

The Franco-Prussian War

8

War against the Republic, and
The Aftermath of the War

“The Second Empire had always lived on illusion; and it now committed suicide in the illusion that it could somehow destroy Prussia without serious effort.”

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

"...reminiscent of John Huston's adaptation of 'The Red Badge of Courage'...
'Field of Honor' is a very handsome, muted work, nicely acted
...It touches the feelings obliquely, like a reverie."
—Vincent Canby, NEW YORK TIMES

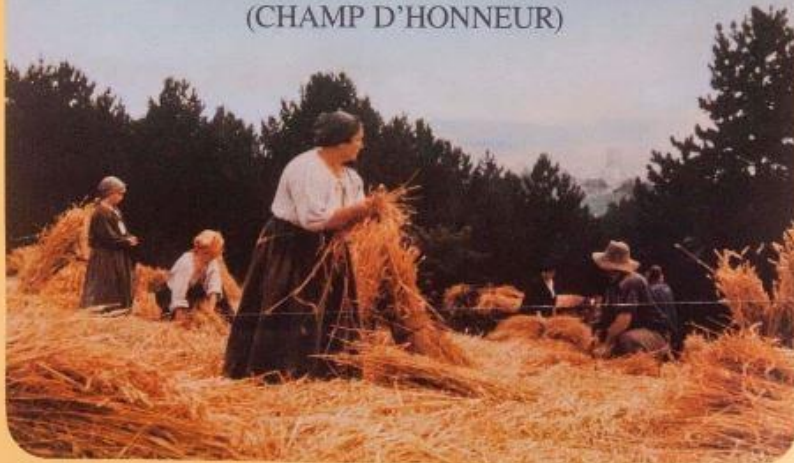


CHANTAL PERRIN & ANTOINE GANNAGE PRESENT

Field of

HONOR

(CHAMP D'HONNEUR)



A FILM BY JEAN-PIERRE DENIS

WITH CRIS CAMPION • PASCALE ROCARD • ERIC WAPLER • FREDERIC MAYER • ANDRE WILMS • VINCENT MARTIN

MARCELLE DESSALES • WRITTEN BY JEAN-PIERRE DENIS/HUBERT AU PETIT • MUSIC BY MICHEL PORTAL

PHOTOGRAPHY BY FRANCOIS CATONNE • EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS, CHANTAL PERRIN AND ANTOINE GANNAGE

A CO-PRODUCTION OF BACCARA PRODUCTIONS/PALMYRE PRODUCTIONS/SELENA AUDIOVISUAL/LA S.E.P.T.

MPAA RATED R FOR LANGUAGE, DRUGS, AND SOME SMOKING
© 1994 Orion Pictures Corp. All Rights Reserved

© 1994 Orion Pictures Corp. All Rights Reserved
ORION PICTURES PRESENTS
ORION CLASSICS

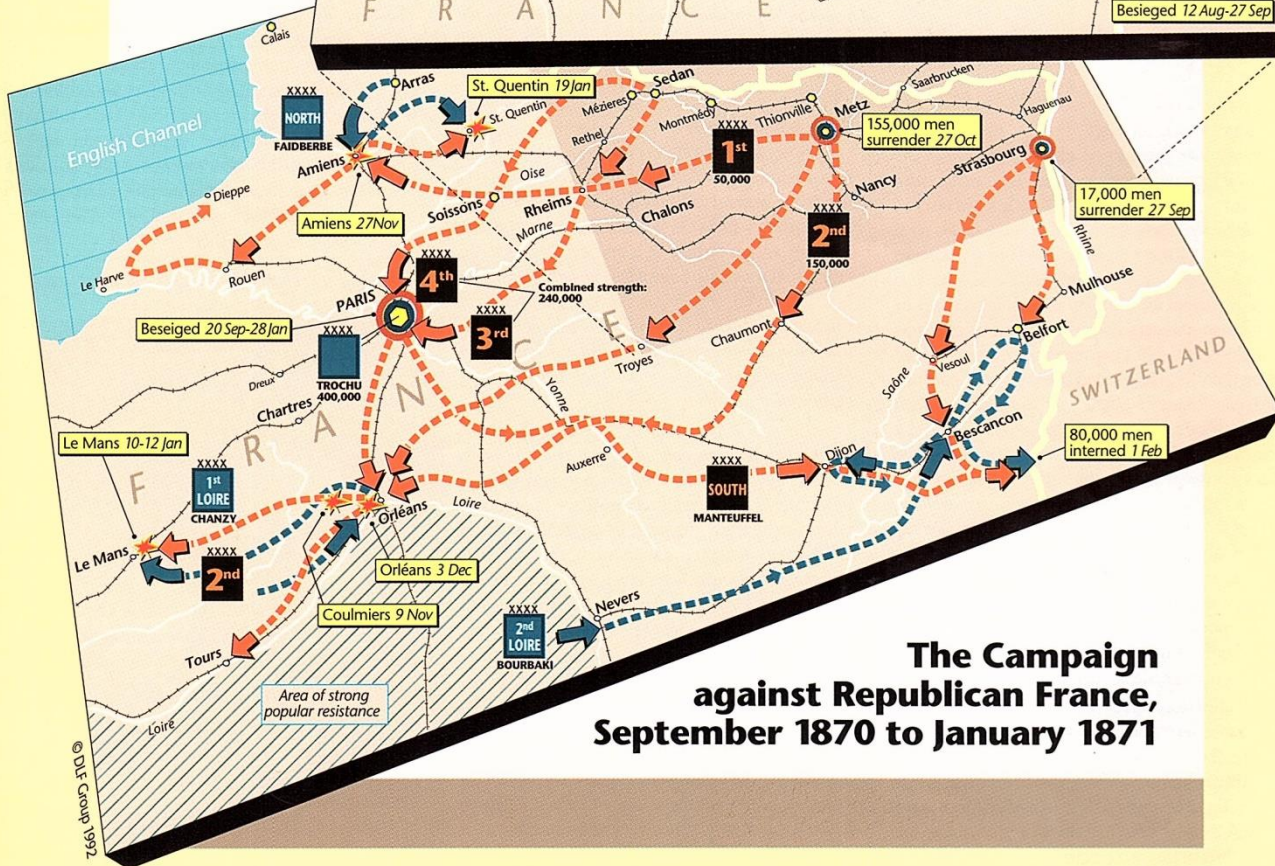
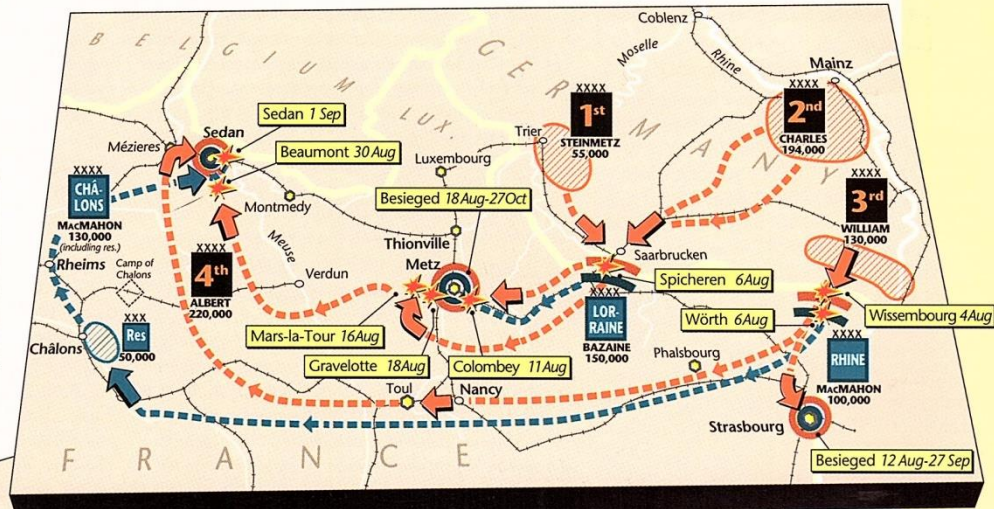
The Campaign against Imperial France, 3 August to 1 September, 1870



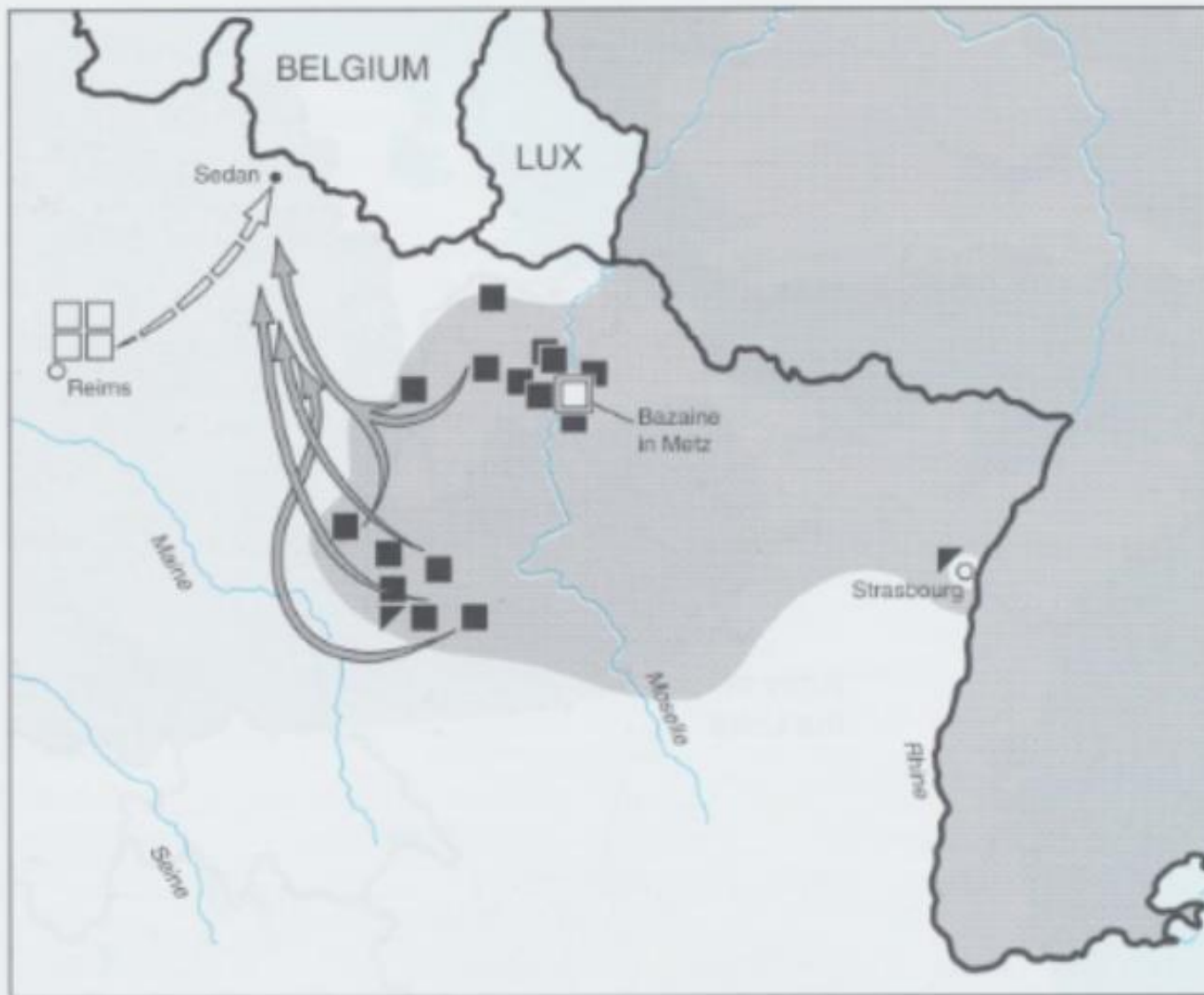
The Campaign against Imperial France, 3 August to 1 September, 1870

KEY

- ← Prussian forces/movements
- ← French forces/movements
- ★ Major battle/siege
- Major raillines



The Campaign against Republican France, September 1870 to January 1871



2 September 1870
SEDAN

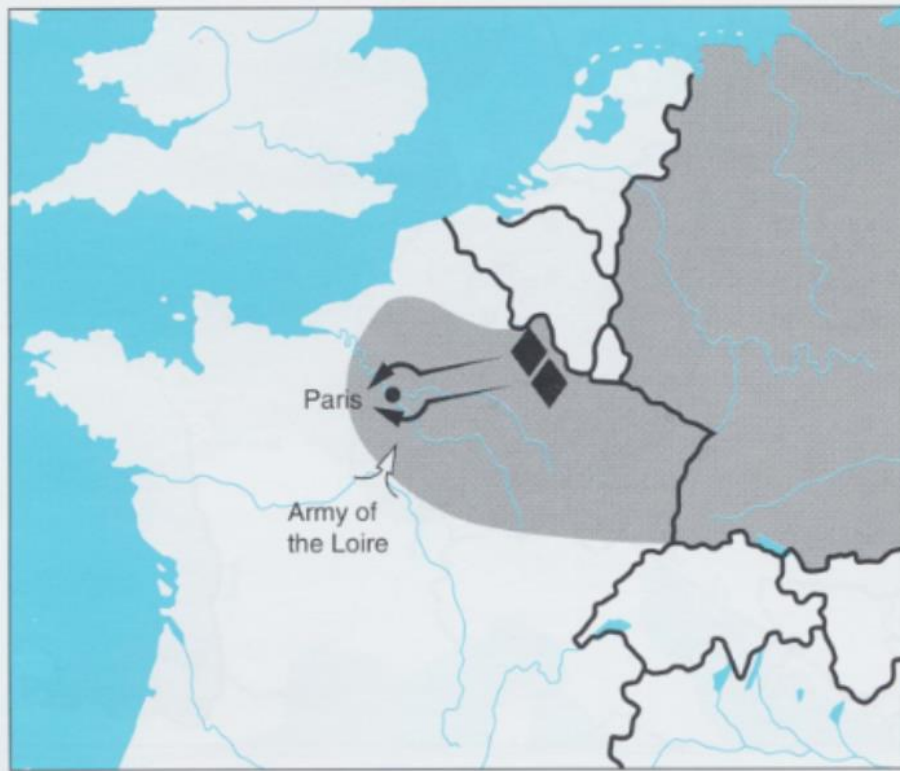
Copyright © 2000
The National Archives



Sedan— General Reille delivers surrender letter to King Wilhelm.



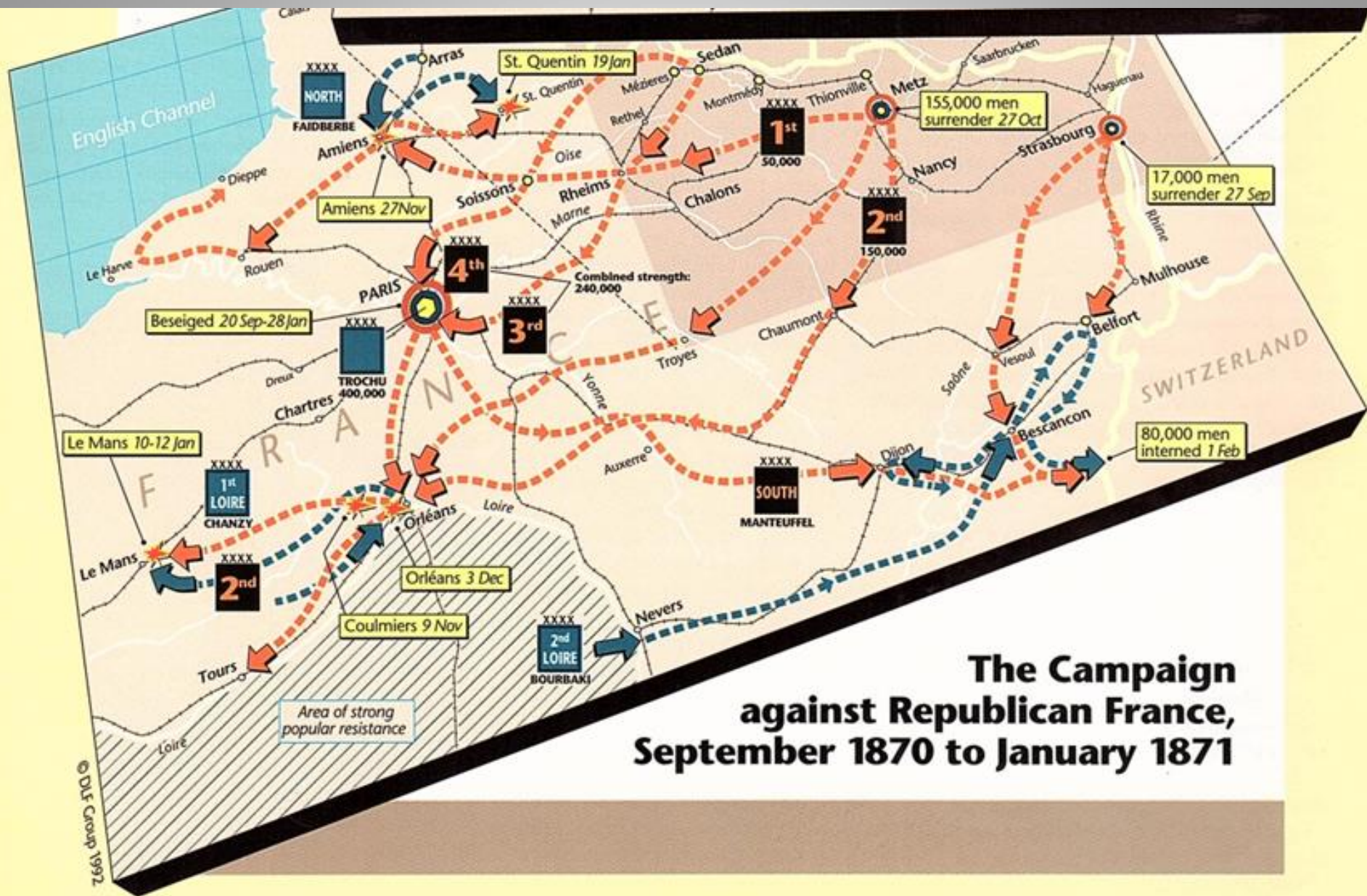


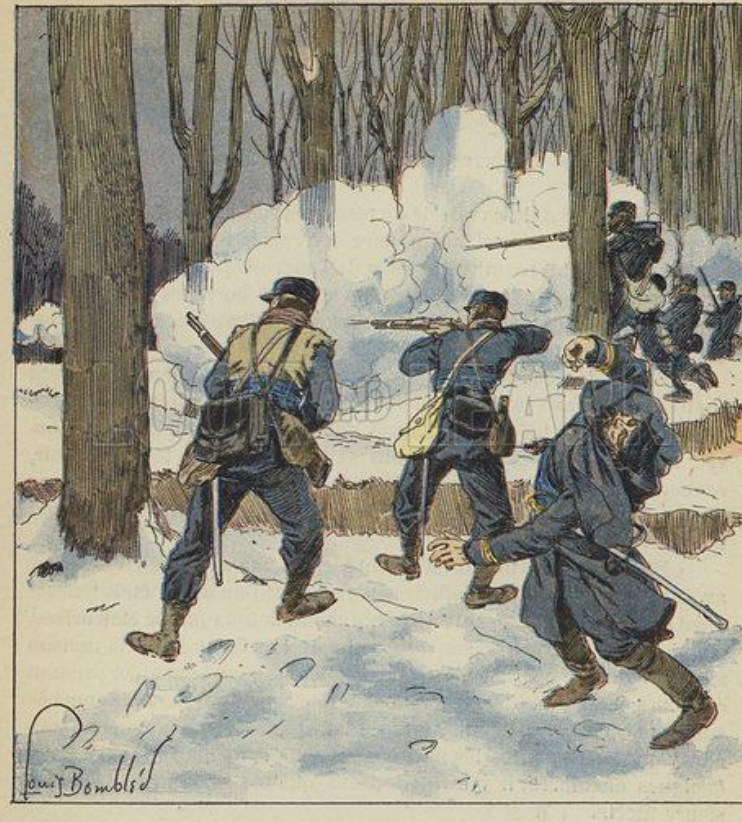


1 December 1870
PARIS BESIEGED



Bismarck didn't care whether the French were ruled by an emperor, a king or a cabinet, peace was going to cost them dear. By the time the Parisians had accepted this ugly fact, the Prussian armies were at the gates of the city. Indeed, they had drawn their siege lines: Gambetta, the leading spirit of the new republic, had to leave the capital by balloon.





The Germans were unprepared for French irregular warfare in 1870–1 and tended to react with extreme severity. Partisans wearing a recognizable uniform, bearing arms and subject to some sort of discipline could be treated as legitimate enemies, whereas at the other extreme even the more legally minded French condemned undisciplined, garishly dressed gangs who were simply bandits and whose depredations were more feared in some districts than the methodical exactions of the Germans.

Les Franc-Tireurs, 9.
1870-1871



The real problem, of course, was how to regard resisters who fell between these extremes. French guerrilla activity was widespread from the very beginning of operations in 1870. German cavalry crossing the Moselle in mid-August were frequently fired on by villagers and by way of reprisal hanged the culprits – or suspects – whenever they caught them. The roads between Sedan and Paris were haunted by *francs-tireurs* who were treated as murderers.

THE LAWS OF WAR, and War Crimes....

For many centuries, there have been efforts to limit, focus, or channel the violence of war to avoid unnecessary destruction. The reasons for this include—

- Morality, religious belief, and simple human decency.
- Unwillingness to damage a region's productivity when that may be used or annexed.
- Awareness that unrestrained brutality will be counterproductive to achieving military goals.

In terms of Clausewitz's "trinity," the "primordial violence" that is part of war must be "subordinated" to policy and made "subject to reason."

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...."

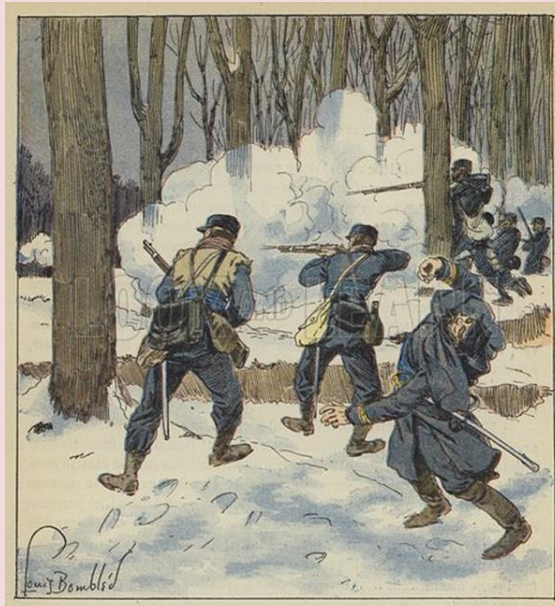
This set of elements is usually labeled

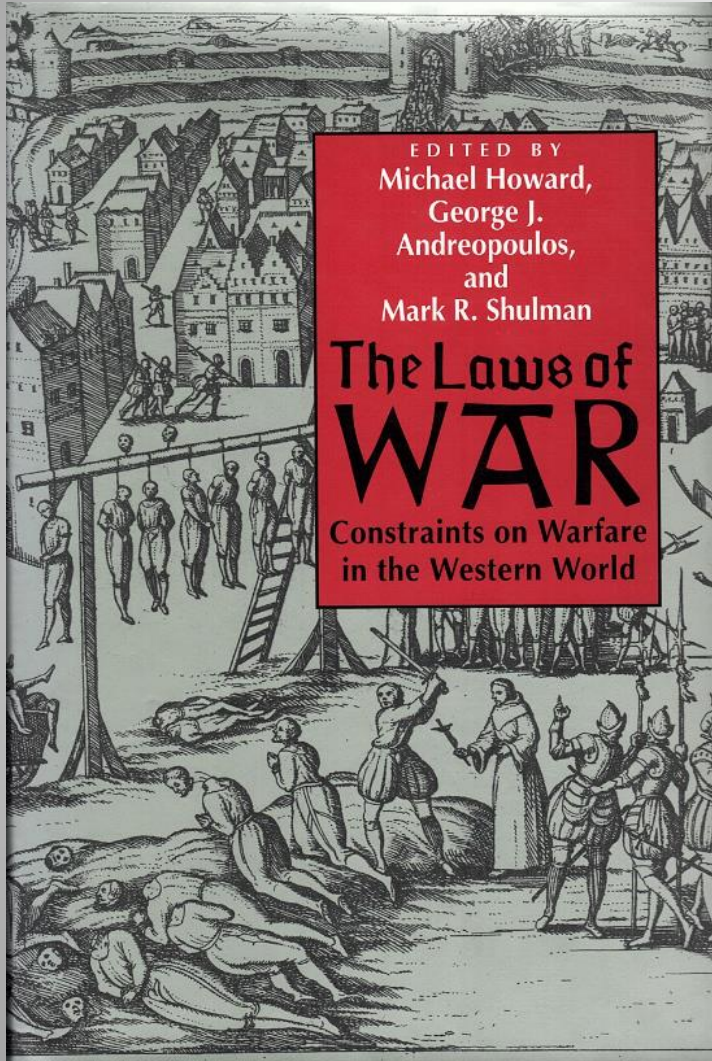
"emotion / chance / reason";

As a general rule, wars between opponents who are culturally similar and appreciate their “common humanity” will see the Laws of War observed. If the opponent is seen as “alien,” “utterly different” or “inferior,” war crimes are much more likely to occur.

In the Franco-Prussian War, the two sides usually abided by the Laws of War. For the German armies, exceptions and violations occurred in two categories:

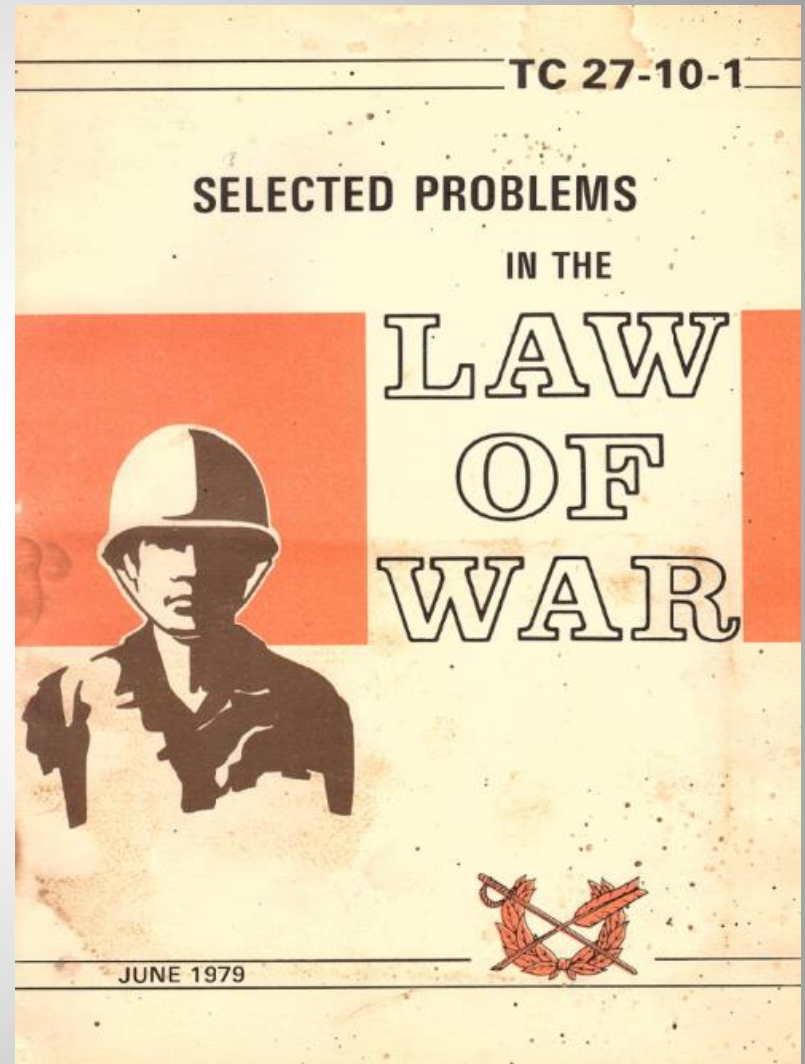
- francs-tireurs (guerrillas, partisans).
- the French tirailleurs (“Turcos”), dark-skinned North African soldiers.





EDITED BY
Michael Howard,
George J.
Andreopoulos,
and
Mark R. Shulman

The Laws of
WAR
Constraints on Warfare
in the Western World



TC 27-10-1

SELECTED PROBLEMS

IN THE

**LAW
OF
WAR**

JUNE 1979





Phil Sheridan



On several occasions, Sheridan personally urged Bismarck to learn the lessons of his Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864. He told Bismarck that so far in their war against the French, the Germans had been too humane. They ought to inflict as much damage as possible and cause “the inhabitants so much suffering that they must long for peace, and for their government to demand it. The people must be left with nothing but their eyes to weep with over the war.”

---quoted in Jay Luvaas, “The Influence of the German Wars of Unification upon the United States,” in Forster and Nagler, eds., *On the Road to Total War*



General Sheridan, who was with us until Sedan, said to Bismarck: “You know how to hit an enemy as no other army does, but you have not yet learned how to annihilate him. One must see more smoke of burning villages; otherwise you will not finish with the French.” And I am convinced the man is right. If we allowed our cavalry to carry out campaigns of destruction throughout the country *a la* Sheridan, many Frenchmen would lose their taste for playing at *franc-tireurs* [guerrillas].

---Count Alfred von Waldersee, *A Field Marshal's Memoirs*

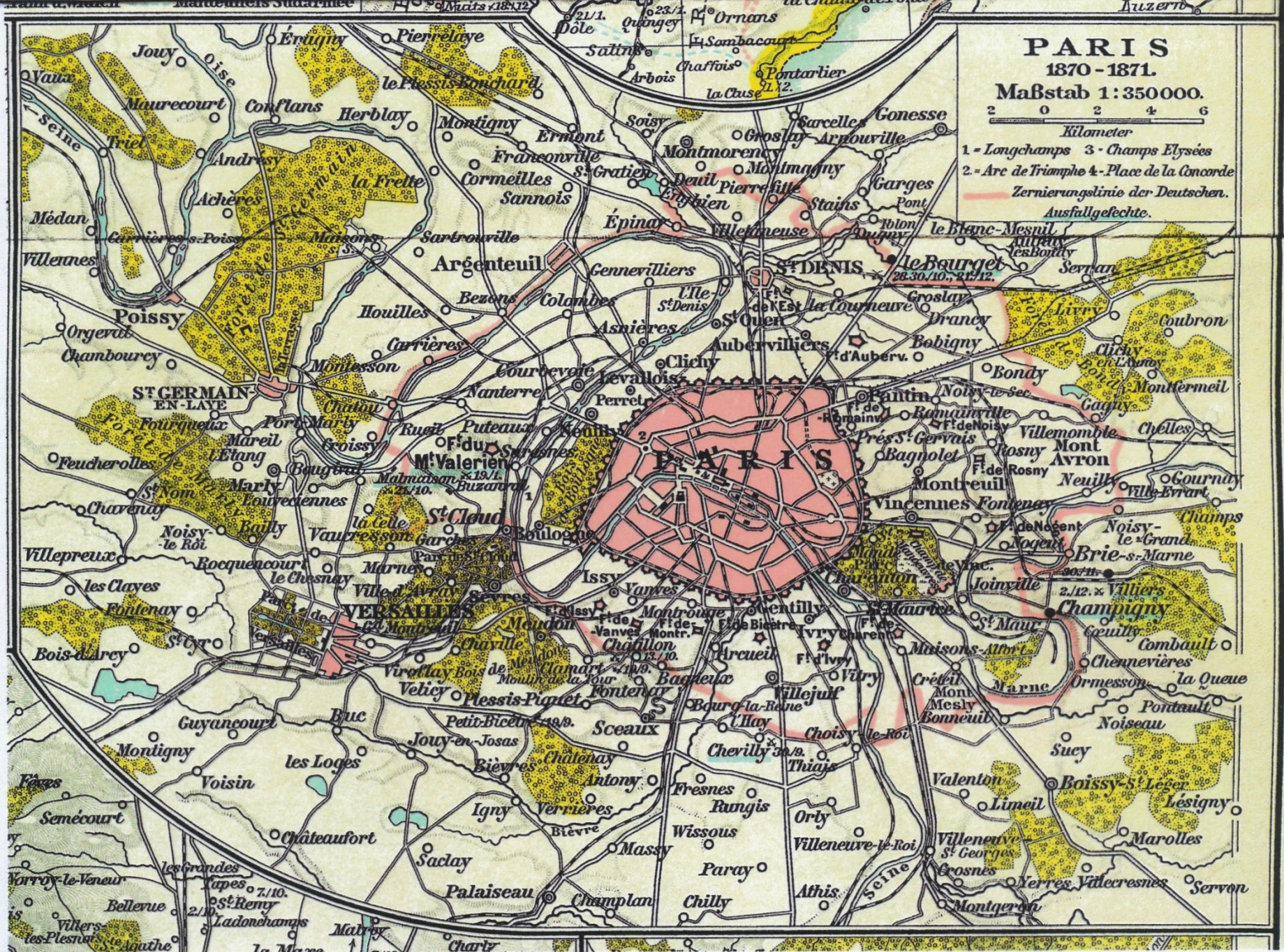
Siege of Paris

Part of the Franco-Prussian War



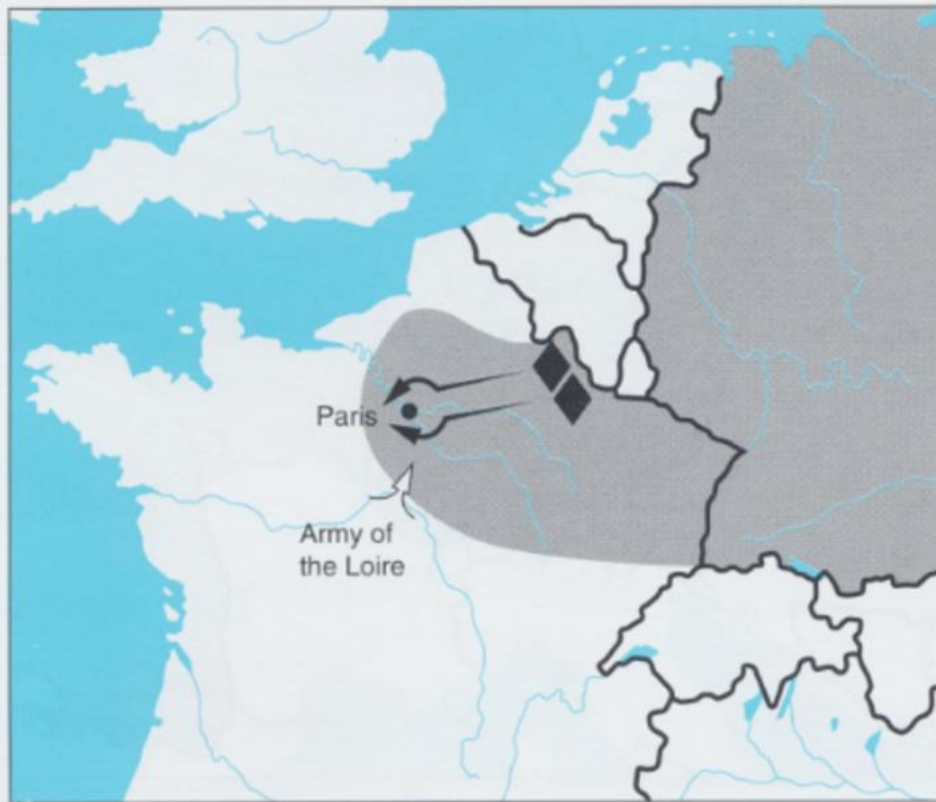
Saint-Cloud after French and German bombardment during the battle of Châtillon

Date 19 September 1870 – 28 January 1871
(4 months, 1 week and 2 days)



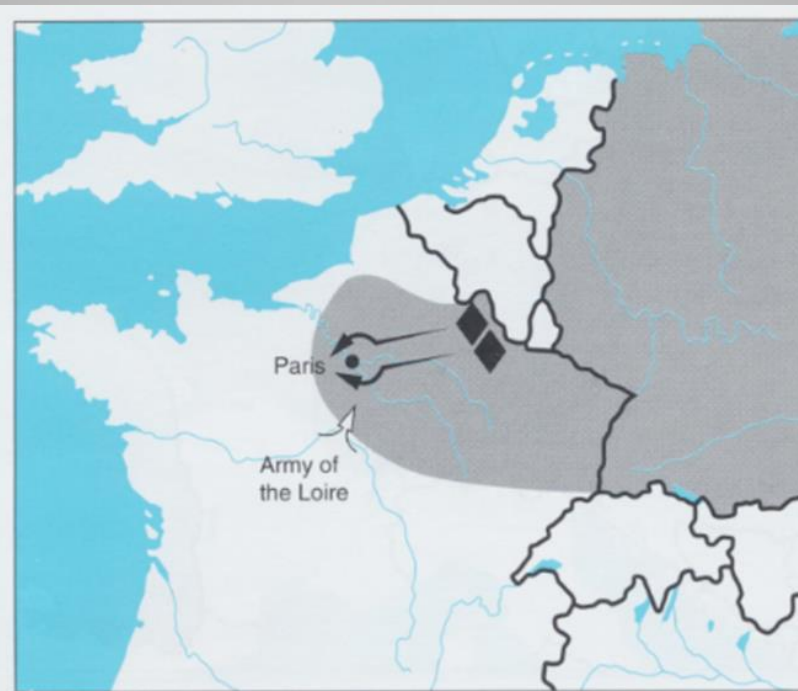


Moltke's plan for Paris was simply to starve it out. This would obviously take time and Bismarck, worried by the fact that opinion in Europe was now moving in France's favour, pressed for a bombardment. He got his way and the guns duly opened up on 5 January 1871. But they did so to very little effect and Paris surrendered on 28 January simply because it had only ten days' food left. The armistice was extended to the rest of France three days later.

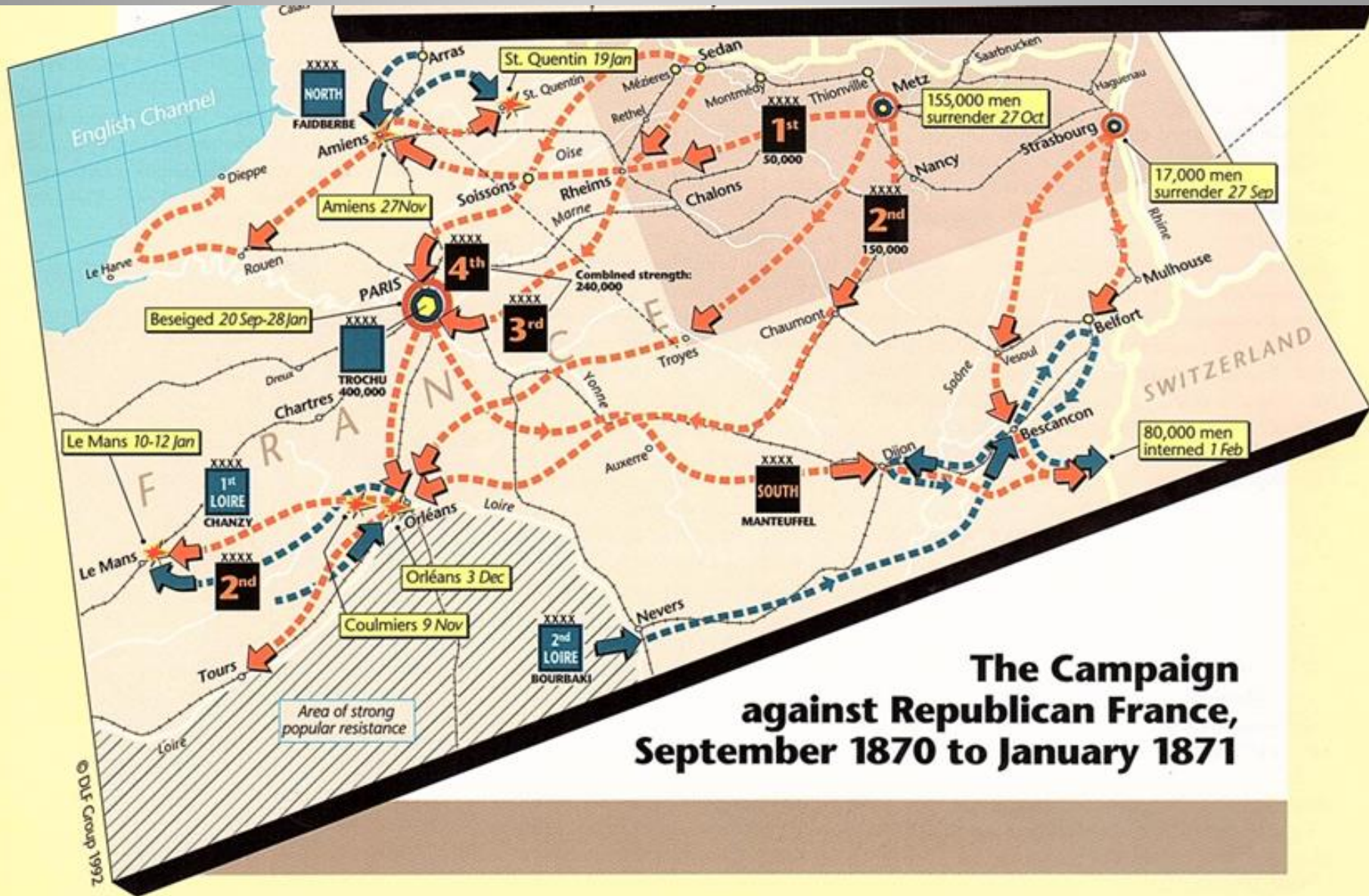


1 December 1870
PARIS BESIEGED

Gambetta's plan was to raise enormous conscript armies in the provinces and simply sweep the Germans out of the country. It was true that Moltke, with half his forces committed to the siege of Paris and most of the rest watching Bazaine in Metz, had little with which to meet a counter-offensive, let alone a massive one. On the other hand Gambetta needed time to turn his conscripts into soldiers.



Miracles of improvisation produced an 'Army of the Loire' of four corps by the beginning of November and a preliminary demonstration by this force persuaded the Germans to pull back from Orleans. But when it came to real battles there was a world of difference between the raw French levies and the battle-hardened German troops. The Army of the Loire's attempt to drive north and relieve Paris was easily held, as was the Paris garrison's attempt to break out to meet the relieving force (at the end of November): neither caused Moltke to lose a moment's sleep. He didn't even have to use the forces set free by the capitulation of Metz the month before.



**The Campaign
against Republican France,
September 1870 to January 1871**

© DJS Group 1997

BATTLES NEAR ORLEANS

Battle of Coulmiers

Part of the Franco-Prussian War



Salut à la victoire (Coulmiers)
by Étienne Dujardin-Beaumetz [fr]

Date	9 November 1870
Location	France
Result	French victory

Belligerents



Commanders and leaders

Jean-Baptiste d'Aurelle Ludwig von der Tann

Strength

About 70,000 men About 20,000 men

Casualties and losses

1,500 dead and wounded 1,112 soldiers and 54 officers, 1,000 prisoners

Battle of Beaune-la-Rolande

Part of the Franco-Prussian War



A near-contemporary depiction of the battle

Date	28 November 1870
Location	Canton of Beaune-la-Rolande, France
Result	Prussian victory

Belligerents



Commanders and leaders

Konstantin Bernhard von Voigts-Rhetz General Crouzat
Frederick Francis II

Strength

9,000–12,000 soldiers 31,000–60,000 soldiers
70 artillery pieces^{[1][2]} 140 artillery pieces^{[1][2]}

Casualties and losses

817 soldiers Up to 8,000 soldiers killed and wounded,^[1]
37 officers killed and wounded^{[1][2]} 100 taken prisoner^[2]

Battle of Loigny–Poupry

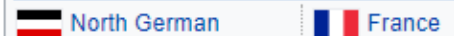
Part of the Franco–Prussian War



Hugo von Kottwitz with the Lübecker Bataillon

Date	2 December 1870
Location	Loigny-la-Bataille, France
Result	German victory

Belligerents



North German Confederation



Commanders and leaders

Friedrich Franz II, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Antoine Chanzy

Strength

35,000 45,000

Casualties and losses

4,139 6,000–7,000
3,500–4,500 killed or wounded
2,500 captured



BATTLES IN THE NORTH



Battle of Bapaume

Part of the Franco-Prussian War



Part of the panoramic painting "Battle of Bapaume" of Charles Édouard Armand-Dumaresq showing General Faidherbe.

Date 3 January 1871
Location Bapaume, France
Result Prussian strategic victory

Belligerents

Prussia France

Commanders and leaders

Edwin Freiherr von Manteuffel | Louis Faidherbe

Strength

18,000 | 33,000

Casualties and losses

750 soldiers | 1,569 soldiers
 52 officers | 53 officers

Battle of St. Quentin

Part of the Franco-Prussian War



Prussian forces in St. Quentin, 1871

Date 19 January 1871
Location St. Quentin, France
Result Prussian victory

Belligerents

German Empire France

Commanders and leaders

August Karl von Goeben | Louis Faidherbe

Strength

33,000 | 40,000

Casualties and losses

2,400 | 3,500 killed and wounded,
 9,000 captured

BATTLE IN THE WEST

Battle of Le Mans

Part of the Franco-Prussian War



Date 10–12 January 1871

Location Le Mans, France

Result German victory

Belligerents

 Germany  France

Commanders and leaders

 Prince Friedrich Karl  Antoine Chanzy
Frederick Francis II

Units involved

Second Army *Armée de la Loire*

Strength

73,000 100,000

324 guns

Casualties and losses

3,650	44,200
180 officers	6,200 killed and wounded
3,470 men	18,000 captured
	20,000 deserted
	17 guns
	2 colours



BATTLE NEAR ALSACE AND THE SWISS BORDER

Battle of the Lisaine

Part of the Franco-Prussian War



Date 15–17 January 1871
Location near Héricourt, [Lisaine River](#), France
Result German victory

Belligerents

 German Empire  France

Commanders and leaders

 August von Werder  Charles Denis Bourbaki

Units involved

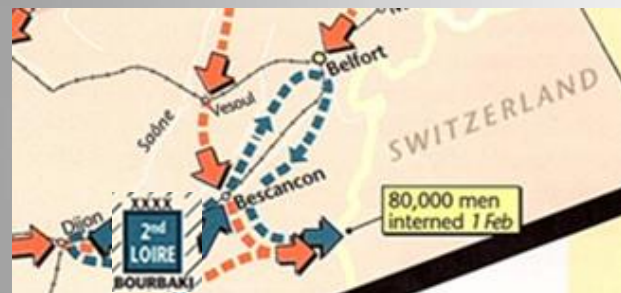
XIV Corps *Armée de l'Est*

Strength

40,000–45,000 110,000
 146 guns

Casualties and losses

1,646 6,000–8,000
 1,500 dead
 4,500 wounded



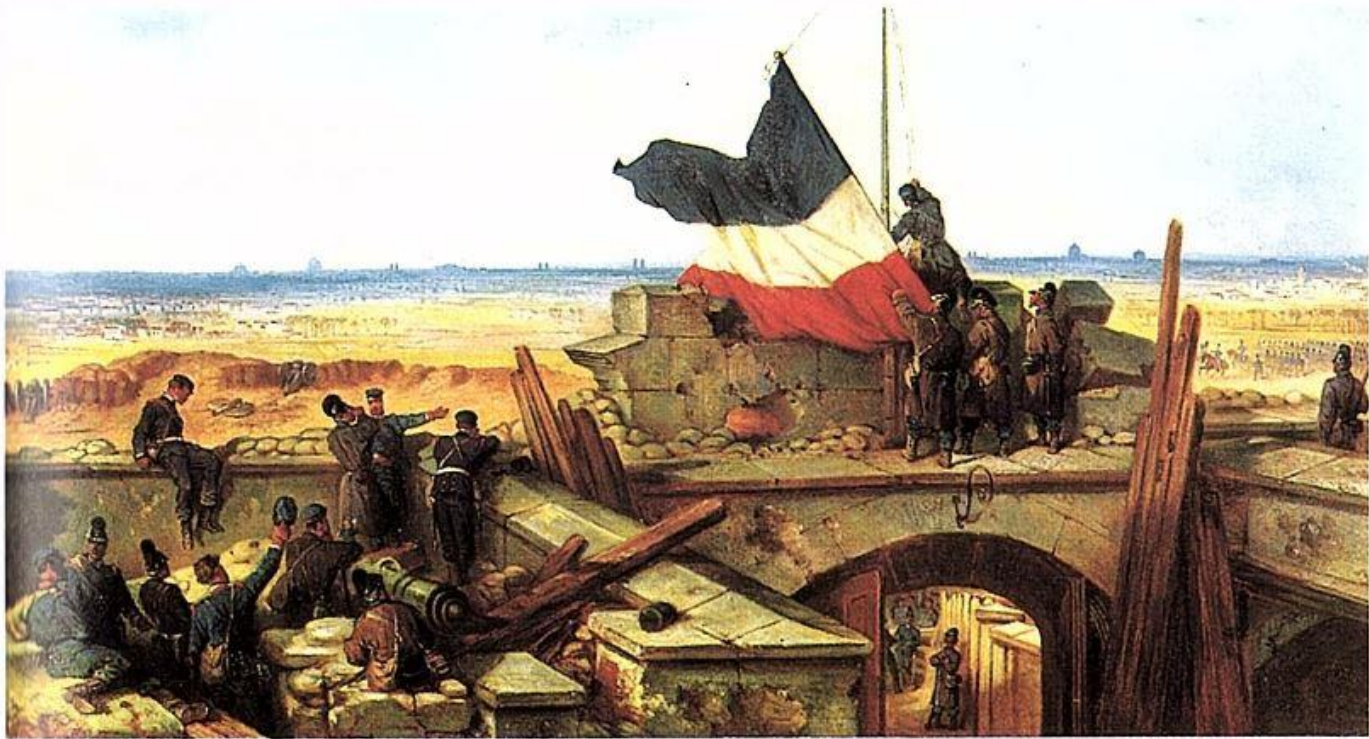


Bourbaki army lays down its arms at the Swiss border. Part of the **Bourbaki-Panorama** in Lucerne, Switzerland



Proclamation of the German Empire, January 18, 1871.

Painting by Anton Werner



Raising the German Flag at Fort Vanves outside Paris, January 19, 1871

[Eugen Adam, 1878]

On January 18, 1871, William I was proclaimed German emperor at the Palace of Versailles. The following day the besieging German troops—Bavarian soldiers in this scene—hoisted the new German flag at Fort Vanves southwest of Paris. The flag's colors are those of the North German Confederation: black, white, and red. Since 1848 the king had regarded the colors black, red, and gold with suspicion; they had a whiff of revolution and democracy. Bismarck attached little importance to the flag's design: "To tell the truth, I

couldn't care less about the colors. As far as I'm concerned, they can use green and yellow and roses in springtime, or the flag of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It's just that the old Prussian trooper [i.e., the king] won't hear of black-red-gold." How black-white-red came to be chosen is not clear. All that mattered to Bismarck is that this combination was not associated with any party inside the country. They were not declared the national German colors until 1888.

THE END OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

The overthrow of Napoleon III raised the novel problem of discovering a recognized authority with whom to conclude a valid peace. Bismarck played with the idea of concluding peace with Napoleon III on the ground that he would thus be a German puppet; but Napoleon would accept this invidious position only if he received terms markedly more favourable than those offered to the provisional government, and Bismarck would not pay this price. He had therefore to insist on a national assembly in order to conclude peace with 'the ultimate sovereign', the French people—a curious position for a conservative Junker to take up.

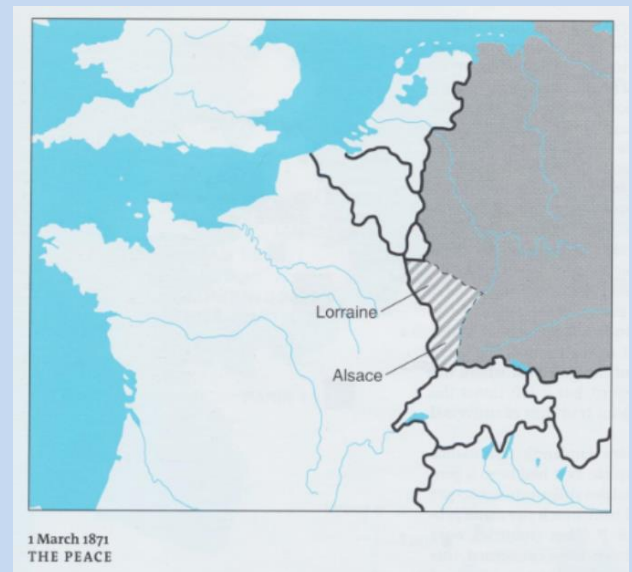


THE END OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

With the fall of Paris on January 28, peace talks began, and terms were accepted on March 1.

- France was to surrender the province of Alsace and most of Lorraine to Germany.
- France was to pay an indemnity of 5 billion francs to Germany.
- A German army of occupation was to remain until the indemnity was paid.

These terms were incorporated in the final Treaty of Frankfurt, May 10 1871.



THE END OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

- France was to pay an indemnity of 5 billion francs to Germany.
- A German army of occupation was to remain until the indemnity was paid.

Bismarck calculated (wrongly) that the indemnity would cripple France for many years or even that the French would be unable to pay it, so that the German army would remain in occupation of French territory. This was, therefore, to some extent an attempt to bind the future.

TAKING ALSACE-LORRAINE:

The decision to annex these provinces has been seen as contributing to the lasting embitterment of German-French relations, and as a factor leading to the First World War. Was this decision a mistake?

At the time, Bismarck, Moltke and the Kaiser felt that French desire for revenge would be a lasting factor anyway, whether or not the provinces were taken.. Taking them would provide a fortified shield for German territory.



TAKING ALSACE-LORRAINE:

It is often said that French resentment was kept alive by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Bismarck was nearer the truth: 'French bitterness will exist in the same degree if they come out of the war without cession of territory. . . . Even our victory at Sadova roused bitterness in France; how much more will our victory over themselves.'⁴ In the years to come, the French were hostile to Germany when they saw some chance of defeating her, and were resigned to German superiority, if not reconciled to it, so long as they felt themselves too weak to overthrow it. If they had not lost Alsace and Lorraine their resentment would not have been less in periods of hostility; their will to reconciliation might have been greater in periods when tension was relaxed. The two lost provinces were a symbol of lost greatness; hence their recovery in 1919 did not end French hostility towards Germany, since it did not bring back the greatness which had vanished for ever at Sedan.

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

PARIS 1871: FROM THE SIEGE TO THE COMMUNE

The population of Paris included a powerful working-class element, far more radical than the rest of France, and considering itself the heir to the revolutionary tradition of 1789, 1830 and 1848.



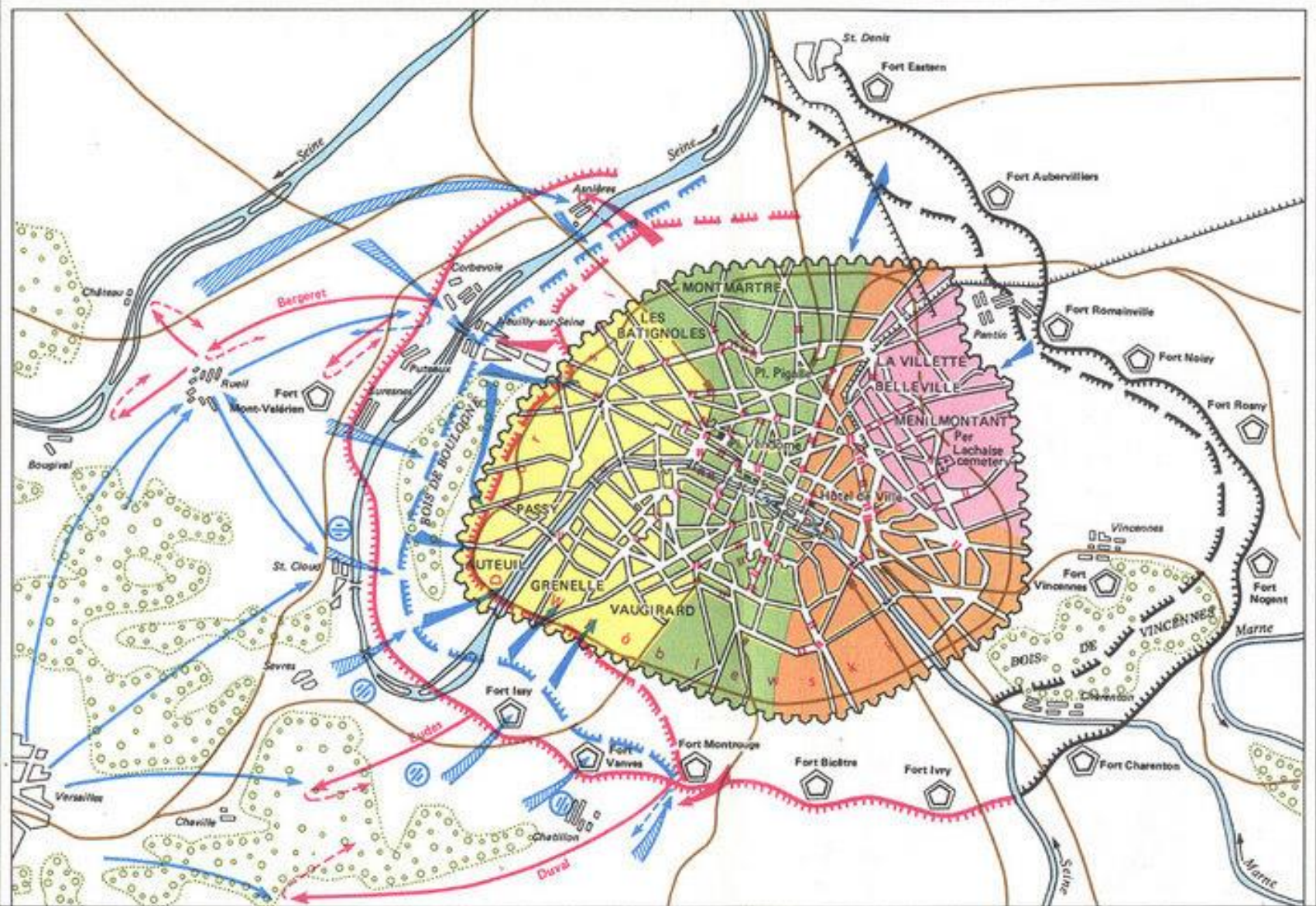
After the stress and humiliation of the siege and the German victory parade, Parisians were ready to challenge the conservative government in Bordeaux. On March 18, 1871, rioters defied that government, soon organizing a self-governing radical Commune. The stage was set for violent civil war.

PARIS 1871: FROM THE SIEGE TO THE COMMUNE

With German troops observing from the eastern suburbs, the Thiers government sent troops under generals MacMahon and Gallifet to reconquer the city. Bloody and merciless fighting retook and devastated the city street by street from May 21 to 28.



More damage was done to Paris than in any war, and more people killed than in the Reign of Terror in 1793. The Communards shot hostages (including the Archbishop of Paris) and the provincial armies killed between 10 and 20 thousand Parisians.



Positions of the Versaillaise on May 20

Main movements of the Versaillaise troops

2-3 April

9 April-20 May

21 May

Sections of Paris occupied by the Versaillaise on



21-22 May



23-24 May



25-26 May



27-28 May



The Versaillaise artillery positions

Positions of Prussian troops



Positions of the Communards



Communards' main movements



Numbers denote:

1. Arc de Triomphe

2. General Staff

3. Palais de Justice

4. Tuileries

5. Louvre

Paris Commune

Part of the aftermath of the [Siege of Paris](#) in the Franco-Prussian War



A barricade on Rue Voltaire, after its capture by the regular army during the [Bloody Week](#)

Date 18 March – 28 May 1871

Location Paris, France

Result Revolt suppressed

Belligerents

 French Republic

•  French Armed Forces

 Communards

 National Guards

Commanders and leaders

 Patrice de MacMahon

 Louis C. Delescluze †

 Jarosław Dąbrowski †

Strength

170,000^[1]

On paper, 200,000; in reality, probably between 25,000 and 50,000 actual combatants^[2]

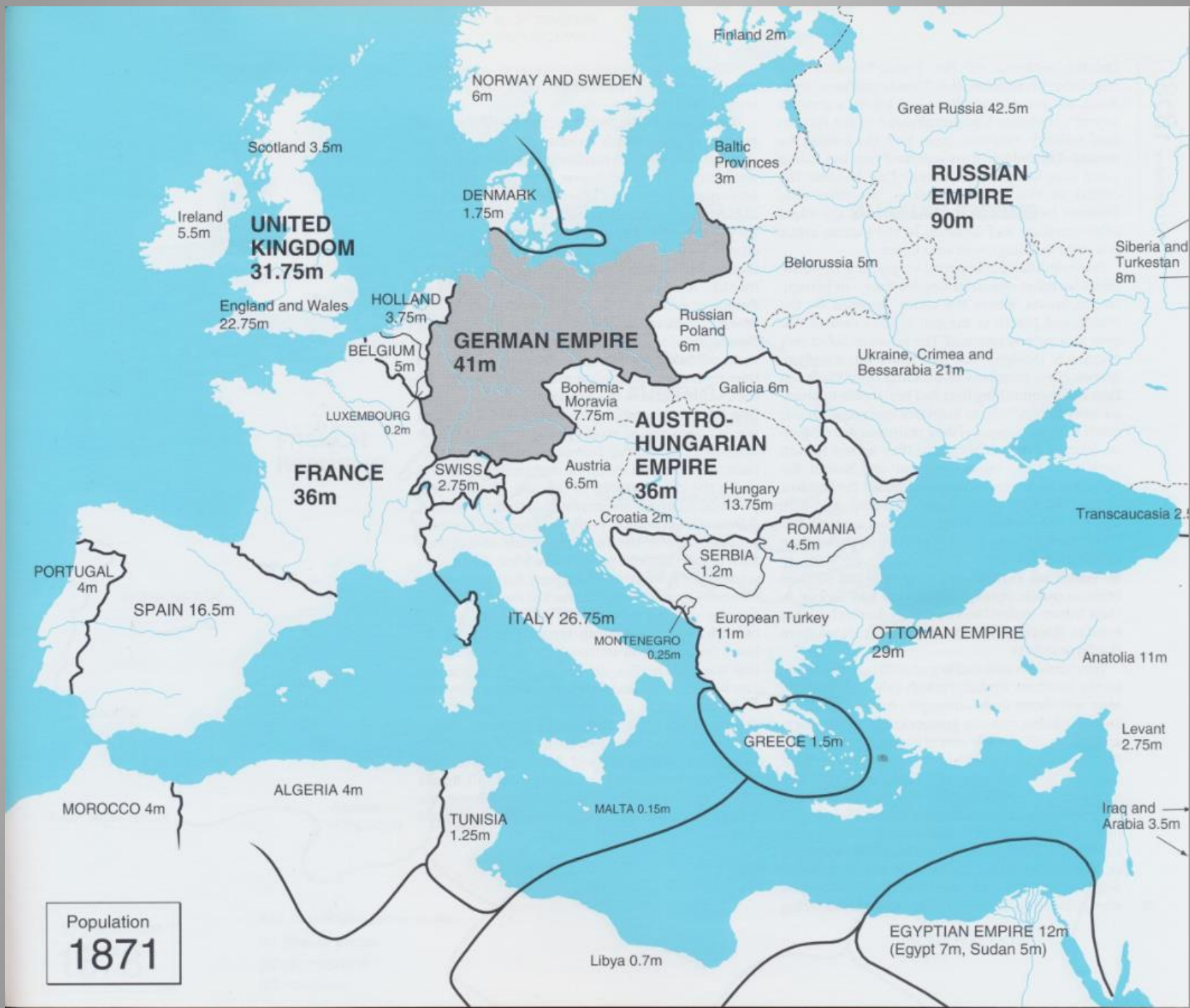
Casualties and losses

877 killed, 6,454 wounded, and 183 missing^[3]

6,667 confirmed killed and buried;^[4] unconfirmed estimates between 10,000^[5] and 20,000^[6] killed



The Commune was the last attempt by Paris to dictate the form of French government to the provinces.



Population
1871



Uchronia

Introduction

What's New

By Author

- Select one ▾ Go

Foreign Language

- Select one ▾ Go

Series

Anthologies

Reference

Divergence

Oldest

Forthcoming

Search for...

Search

Cover Gallery

Sidewise Awards

Welcome to...

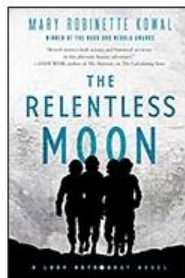
Uchronia

The Alternate History List

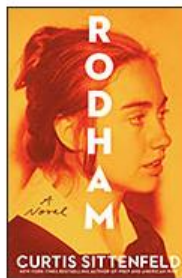


...there are no correct alternate histories; there are only plausible alternate histories.

— Will Shetterly



Kowal.
The Relentless Moon



Sittenfeld.
Rodham



Silver.
After Hastings



Tieryas.
Cyber Shogun Revolution

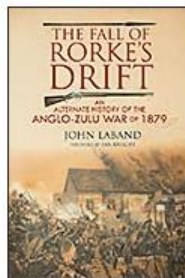


Stirling.
Shadows of Annihilation

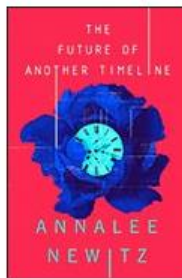
Uchronia: The Alternate History List is a bibliography of more than 3400 novels, stories, essays, collections, and other printed material involving the "what ifs" of history. The genre has a variety of names, but it is best known as alternate history.

In an alternate history, one or more past events are changed and the subsequent effects on history somehow described. This description may comprise the entire plotline of a novel, or it may just provide a brief background to a short story. Perhaps the most common themes in alternate history are "What if the Nazis won World War II?" and "What if the Confederacy won the American Civil War?"

For more information about alternate history and this bibliography, please read the [extended introduction](#).



Laband



Newitz
The Future



Kennedy & Young



Harris



Gibson

1865 — Dozois, Gardner. "Counterfactual"
1865 — Thurber, James. "If Grant Had Been Drinking at Appomattox"
1865 — Means, Howard. *C.S.A. — Confederate States of America: A Novel*
c1865 — Aragão, Octávio. "Lâminas Cruzadas"
1865 — Richards, John Thomas. "Minor Alteration"
1865 — Carter, Stephen L. *The Impeachment of Abraham Lincoln*
1865 — Lewis, Lloyd. "If Lincoln Had Lived"
1865 — Winik, Jay. "Beyond the Wildest Dreams of John Wilkes Booth"
1865 — DiChario, Nicholas A. "Extreme Feminism"
1865 — Waldman, Milton. "If Booth had Missed Lincoln"
c1865 — Sargent, Pamela. *Climb the Wind*
1865 — Blackwood, Gary. *Second Sight*
1865 — Davin, Eric L. "Avenging Angel"
1866 — Amery, Carl. *An den Feuern der Leyermark: Roman*
1867 — Weiner, Andrew. "The Map"
c1867 — Davidson, MaryJanice. *The Royal Family*
1867 — Calvert, Peter. "If I had been... Benito Juarez in 1867"
c1867 — Davidson, MaryJanice. *The Royal Pain*
1867 — Turtledove, Harry. "Liberating Alaska"
c1867 — Davidson, MaryJanice. *The Royal Mess*
1868 — Rusch, Kristine Kathryn. "Politicians, Lost Causes, and Abigail Lockwood"
1868 — Aragão, Octávio. *A Mão que Cria*
1870 — Heliot, Johan. "Trouver son coeur et tuer la bête"
1870 — Pearton, Maurice. "If I had been... Adolphe Thiers in 1870"
1870 — Heliot, Johan. *La Lune n'est pas pour nous*
1870 — Di Filippo, Paul. "The Mysterious Iowans"
1870 — Heliot, Johan. *La Lune seule le sait*
1870 — Horne, Alistair. "France Turns the Other Cheek, July 1870"
1870 — Álvarez Junco, Jose. "¿Qué hubiera pasado si el general Prim no hubiera sido asesinado en 1870?"
1870 — Griffith, Clay, and Susan Griffith. *Vampire Empire*
c1870 — Moorcock, Michael. *The Land Leviathan: A New Scientific Romance*
c1870 — Rybakov, Vyacheslav. *Gravilyot "Tsesarevich"*
1871 — Cline, Eric. "Elizabethtown"
1871 — Asimov, Isaac. "Fair Exchange?"
1871 — Meredith, Richard C. *Run, Come See Jerusalem!*
1872 — Resnick, Laura. "We Are Not Amused"

Welcome to...

Achronia

The Alternate History List



...there are no correct alternate histories; there are only plausible alternate histories.
— Will Shetterly

Heliot, Johan. *La Lune seule le sait*

Divergence: 1870 CE

What if: Napoleon III defeated the Prussians at Sedan and the Second French Empire became the strongest nation on Earth.

Summary: Series including the two novels *La Lune seule le sait* and *La Lune n'est pas pour nous* and the short story "Trouver son coeur et tuer la bête".

Pearton, Maurice. "If I had been... Adolphe Thiers in 1870"

Divergence: 1870 CE

What if: Thiers accepted the appointment to be French Minister of War as the Franco-Prussian War began.

Summary: Thiers's diary demonstrates how he used his position to prevent French aggressive action which would provoke a German unification.

Published: In *If I Had Been..., Ten Historical Fantasies* (ed. Daniel Snowman), q.v.

Horne, Alistair. "France Turns the Other Cheek, July 1870"

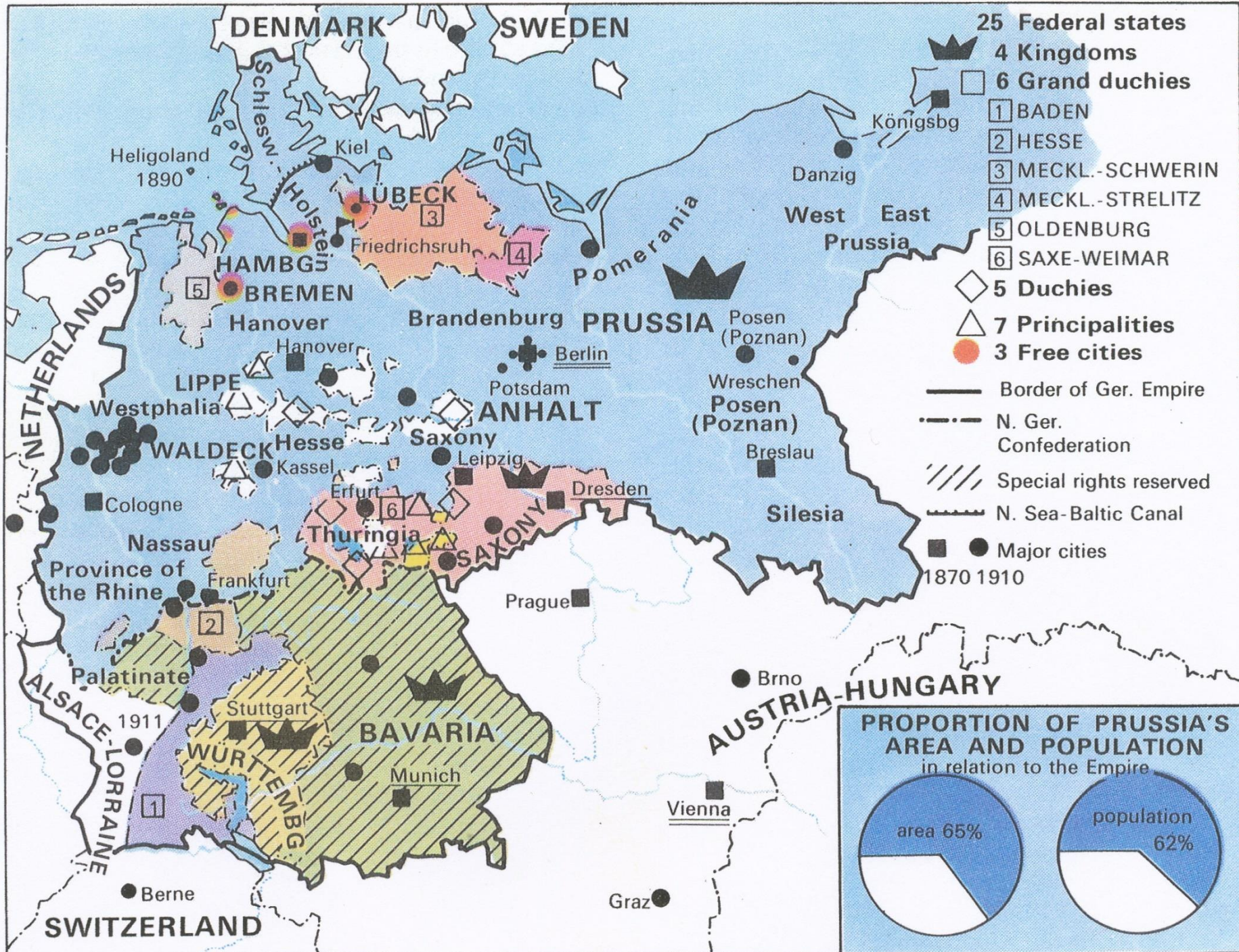
Divergence: 1870 CE

What if: France did not declare war on Prussia over the Ems Telegram.

Summary: Essay describing how France could have extended its influence in Europe, including a second Congress of Vienna. Meanwhile, Prussia's influence wanes and Germany is not united.

Published: In *What If? 2: Eminent Historians Imagine What Might Have Been* (ed. Robert Cowley), q.v.





DENMARK SWEDEN

Heligoland 1890

Schlesw. Holstein

LÜBECK
Friedrichsruh

Pomerania

Danzig
West Prussia East Prussia

Königsbg

HAMBURG
BREMEN

Hanover

Brandenburg PRUSSIA

Posen (Poznan)

Berlin

Wreschen Posen (Poznan)

LIPPE

ANHALT

Potsdam

Westphalia

Hesse

Saxony

Leipzig

Breslau

Cologne

Kassel

Erfurt

Dresden

Silesia

Nassau

Thuringia

SAXONY

Prague

Province of the Rhine

Frankfurt

Brno

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Palatinate

Stuttgart

BAVARIA

Munich

Vienna

ALSACE-LORRAINE

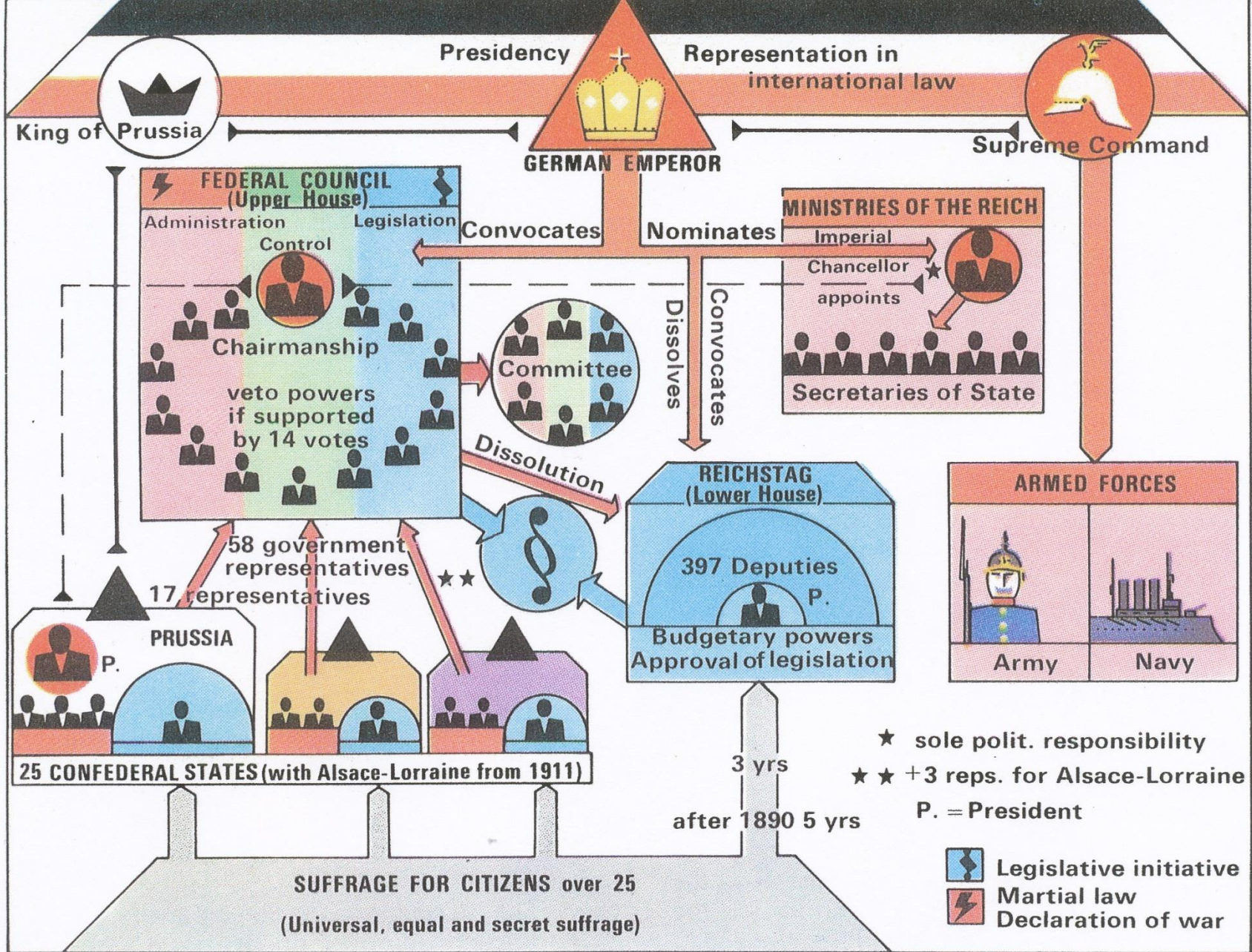
1911

WÜRTEMBERG

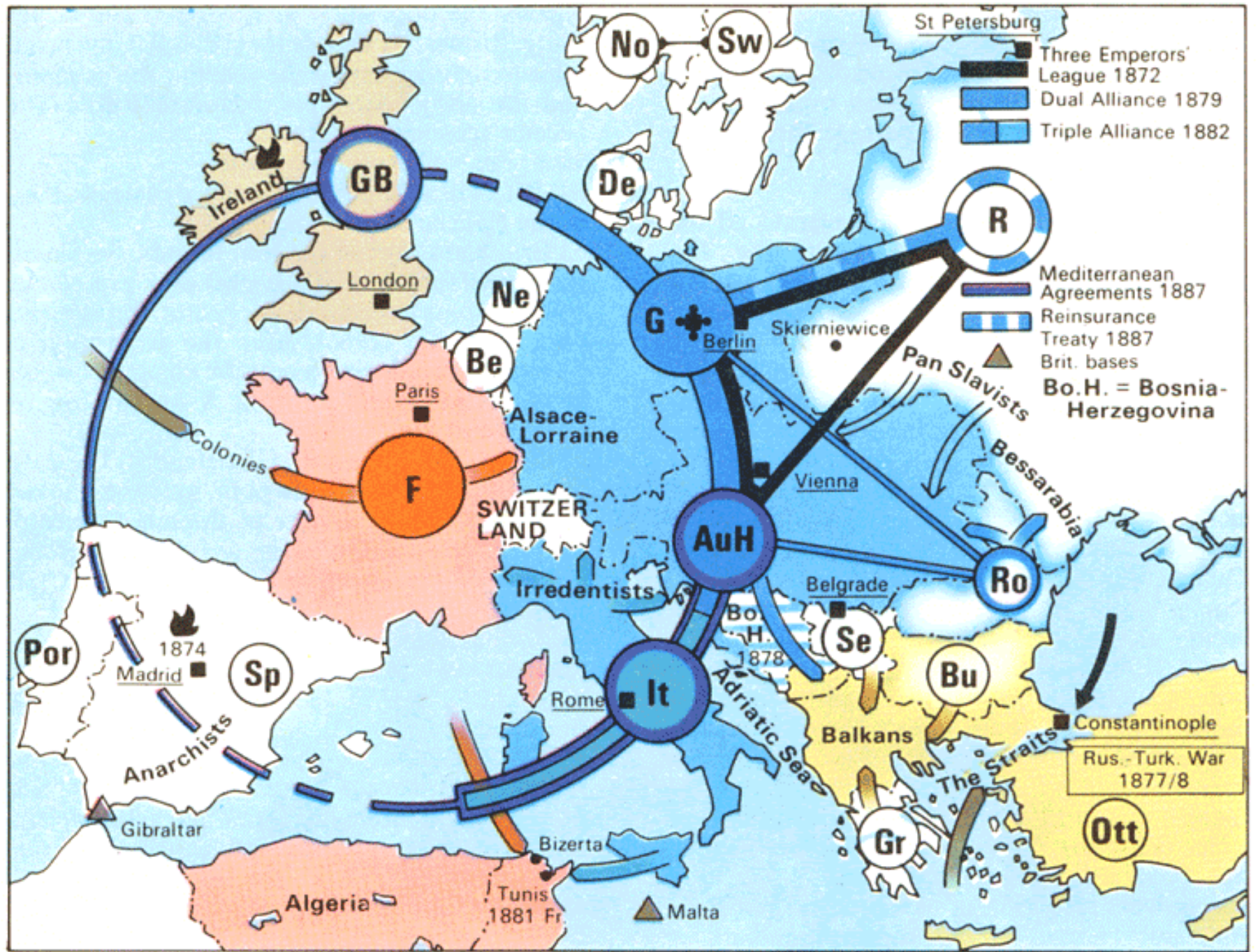
Berne

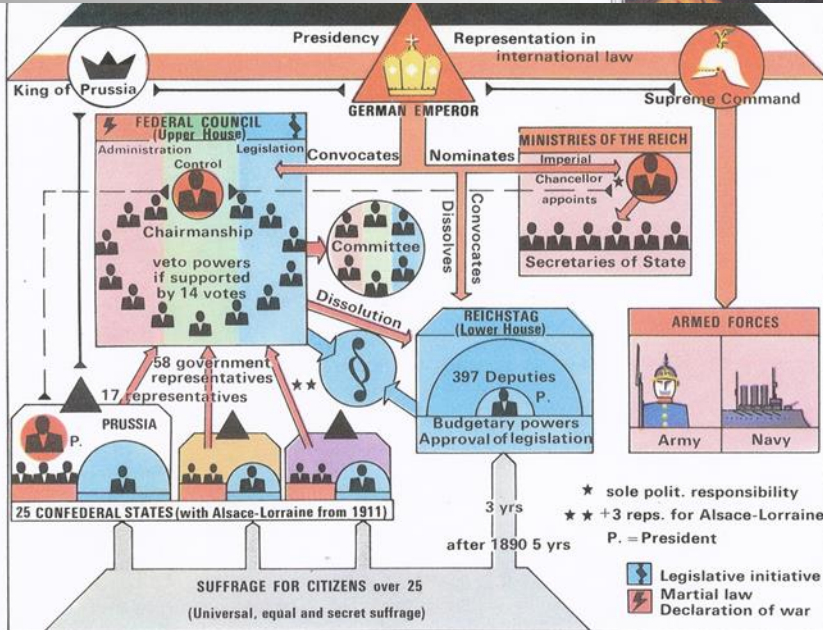
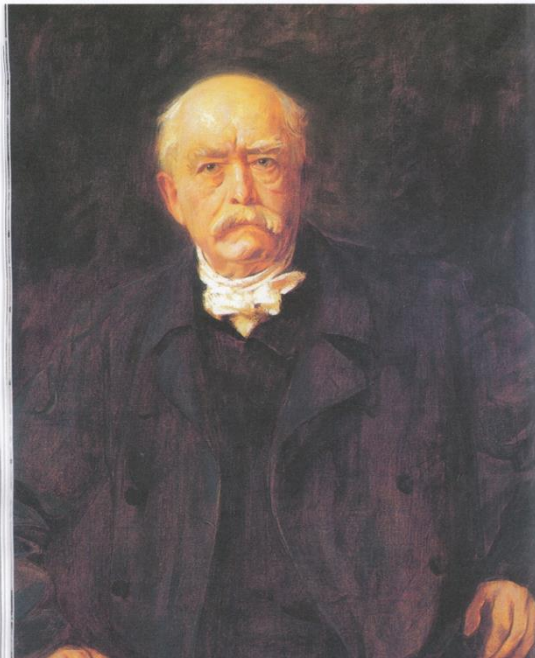
Graz

SWITZERLAND

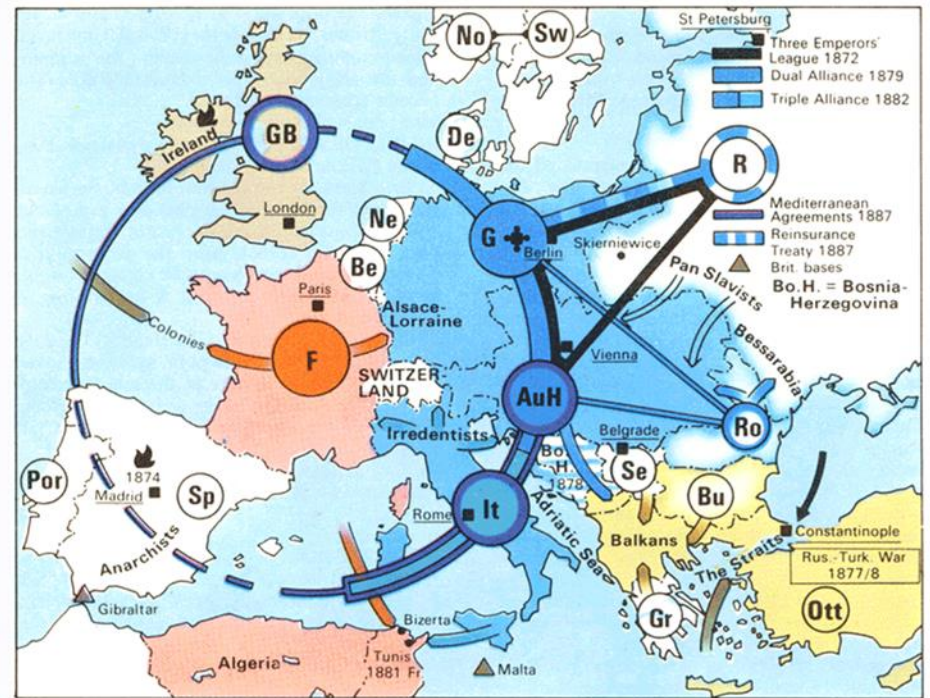


The Constitution of the German Reich of 16 April 1871





The Constitution of the German Reich of 16 April 1871









THE CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

I

or History Rewritten

BY

PHILIP GUEDALLA

G. K. CHESTERTON

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON

ANDRÉ MAUROIS

HILAIRE BELLOC

H. A. L. FISHER

HAROLD NICOLSON

WINSTON CHURCHILL

MILTON WALDMAN

EMIL LUDWIG

J. C. SQUIRE

NEW YORK The Viking Press MCMXXXI

If the Emperor
Frederick
Had Not Had Cancer

by

Emil Ludwig







THE PERSONALITY OF KAISER WILHELM II: IMPULSIVE, NARCISSISTIC, IRASCIBLE

“...some of the most striking traits of Wilhelm II [include] a tendency to respond to even measured criticism with vengeful rage, a compulsion to associate things and persons with himself and to view the world in excessively personal terms, irascibility and incoherence under stress, extreme vanity, an alarming lack of empathy and the inability to discern the boundary between fact and speculation.

“...the Kaiser wasn’t just indiscreet. He was also impulsive and unbalanced. He was prone to adopting a self-righteous and contemptuous tone....He was self-absorbed and often had fits of anger.

“...the Kaiser [was] encircled by rings of courtiers, advisers and officials adept at managing the sovereign person and insulating the system from destabilizing interventions from above.”

—from Christopher Clark and Andrew Preston, “Beware the Kaiser Chiefs,” in [The New Statesman](#), 3 Nov 2016.



Dropping the Pilot. Cartoon by Sir John Tenniel (1820–1914), first published in the British magazine *Punch*, 29 March 1890^[1]



62. Bismarck in Retirement



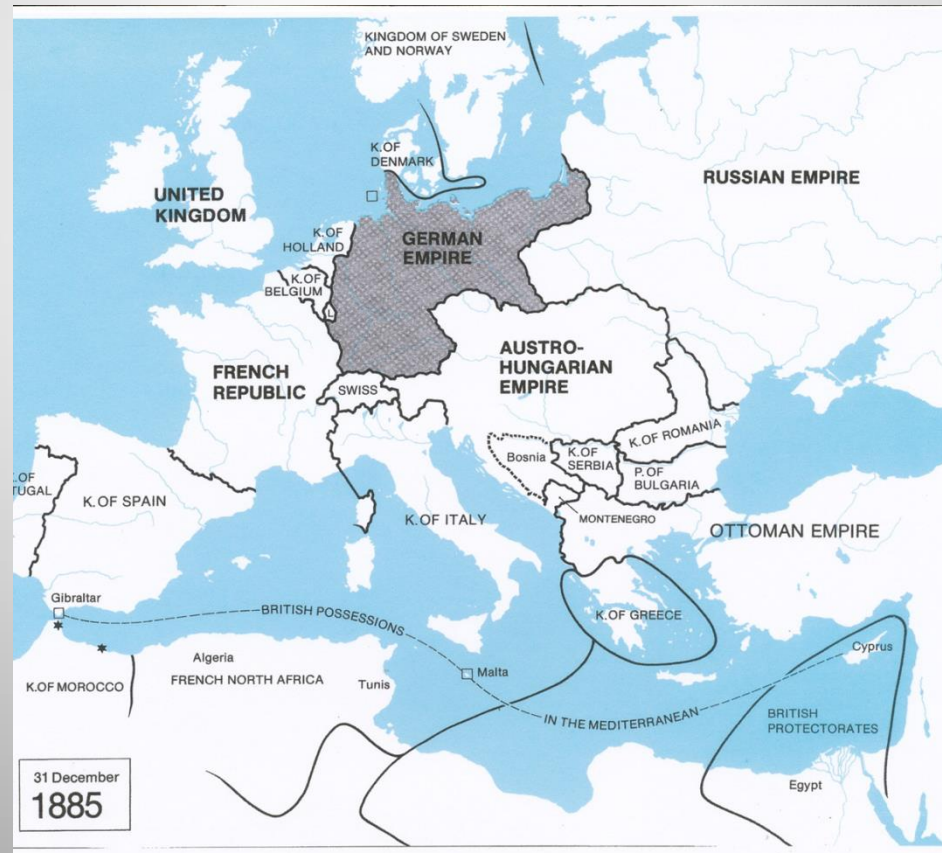
Population
1871



AFTER THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR: MAJOR THEMES IN LATE 19TH-CENTURY EUROPE

—FOUR DECADES OF PEACE, BUT RIISING TENSION BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

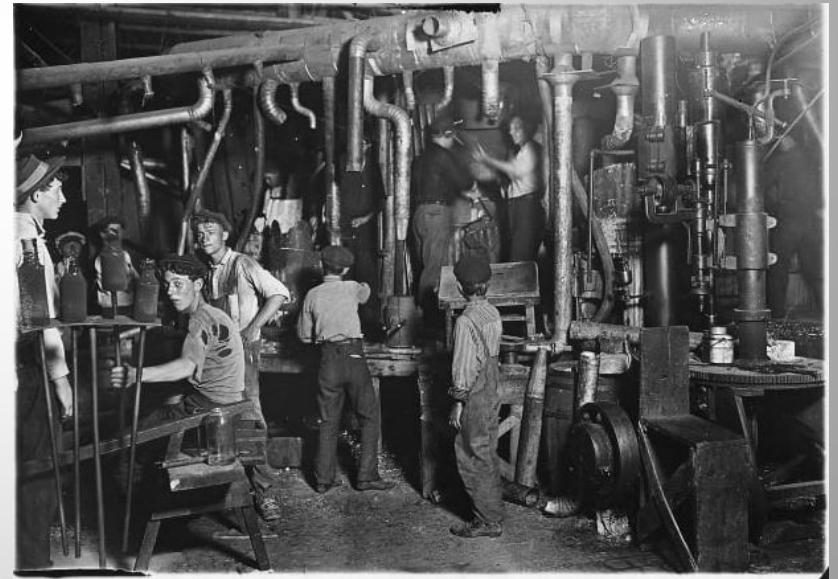
Germany, now the strongest single land power, was a satisfied state under Bismarck's guidance. His diplomacy and internal politics were devoted to maintaining the status quo. Not until after his fall from power in 1890 did this begin to change.



AFTER THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR: MAJOR THEMES IN LATE 19TH-CENTURY EUROPE

—INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

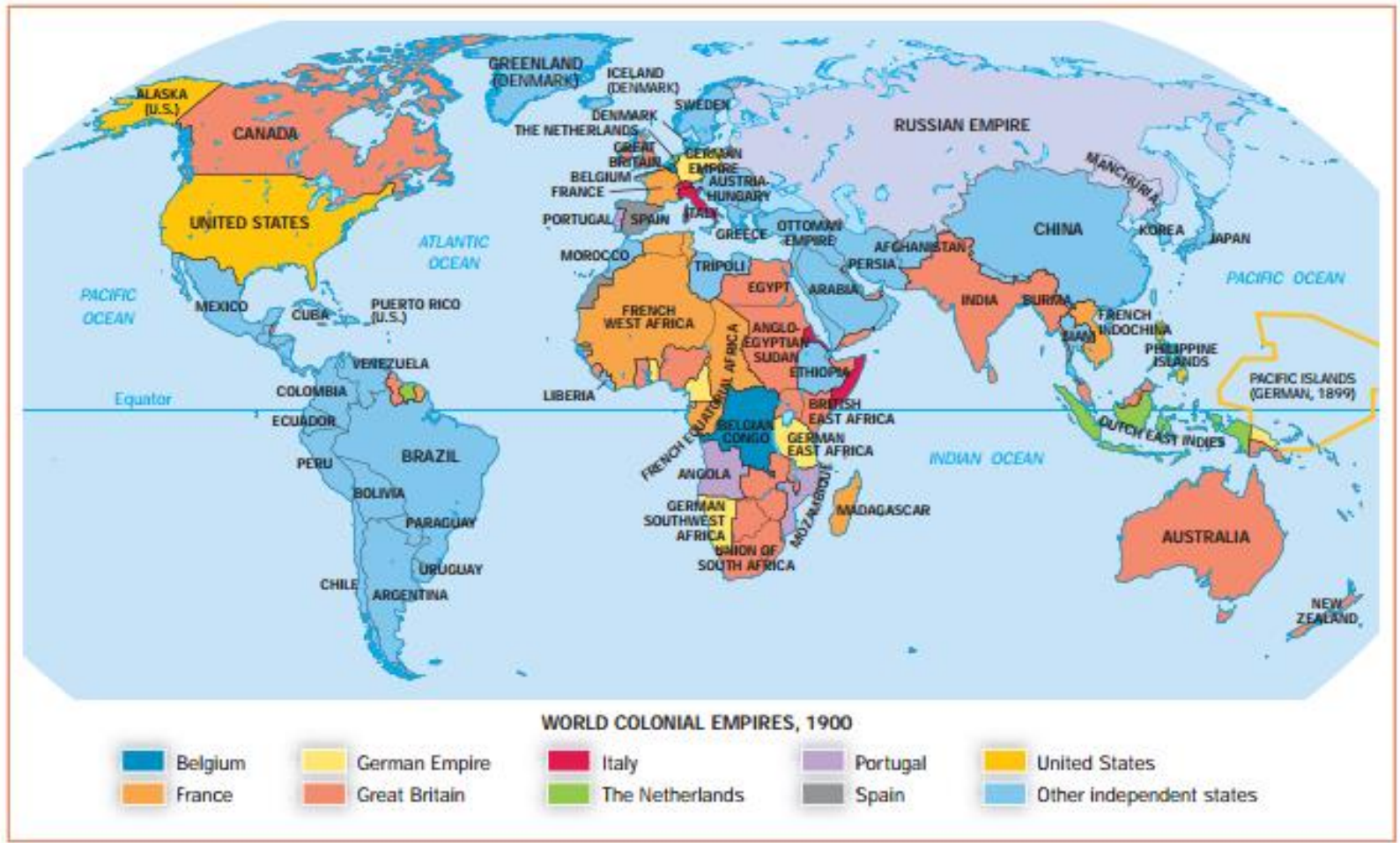
The growth of an industrial working class (“proletariat” in Marxist terms) created a new element of internal tension, above all in Germany, Britain and the United States.



AFTER THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR: MAJOR THEMES IN LATE 19TH-CENTURY EUROPE

—IMPERIALISM: THE GREAT POWERS CAME TO DOMINATE AND TRANSFORM THE WORLD.

Two new “great powers” were added to those of Europe: the United States and Japan.



AFTER THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR: MAJOR THEMES IN LATE 19TH-CENTURY EUROPE

—THE ARMS RACE: CONTINUING NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.

The weapons of 1870 were far less deadly than those created in later decades.



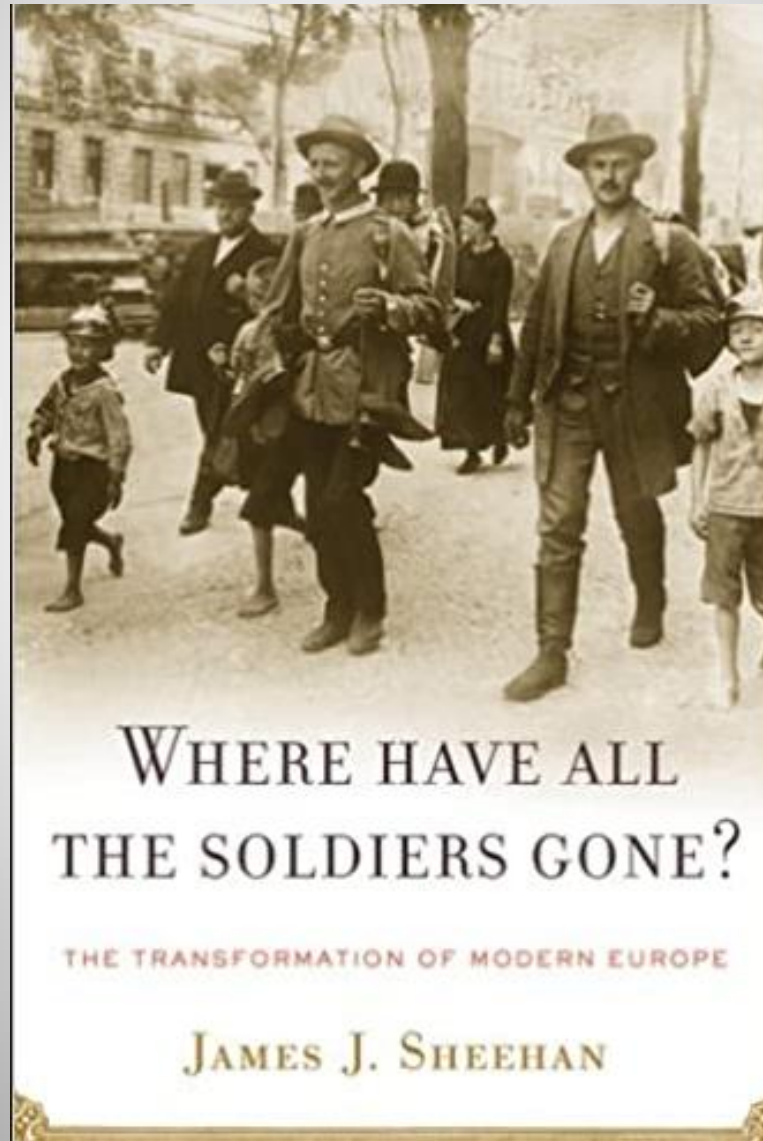
AFTER THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR: MAJOR THEMES IN LATE 19TH-CENTURY EUROPE

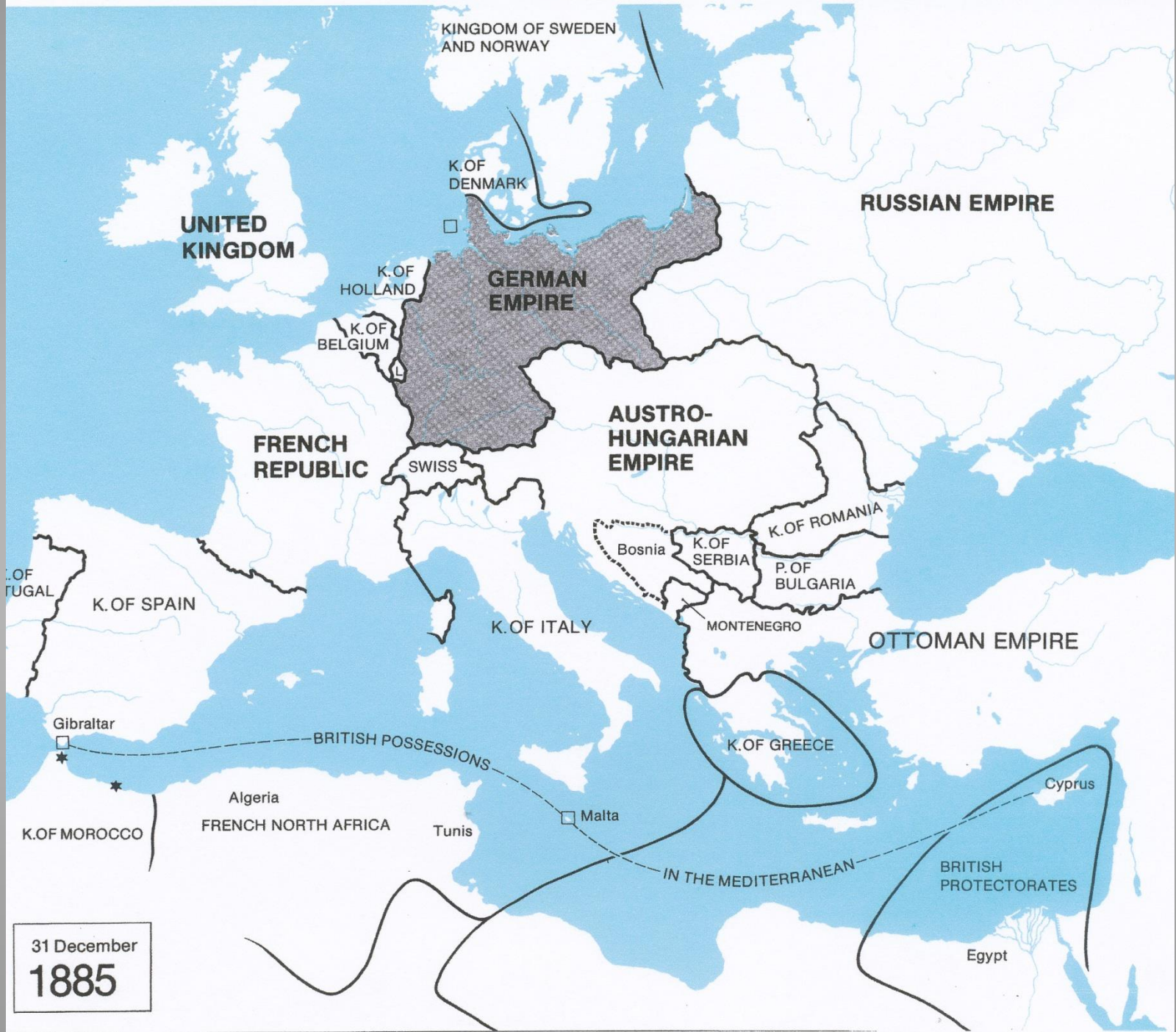
—THE ROAD TO WAR IN 1914: All these factors contributed to the catastrophe that devastated western civilization in the first half of the Twentieth Century.

Only after 1945 did Europe adopt a fundamentally new set of ways to deal with its problems.



Only after 1945 did Europe adopt a fundamentally new set of ways to deal with its problems.

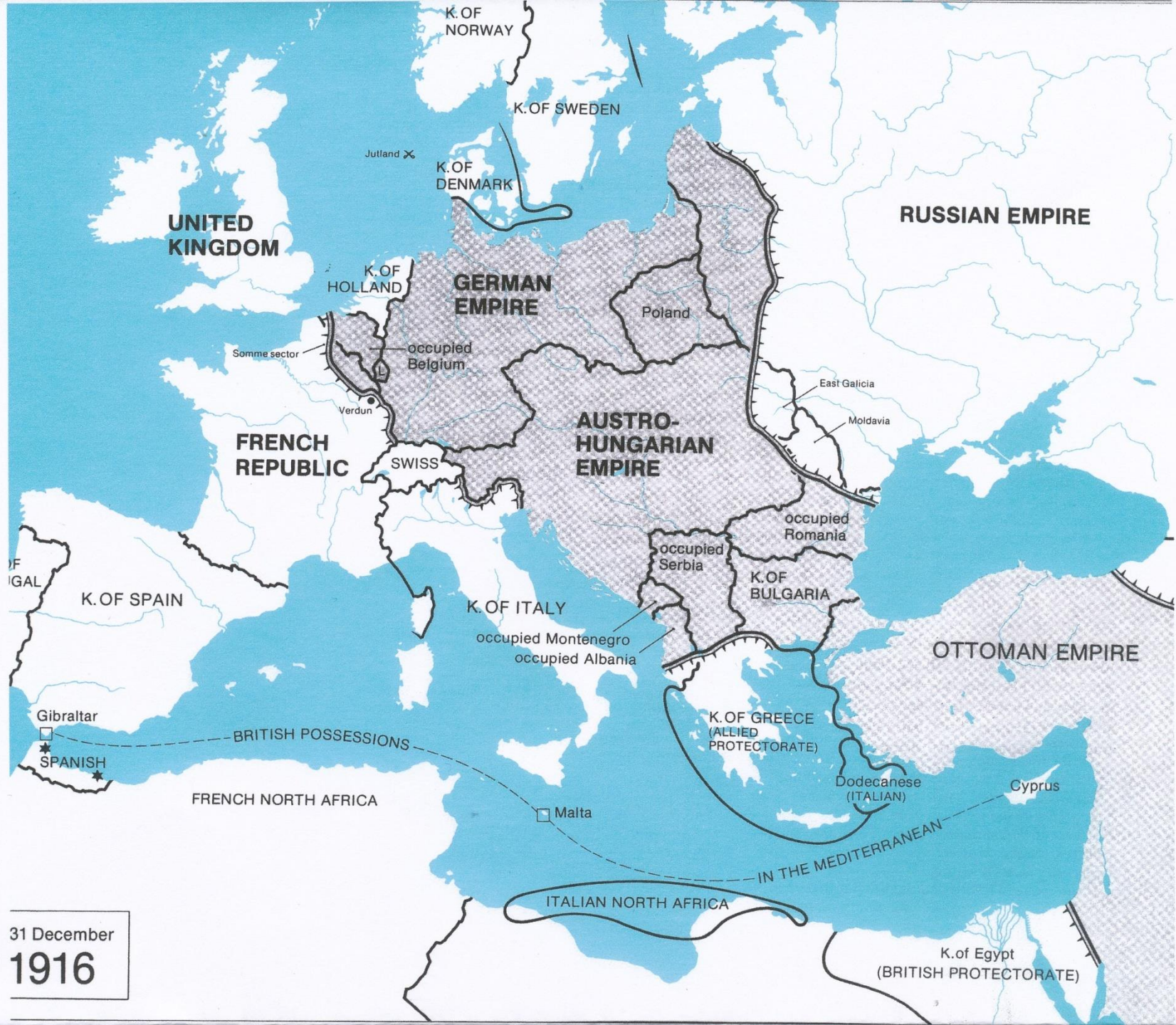




31 December
1885



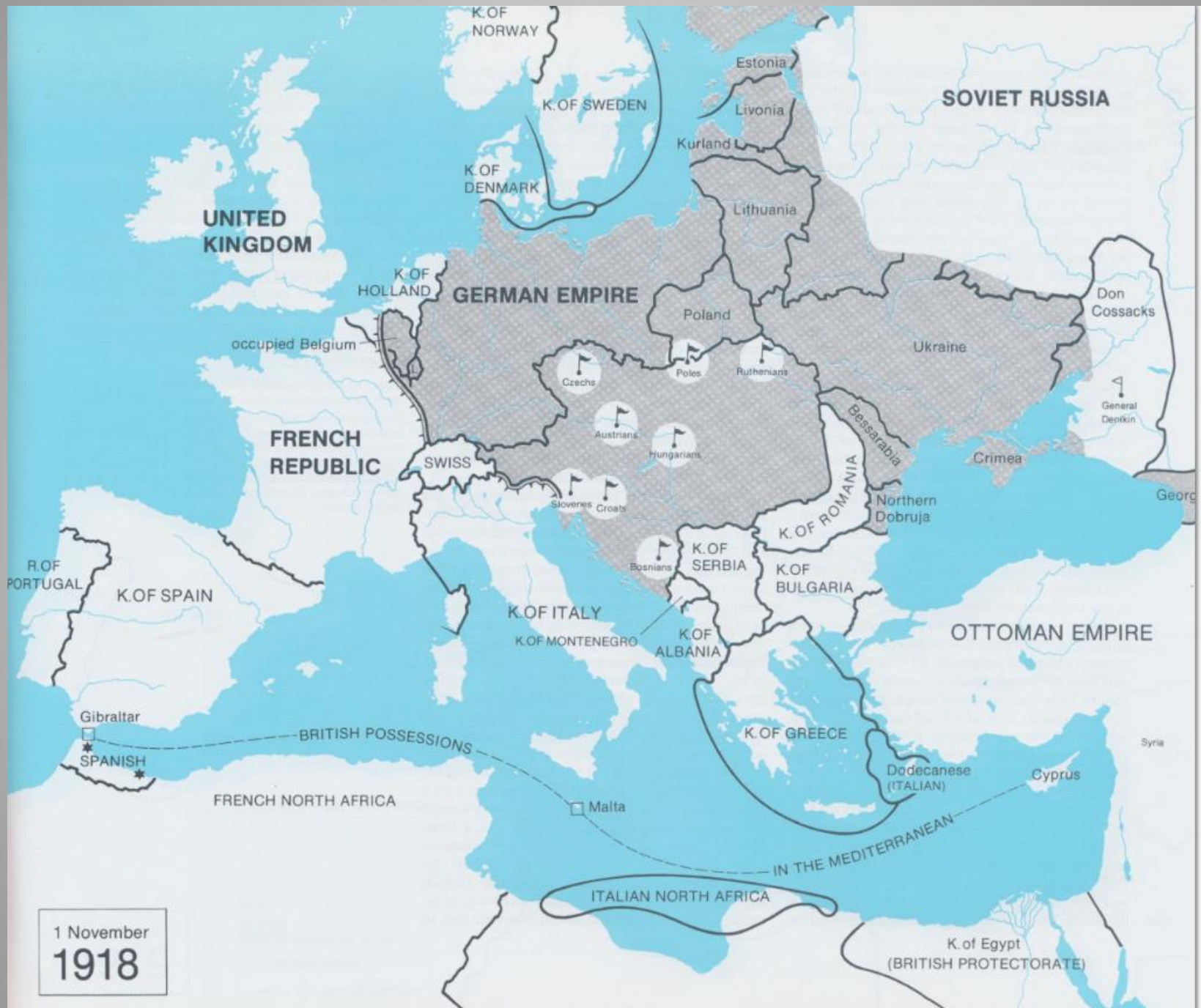


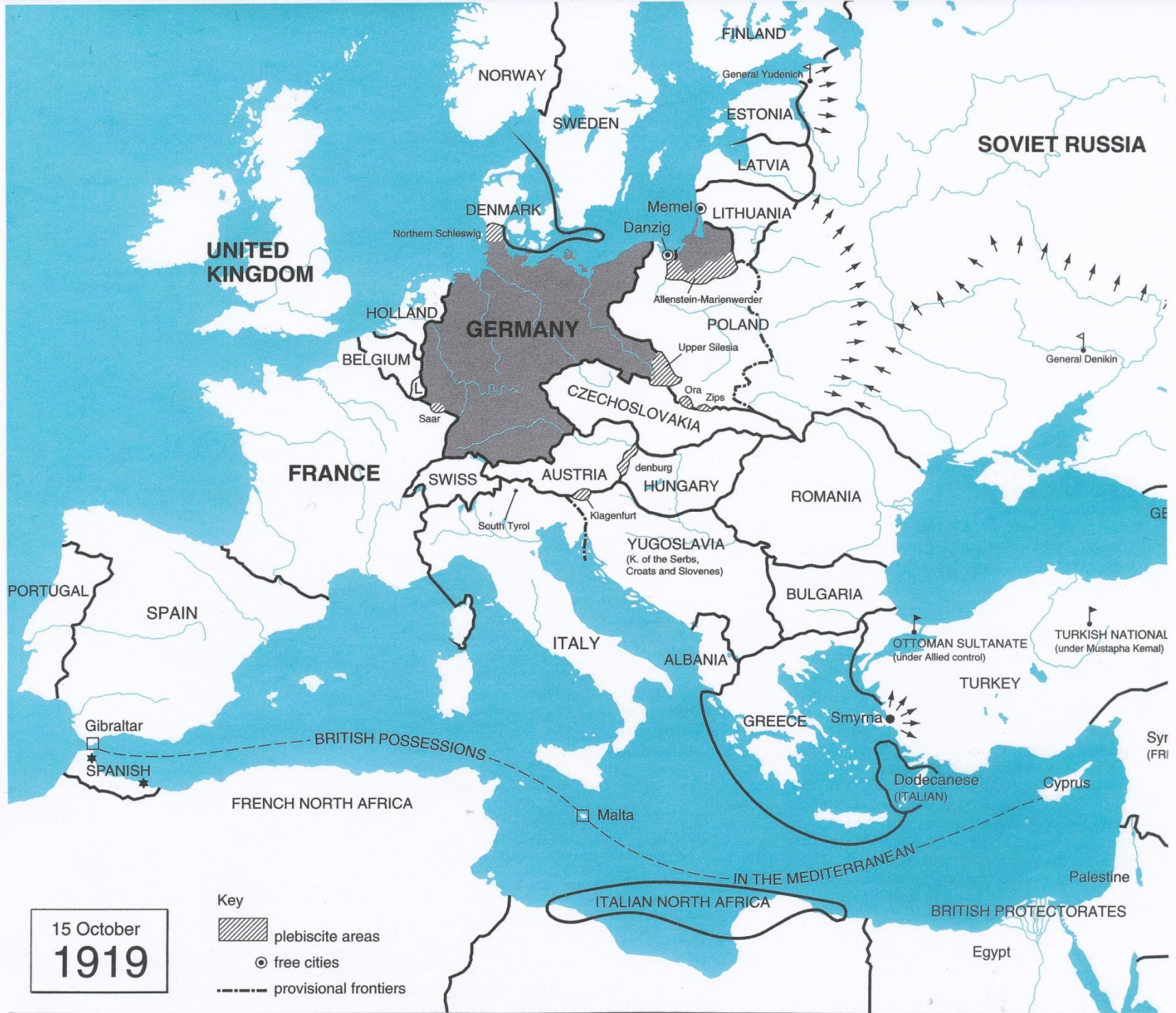


31 December
1916






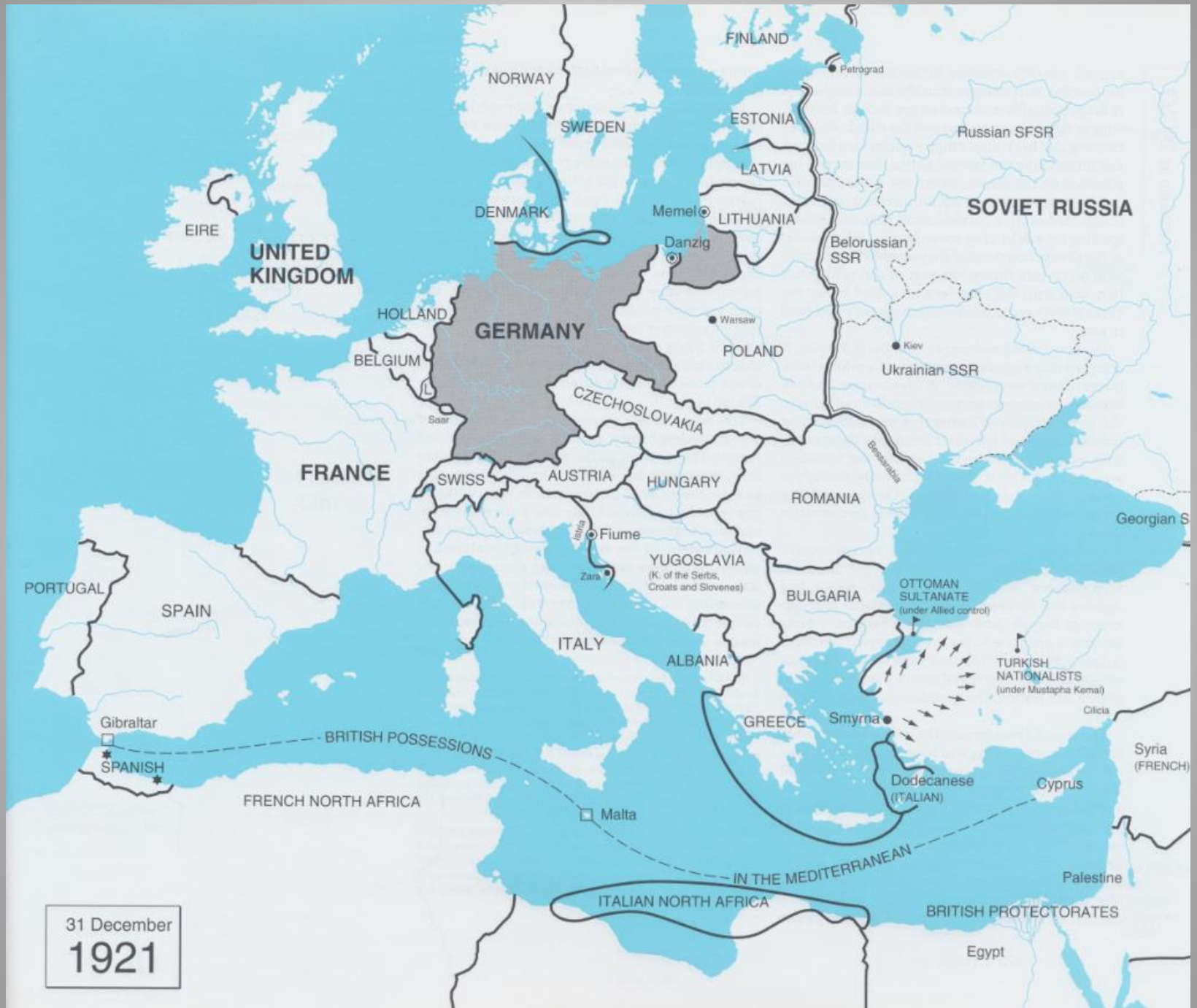
1 June
1918





15 October
1919

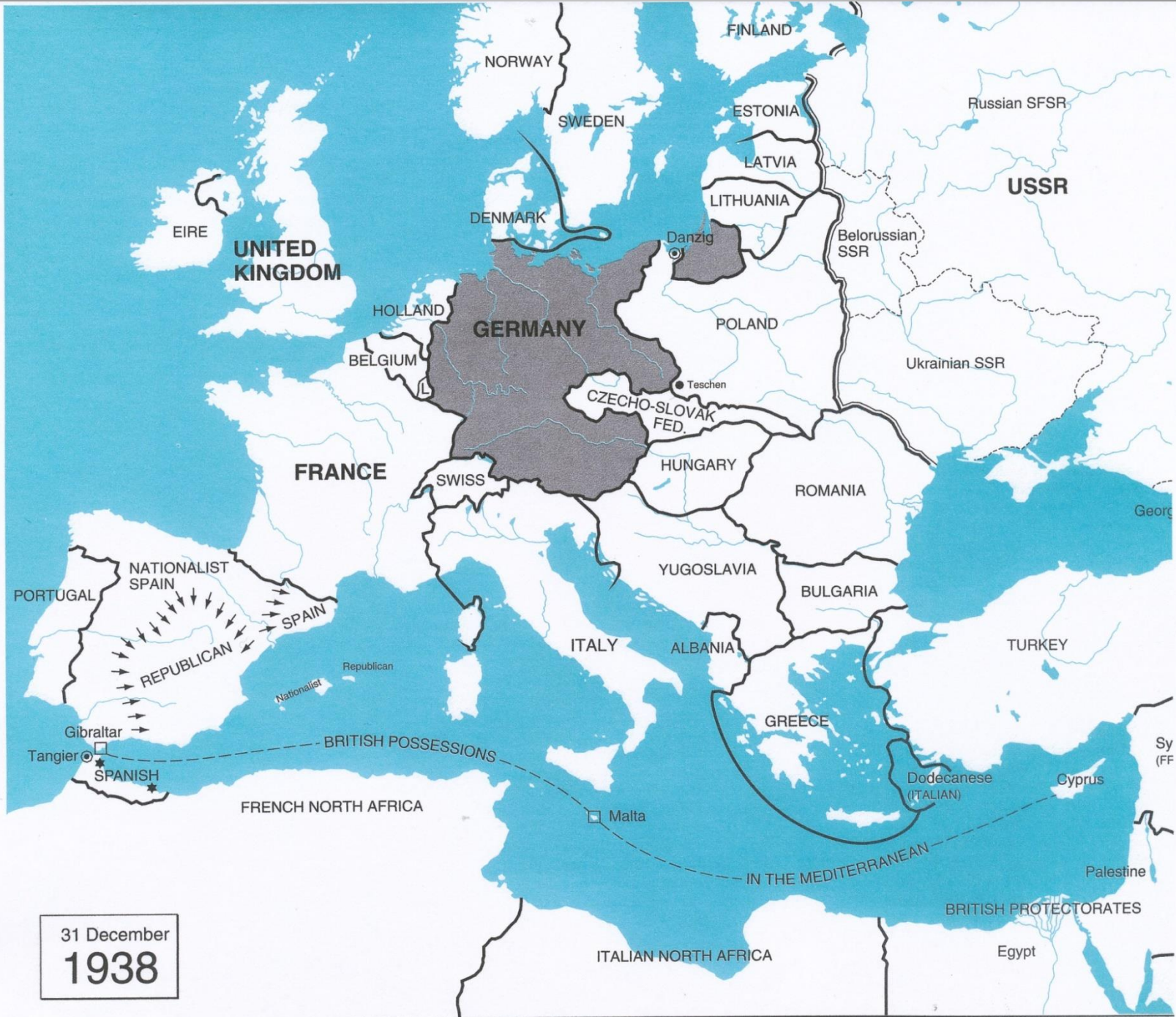
- Key
-  plebiscite areas
 -  free cities
 -  provisional frontiers



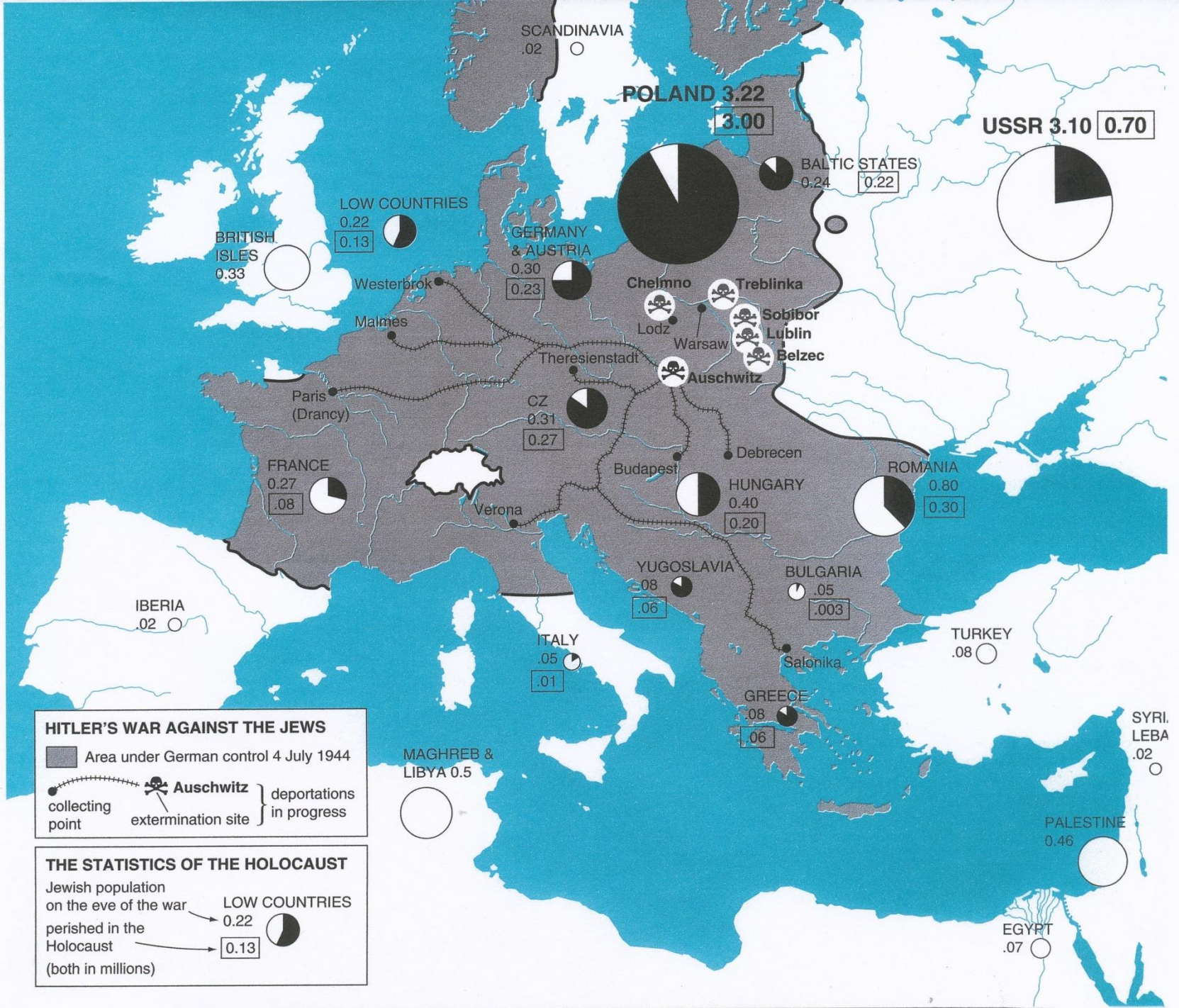
31 December
1921



Population
1930



31 December
1938



SCANDINAVIA
.02

POLAND 3.22
3.00

USSR 3.10 0.70

LOW COUNTRIES
0.22
0.13

BRITISH ISLES
0.33

GERMANY & AUSTRIA
0.30
0.23

BALTIC STATES
0.24
0.22

Westerbrok
Malmes

Chelmno
Treblika
Sobibor
Lublin
Belzec

Paris (Drancy)

Theresienstadt
CZ 0.31
0.27

Budapest
Debrecen

FRANCE
0.27
0.08

ROMANIA
0.80
0.30

Verona

YUGOSLAVIA
0.08
0.06

BULGARIA
0.05
0.003

IBERIA
.02

ITALY
0.05
0.01

GREECE
0.08
0.06

TURKEY
.08

MAGHREB & LIBYA
0.5

SYRI, LEBA
.02

PALESTINE
0.46

EGYPT
.07



WHERE HAVE ALL THE SOLDIERS GONE?

THE TRANSFORMATION OF MODERN EUROPE

JAMES J. SHEEHAN



31 December
1967

Arab territory occupied by Israel



Jean-Christophe

Prince Napoléon



Prince Jean-Christophe in 2006

Head of the House of Bonaparte *(disputed)*

Tenure	3 May 1997 – present
Predecessor	Louis, Prince Napoléon
Heir	Prince Jérôme Napoléon
Presumptive	
Born	11 July 1986 (age 34) Saint-Raphaël, Var, France
Spouse	Countess Olympia von und zu Arco-Zinneberg (<i>m.</i> , 2019)
Names	Jean-Christophe Louis Ferdinand Albéric Napoléon
House	Bonaparte
Father	Prince Charles Napoléon
Mother	Princess Béatrice of Bourbon-Two Sicilies
Religion	Roman Catholicism

Georg Friedrich

Prince of Prussia



Georg Friedrich at the annual meeting of the Order Pour le Mérite (2014)

Head of the House of Hohenzollern

Tenure	26 September 1994 – present
Predecessor	Louis Ferdinand, Prince of Prussia
Born	10 June 1976 (age 41) Bremen, West Germany
Spouse	Princess Sophie of Isenburg (<i>m.</i> , 2011)
Issue	Prince Carl Friedrich Prince Louis Ferdinand Princess Emma Marie Prince Heinrich
Full name	Georg Friedrich Ferdinand Prinz von Preußen
House	Hohenzollern
Father	Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia
Mother	Countess Donata of Castell-Rüdenhausen

Karl von Habsburg

Archduke of Austria, Royal Prince of Hungary, Bohemia and Croatia^{[1][2]}



Head of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine

Tenure	1 January 2007 – present
Predecessor	Otto von Habsburg
Heir apparent	Archduke Ferdinand
Born	11 January 1961 (age 56) Starnberg, Bavaria, West Germany
Spouse	Baroness Francesca Thyssen-Bornemisza (<i>m.</i> , 1993)
Issue	Archduchess Eleonore Archduke Ferdinand Archduchess Gloria
Full name	Karl Thomas Robert Maria Franziskus Georg Bahnam
House	Habsburg-Lorraine
Father	Otto, Crown Prince of Austria
Mother	Princess Regina of Saxe-Meiningen
Religion	Roman Catholicism

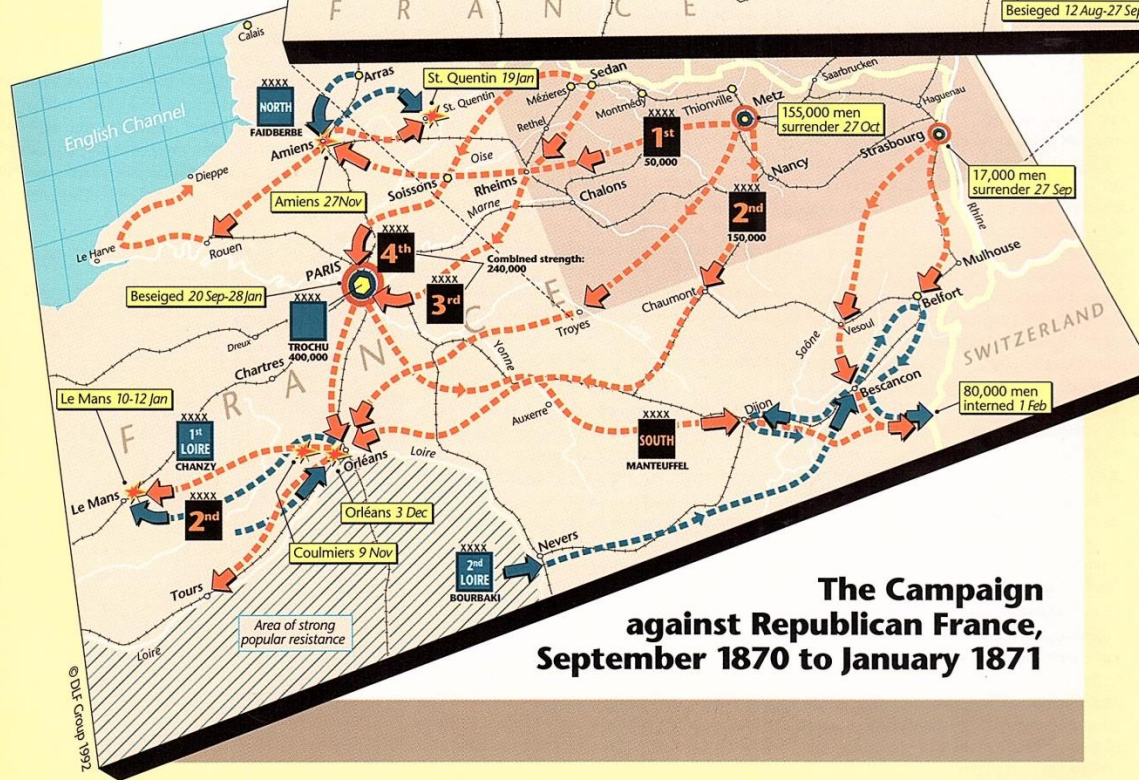
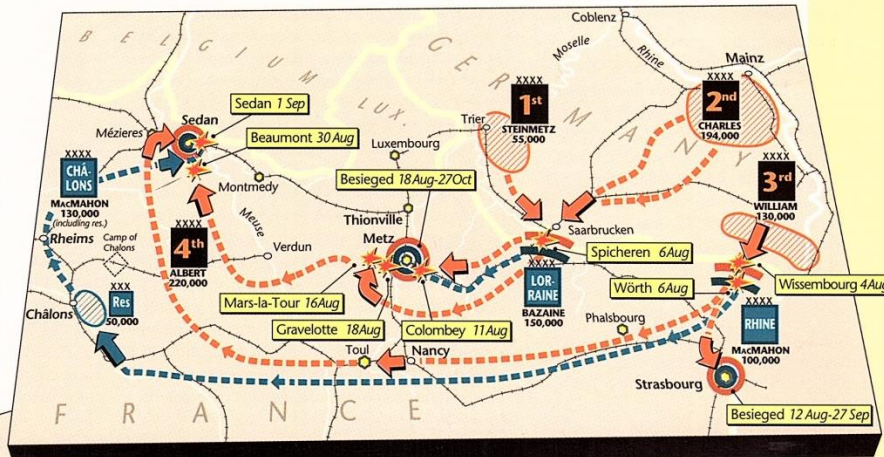


THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, 1870-1871

The Campaign against Imperial France, 3 August to 1 September, 1870

KEY

- Prussian forces/movements
- French forces/movements
- Major battle/siege
- Major raillines



The Campaign against Republican France, September 1870 to January 1871