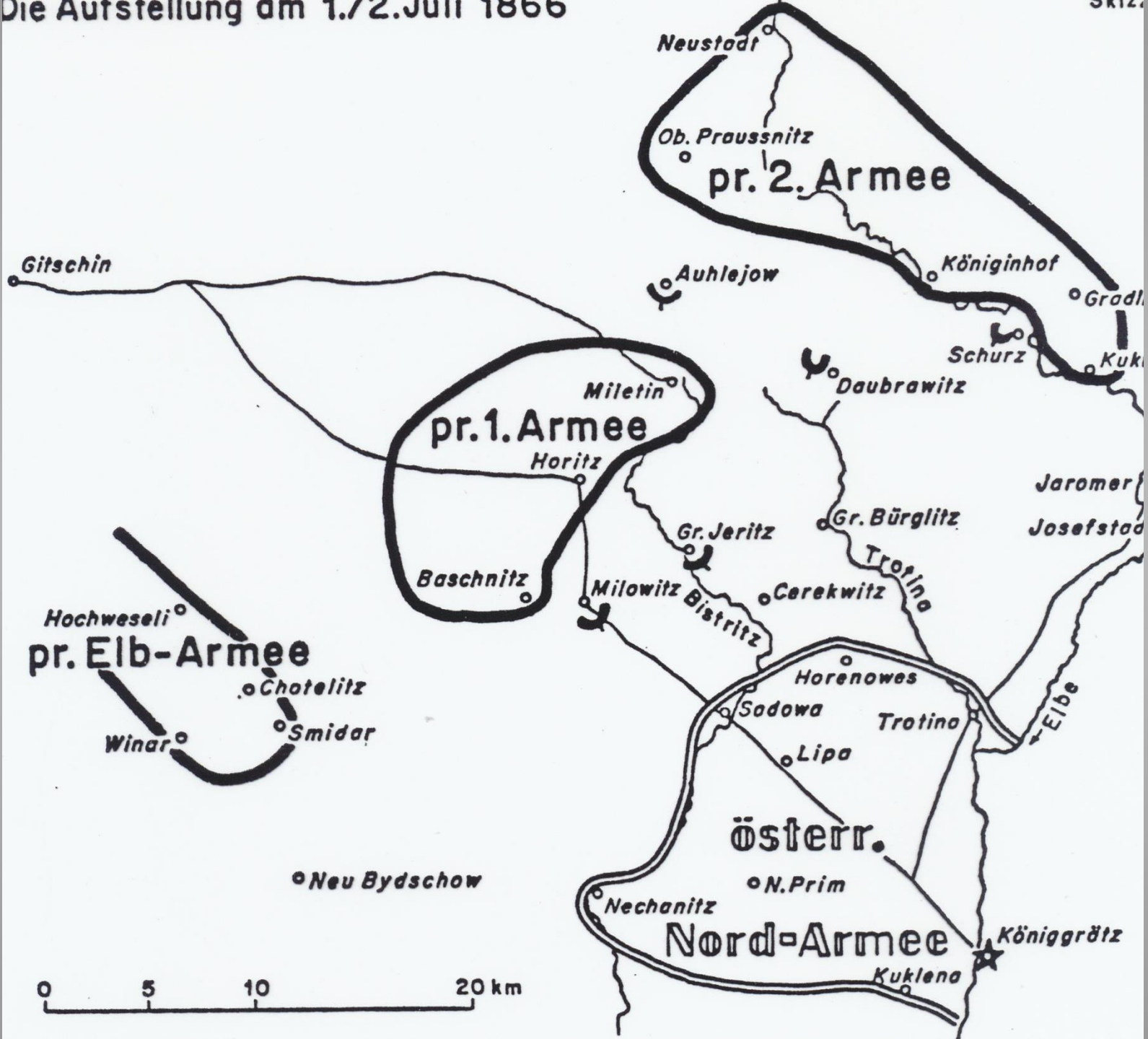
Bohemian Theater of War

---> Prussian Advances
= Fight with Austrians



Die Aufstellung am 1./2. Juli 1866

SKIZZE



Neustadt

Ob. Praussnitz

pr. 2. Armee

Gitschin

Auhlejew

Königinhof

Gradlitz

Schurz

Kuklana

Daubrawitz

Miletin

pr. 1. Armee

Horitz

Jaromeritz

Josefstadl

Gr. Jeritz

Gr. Bürglitz

Baschnitz

Milowitz Bistritz

Cerekwitz

Trojina

Hochweseli

pr. Elb-Armee

Chatelitz

Winar

Smidar

Milowitz Bistritz

Horenoves

Sadowa

Trojina

Lipa

Elbe

österr.

Neu Bydschow

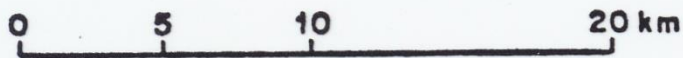
N. Prim

Nord-Armee

Nechanitz

Königgrätz

Kuklana



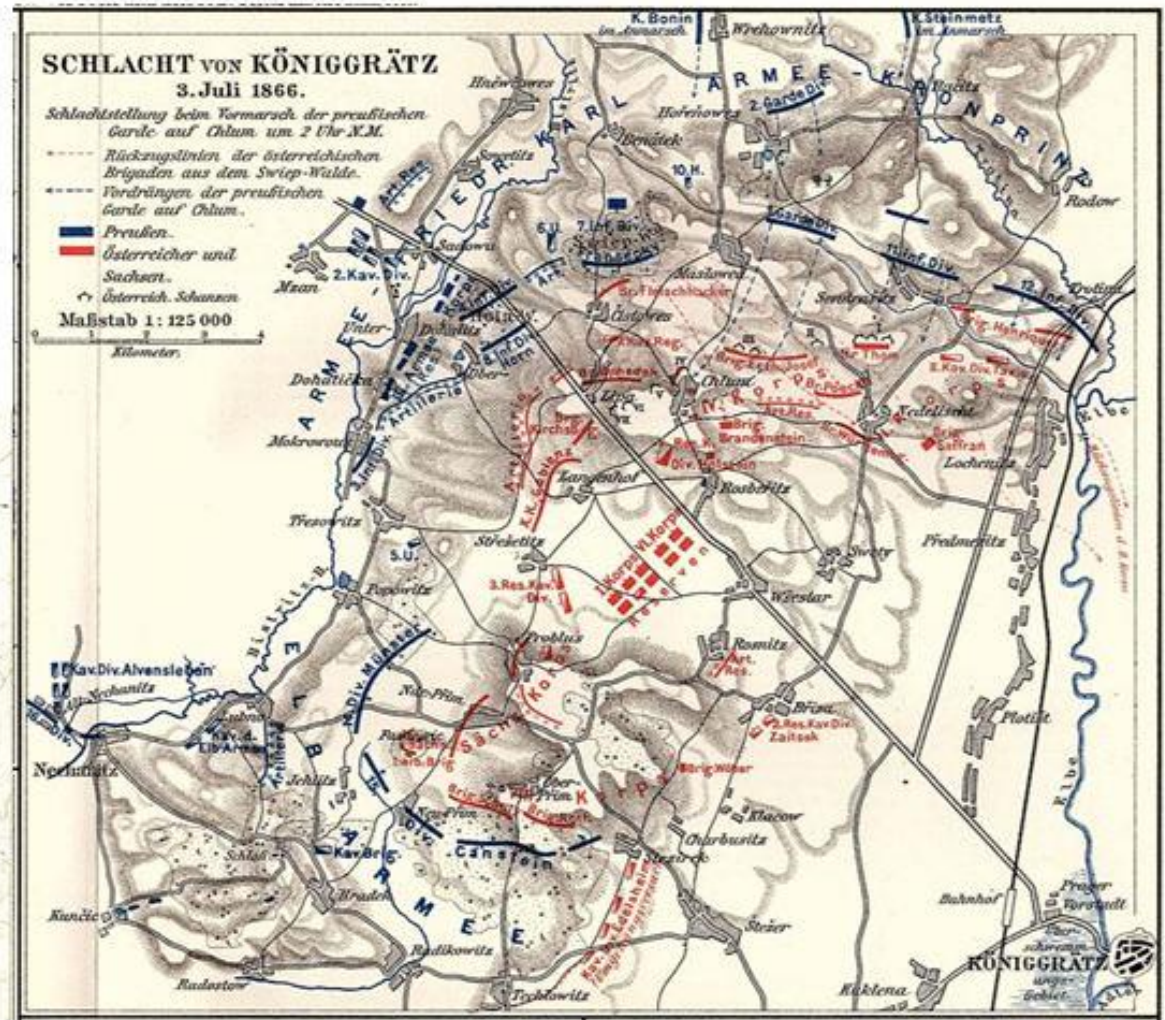
TWO "FISHHOOKS," TWO ARMIES:

July 3, 1863 and July 3, 1866



Army of the Potomac:

93,000 troops in 7 corps



Austrian Nordarmee:

230,000 troops in 7 corps (plus 22,000 Saxons)

DIFFERENCES IN NUMBERS AND ORGANIZATION, U.S. 1863 AND GERMANY 1866

US Company: 100 men (usually much less)

Prus./Aus. Company: 250 men

US Regiment: 1,000 men (usually much less)

Prus./Aus. Regiment: 3,000 men (often kept up to strength w/reservists)

3 to 6 regiments= 1 Brigade

(Prussian:)

2 Rgts (plus additional troops)=1 Brigade

2 to 4 Bdes= 1 Division

2 Bdes= 1 Division

3 to 4 Divisions= 1 Corps

2 Divisions= 1 Corps

(Austrian:)

2 Rgts (plus additional troops)= 1 Brigade

4 Brigades (plus additional troops)= 1 Corps

SCHLACHT VON KÖNIGGRÄTZ

3. Juli 1866.

Schlachtstellung beim Vormarsch der preussischen Garde auf Chlum um 2 Uhr N.M.

--- Rückzugslinien der österreichischen Brigaden aus dem Swiep-Walde.

--- Vordrängen der preussischen Garde auf Chlum.

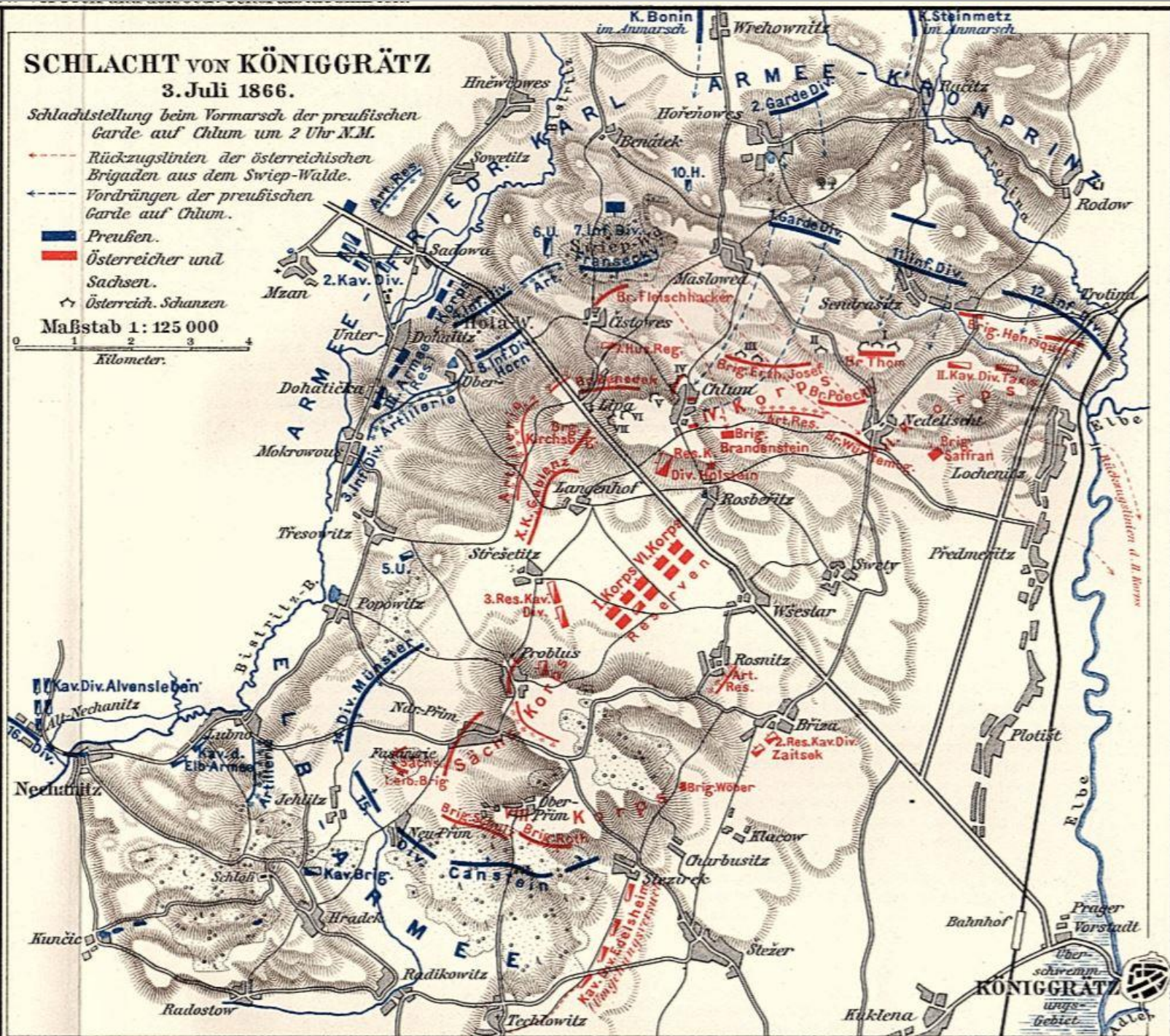
■ Preußen.

■ Österreicher und Sachsen.

⚡ Österreich. Schanzen

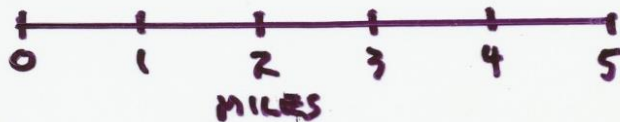
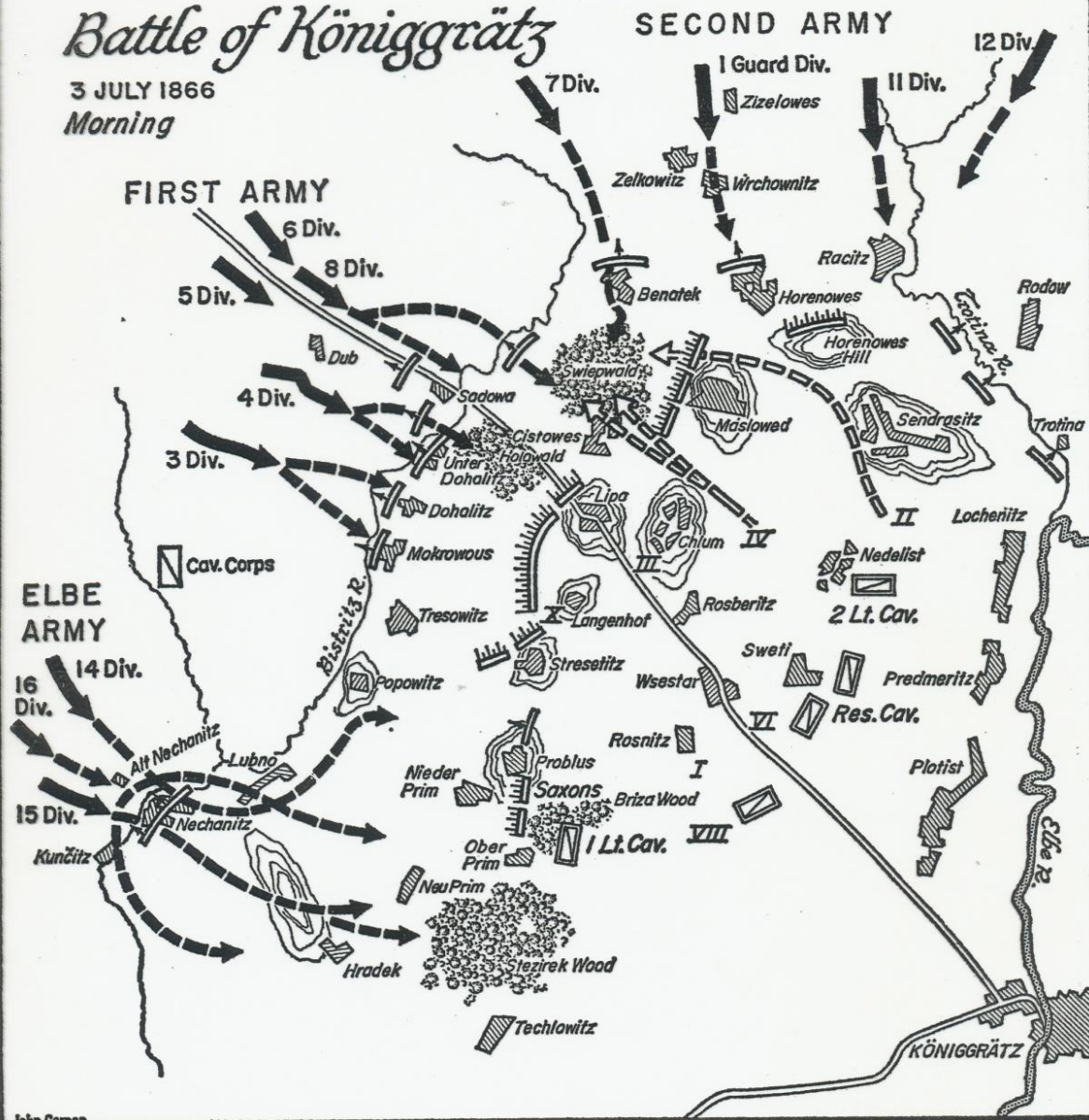
Maßstab 1: 125 000

0 1 2 3 4
Kilometer.



Battle of Königgrätz

3 JULY 1866
Morning





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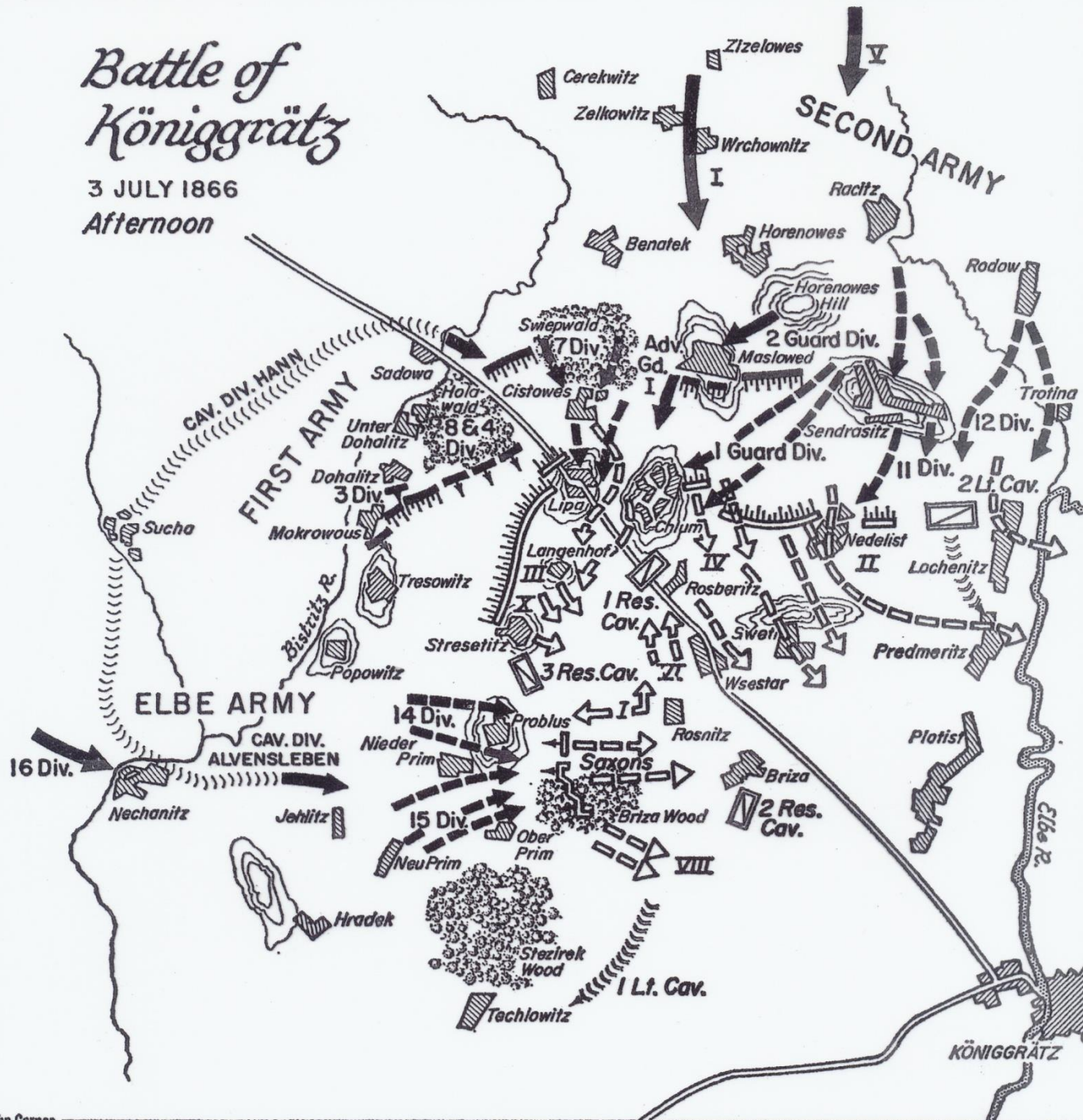
WWW.MOVINGPICTURES.CZ

The Swiepwald:	*Fransecky's 7 th Division:	15,000	2,120 (466k/1,606w/48m)	(14%)
	Austrian 50 battalions	(50,000)	16,783 (2,142k/5,839w/8,802c)	(34%)
Little Round Top:	*Vincent's Bde (+):	2,996	565 (134k/402w/29m)	(19%)
	Oates' & Laws' Bdes:	4,864	1,185 (279k/868w/219m)	(24%)



Battle of Königgrätz

3 JULY 1866
Afternoon

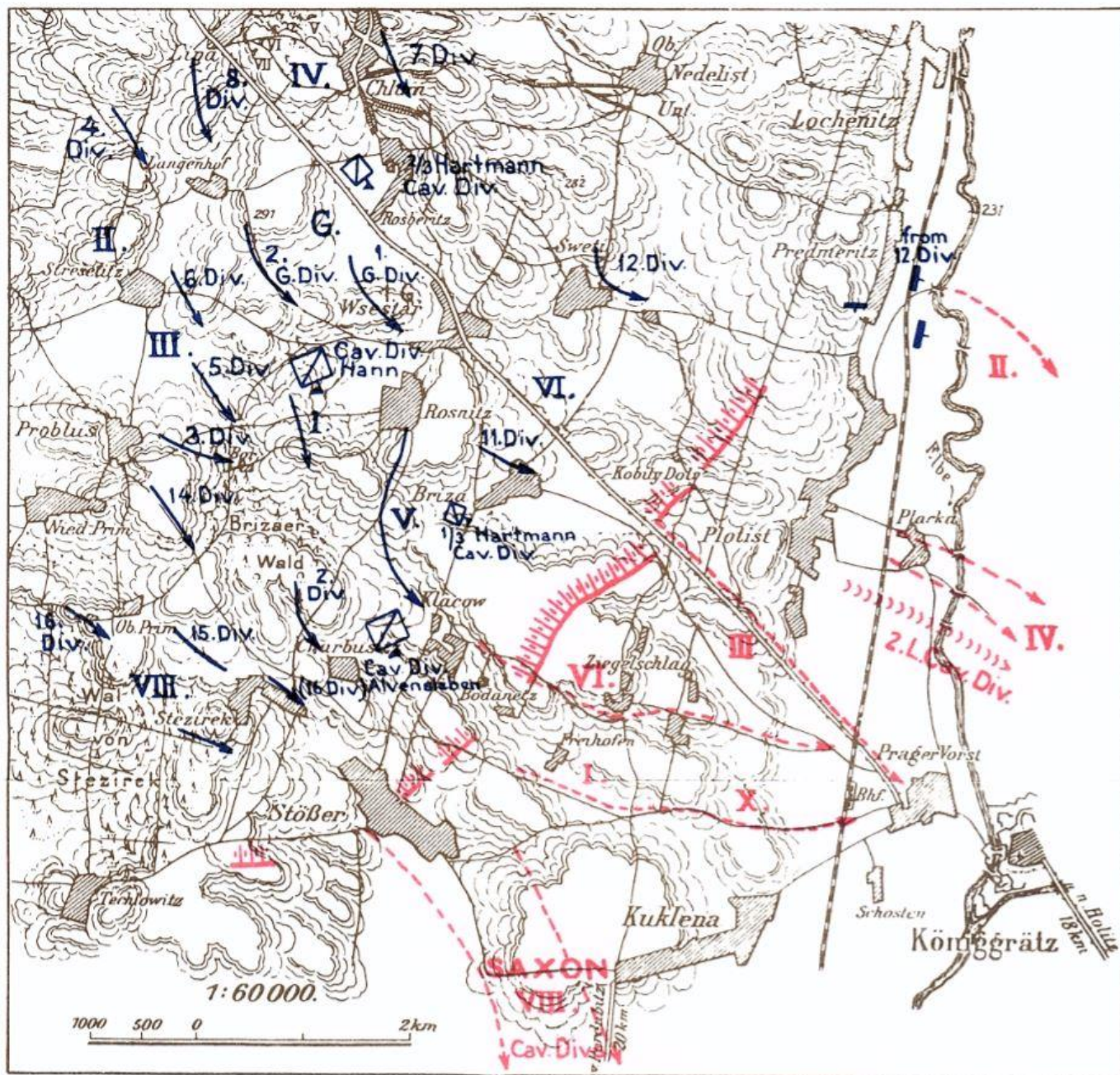




Rakouští dělostřelci R. v. Ottenfeld

BATTLE OF KONGGRATZ
Situation on the evening, 3 July

Ma



Battle of Königgrätz

Part of the Austro-Prussian War



The Battle of Königgrätz, 3 July 1866 by Christian Sell.
Lithograph, 1866.

Date	3 July 1866
Location	between Sadowa (Sadová) and Königgrätz (Hradec Králové), Bohemia, Austrian Empire (nowadays in the Czech Republic) 50.27°N 15.75°E
Result	Decisive Prussian victory

Belligerents

 Prussia	 Austria
	 Saxony

Commanders and leaders

 Helmuth von Moltke	 Ludwig von Benedek ^[1]
 Prince Friedrich Karl	
 Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm	
 General Herwarth von Bittenfeld ^[1]	

Strength

221,000 Prussians	215,000 Austrians
702 guns	23,000 Saxons
	650 guns

Casualties and losses

9,172	31,434
1,935 killed	5,793 killed
7,237 wounded	7,836 missing
940 horses	8,514 wounded
	9,291 captured
	6,000 horses
	116 guns

42,812 (5,658k/7,574w/7,410m/22,170c)

BATTLES AND CASUALTIES COMPARED

NAME	TROOP STRENGTH	CASUALTIES (K/W/M/CAPT'D)
------	----------------	---------------------------

*= winning side

MAJOR BATTLES

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Fredericksburg 1862	U- 114,000	12,653 (1,284k/9,600w/1,769c&m)	(11 %)
---------------------	------------	---------------------------------	--------

	*C- 72,500	5,309 (595k/4,061w/653c&m)	(7 %)
--	------------	----------------------------	-------

Gettysburg 1863 (three-day battle)	*U- 93,500	23,000 (3,072k/14,497w)	(25 %)
------------------------------------	------------	-------------------------	--------

	C- 75,000	28,000 (2,592k/12,709w)	(37 %)
--	-----------	-------------------------	--------

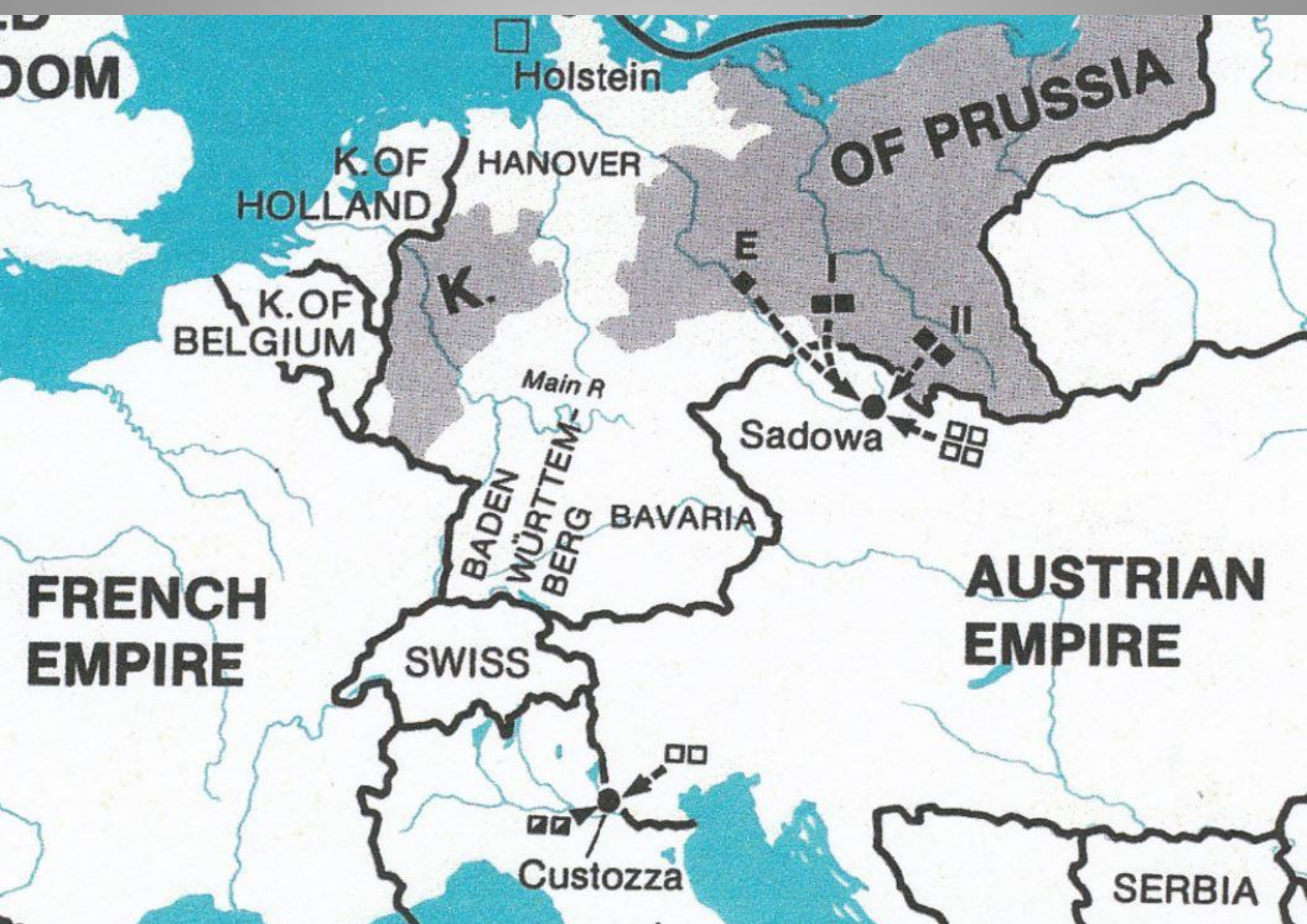
GERMAN CIVIL WAR

Königgrätz	*Prus- 270,000	9,153 (1,929k/6,948w/276m)	(3 %)
------------	----------------	----------------------------	-------

	Aus/Sax- 246,000	42,812 (5,658k/7,574w/7,410m/22,170c)	(17 %)
--	------------------	---------------------------------------	--------



corps, with another corps in reserve within easy supporting distance. If then, profiting by American experience, Benedek had covered his position with hasty intrenchments (for the construction of which the battle-field afforded every facility), he should have been able to repulse the combined Prussian armies; for the numerical odds against him were not great at any time; his reserves would have been in a position to push forward promptly to any point seriously endangered; and his intrenchments would have fully counterbalanced the superior firearms of the Prussian infantry. Though he could not, in all probability, have gained a decisive victory, he could have inflicted greater losses than he received, he could have given his adversaries a bloody check, and the mere possession of a hard-fought field would have raised the morale of his depressed army.





**Kriegsschauplatz 1866
in Deutschland.**

- Schlacht- und Gefechtsorte.
- Elbarmee
- Erste Schlesische Armee
- Zweite Schlesische Armee
- Langensälza u. Mainarmee
- Zweite Reservearmee
- Eisenbahnen

Maßstab 1:3000000

0 20 40 60
Kilometer

beim Beginn
achsen der Schlacht.

Östl. Länge 14 v. Greenwich

16

PA 12

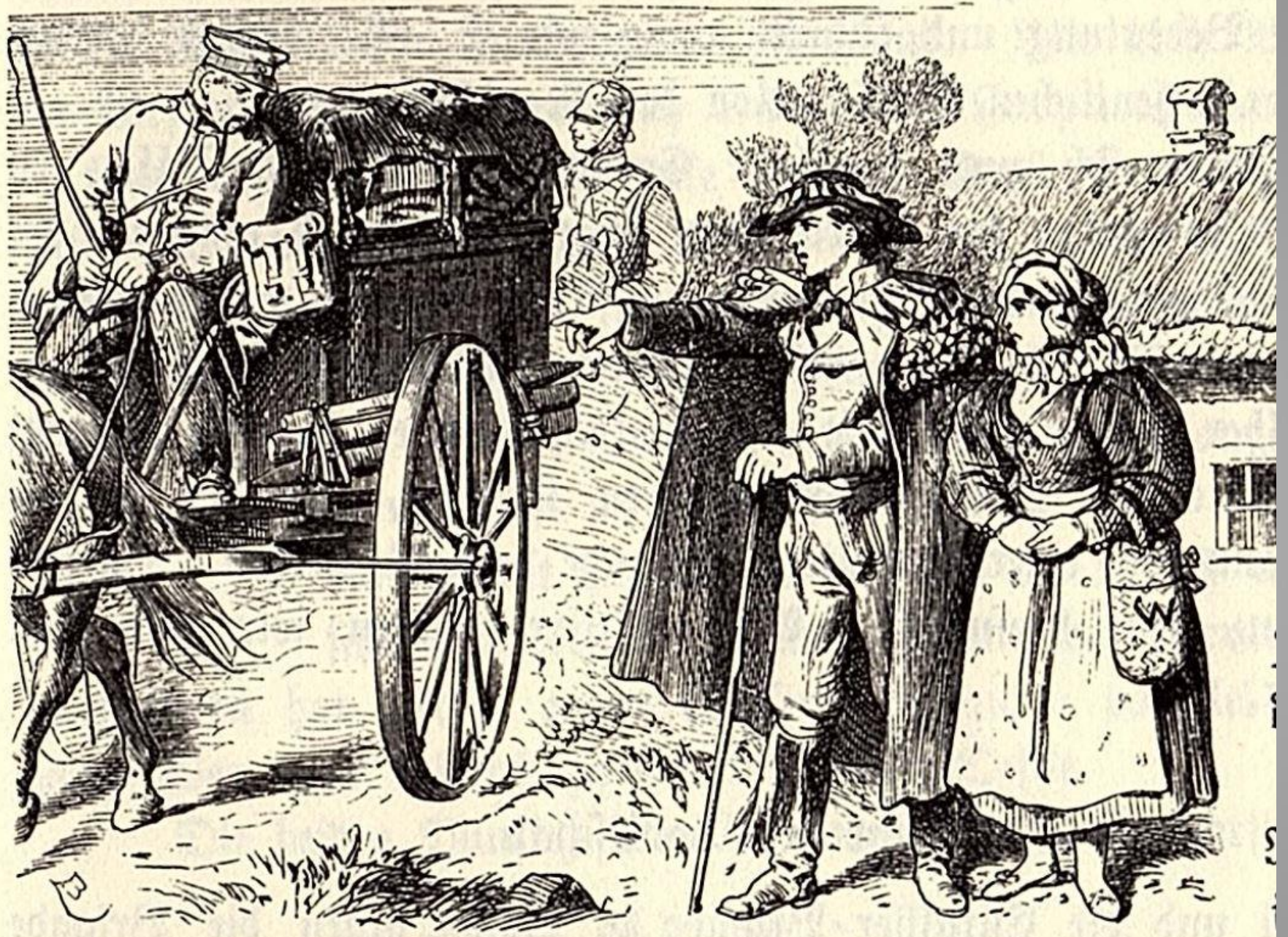


Am Tag nach der Schlacht auf dem Bahnhof von Pardubitz.











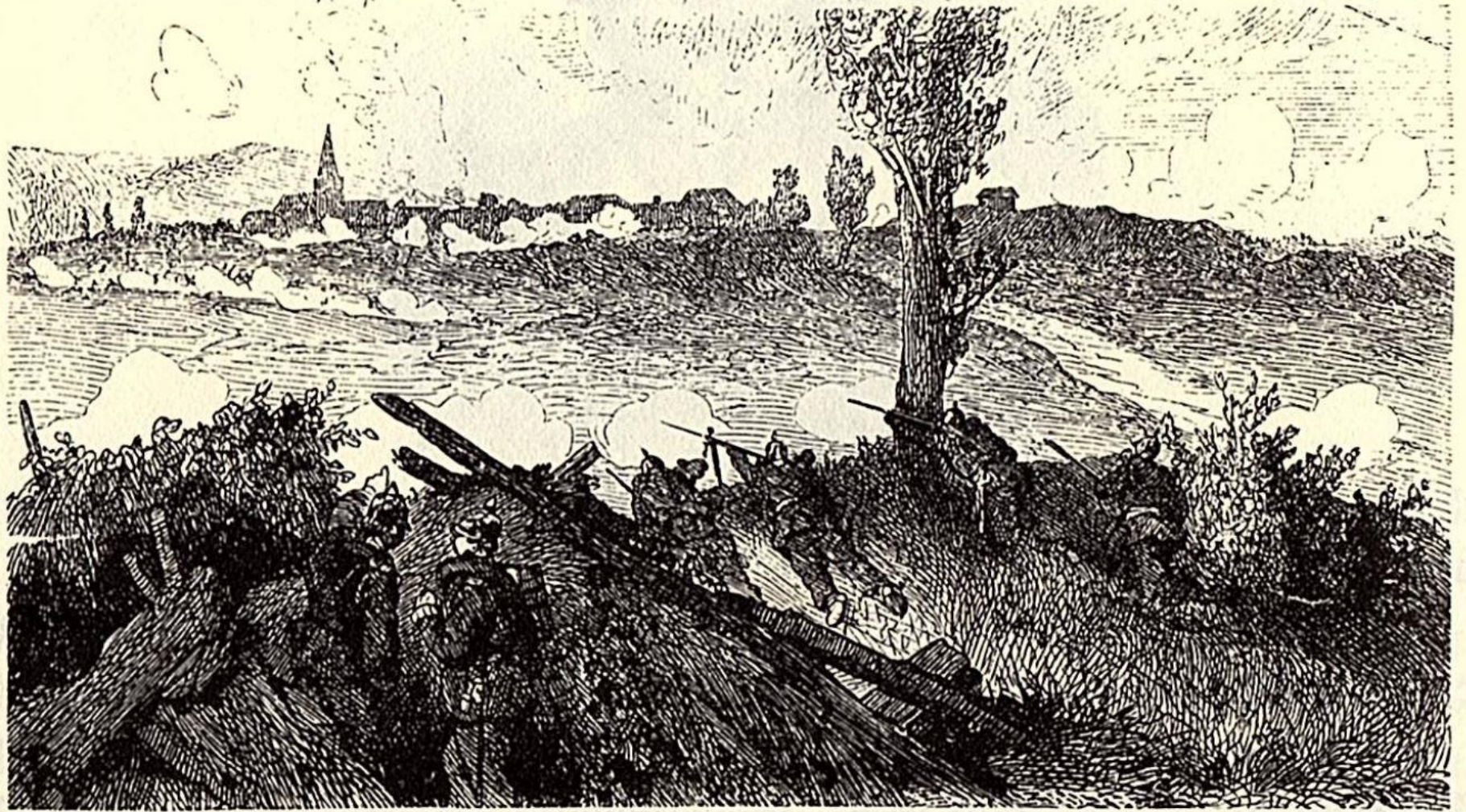


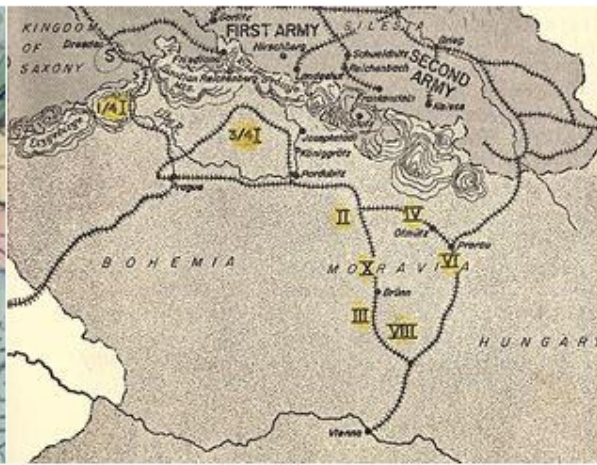
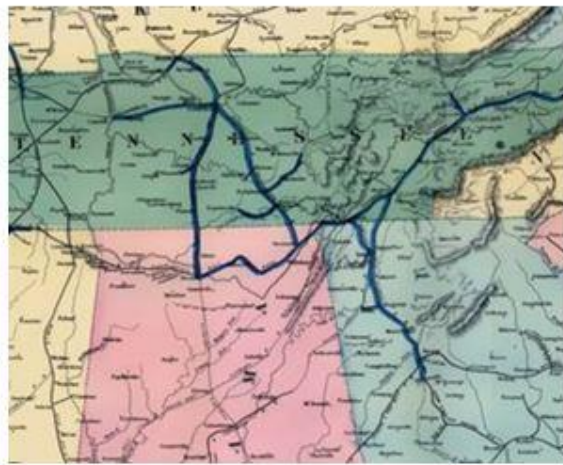
ΔΕΛΦΙΝΑ

ΜΕΣ. ΚΑΙ ΣΤΑΝΔΙΟΝ. Η ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΗΡ

ΜΕΤΕΤΕΡΑΝ

ΚΑΙ ΤΕΜΝΕΤΑΙ

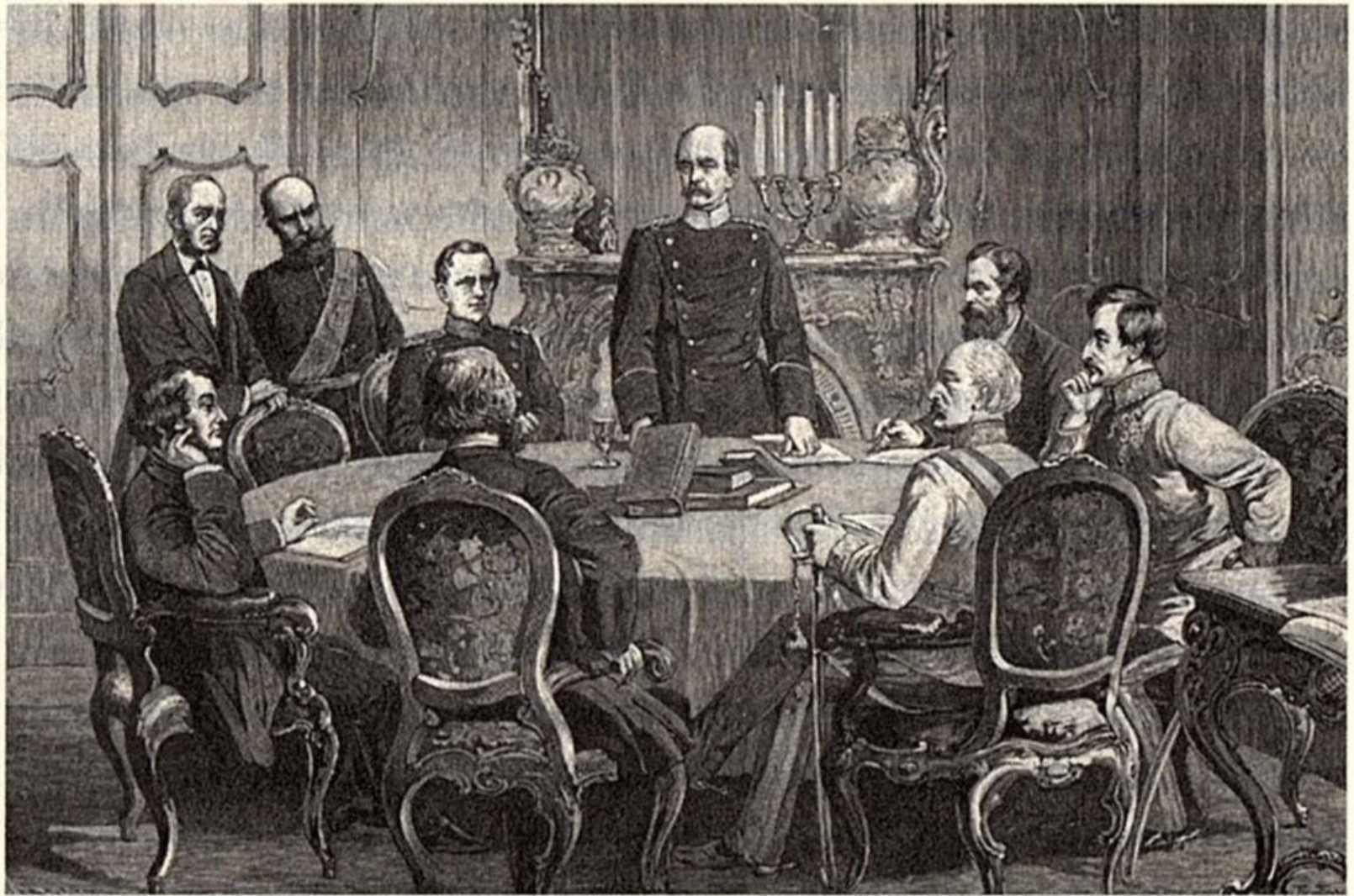




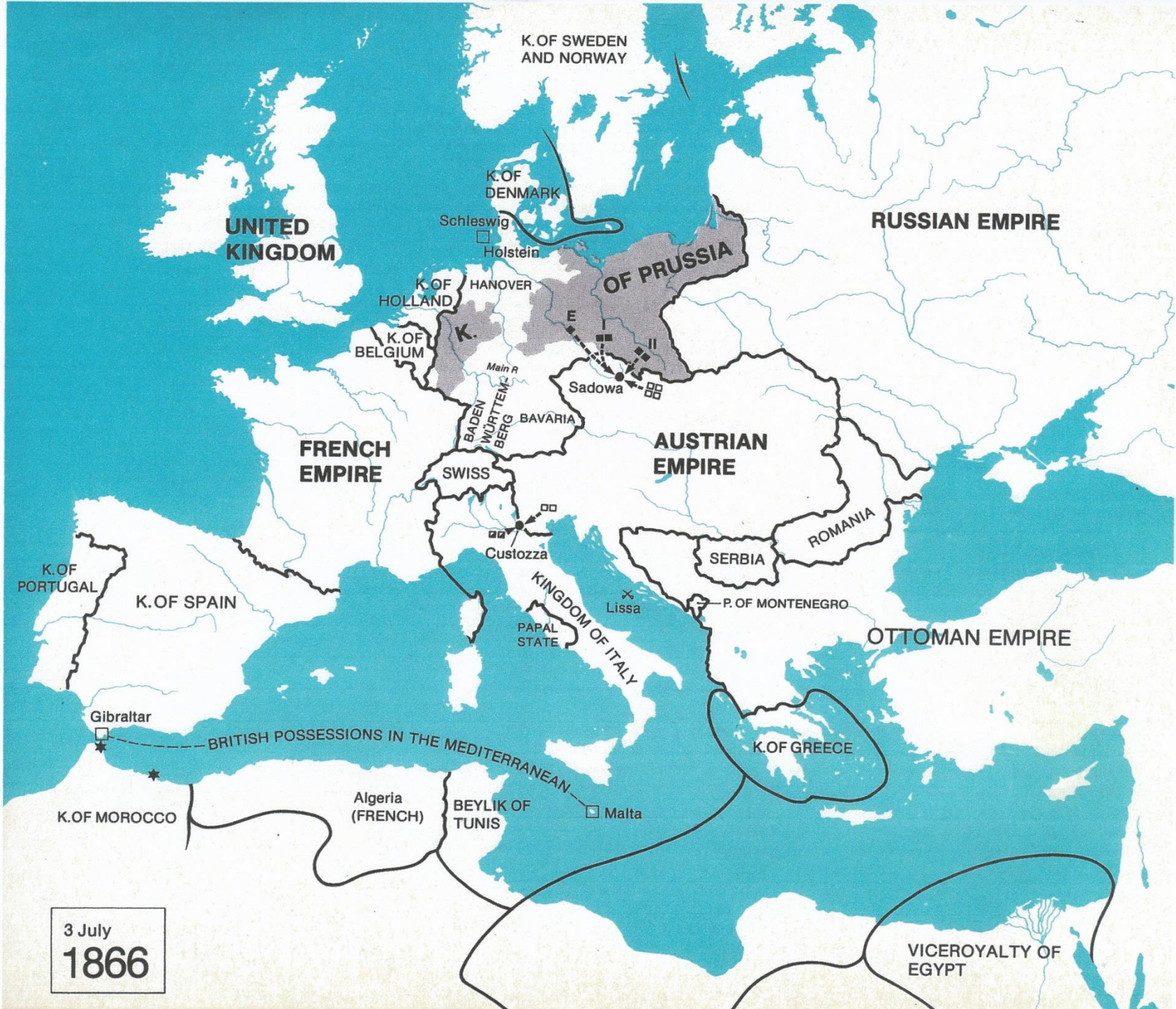
Further than in the matter of mobilization and concentration, the use of railways in the Austro-Prussian War presented no new features. In the matter of supplying armies in the field, the small area of the theater of war, and the inertness of the cavalry were such that it is almost impossible to make a comparison of the use of railways in this campaign with the use of the same means of transport in the War of Secession. If we imagine a Prussian army pushing entirely through the Austrian Empire, to the vicinity of Belgrade, and dependent for its supplies on a single line of railway, back to a base on the Prussian frontier; and if we imagine, moreover, that the Austrian cavalry possessed vigilance, enterprise, good firearms, and modern ideas, instead of being a mere military anachronism, we can picture a parallel to Sherman's Atlanta campaign.

—A. Wagner, The Campaign of Königgrätz (1898)





Die Friedensverhandlungen im preußischen Hauptquartier in Nikolsburg (Mähren) mit der Unterzeichnung eines Vorfriedens am 26. 7. 1866 zwischen Österreich und Preußen. Mittig stehend als Verhandlungsführer der Preußen: Otto von Bismarck. Holzstich nach zeitgenössischer Zeichnung



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

Main R
BADEN
WÜRTTEMBERG

BAVARIA

Sadowa

SWISS

ROMANIA

SERBIA

K.OF PORTUGAL

K.OF SPAIN

PAPAL STATE
KINGDOM OF ITALY

Custozza

Lissa

P.OF MONTENEGRO

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Gibraltar

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

K.OF GREECE

K.OF MOROCCO

Algeria
(FRENCH)

BEYLIK OF
TUNIS

Malta

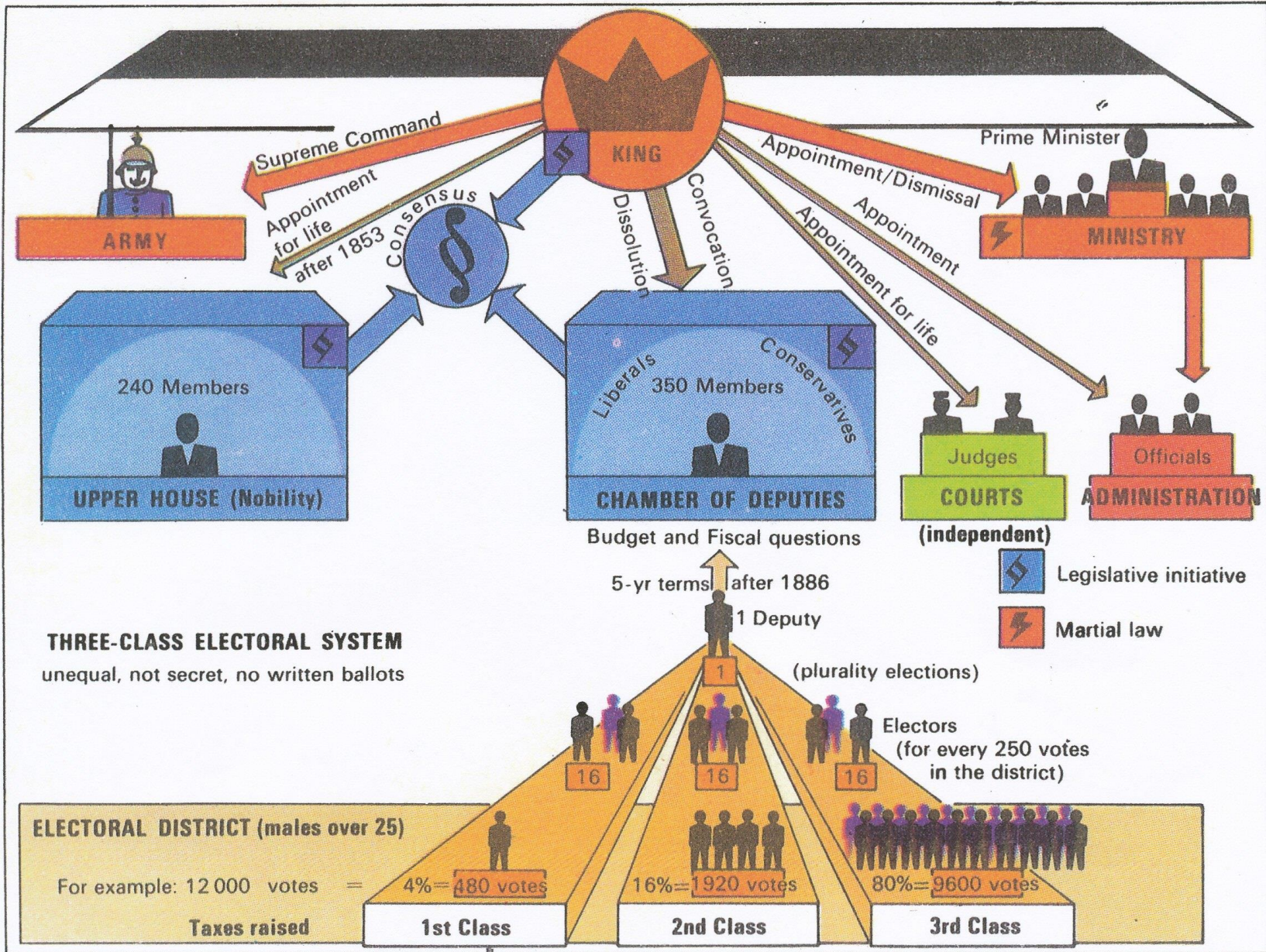
3 July

1866

VICEROALTY OF
EGYPT

“The war of 1866 was entered on, not because the existence of Prussia was threatened, nor was it caused by public opinion and the voice of the people; it was a struggle long foreseen and calmly prepared for, recognized as a necessity by the cabinet, not for territorial aggrandizement, but for an ideal—the establishment of power. Not a foot of land was exacted from conquered Austria, but she had to renounce all part in the hegemony of Germany.”

—Field Marshal Helmuth von Moltke



The revised Prussian Constitution of 31 January 1850

Constitutional Conflict in Prussia

1858: "New Era"
under William I



Old Liberals with 55% of
the deputies in the
Prussian Diet

Constitutional
conflict

Army Reform
King's Army vs. Army of the
Parliament



German Progressive Party
(Old Liberals 40%,
Progressivists 29.3% in
Diet)

"*Lückentheorie*":
1862-1866, governing
without legal budget

1862: William I appoints
Bismarck to be Minister
President of Prussia



Liberals with 2/3 majority
in Diet

Diet idemnifies
government 1866

Victorious wars 1864 und
1866

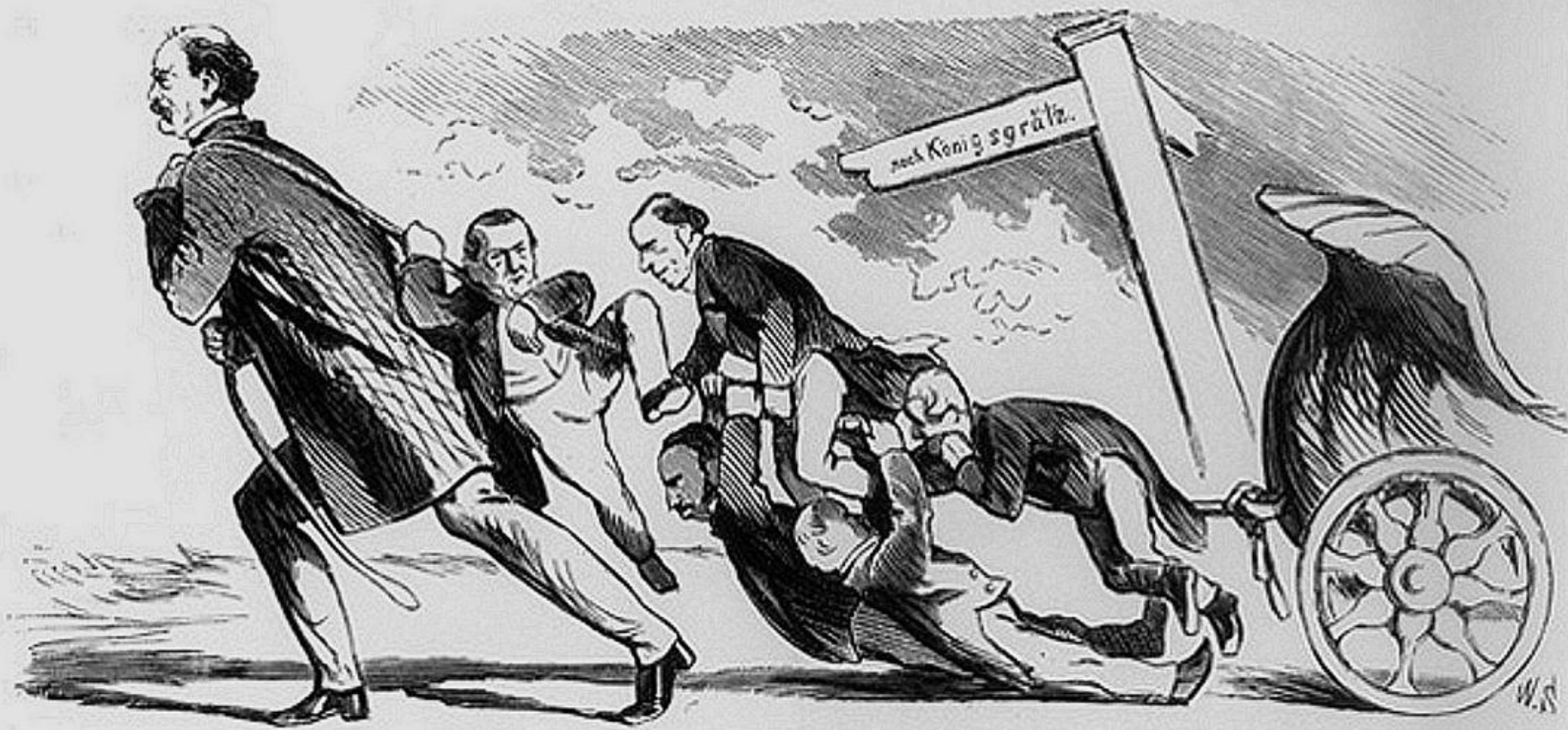


Founding of the National
Liberal party

After Königgrätz the Prussian liberals insist that they had always been "pulling on the same rope" as Bismarck

bp bildarchiv preussischer kulturbesitz

Parlamentarisches mit Illustrationen.



Und in diesem Sinne sind auch wir mit dem Grafen Bismarck einig, und haben mit ihm denselben Strang gezogen. Graf Eulenburg.

THE INDEMNITY BILL

(passed by a vote of 230 : 75 in the Prussian House of Representatives on September 3, 1866)

- ◆ ARTICLE 1. The government is granted indemnity for all administrative acts undertaken since the beginning of the year 1862 without a legally established state budget, on the condition that the Landtag approves the accounts presented by the government for this period.
- ◆ ARTICLE 2. The government is authorized to expend up to 154 million Taler on administration for the year 1866.

“Lückentheorie”:
1862-1866, governing
without legal budget

1862: William I appoints
Bismarck to be Minister
President of Prussia



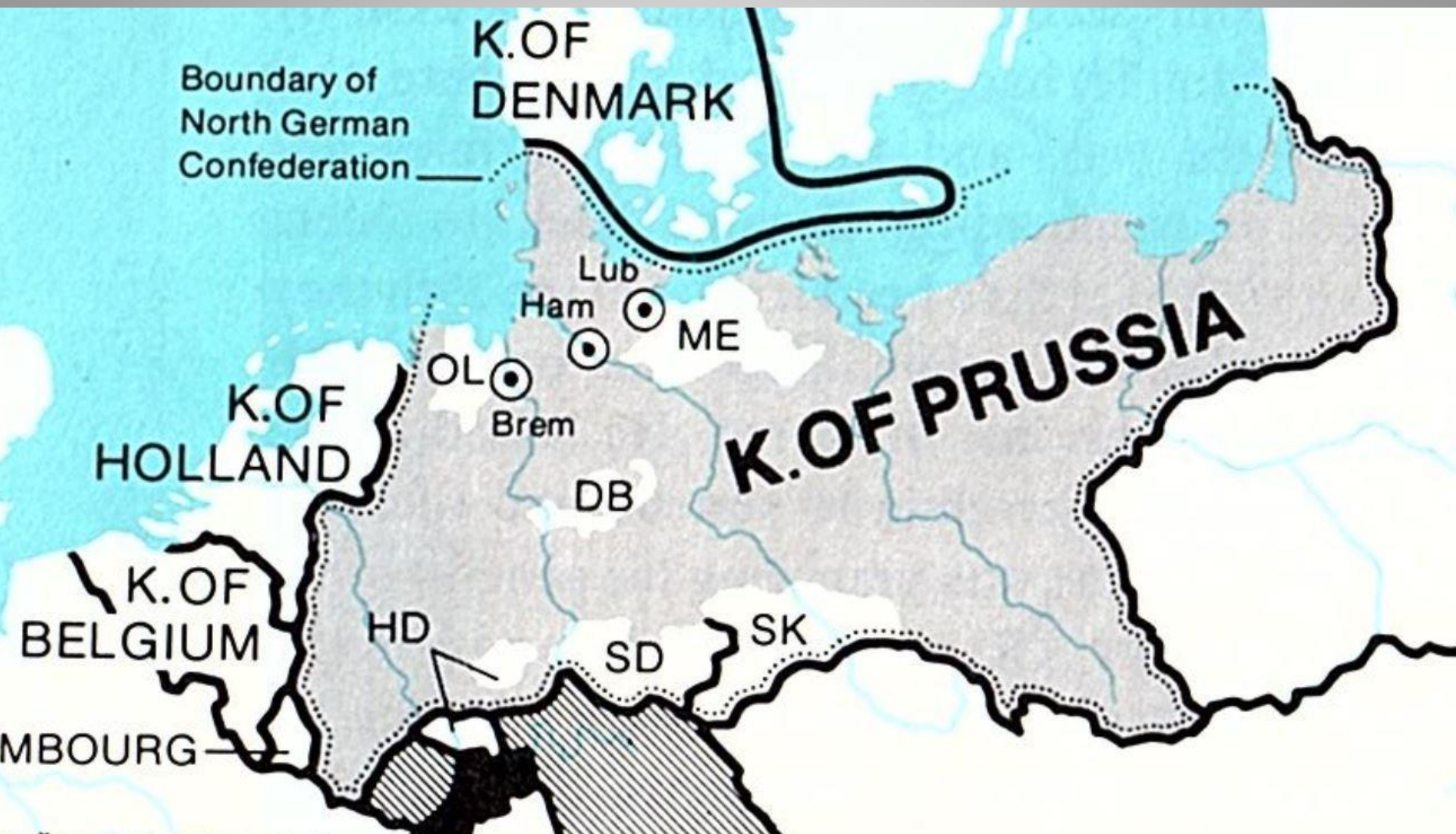
Liberals with 2/3 majority
in Diet

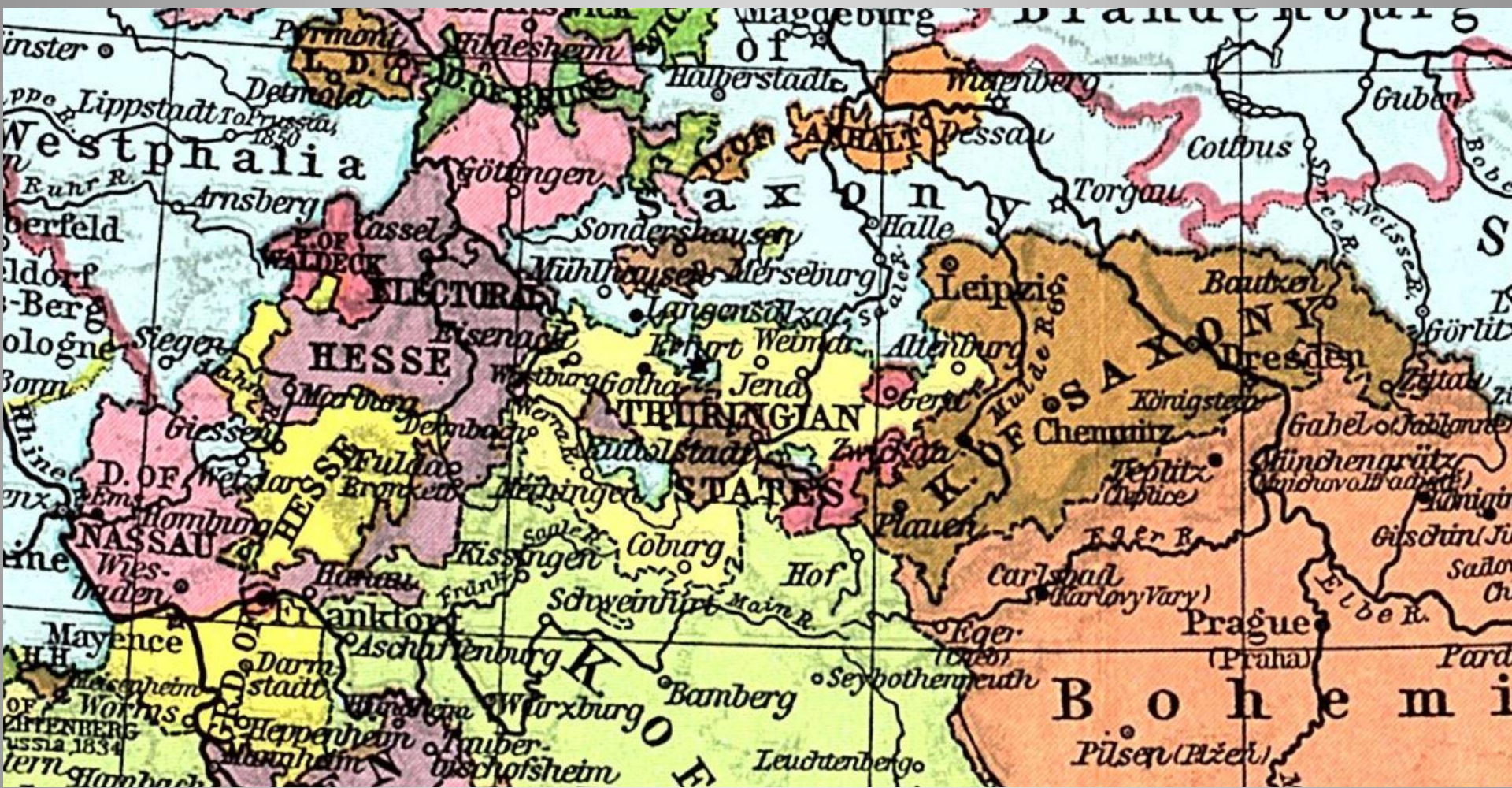
Victorious wars 1864 und
1866

Diet idemnifies
government 1866



Founding of the National
Liberal party







THURINGIAN STATES

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen | 5. Saxe-Meiningen |
| 2. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha | 6. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt |
| 3. Saxe-Weimar | 7. Reuss, Older Line |
| 4. Saxe-Altenburg | 8. Reuss, Junior Line |



Princess Caroline of Hesse-
Homburg, Regent of Reuss-Greiz.

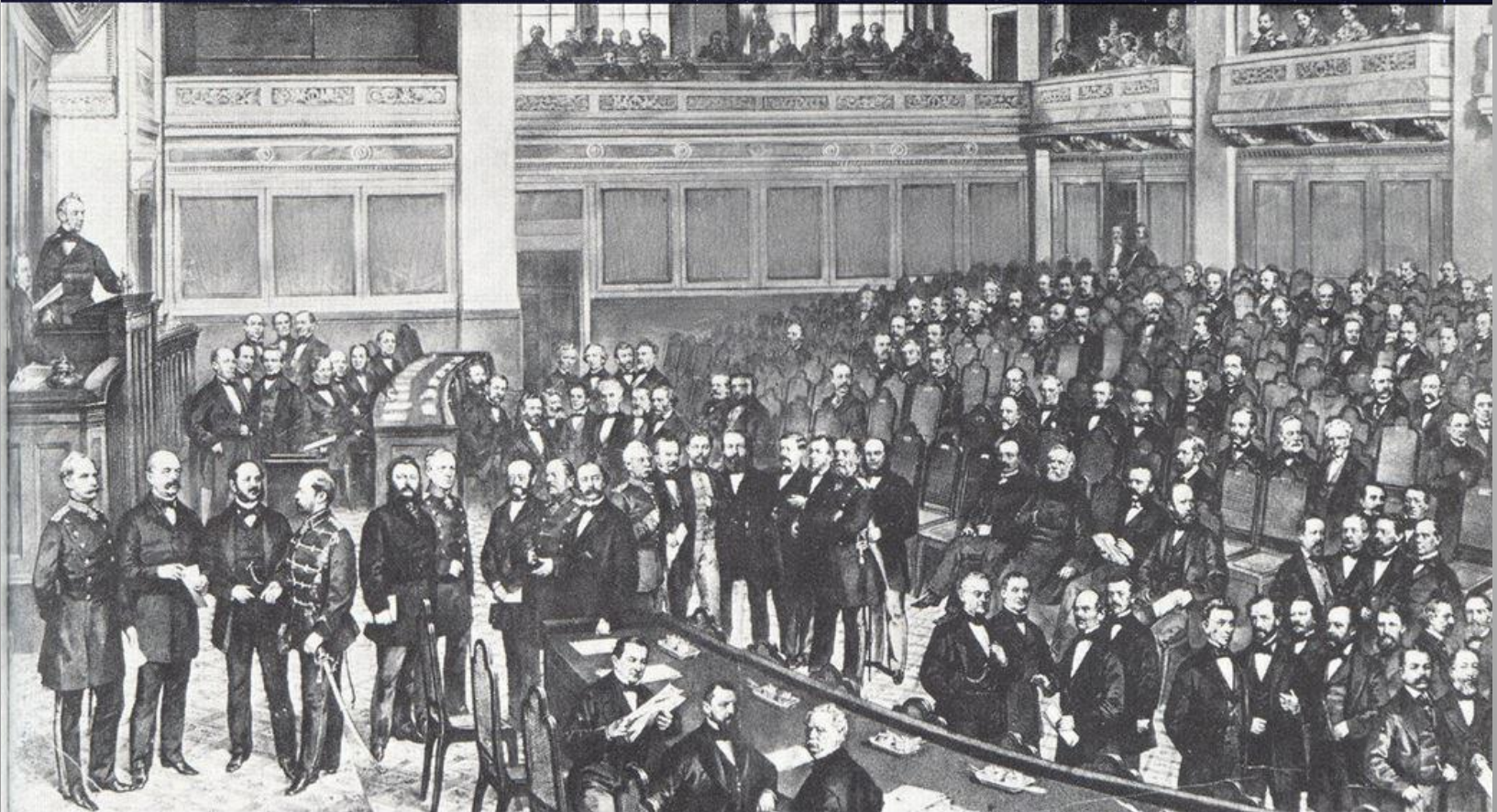


**DER NORD-
DEUTSCHE BUND**
1866-1871



- FHZ = Fürstentum Hohenzollern (zu Preußen)
- FL = Fürstentum Liechtenstein
- LD = Fürstentum Lippe
- OLD = zu Großherzogtum Oldenburg
- RÄL = Fürstentum Reuß ältere Linie
- RJL = Fürstentum Reuß jüngere Linie
- SA = Herzogtum Sachsen-Altenburg
- SCG = Herzogtum Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha
- SL = Fürstentum Schaumburg-Lippe
- SMG = Herzogtum Sachsen-Meiningen
- SR = Fürstentum Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt
- SWE = Großherzogtum Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach
- W = Fürstentum Waldeck und Pyrmont (Landesteil Pyrmont)

First meeting of the "Reichstag" (February 1867):
Now "National Liberal" and "Free Conservative" parties
had formed to support Bismarck





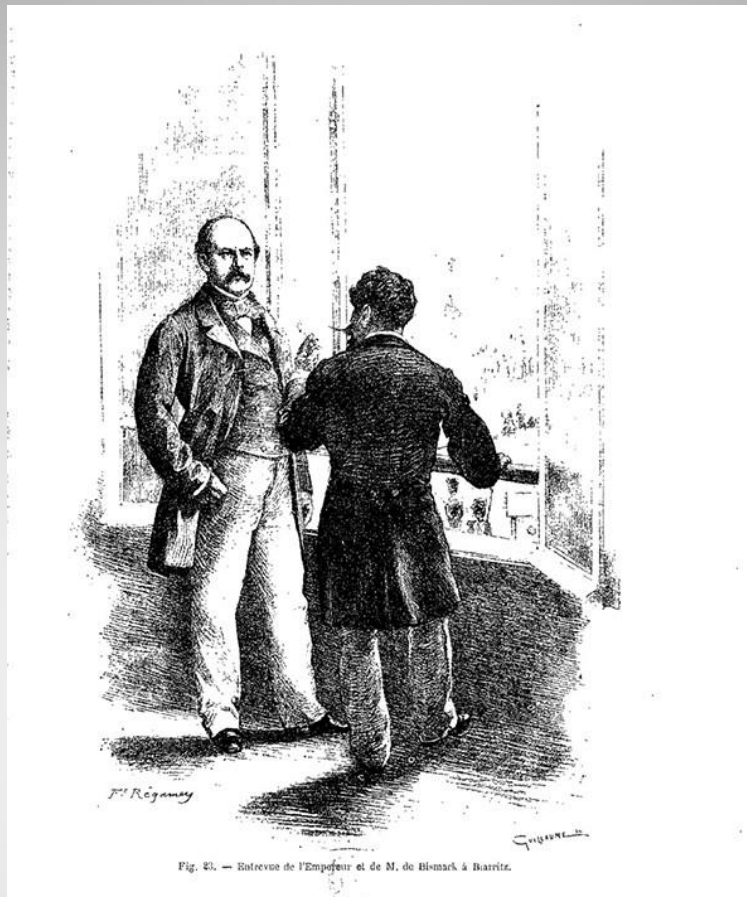


Fig. 23. — Entrevue de l'Empereur et de M. de Bismarck à Biarritz.

At a meeting at the resort of Biarritz on 4 October 1865, Napoleon III promised Prussian Prime Minister Bismarck France's neutrality in a war with Austria, hoping that such an open statement of intent would strengthen France's negotiating position regarding the western bank of the Rhine.

Bismarck refused to offer any land from the Rhineland, which was Napoleon's preferred region. However, he did make suggestions of French hegemony in Belgium and Luxembourg, although not committing anything to writing.

[NOTE: Get it in writing!]



When Austria and Prussia did go to war in 1866, the rapid Austrian defeat was a shock to Europe. Napoleon III offered to mediate, and the resulting Treaty of Prague dissolved the German Confederation in favor of a Prussian-dominated organization, the North German Confederation.

Assuming that Bismarck would now honor his part of the Biarritz agreement, the French government offered the Dutch King Willem 5,000,000 guilders for his province of Luxembourg. The King accepted the offer on 23 March 1867.

But the French were shocked to learn that Bismarck now objected. There was a public outcry against the deal in Germany; Bismarck claimed that his hand was forced by nationalistic newspapers in north Germany.

[NOTE: He stirred up the newspapers so that he could use this excuse.]

He reneged on the pledge that he had made to Napoleon at Biarritz, and threatened war.

To avert a war that might drag their own countries into conflict, other countries rushed to offer compromise proposals. With the German public angered and an impasse developing, Napoleon III sought to backtrack; he certainly did not want to appear to be unduly expansionist to the other Great Powers. Thus, he demanded only that Prussia withdraw its soldiers from Luxembourg City, threatening war in the event that Prussia did not comply.

An international conference was quickly arranged, to be held in London.

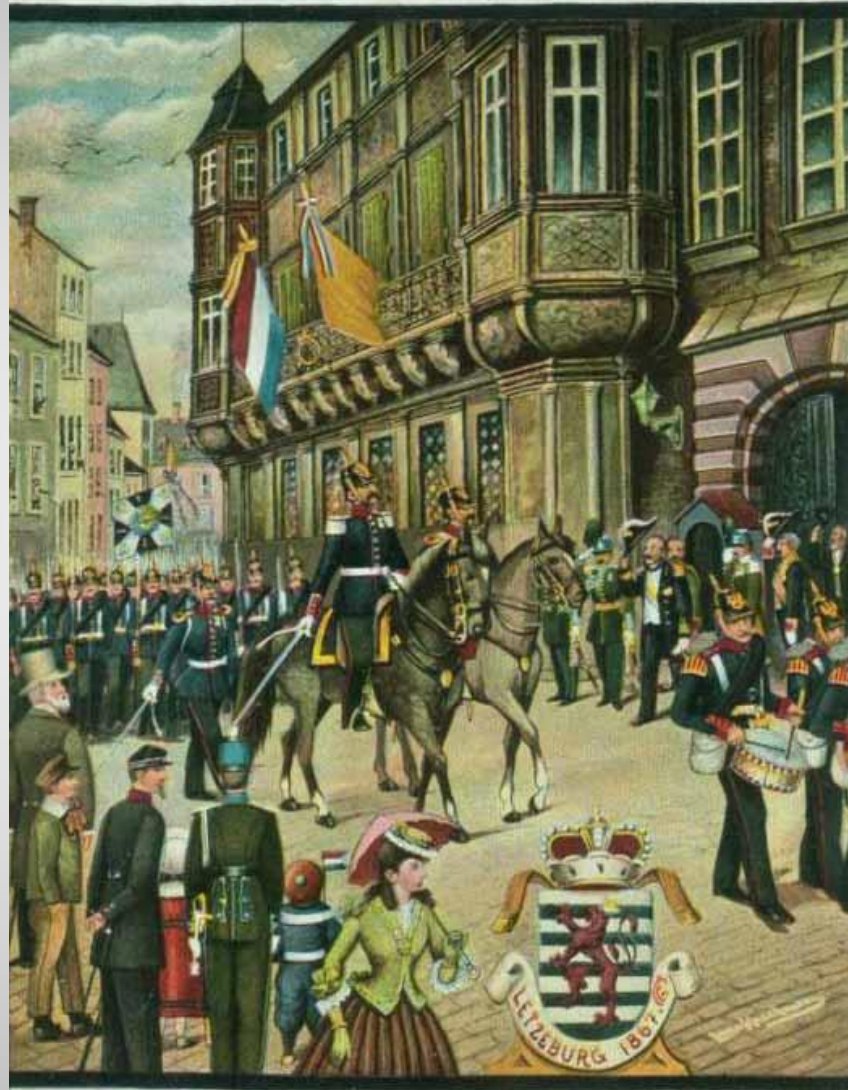


The **Treaty of London** granted Luxembourg full independence and neutrality. It was signed on 11 May 1867.



Photograph of the fortress of Luxembourg prior to demolition in 1867.

HISTOIRE DE LUXEMBOURG.



Départ de la GARNISON PRUSSIEINE de LUXEMBOURG
le 9 Septembre, 1867.

K.OF SWEDEN
AND NORWAY

**UNITED
KINGDOM**

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Boundary of
North German
Confederation

K.OF
DENMARK

K.OF
HOLLAND

K.OF PRUSSIA

K.OF
BELGIUM

**FRENCH
EMPIRE**

**AUSTRO-
HUNGARIAN
EMPIRE**

LUXEMBOURG

WÜRTTEMBERG

BADEN

BAVARIA

SWISS

K.OF ITALY

PAPAL
STATE

ROMANIA

SERBIA

P.OF MONTENEGRO

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

K.OF
PORTUGAL

K.OF SPAIN

Gibraltar

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

K.OF GREECE

K.OF MOROCCO

Algeria
(FRENCH)

BEYLIK OF
TUNIS

Malta

Suez Canal

VICEROYALTY OF
EGYPT

19 July
1870



MONARCHS FOR NEW EUROPEAN NATIONS

Today, new nations are expected to be republics; in 19th-century Europe they were expected to be constitutional monarchies. Each would need a king from somewhere, and there were plenty of spare German princes available. Normally, a conference of the Great Powers would approve a candidate and the new nation's parliament would need to accept him (a foreign monarch might be expected to be impartial regarding political factions in his new domain).

BELGIUM 1831: The House of Coburg (Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), Leopold I (Queen Victoria's uncle).

GREECE 1863: Danish royal house, George I.

RUMANIA 1866: The House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (S. German Catholic branch), Carl (Carol) I.

LUXEMBOURG 1867: The House of Orange-Nassau, Willem III (Dutch king) remained Grand Duke.

BULGARIA 1887: The House of Coburg (Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), Ferdinand I.

SERBIA: native princely dynasties, Obrenovich and Karageorgevich (rivals, alternating).

NORWAY 1905: Danish royal house, Charles (Haakon VII).

SPAIN: In 1870, after a revolt expelled the Bourbon Queen Isabella II, the Spanish parliament offered the throne to another prince of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. This was to trigger the Franco-Prussian War!

SPAIN: In 1870, after a revolt expelled the Bourbon Queen Isabella II, the Spanish parliament offered the throne to another prince of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. This was to trigger the Franco-Prussian War!

- Hohenzollem candidature crisis 1868-70
- French demands 1870
- William I backed down
- New French demands
- Rejected by William I
- Ems telegram
- French reaction
- War

Bismarck's motives?

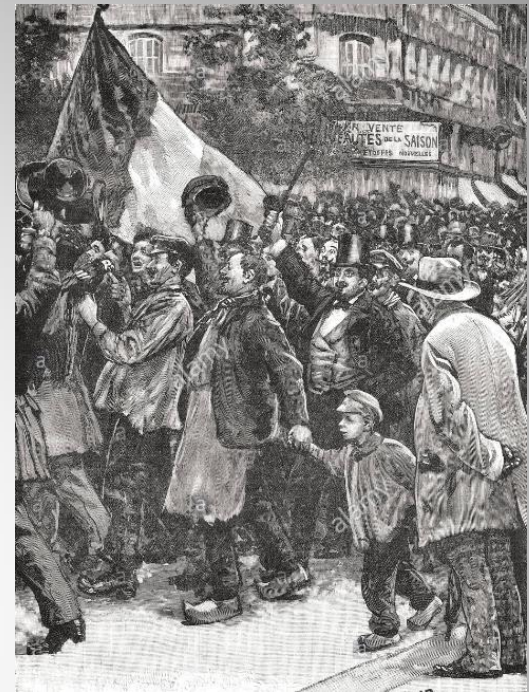
To what extent did the Em's telegram cause war?



The immediate cause of the Franco-German War was the candidacy of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (who was related to the Prussian royal house) for the Spanish throne, which had been left vacant when Queen Isabella II had been deposed in 1868. Prussian chancellor Bismarck and Spain's de facto leader, Juan Prim, persuaded the reluctant Leopold to accept the Spanish throne in June 1870. This move greatly alarmed France, who felt threatened by a possible combination of Prussia and Spain directed against it.



Leopold's candidacy was withdrawn under French diplomatic pressure, but Prussian King William I was unwilling to bow to the French ambassador's demands that he promise to never again allow Leopold to be a candidate for the Spanish throne.



Bismarck edited William's telegraphed description of this interview, making it sound ruder and sharper than it was, and on July 14 he published this provocative message (the [Ems telegram](#)), which accomplished his purposes of infuriating the French government and provoking it into a declaration of war.



The French emperor Napoleon III declared war on Prussia on July 19, 1870, because his military advisers told him that the French army could defeat Prussia and that such a victory would restore his declining popularity in France.



The French were convinced that the reorganization of their army in 1866 had made it superior to the German armies. They also had great faith in two recently introduced technical innovations: the breech-loading *chassepot* rifle, with which the entire army was now equipped; and the newly invented *mitrailleuse*, an early machine gun. The French generals, blinded by national pride, were confident of victory.

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Fools say that they learn from experience. I prefer to profit from the experience of others.

-Favorite saying of Otto von Bismarck, c. 1870