

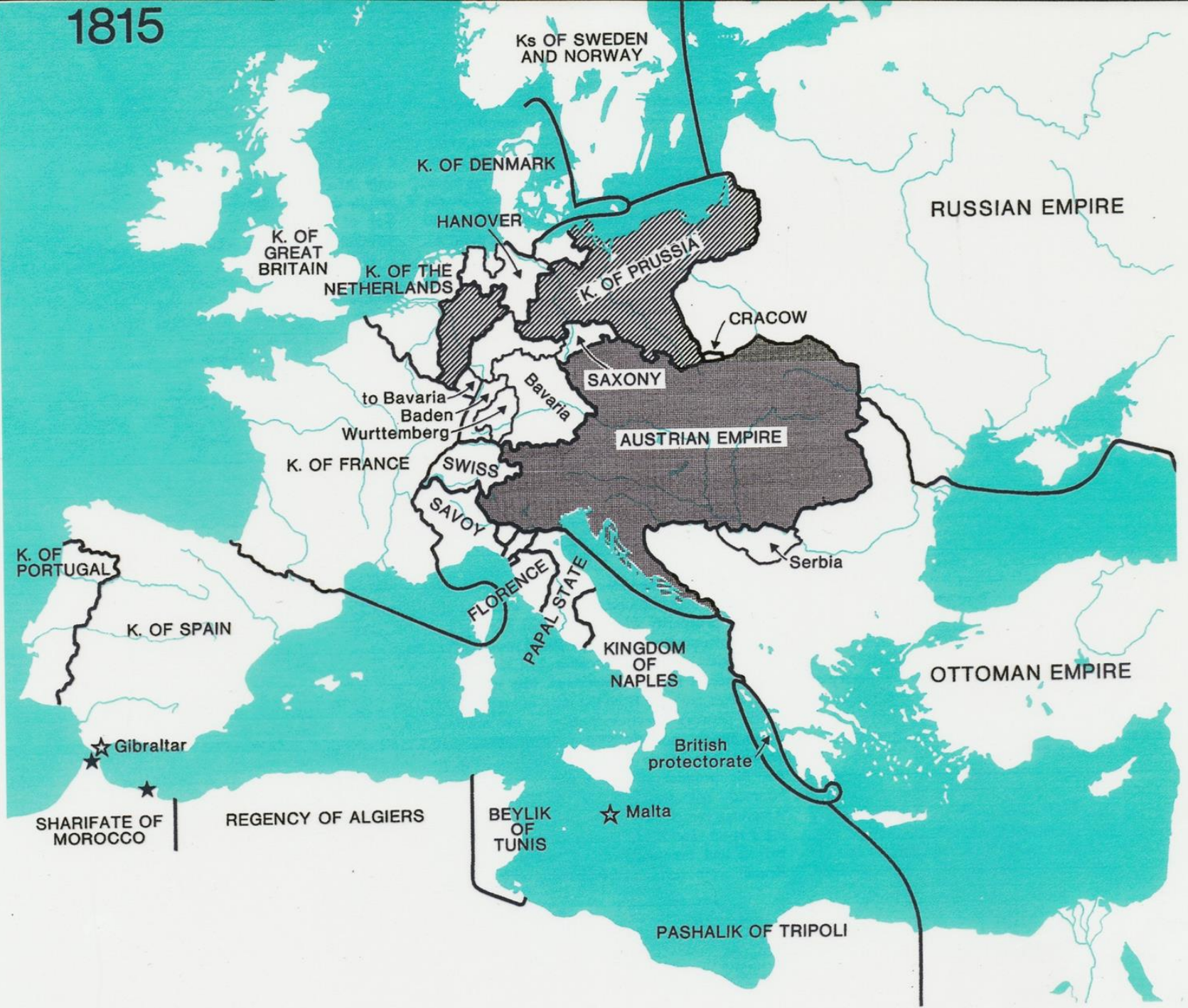
The Franco-Prussian War

3

Background:

The Early Nineteenth Century

1815



Essays for this week....

Three by A. J. P. Taylor

Metternich

Alan Taylor had studied the final part of Metternich's period of power when he had been a postgraduate student in Vienna in 1928-30. After his 1955 biography of Bismarck had proved successful and he had declared a willingness to write another short biography, his publisher in 1958 suggested Metternich as a suitable subject. Taylor, then turning more towards British history, replied to Hamish Hamilton:

Metternich is worked out. And for that matter so am I. My intellectual capital needs replenishing ...

This essay appeared in the New Statesman on 7 January 1954 as a review of Constantin de Grunwald Falcon, 1953). The essay deflates the Cold War, was finding favour a

1848: Opening of an Era

Men live after their own death Butler thought that this was the most men it is a wasting asset Who now cares what Gladston

This was first published as the major part of Alan Taylor's Introduction to The Opening of an Era: 1848. An Historical Symposium, edited by François Fejto, with an Introduction by A. J. P. Taylor (London, Allan Wingate, 1948).

It nearly appeared at the same time as Alan Taylor's rewritten version of The Habsburg Monarchy 1806-1918, which Hamish Hamilton intended publishing in early 1949. On 1 December 1948 Alan Taylor wrote to Hamish Hamilton in embarrassment about this:

As a matter of fact, quite to my surprise, there will be a book in the shops on Saturday with my name on the cover. I wrote a 5,000 word introduction for a volume of essays on the revolutions of 1848 which Allan Wingate are bringing out, and they have presented it as though I were sole author. I apologize to you if this is in any way a handicap - as I say my contribution is a small one. It would, I am sure, have been bad to have had two books with my name on them out at once; but by January the Allan Wingate book will act as a form of publicity for the real one - at least I hope so. I stipulated that I could use the introduction after twelve months' delay in a book of collected essays; and it is really a good piece of work.

Robert Owen, on a visit to Paris, described his economic system as 'the railway which will take mankind to universal happiness'. His phrase crystallized the spirit of the year of revolutions

1848

Alan Taylor was delighted to return to the topic of 1848, part of his original period of research, in its centenary year. In the spring he went to Paris for the French government's congress on the revolutions of 1848. He provided reports of its proceedings for BBC Radio and for the Manchester Guardian, drawing the moral that 'European civilization will be ruined if it is "saved" by either Russia or America.' Also, at Oxford, he heard his old mentor Lewis Namier give his views on the German problem in 1848 (a subject largely ignored at the Paris congress) as the 1948 Waynflete Lectures.

These essays were published as feature articles in the Manchester Guardian, 24 February, 13 March and 2 June 1948.

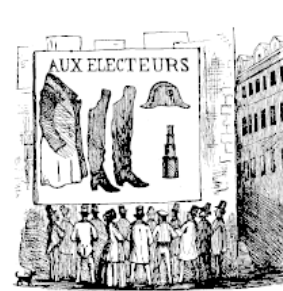
Year of Revolution

gether the sublimest of poems.' Lamartine's 1848 in speech and in deed; and his echo by every radical in the revolutionary 1848 seemed nearer in 1848 than at any other time. Eighteen forty-eight was the link between the highest point of the belief in the perfectibility of man, yet, all the social and national conflicts which century later. Socialism and nationalism, as

...One from "History Today" magazine...

The Myth of Napoleon III

BY THEODORE ZELDIN



Louis Napoleon's "election poster"; a caricature of the appeal to Imperial tradition, 1848



Above, and left, both from: E. M. Hignett, "Napoleon III from Popular Caricatures", London, 1871
A votarian of Waterloo exclaims: "Is that really my Emperor? How the English have changed him!"

"It is time that the abuse of his enemies should be appreciated in its true light, and not accepted as impartial history merely because they happened to be distinguished men."

READ NO HISTORY, NOTHING but biography, for that is life without theory." So Disraeli once said, but it is not a maxim that can be applied to Napoleon III. His life contained so many adventures, conspiracies and love affairs, his court was so well provided with gossip and intrigue, his career reached such depths and such heights of fortune, that it is no wonder that his biographers have not had time to stop to ask what he achieved as a statesman. They would have been surprised to know that he was, in the opinion of Lamartine, the greatest politician France had had

It is not from any personal animosity that they refuse to treat him seriously. On the contrary, for it can be said of few, as it can be said of him, that no one who ever knew him detested him or even found him disagreeable. His gift for making friends was quite extraordinary, and even his bitterest enemies concede that he was an amiable man. That, in fact, is how they damn him. He was a pleasant man, they say, with good intentions, no doubt, but with no political gifts and with none of the ability necessary to carry out his grandiose schemes. He was a rake, an adventurer, a

One from the New Cambridge Modern History, vol. 10

CHAPTER XIX

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN PROBLEM, 1830–66

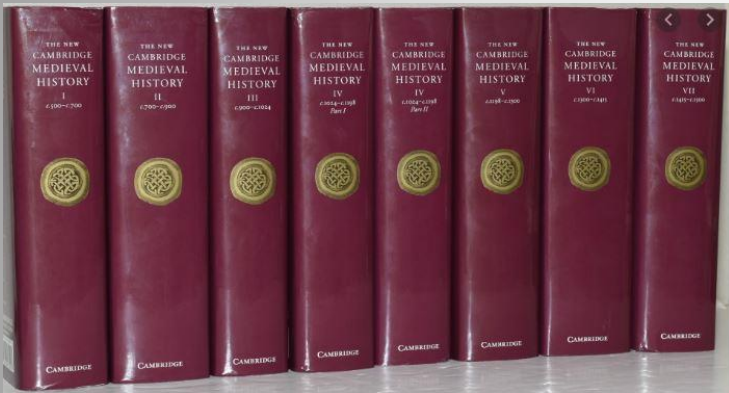
THE problem of the form of German unification was raised by the nature of the settlement of Germany made at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. This had failed to satisfy the hopes of those who had wanted to see some form of German national unity emerge from the turmoil of the Napoleonic wars; nor had the expectation of constitutional reforms in the individual states been fulfilled to any great extent. The German Confederation as established at Vienna was to prove an unsatisfactory—and unworkable—compromise. In Prussia much of the work of the period of reforms after 1808 was undone, and Austria under Metternich provided a pattern of reaction that, since 1819, had been followed by the majority of the other German states. For a decade after the Carlsbad decrees of 1819 political discussion, whether of constitutional reform or of German unification, was difficult, and political action almost impossible.

The French Revolution of July 1830 gave the signal for a revival of liberalism throughout Germany. The actual outbreaks of violence were few, and their effects small. In Brunswick an unpopular duke was replaced by his brother; the elector of Hesse, hated for his arbitrary rule and his extravagant mistress, was forced to grant a constitution that was to be repeatedly broken. There were smaller disturbances in Saxony, Bavaria and elsewhere, while some months later, at Göttingen in the kingdom of Hanover, members of the university seized the town-hall. The Polish national revolt in 1831 was almost as important as the July Revolution in arousing liberal enthusiasm in Germany, and Polish representatives took part in the gathering of liberals held at Harbach in the



Ebooks available from the U of I Library,
for downloading individual chapters/essays.....

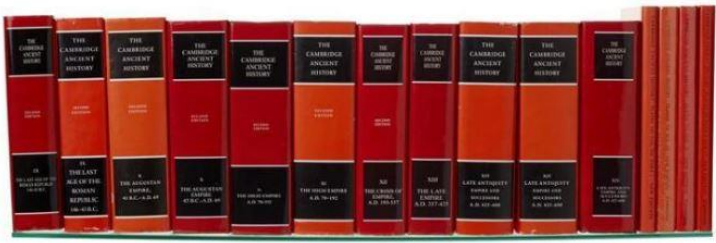
New Cambridge Modern History (13 vols. plus atlas)

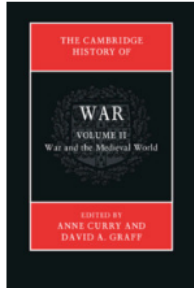


New Cambridge Medieval History (8 vols.)



Cambridge Ancient History (19 vols.)

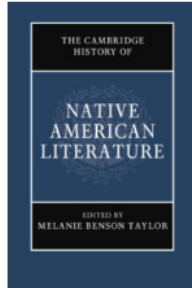




Book

The Cambridge History of War

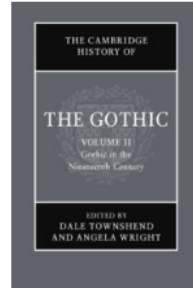
Volume 2, War and the Medieval World



Book

The Cambridge History of Native American Literature

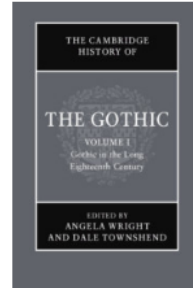
Volume 1



Book

The Cambridge History of the Gothic

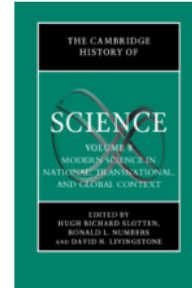
Volume 2, Gothic in the Nineteenth Century



Book

The Cambridge History of the Gothic

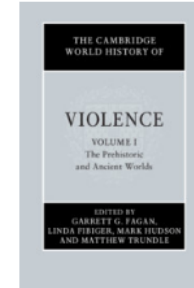
Volume 1, Gothic in the Long Eighteenth Century



Book

The Cambridge History of Science

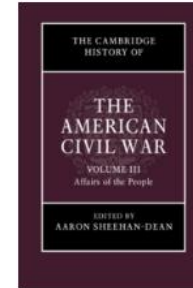
Volume 8, Modern Science in National, Transnational, and Global Context



Book

The Cambridge World History of Violence

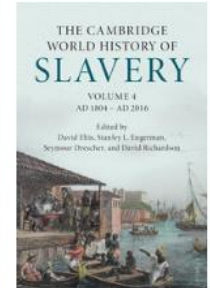
Volume 1, The Prehistoric and Ancient Worlds



Book

The Cambridge History of the American Civil War

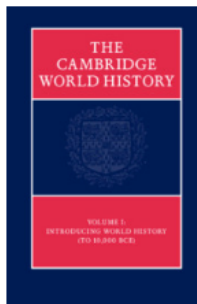
Volume 3, Affairs of the People



Book

The Cambridge World History of Slavery

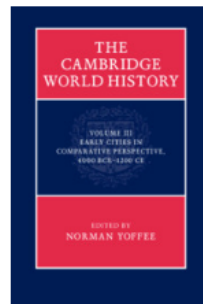
Volume 4, AD 1800-AD 2016



Book

The Cambridge World History

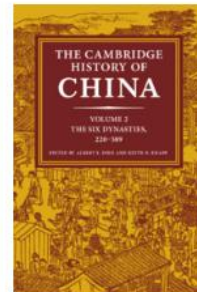
Volume 1, Introducing the World



Book

The Cambridge World History

Volume 3, Early Cities in Comparative Perspective, 4000 BCE-1200 CE



Book

The Cambridge History of China

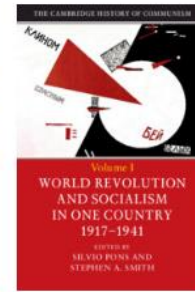
Volume 2, The Six Dynasties, 220-589



Book

The Cambridge History of Communism

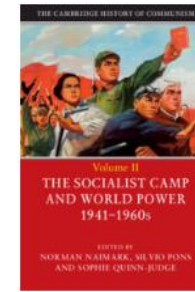
Volume 3, Endgames? Late Communism in Global Perspective, 1968 to the Present



Book

The Cambridge History of Communism

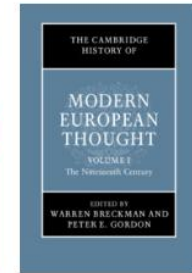
Volume 1, World Revolution and Socialism in One Country, 1917-1941



Book

The Cambridge History of Communism

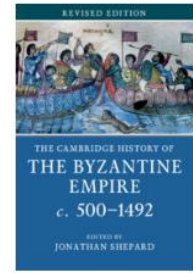
Volume 2, The Socialist Camp and World Power, 1941-1960s



Book

The Cambridge History of Modern European Thought

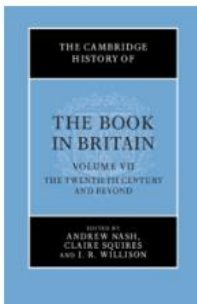
Volume 1, The Nineteenth Century



Book

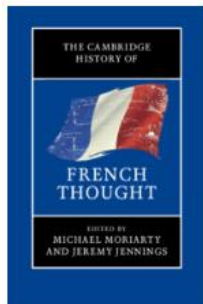
The Cambridge History of the Byzantine Empire

c. 500-1492
Edited by Jonathan Shepard



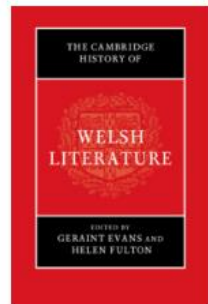
Book

The Cambridge History of the Book in Britain



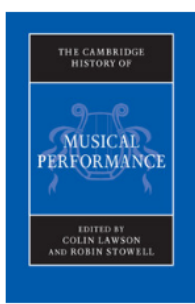
Book

The Cambridge History of French Thought



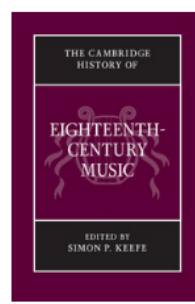
Book

The Cambridge History of Welsh Literature



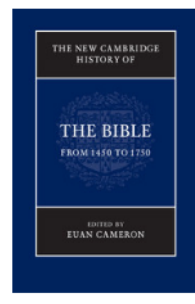
Book

The Cambridge History of Musical Performance



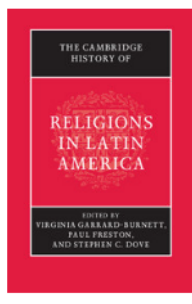
Book

The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-Century Music



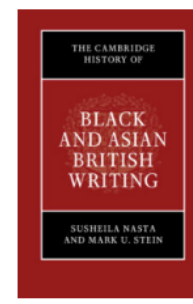
Book

The New Cambridge History of the Bible



Book

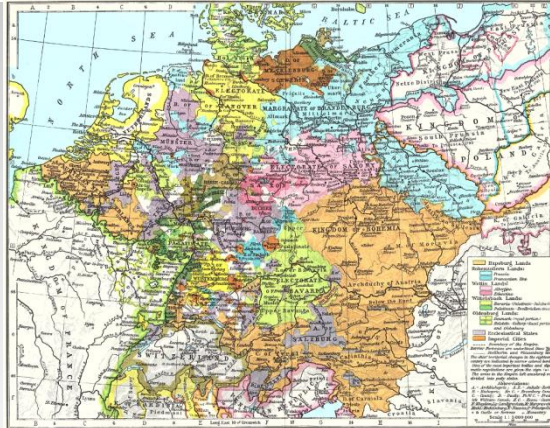
The Cambridge History of Religions in Latin America



Book

The Cambridge History of Black and Asian British Writing

The Growth of German Nationalism, 1790 to 1840,



For a long time many Germans justified and even glorified German disunity with the claim that the destiny of the Germans was to be the Greeks of the modern world – a nation composed of many states but constituting a single glorious civilization. Was not the great variety of political forms, even the struggles between the states, the secret of Greek richness and vitality in all fields?

To the very end of the eighteenth century, and indeed beyond it, the finest spirits of Germany took pride in being free of any feelings of exclusive German nationalism, to the point of ridiculing such inbred sentiments. They considered themselves the spokesmen of humanity writing in the German language.

German Culture in the Age of Enlightenment and Romanticism

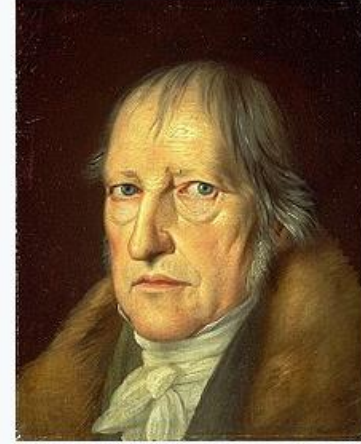
Goethe and Schiller



Immanuel Kant



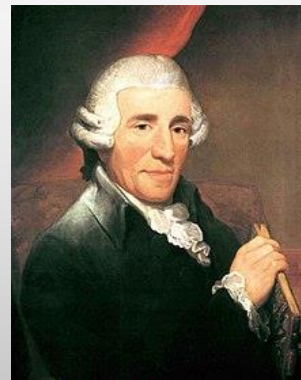
Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

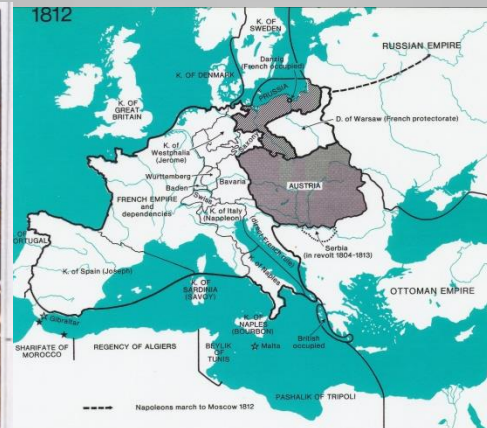
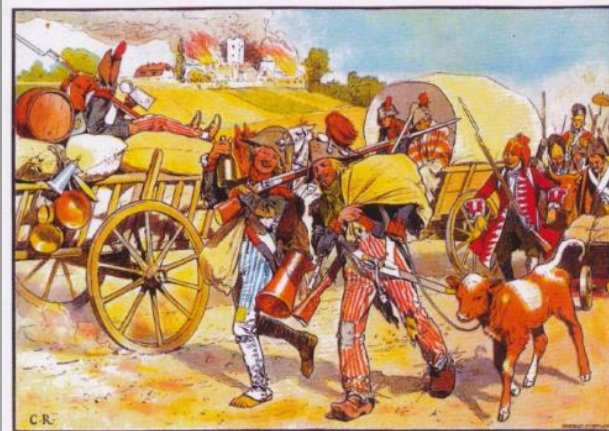


Joseph Haydn



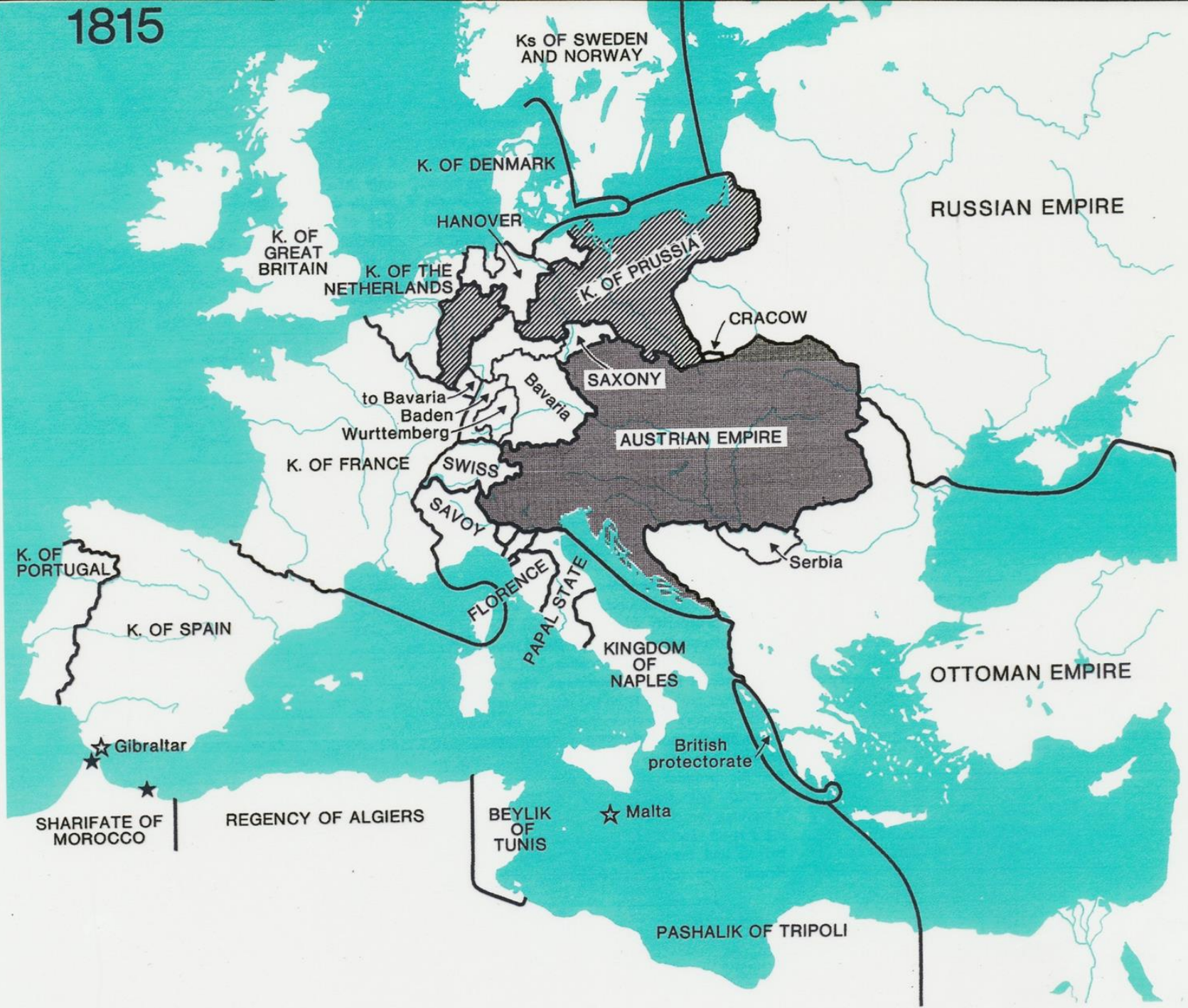
Ludwig van Beethoven

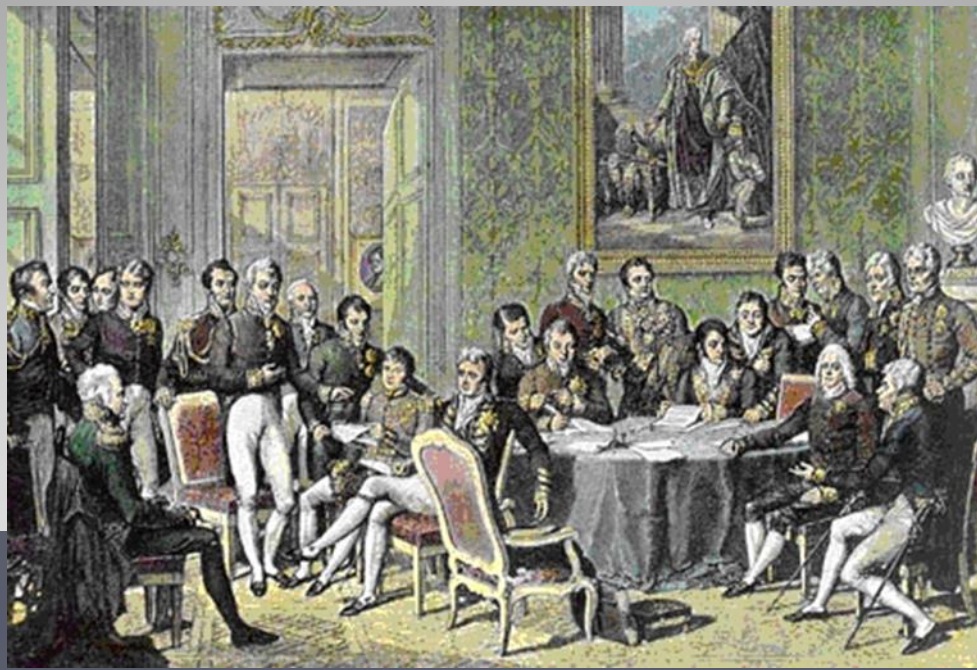




77 Professor Heinrich Steffens, the German philosopher and physicist, calling on the people of Breslau to resist Napoleon in 1813

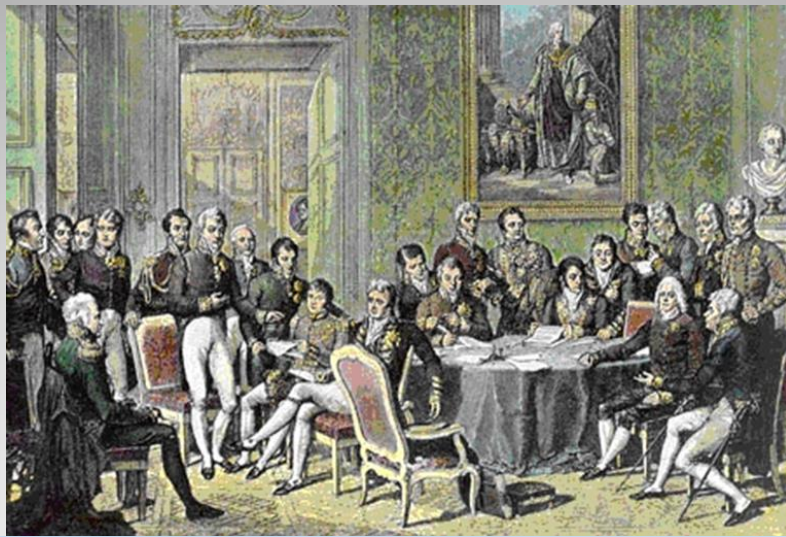
1815





Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)

- Almost every state in Europe sent a representative.
- Leading political figures from the four powers gathered in Vienna to decide the fate of Europe.
 - Austria – Clemens von Metternich
 - Russia – Czar Alexander I
 - Great Britain – Lord Robert Castelreagh
 - Prussia – Prince Karl Hardenburg



RESULTS OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA—

- Peace among the Great Powers of Europe for a third of a century.
- Balance of Power between the Great Powers.
- Repression of Liberalism and Nationalism, as much as possible.
- Armies used as internal police forces.

Changes to the map instituted by the Congress of Vienna

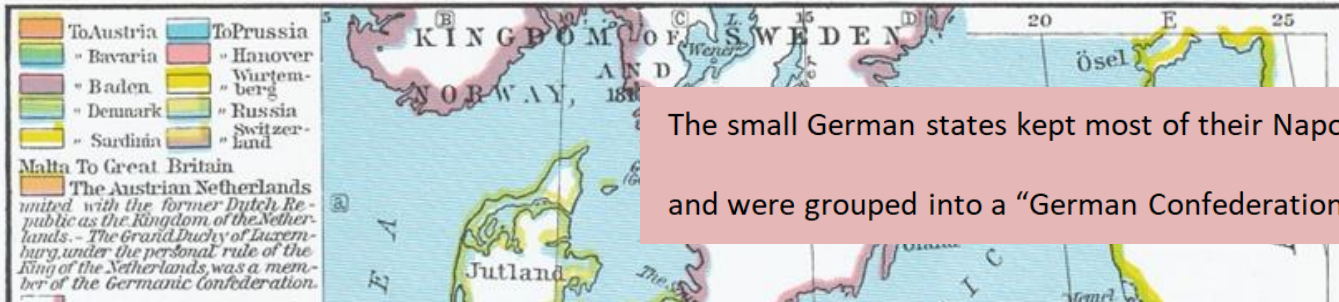
Europe 1812



Europe 1815







The small German states kept most of their Napoleonic gains, and were grouped into a "German Confederation" dominated by Austria.

Prussia gained territories in Poland, northern part of Saxony, and in a new Rhine Province.



Poland was again partitioned by its three neighbors (the "Kingdom of Poland" under the Tzar of Russia was a fiction).



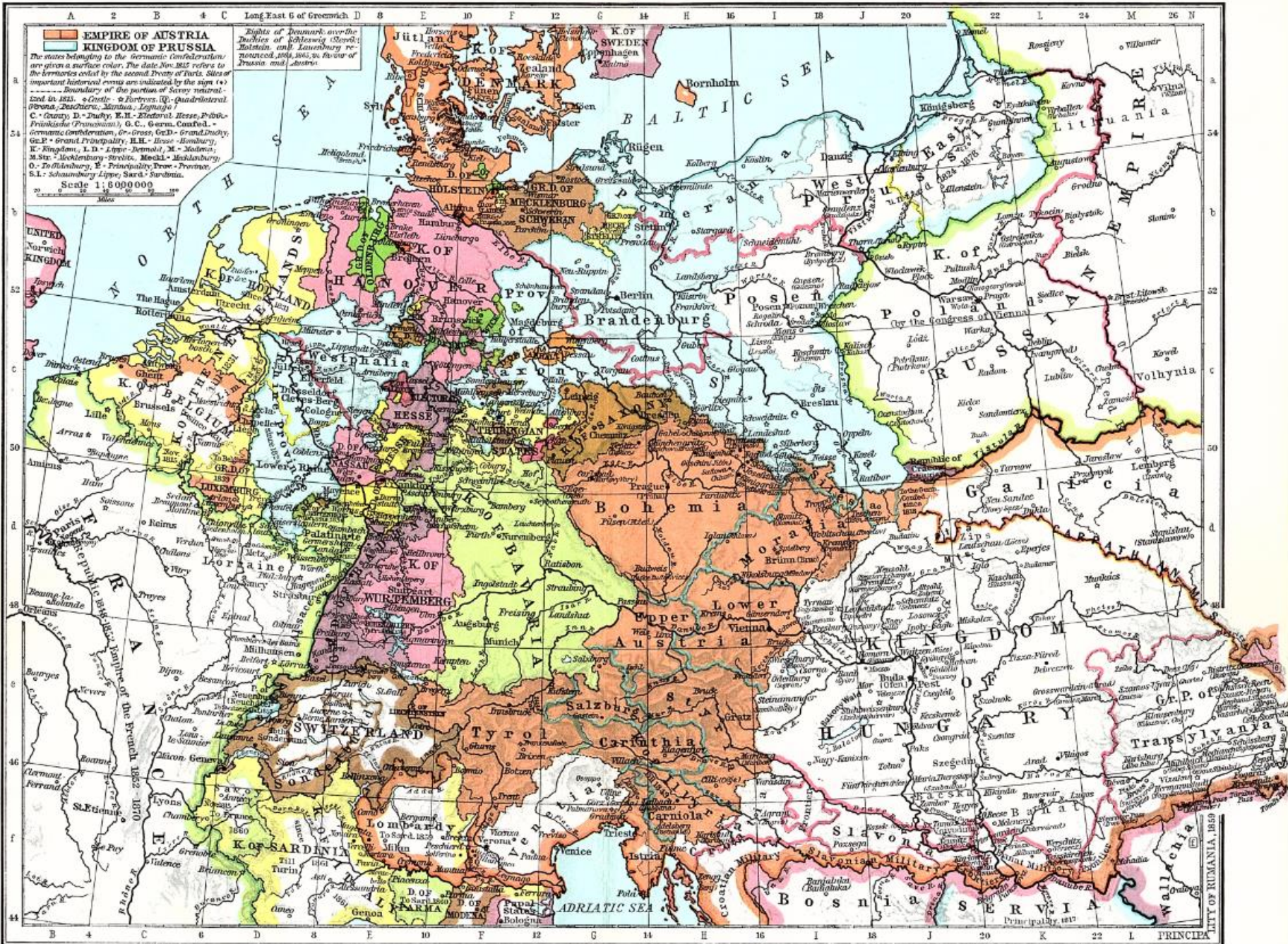


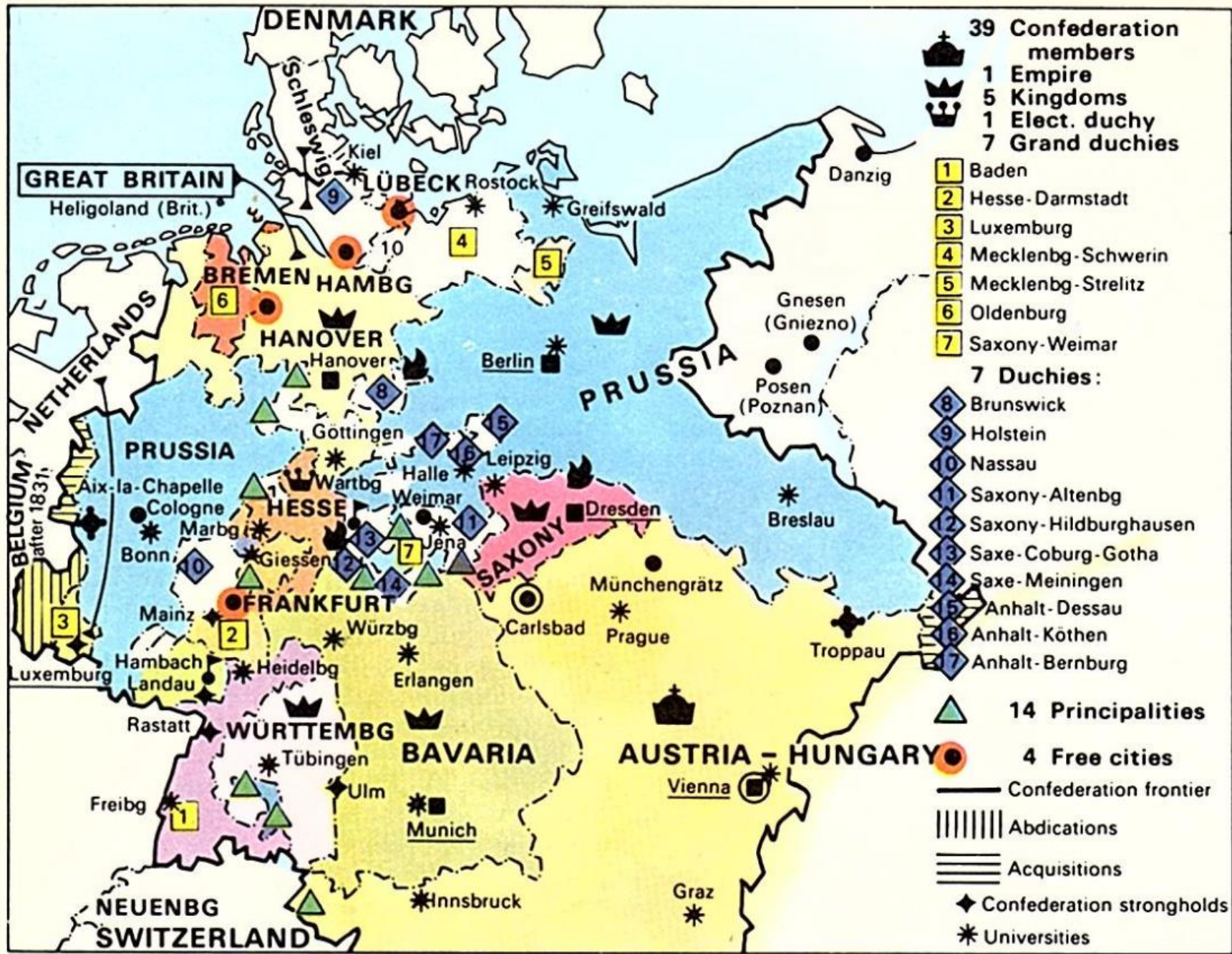
Belgium was placed into an enlarged Kingdom of the Netherlands under the House of Orange (it gained its independence in 1832).

Italy was divided into small states, many with Habsburg rulers and all dominated by Austria.



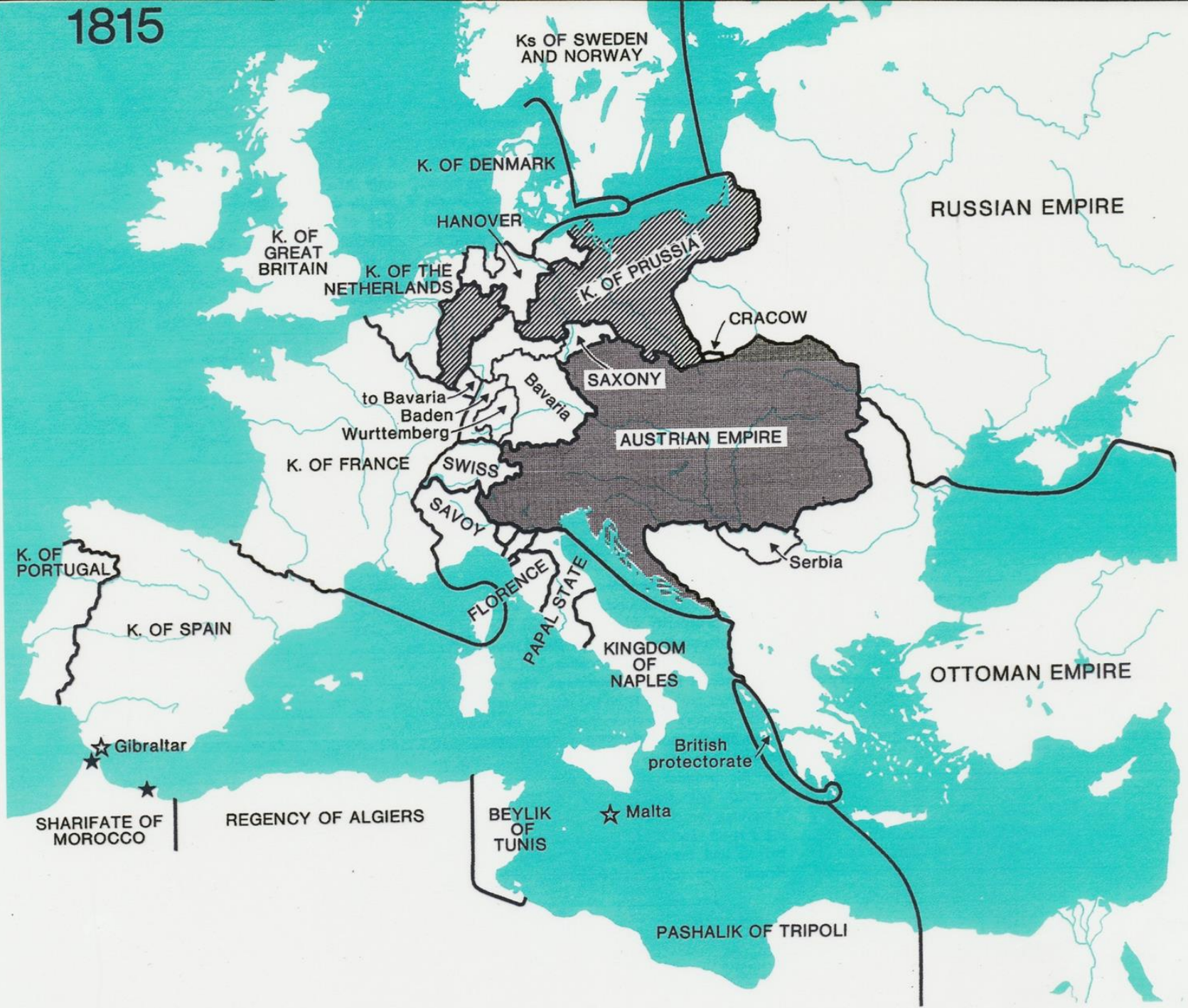






The German Confederation, 1815-48

1815

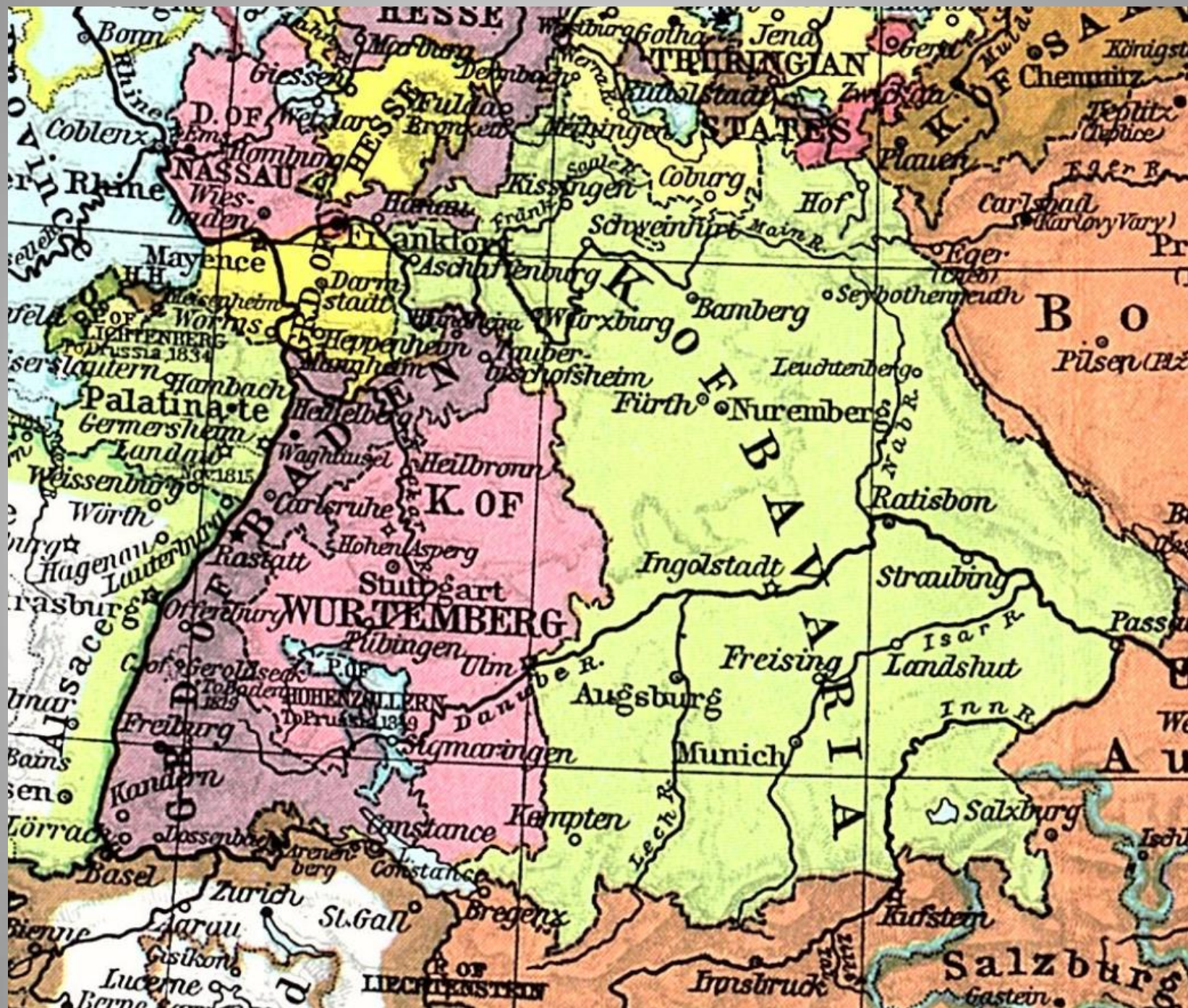




THE OVERALL PICTURE

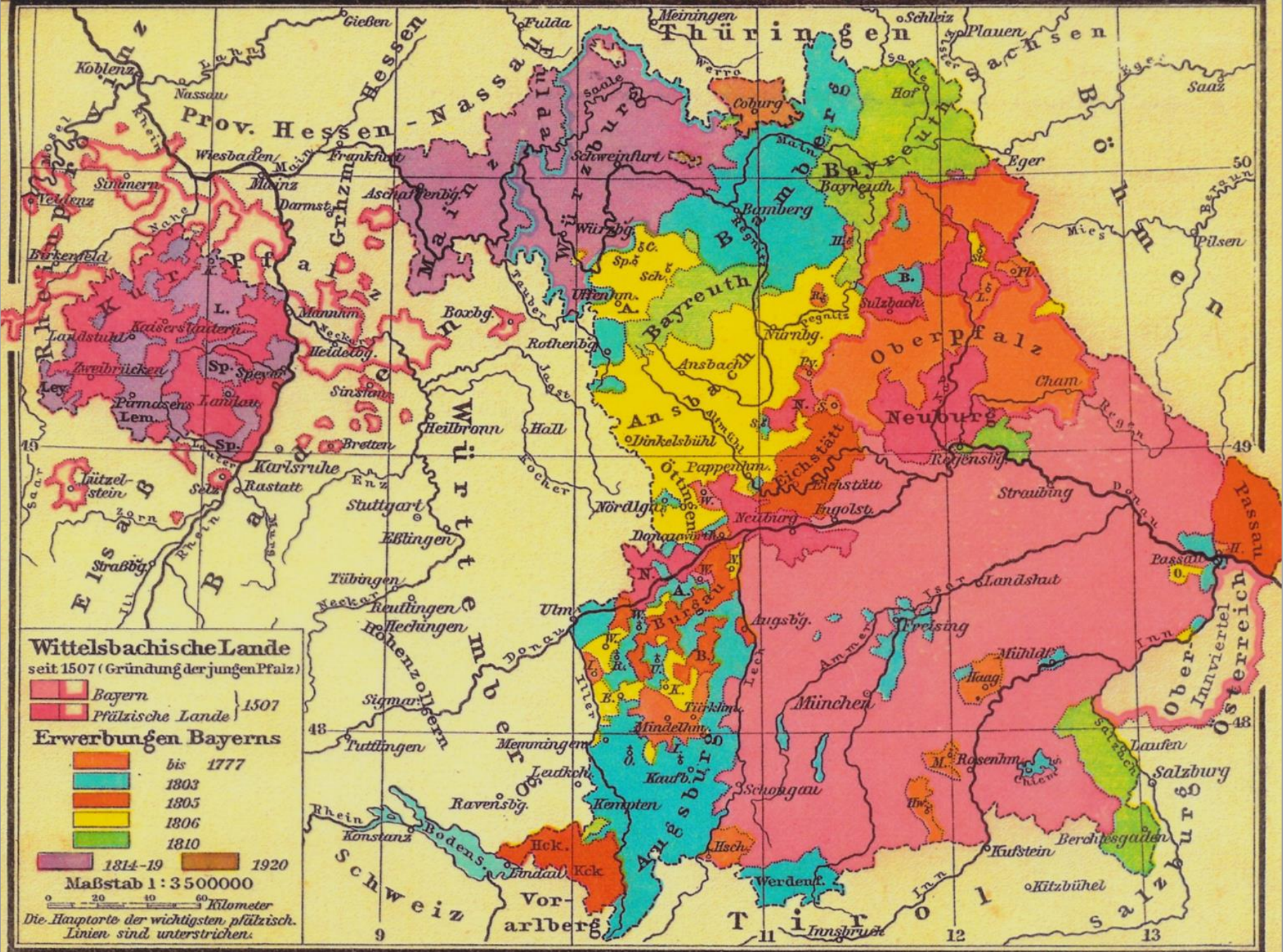
- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1 Schleswig | 4 Bohemia |
| 2 Holstein | 5 Moravia |
| 3 Alsace-Lorraine | 6 Carniola |

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





Max I. Joseph aus der Linie Pfalz-Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld, seit 1806 „König von Bayern“, gemalt von Moritz Kellerhoven 1806 in dem neu geschaffenen Krönungsornat in der einem Porträt Napoleons nachgeahmten Pose; Foto: Bayerische Staatsgemaldesammlung



Wittelsbachische Lande

seit 1507 (Gründung der jungen Pfalz)

- Bayern
- Pfälzische Lande

Erwerbungen Bayerns

- bis 1777
- 1803
- 1805
- 1806
- 1810
- 1814-19
- 1920

Maßstab 1 : 3 500 000
 0 20 40 60 Kilometer
 Die Hauptorte der wichtigsten pfälzisch-
 Linien sind unterstrichen.

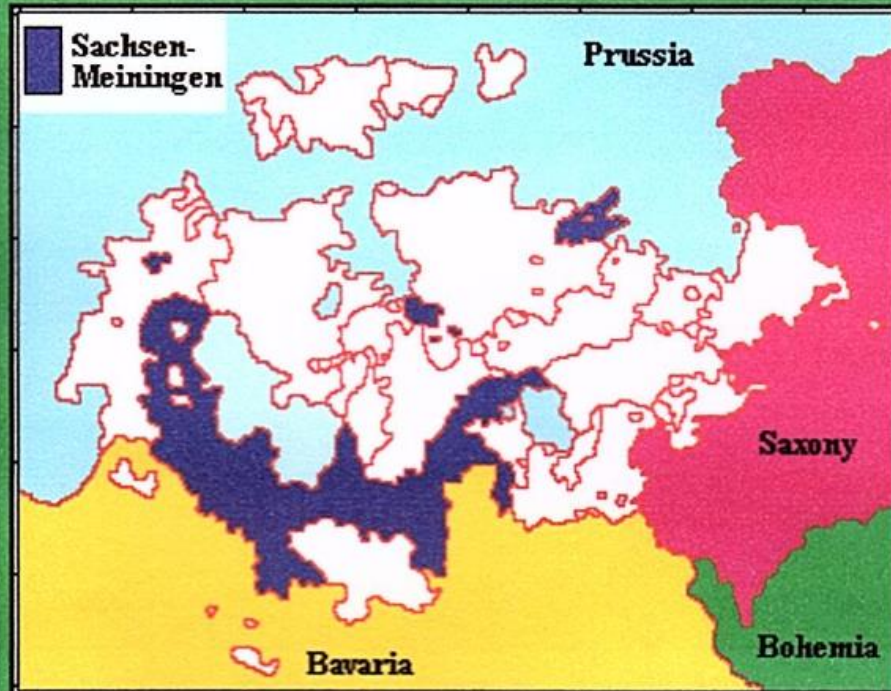
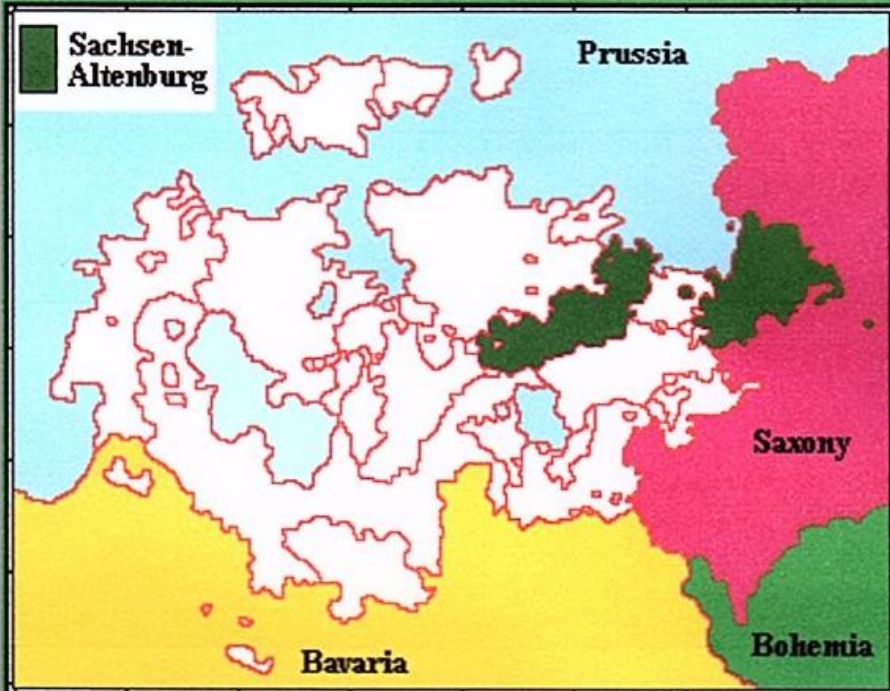
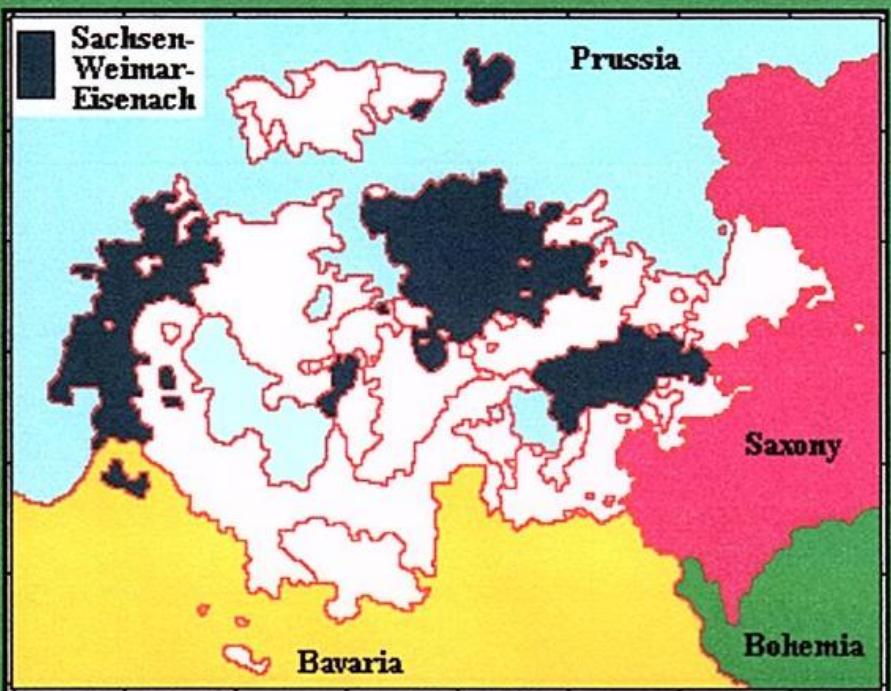
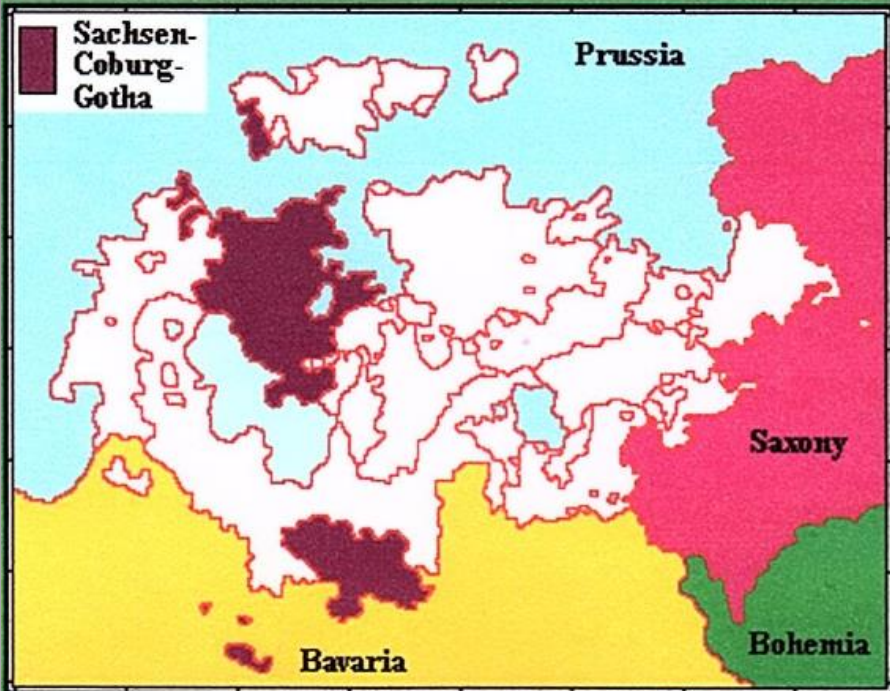
Central Europe, 1815–1866.

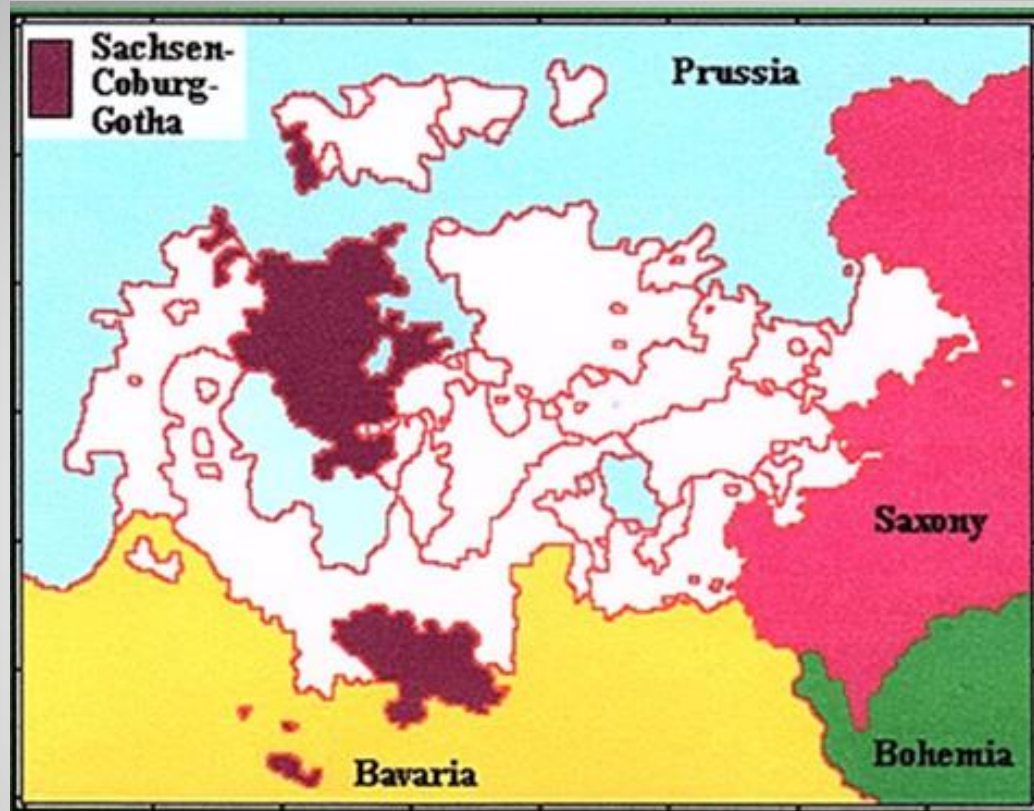




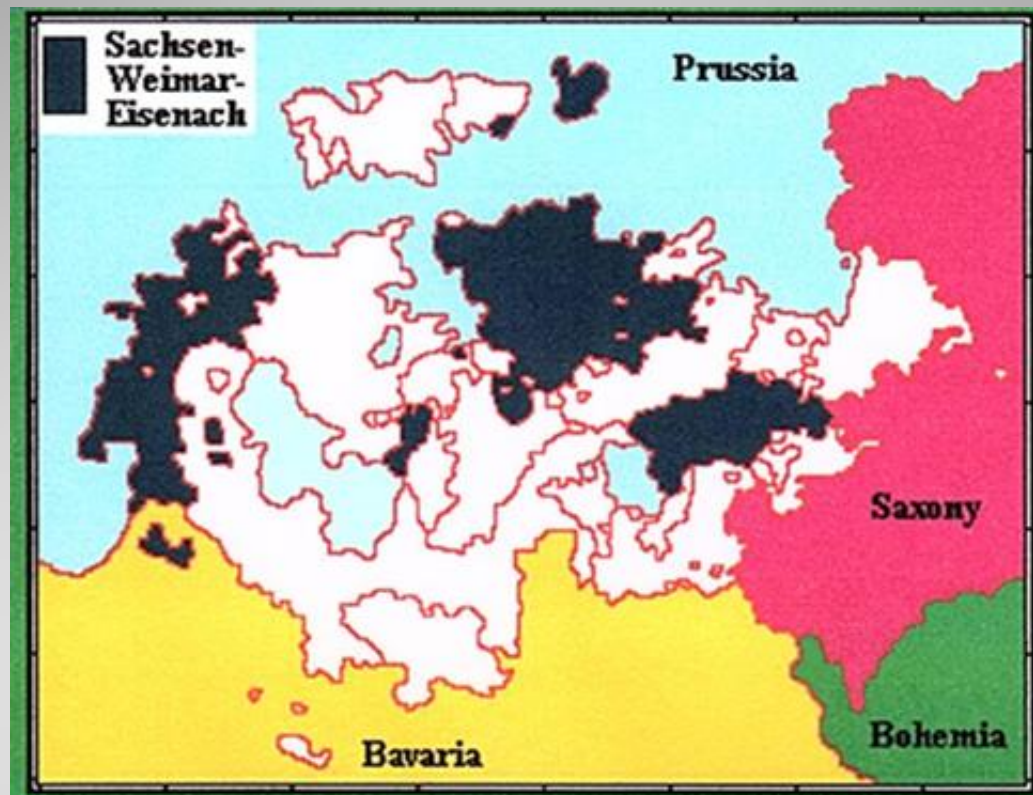
THURINGIAN STATES

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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 |

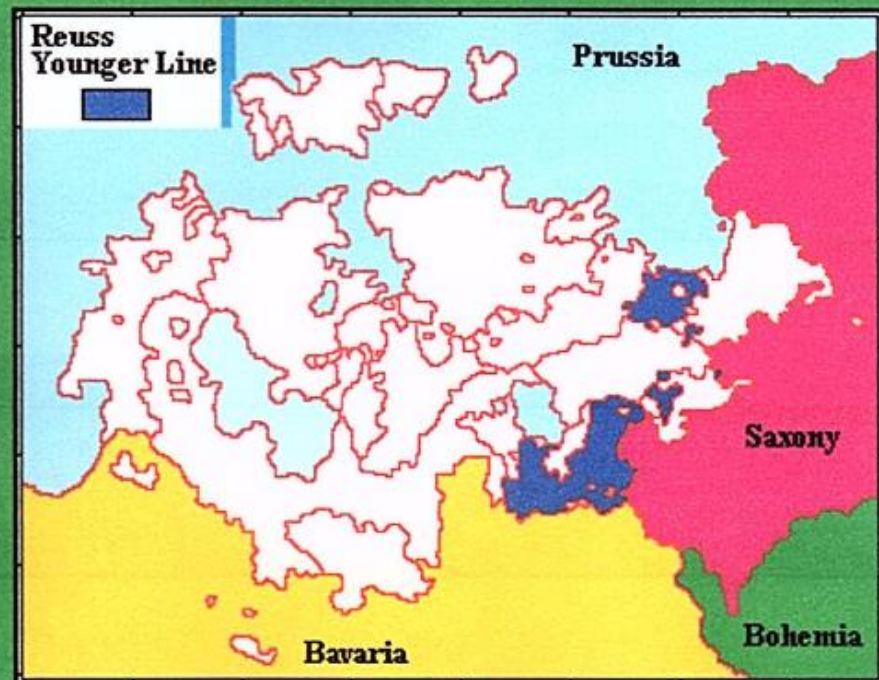
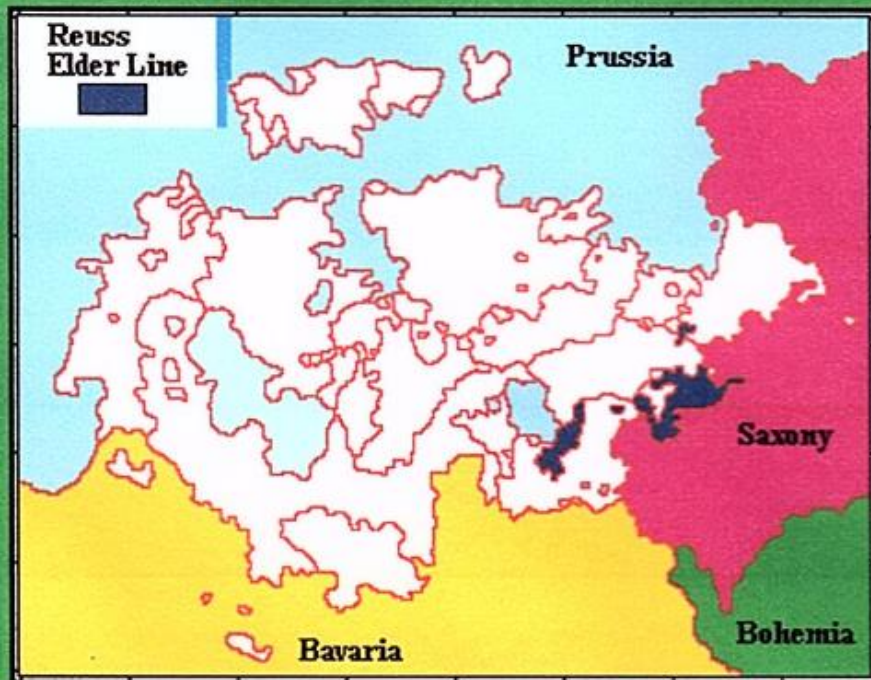
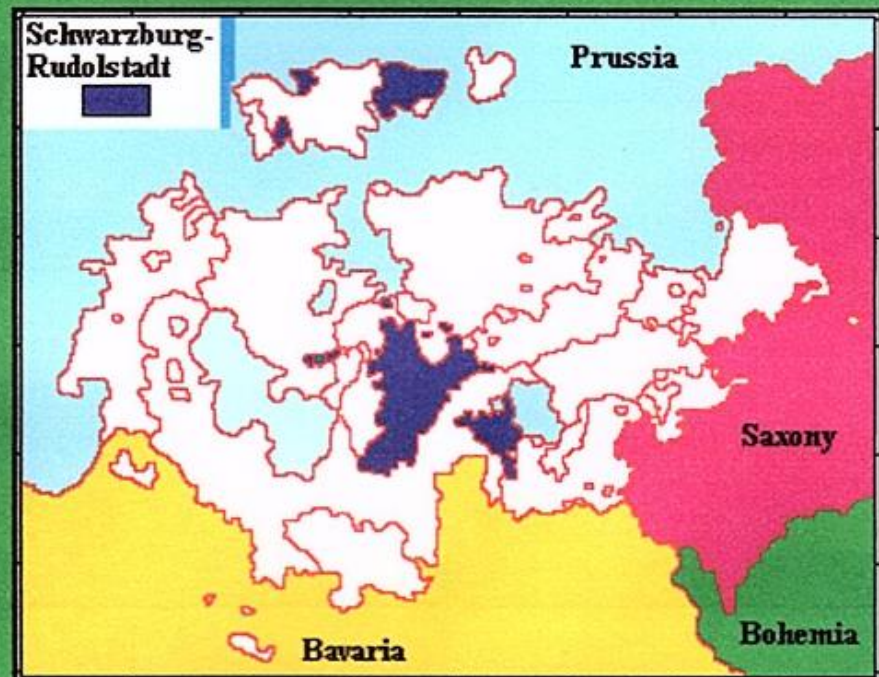
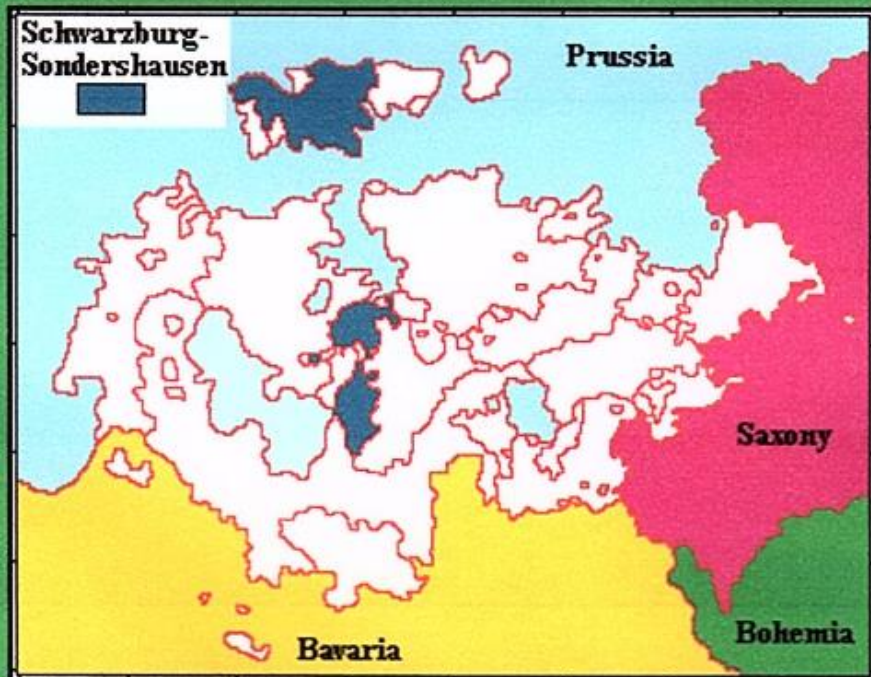


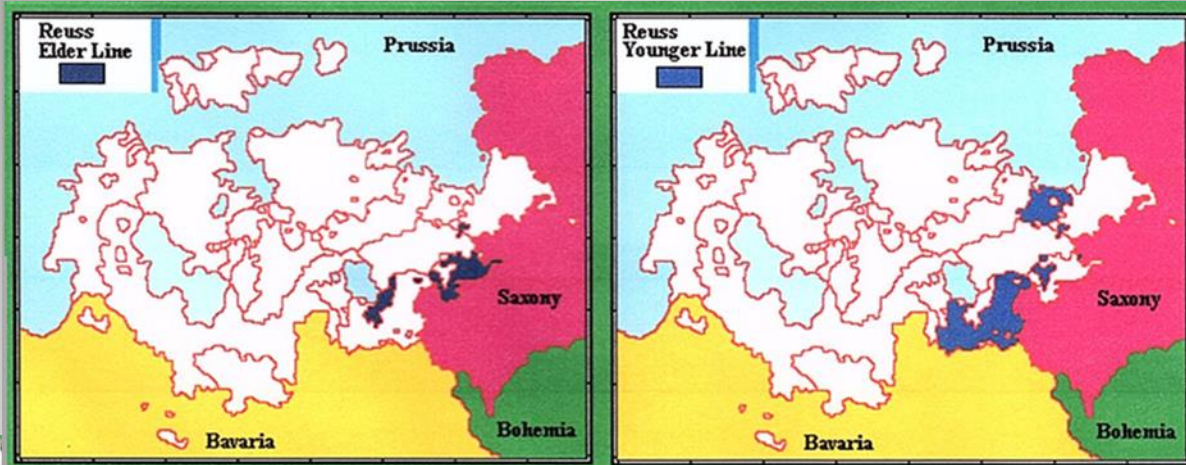


....produced Prince Albert, the beloved spouse of Queen Victoria of Great Britain.



...The town of Weimar was famous for its cultural brilliance in the late 18th century (home of Goethe and Schiller) and (in the 20th century) for providing the site of Germany's 1919 constitutional convention and thus the nickname for the "Weimar Republic."





The princes of Reuss are very wealthy, their private domain including a great part of the territory over which they rule. In the event of either line becoming extinct, its possessions will fall to the other.

A curious custom prevails in the house of Reuss. The male members of both branches of the family all bear the name of Henry (Heinrich), the individuals being distinguished by numbers. In the elder line, according to an arrangement made in 1701, the enumeration continues until the number one hundred is reached when it begins again. In the younger line the first prince born in a new century is numbered I., and the numbers follow on until the end of the century when they begin again. Thus Henry XIV. of Reuss younger line, who was born in 1832, was the son of Henry LXVII. (1789-1867), the former being the 14th prince born in the 19th century, and the latter the 67th prince born in the 18th.

Heads of the House of Reuss [\[edit \]](#)

Heinrich XXVII, 1918-1928 (1858-1928), became "Prince Reuss" 1927 on death of last Prince of the Elder Line

└ **Heinrich XLV**, Prince Reuss 1928-1945/1962 (1895-1945/1962), missing 1945, declared dead 1962, headship passed to 7th cousin once removed (see below)

Heinrich XXIV, Count of Reuss-Köstritz 1692-1748 (1681-1748), from above

└ Heinrich IX, Count of Reuss-Köstritz middle line 1748-1780 (1711-1780), second surviving son

└ Prince Heinrich XLIV of Reuss-Köstritz (1753-1832)

└ Prince Heinrich LXIII of Reuss-Köstritz (1786-1841)

└ Heinrich IV, 4th Prince Reuss zu Schleiz-Köstritz 1878-1894 (1821-1894)

└ Heinrich XXIV, 5th Prince Reuss zu Schleiz-Köstritz 1894-1910 (1855-1910)

└ Heinrich XXXIX, 6th Prince Reuss zu Schleiz-Köstritz 1910-1945 (1891-1946), renounced title

└ **Heinrich IV**, 7th Prince Reuss zu Schleiz-Köstritz 1945-1962, Prince Reuss 1962-2012 (1919-2012)



└ **Heinrich XIV**, Prince Reuss 2012-present (born 1955)

└ (1) Heinrich XXIX, Hereditary Prince Reuss (born 1997)

└ (2) Prince Heinrich V Reuss (born 2012)

└ Prince Heinrich VII Reuss (1927-2002)

└ (3) Prince Heinrich XIX Reuss (born 1974)

└ (4) Prince Heinrich XXI Reuss (born 1976)

└ Prince Heinrich XII (1829-1866)

└ Prince Heinrich XXVIII (1859-1924, renounced his titles 1908)

└ Prince Heinrich XXXIV (1887-1956)

└ Prince Heinrich I (1910-1982)

└ (5) Prince Heinrich VIII (born 1944)

└ (6) Prince Heinrich XX (born 1975)

└ (7) Prince Heinrich XXIII (born 1979)

└ (8) Prince Heinrich IX (born 1947)

└ (9) Prince Heinrich XXVI (born 1988)

└ (10) Prince Heinrich X (born 1948)

└ (11) Prince Heinrich XXIV (born 1984)

└ Prince Heinrich III (1919-1993)

└ (12) Prince Heinrich XII (born 1950)

└ (13) Prince Heinrich XXI (born 1976)

└ (14) Prince Heinrich III (born ca. 2010)

└ (15) Prince Heinrich IV (born 2011)

└ (16) Prince Heinrich XXV (born 1984)

└ (17) Prince Heinrich XVII (born 1968)

└ (18) Prince Heinrich II (born 2004)

└ Prince Heinrich LXXIV (1798-1886), third surviving son, descendants survive as Count of Plauen Line

└ Heinrich XXIII, Count of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz junior line 1748-1787 (1722-1787), third surviving son, dynasts survive in 2015

No less than 16 other Heinrichs are alive today!



Kaiserslautern um 1860. Stahlstich von Johann Poppel nach einer Zeichnung von Richard Höfle



Alter Marktplatz um 1860 (Foto Jacob Menges)

58 »Der Pfarrer liest die Zeitung vor«

Johann Baptist Pflug (1785-1866)

Süddeutschland, um 1830

Öl auf Holz

H. 30 cm, B. 40,5 cm

Biberach a. d. Riß, Städtische Sammlungen (Braith-Mali-Museum), Inv.-Nr. 1989/11184

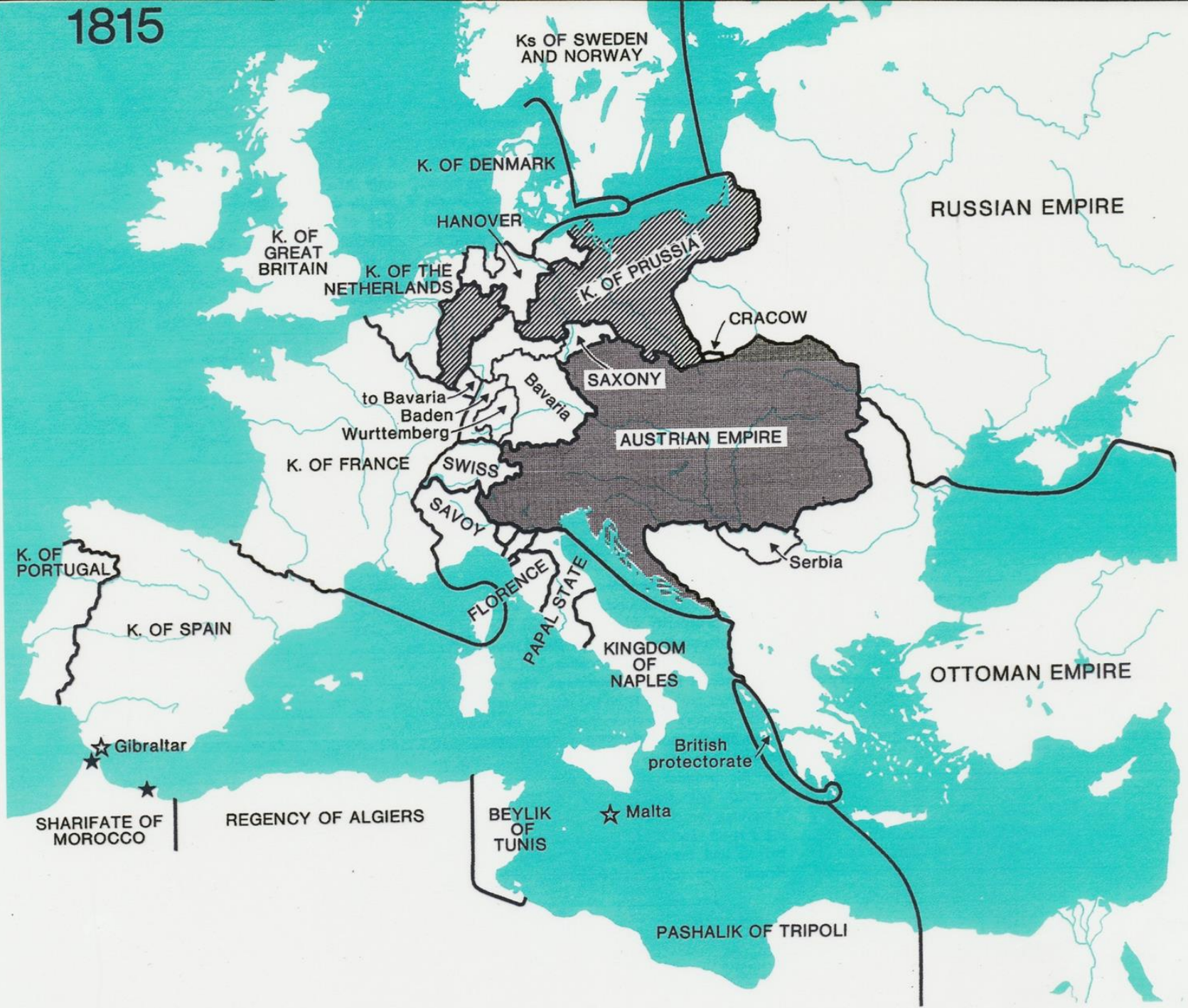
Dargestellt ist eine Szene aus dem ländlichen Alltag. In einer Gasthausstube haben sich die Einwohner eines Dorfes versammelt. Rechts lehnt der Pfarrer an einem Tisch und liest den Männern und Frauen aus der Zeitung vor. In der Mitte des Bildes sitzt möglicherweise der Dorfschullehrer, der eben von seiner eigenen Lektüre aufblickt. Pfarrer und Lehrer sind wesentlich besser gekleidet als die übrigen Anwesenden. Deren stilles, fast andächtiges Zuhören bringt die hierarchische Ordnung im Dorf deutlich zum Ausdruck.

Lit.: Hoffmann 1975, S. 106.

Y. J.



1815



Central Europe, 1815—1866.



1830 Revolutions



The **Revolutions of 1830** were a revolutionary wave in Europe which took place in **1830**. It included two "romantic nationalist" **revolutions**, the Belgian **Revolution** in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands and the July **Revolution** in France along with **revolutions** in Congress Poland, Italian states, Portugal and Switzerland.

Louis XVIII



Portrait by François Gérard, as King of France

King of France (more...)

Reign	6 April 1814 – 20 March 1815 ^[1]
Predecessor	Louis XVII Napoleon I as emperor
Successor	Napoleon I as emperor
Reign	8 July 1815 – 16 September 1824

Charles X



Portrait by François Gérard, 1825

King of France (more...)

Reign	16 September 1824 – 2 August 1830
Coronation	29 May 1825 Reims Cathedral
Predecessor	Louis XVIII
Successor	Louis XIX (Disputed) Louis Philippe I as King of the French

Kingdom of France

Royaume de France

1814–1815
1815–1830



Flag



Coat of arms

Motto: *Montjoie Saint Denis!*
"Montjoy Saint Denis!"

Anthem: *Le Retour des Princes français à Paris*

"The Return of the French Princes to Paris"



The Kingdom of France in 1818

Capital	Paris
Common languages	French
Religion	Roman Catholicism
Government	Unitary constitutional monarchy
King	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1814–1824 Louis XVIII • 1824–1830 Charles X
Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1815 (first) Charles de Bénévent • 1829–1830 (last) Jules de Polignac
Legislature	Parliament
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper house Chamber of Peers • Lower house Chamber of Deputies 	

Kingdom of France^[a]

Royaume de France

1830–1848



Flag



Royal coat of arms

Anthem: *La Parisienne*
"The Parisian"



Liberty Leading the People (1830) by Eugène Delacroix commemorates the July Revolution of 1830. The child with two pistols to the right of Liberty (who holds the tricolor flag) would be Victor Hugo's inspiration for Gavroche in *Les Misérables*.



The Kingdom of France between 1830 and 1848

Capital	Paris
Common languages	French
Religion	Roman Catholicism Calvinism Lutheranism Judaism
Government	Constitutional monarchy
King	Louis Philippe I
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1830–1848 	
Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1830 Victor de Broglie (first) • 1848 Louis-Mathieu Molé (last)
Legislature	Parliament
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper house Chamber of Peers • Lower house Chamber of Deputies 	
History	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July Revolution • Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 July 1830 7 August 1830



Louis-Philippe I, King of the French. The King is depicted at the entrance of the *Galerie des batailles* which he had furnished in the *Château de Versailles*.

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."



1 January
1848



Population
1848



Conurbations
1848

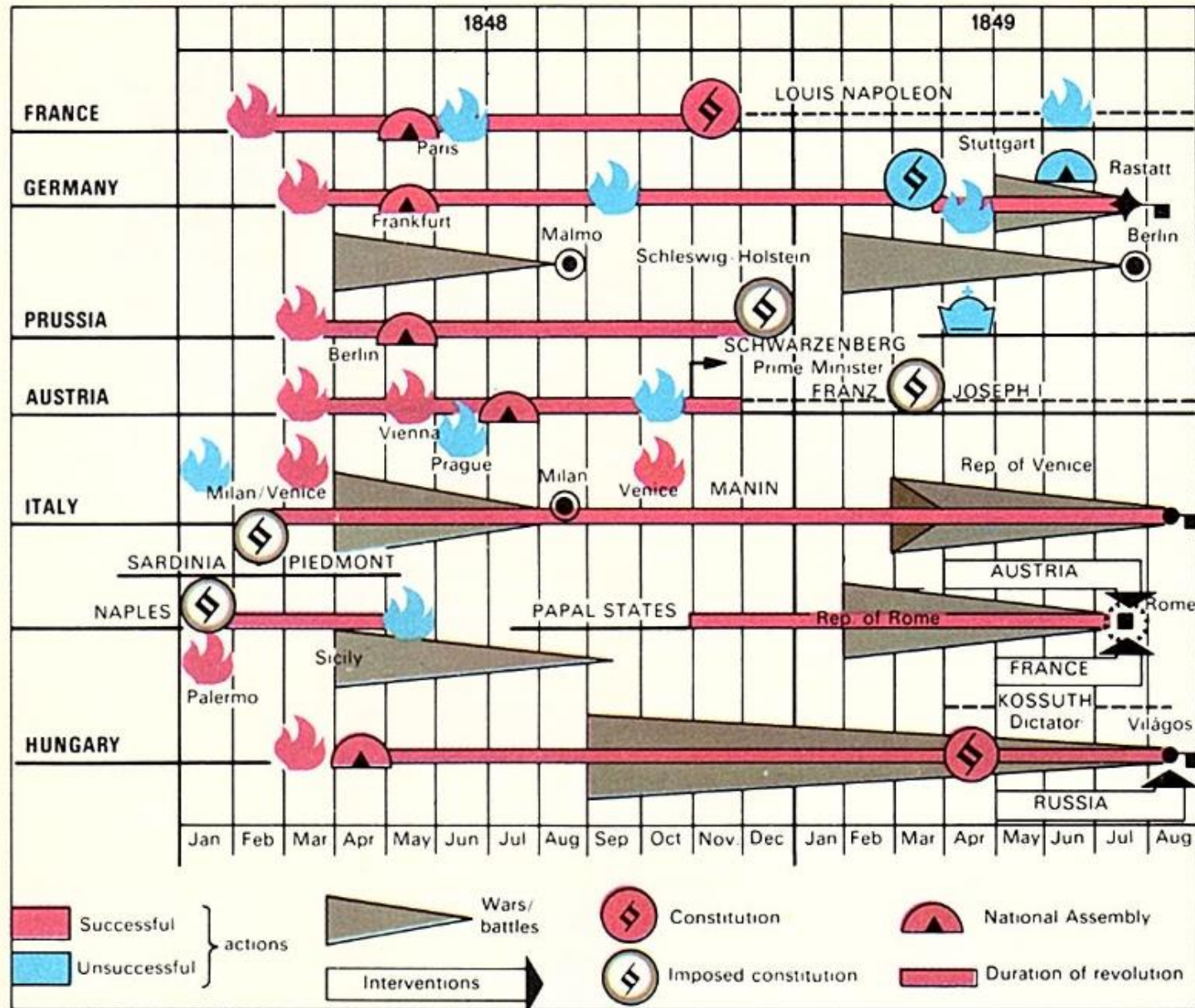
- Key
- 1 million or more as MANCHESTER 1.1
 - 400,000-750,000 as Liverpool
 - 200,000-375,000 as Edinburgh

Revolutions of 1848



27 July
1848

54 The Age of Restoration and Revolution/Europe III (1848)



The European revolutions, 1848 9

French Revolution of 1848



Date	22 February – 2 December 1848
Location	Paris, France
Result	Abdication of King Louis Philippe I <ul style="list-style-type: none">• French monarchy abolished• Establishment of the Second Republic

French Revolution of 1848

Part of Revolution of 1848



Lamartine in front of the Town Hall of Paris rejects the red flag on 25 February 1848 by [Henri Félix Emmanuel Philippoteaux](#)

Date	22 February – 2 December 1848
Location	Paris, France
Result	Abdication of King Louis Philippe I <ul style="list-style-type: none">• French monarchy abolished• Establishment of the Second Republic



Painting of a barricade on Rue Soufflot (with the Panthéon behind), Paris, June 1848. By Horace Vernet.

The June Days



Barricades on rue Saint-Maur during the uprising, 25 June 1848

Date	22 June 1848 – 26 June 1848
Location	France
Resulted in	Uprising is a failure; however, the provisional government puts forward a new constitution and elections are called in which Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte is elected.

Parties to the civil conflict

 French Second Republic

- French Army
- National Guard

Insurgents

Lead figures

 Louis-Eugène Cavaignac

Casualties and losses

1,500 killed

3,000 killed
4,000 deported





Emperor Napoleon III
(Louis Napoleon Bonaparte)



The German Confederation, 1848

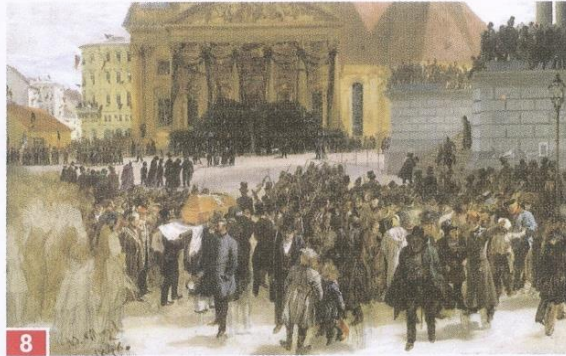
The German Confederation 1848





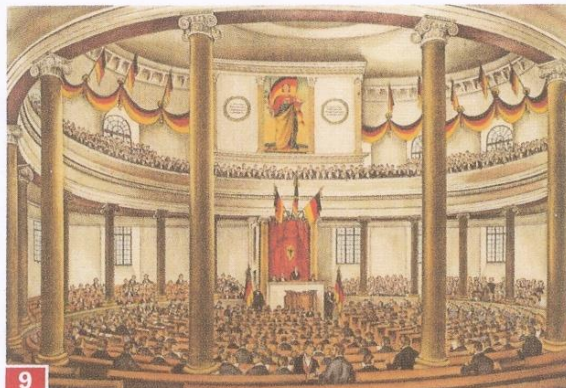
6

Crowds waving the German colors during street fighting in Berlin, 1848



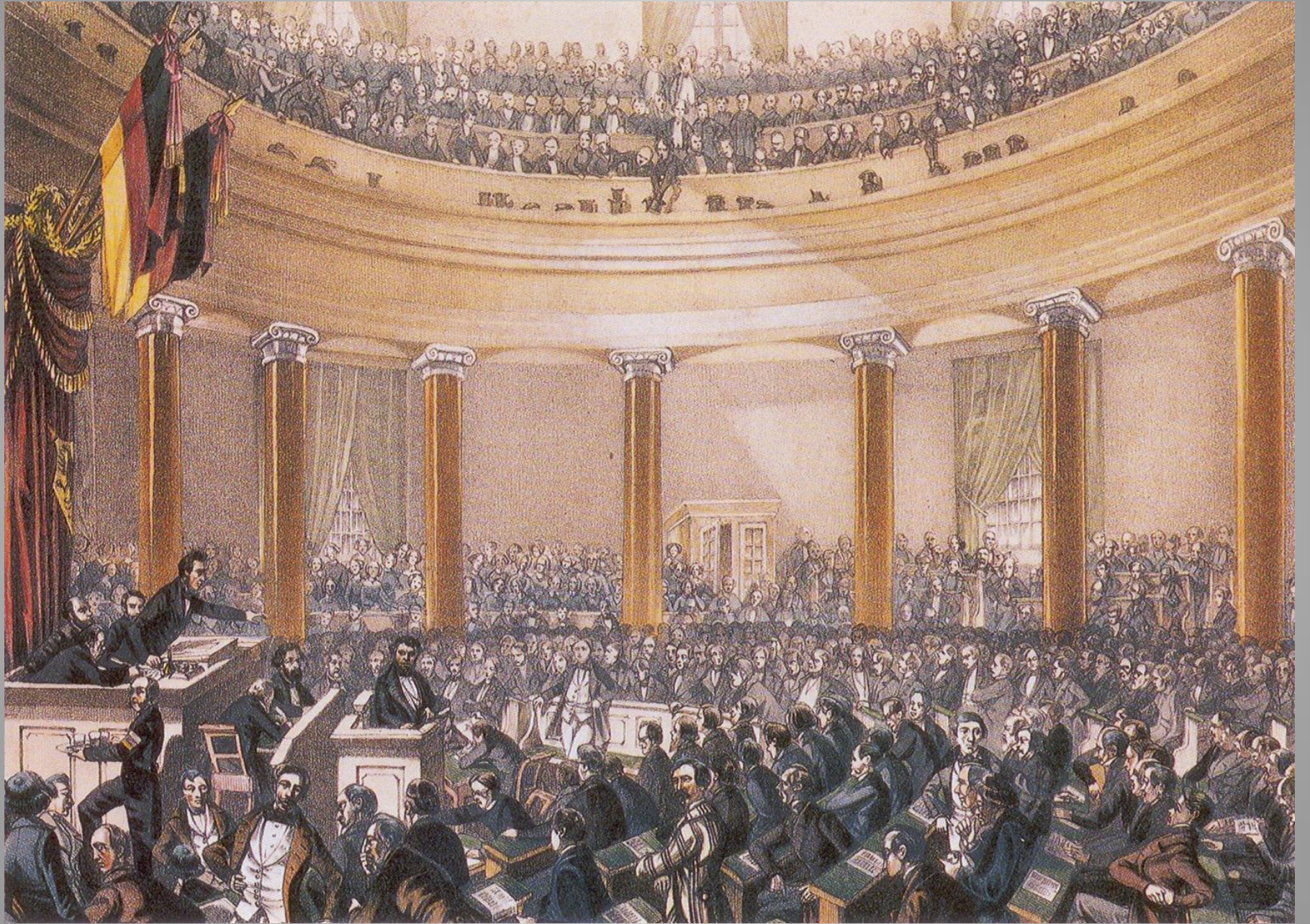
8

Funeral of those killed during March 1848 in Berlin



9

German National Assembly meets in St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt on May 18, 1848

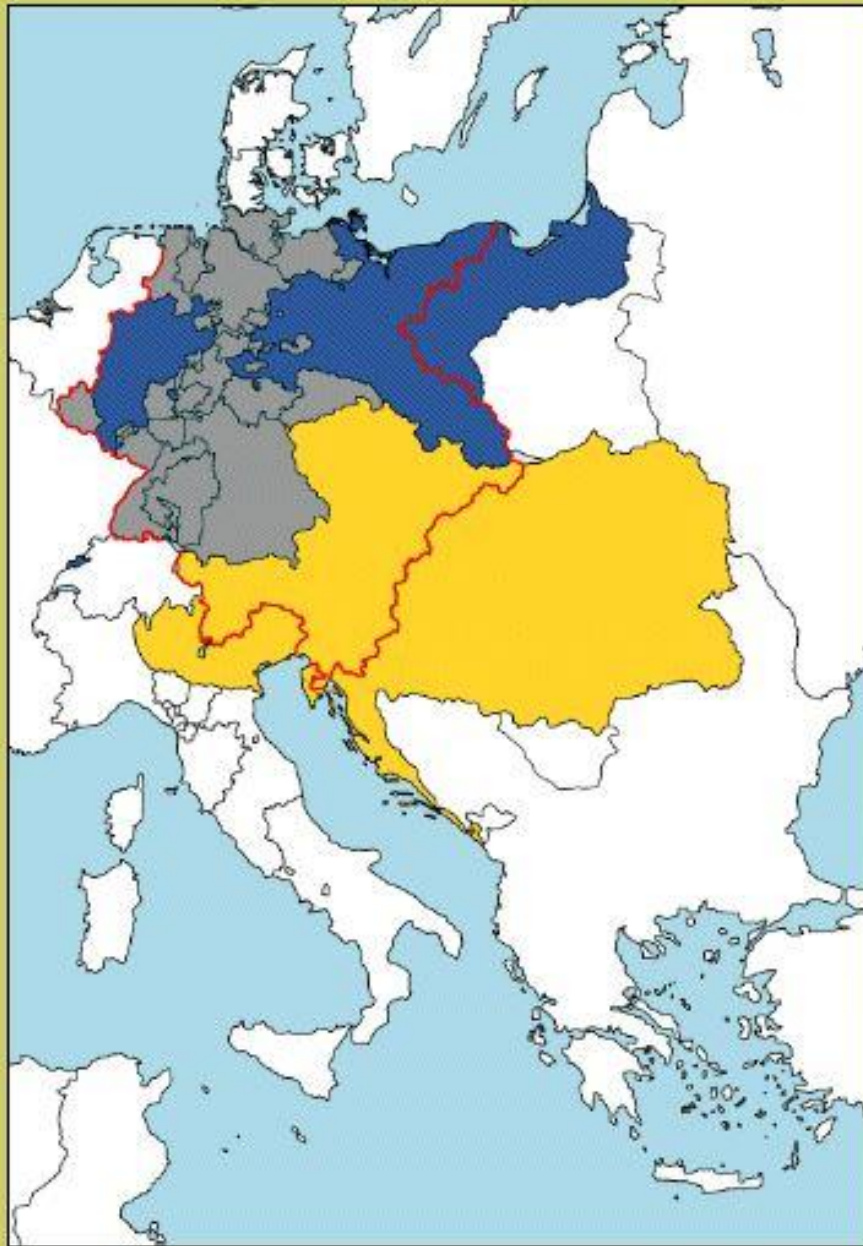


The Frankfurt Parliament



Meeting of the National Assembly in Frankfurt's *Paulskirche* dominated by Philipp Veit's painting of *Germania*, July 1848

- 5 March 1848: The Heidelberg Declaration: calls for a single German state governed by a united German parliament.
- 31 March: 574 representatives from the German states met in Frankfurt to agree on what form the new German parliament would take (the *Vorparlament*).
- After elections in April the parliament met in Frankfurt in May 1848; largely made up of liberal middle-class professionals, was moderate in character.
- soon became bogged down in debate over what form a united Germany should take and how it should be governed.
- June 48: elected a provisional government led by the Habsburg Archduke John, yet no real power and poorly defined role.
- March 1849: A Constitution for a united German Empire agreed and the Imperial crown was offered to the King of Prussia, who refused it. The rulers of Bavaria, Saxony and Hanover also rejected the Constitution.
- May 1849: The parliament expelled from Frankfurt, moved to Stuttgart; June: forcibly broken up by the King of Württemberg's troops.



Three proposals for solving "The German Question"



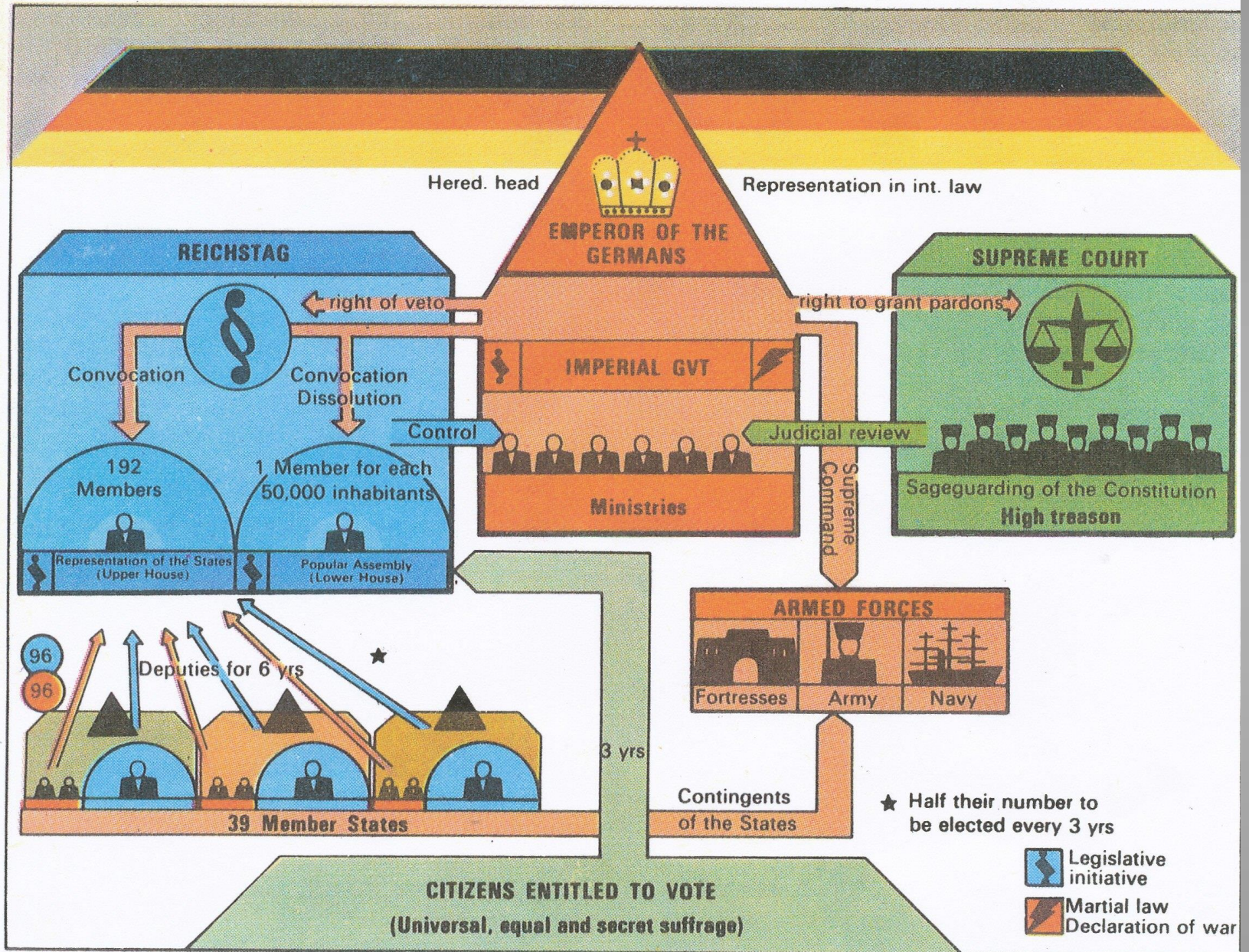
(Please see map left for colors referred to).

Little German Solution - Prussia (blue) plus other German States (grey).

Greater German Solution - "Little" Germany plus "German" Austria, Austrian Silesia, and Bohemia and Moravia (shown in yellow and inside the historic German Confederal boundary as shown in red).

Greater Austrian / Middle European Solution - Greater Germany plus "non German Confederal" Habsburg lands (yellow outside red boundary and excepting Lombardy-Venetia - shown in yellow to bottom left).

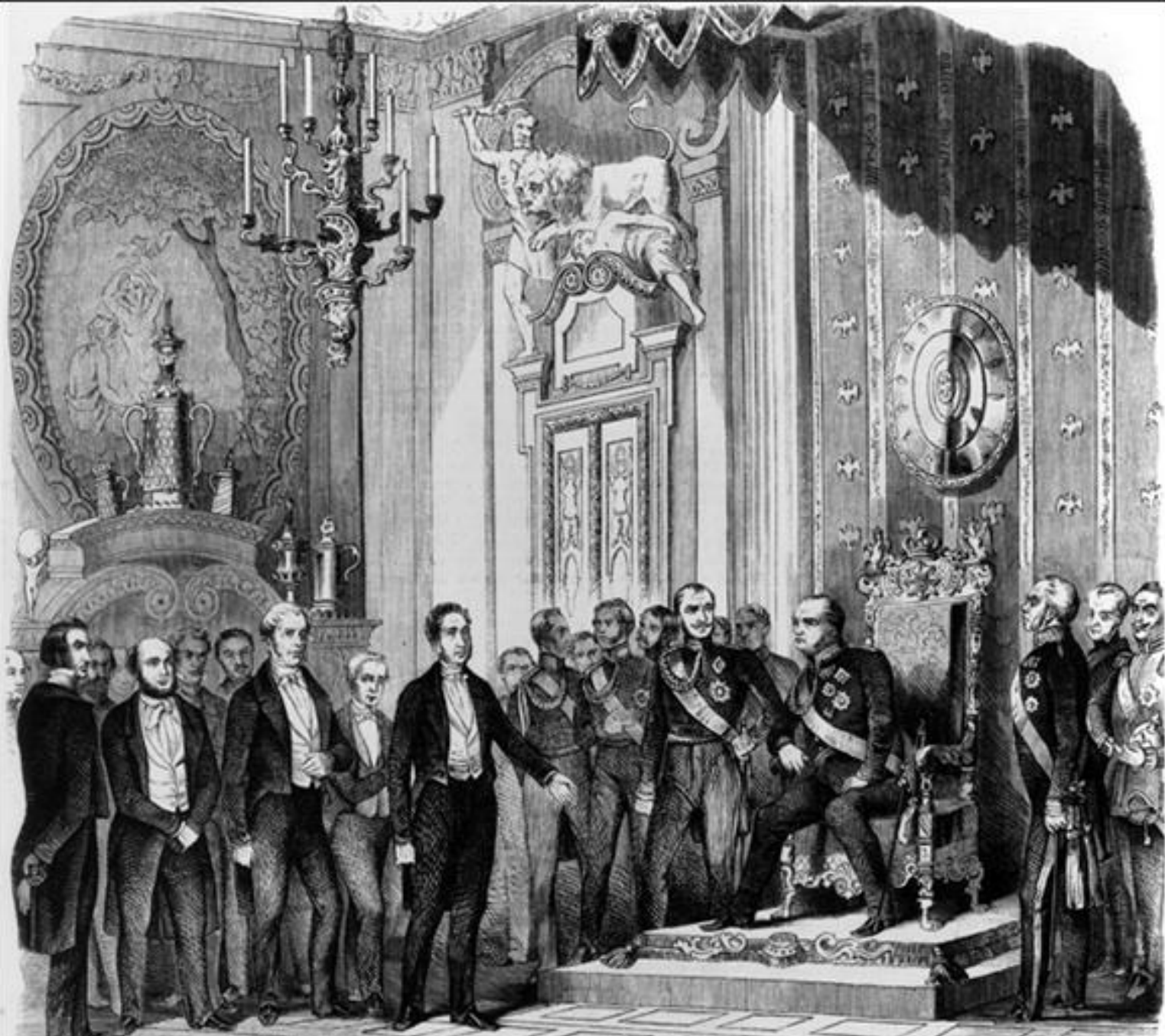
(The Danish-German tug-of-war over Schleswig-Holstein also features in dark blue bands on map above).



The Constitution of the Frankfurt National Assembly, 1849



**King Friedrich Wilhelm IV
of Prussia**



The Frankfurt National Assembly (1848-49)



- The Frankfurt National Assembly adopted a constitution for Germany on March 28, 1849. This document provided for.
 - universal suffrage, parliamentary government, and a hereditary emperor.
 - a unified monetary and customs system (the *Zollverein*) would draw the constituent German states together.
- The central government collapsed because it could not raise taxes or equip an army.
- The monarchs of Austria and Prussia ignored the assembly.



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



52

**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



523

23 Zündnadelgewehr M 1841

Metall, Holz

L. 142,5 cm

Wien, Wehrtechnische Studiensammlung, Inv.-Nr. 08836



General Mieroslawski u Trützschler in Mannheim

556

556 Wilhelm Adolf von Trützschler und Ludwik Mieroslawski vor der angetretenen Mannheimer Volkswehr

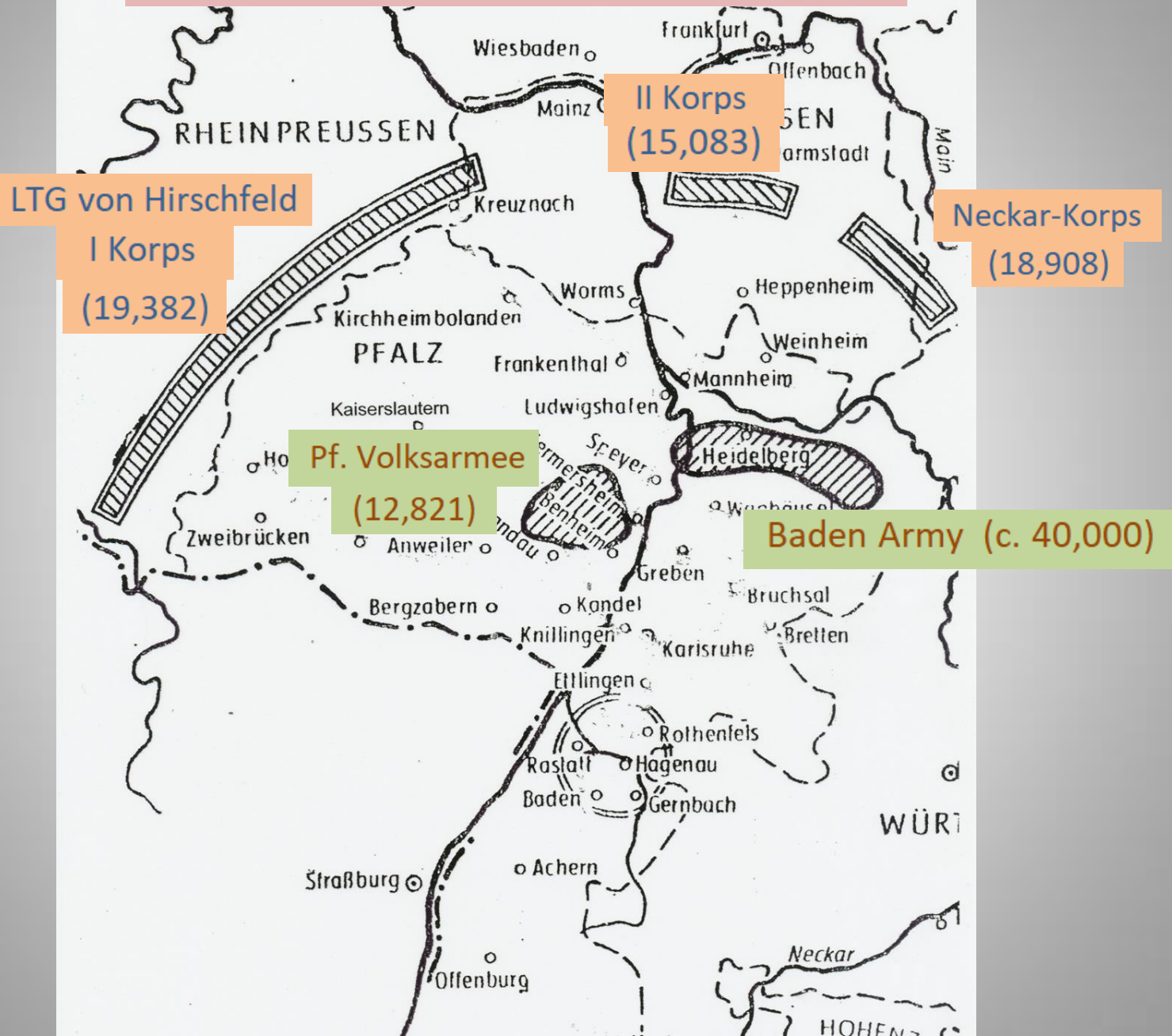
Lithographie, koloriert
H. 23,6 cm, B. 30,7 cm
Mannheim, Städtisches Reiß-Museum, Inv.-Nr. Kat. E 98 kf

Zivilkommissär Wilhelm Adolf von Trützschler (links) und Ludwik Mieroslawski, der Oberbefehlshaber der revolutionären Truppen (rechts) grüßen auf der Darstellung die angetretene Mannheimer Volkswehr. Trützschler war der neue Zivilkommissär in Mannheim. Der sächsische Paulskirchenabgeordnete gehörte der äußersten Linken an. Er versuchte in Mannheim, die unter 30jährigen zu mobilisieren. Er konnte aber nur 300 statt der erwarteten 900 Mann zusammentrommeln. Die Mannheimer Bürger sahen sich durch Mieroslawskis Pläne der Truppenkonzentration im Rhein-Neckar-Raum unmittelbar bedroht. Nur wenige junge Bürgersöhne waren überzeugte Republikaner. Vor allem die von der Armut bedroh-

ten Handwerker und Arbeiter unterstützten die revolutionären Truppen. Trützschler mußte zu immer härteren Drohungen greifen, um die von Mieroslawski geforderte Unterstützung des Volksheeres zusammenzubringen.

Crushing German Freedom

1849





Zitz, Bamberger

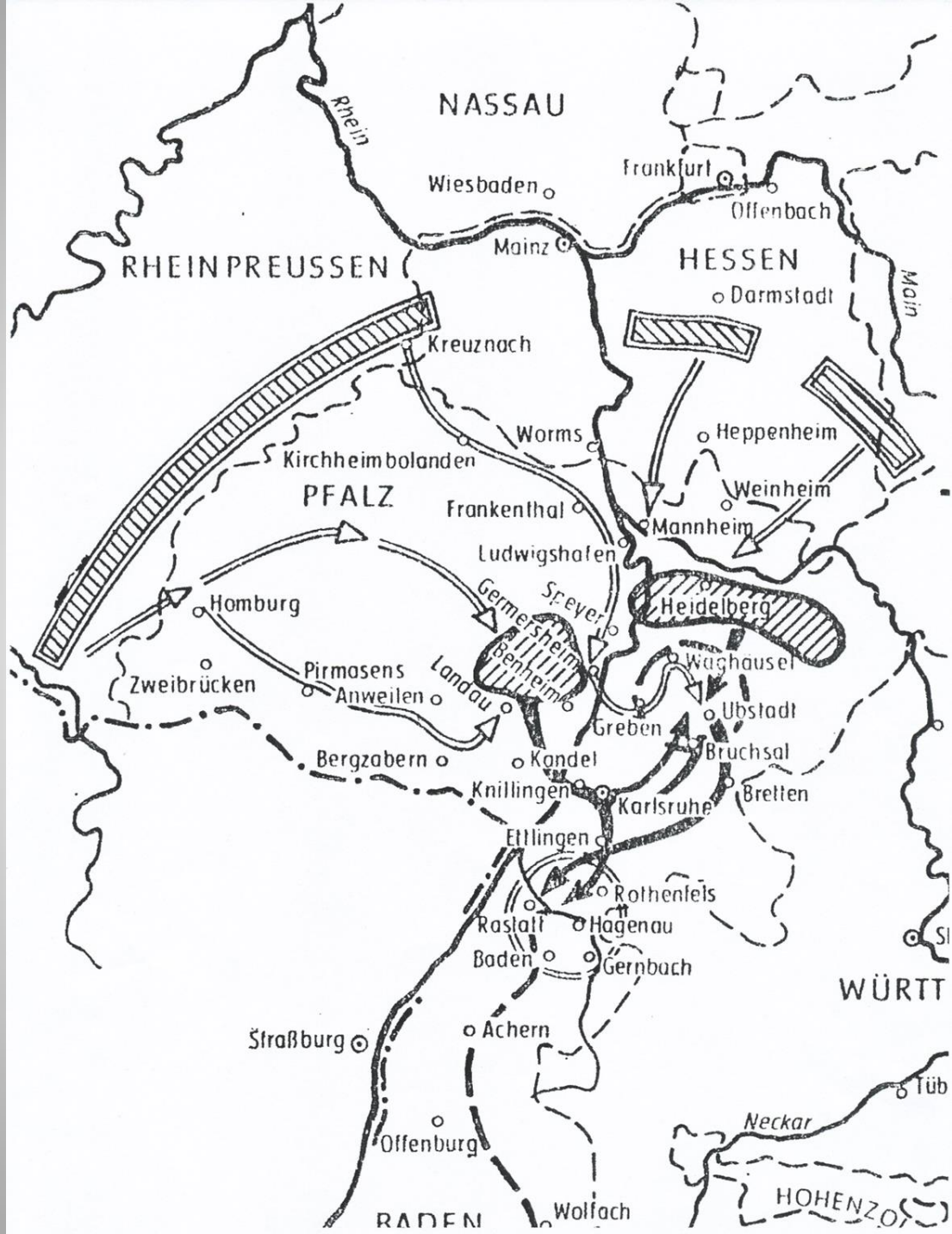
L. Blenker

A. Schimmelpfennig

Gen. Franz Sznayde
Pf. Volksarmee
(12,821)

A. Willich

Gen. Ludvik Mieroslawski
Baden Army
(c. 40,000)





530 Das pfälzische Revolutionskorps überschreitet den Rhein bei Maxau

Friedrich Kaiser (1815-1889)

Karlsruhe, 1849

Tuschezeichnung

H. 13,1 cm, B. 21,1 cm

Rastatt, Wehrgeschichtliches Museum, Inv.-Nr. 015 886

Die Brücke bei Maxau (in der Nähe von Knielingen) war die letzte Möglichkeit für die revolutionären pfälzischen Truppen, den Rhein zu überqueren, denn die Preußen waren bereits bis Germersheim nach Süden vorgedrungen. 8000 Freischärler gingen über die Brücke, bevor sie unpassierbar gemacht wurde. Kaisers Zeichnung diente als Vorlage für den Holzschnitt in der »Illustrierten Zeitung« Nr. 326 vom 29. September 1849. Diese Zeitung veröffentlichte im September/Oktober desselben Jahres eine mehrteilige, mit den Bildern von F. Kaiser illustrierte Serie über die Revolution in Baden.



15. Juni 1849 – Vom bereits eroberten linken Rheinufer versuchen preußische Truppen, über die Schiffsbrücke nach Mannheim vorzudringen. Die Artillerie der Aufständischen schießt daraufhin Ludwigshafen in Brand. (Vorlage: Stadtmuseum Ludwigshafen)



Nr 1529.

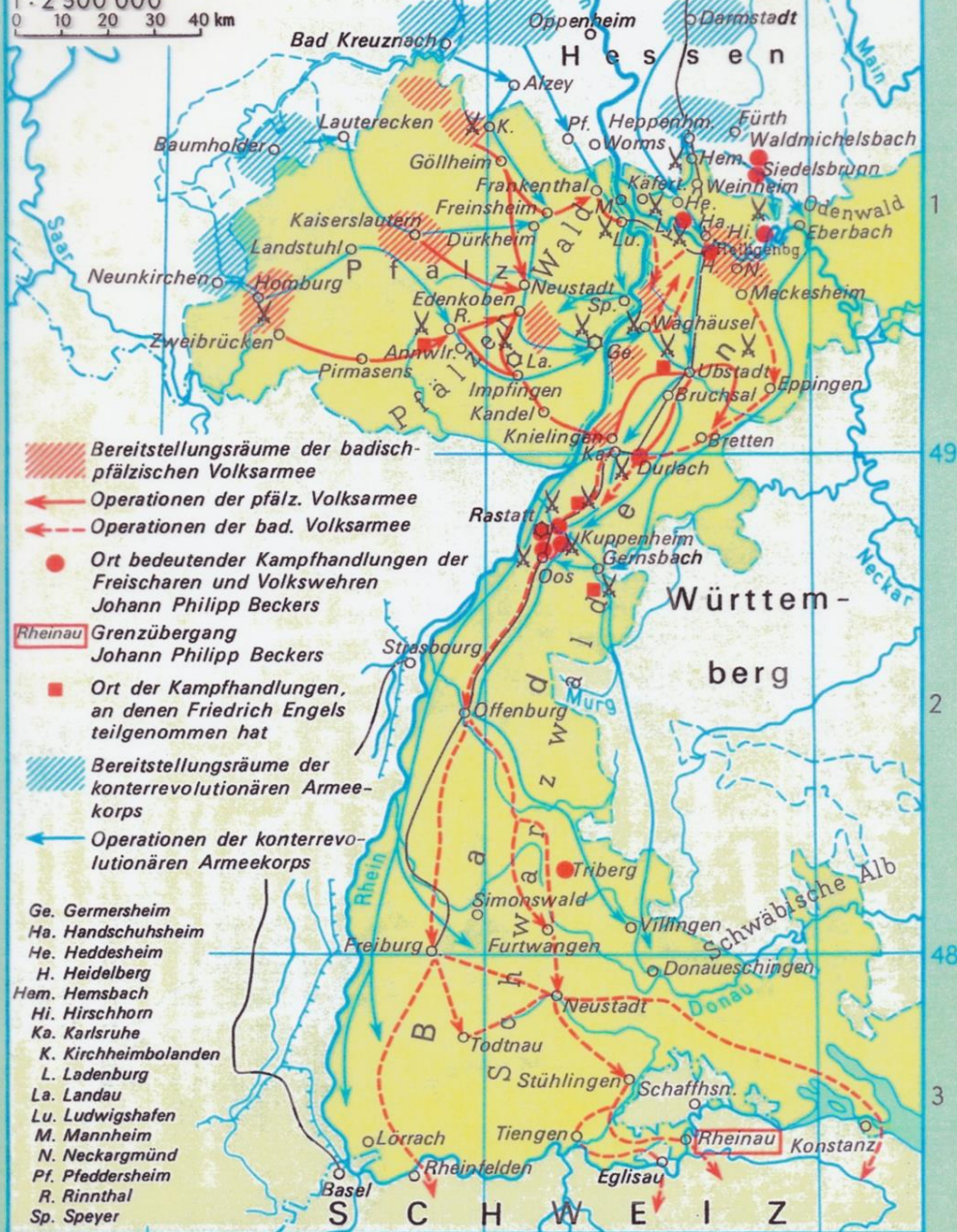
Neu Rappin, bei Ohmigher & Ritzschneider.

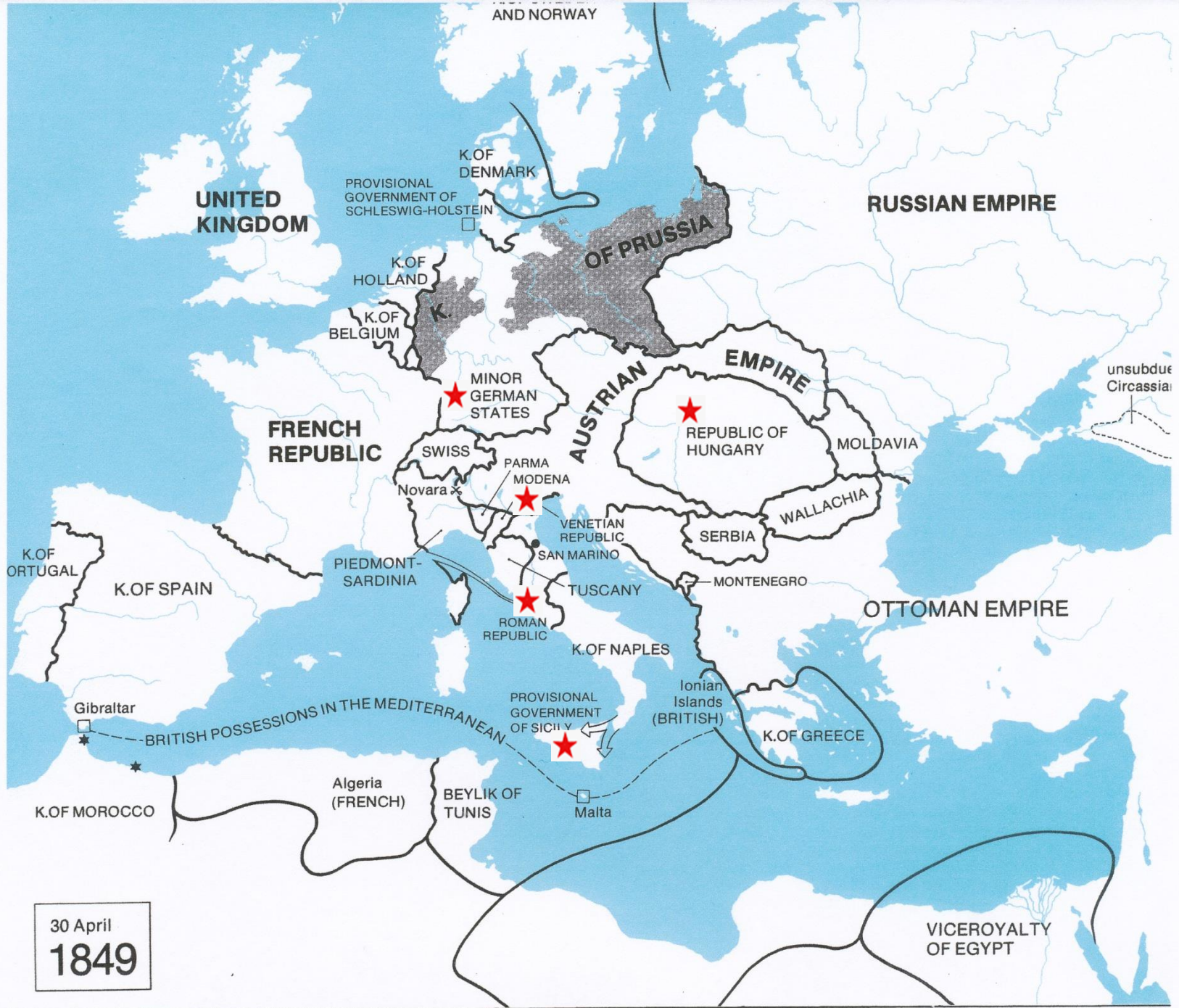
Gefecht bei Waghäusel unweit Heidelberg am 22. Juni 1849.

Auf dem Rückzuge von Heidelberg und Waghäusel sammelten sich die Badischen Truppen und Freischaren in der Nähe von Zinsheim, der General von Bechtold griff dieselben mit einigen Bataillonen und 6 Geschützen an und trieb sie hartnäckigen Widerstande nach Gyring auf der Kasseler Straße zurück. So Preußen hatten mit 5 Wundetenwoanen der Verlust der Badischen bedeutend war.

Die Reichsverfassungskampagne in der Pfalz und in Baden (Mai-Juli 1849)

1 : 2 500 000
0 10 20 30 40 km





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."

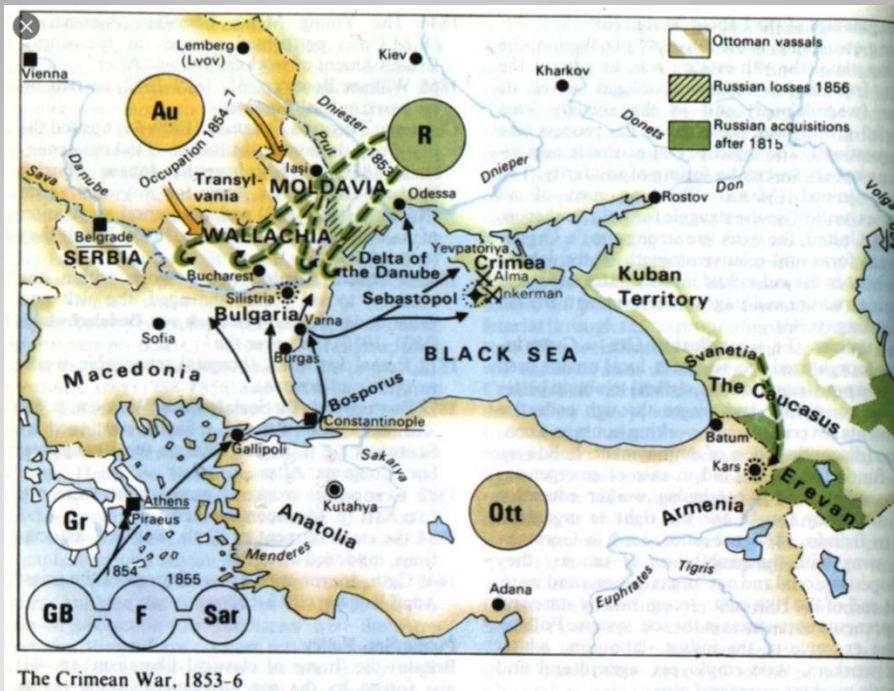
—Robert Binkley, Realism and Nationalism 1852-1871

Central Europe, 1815—1866.





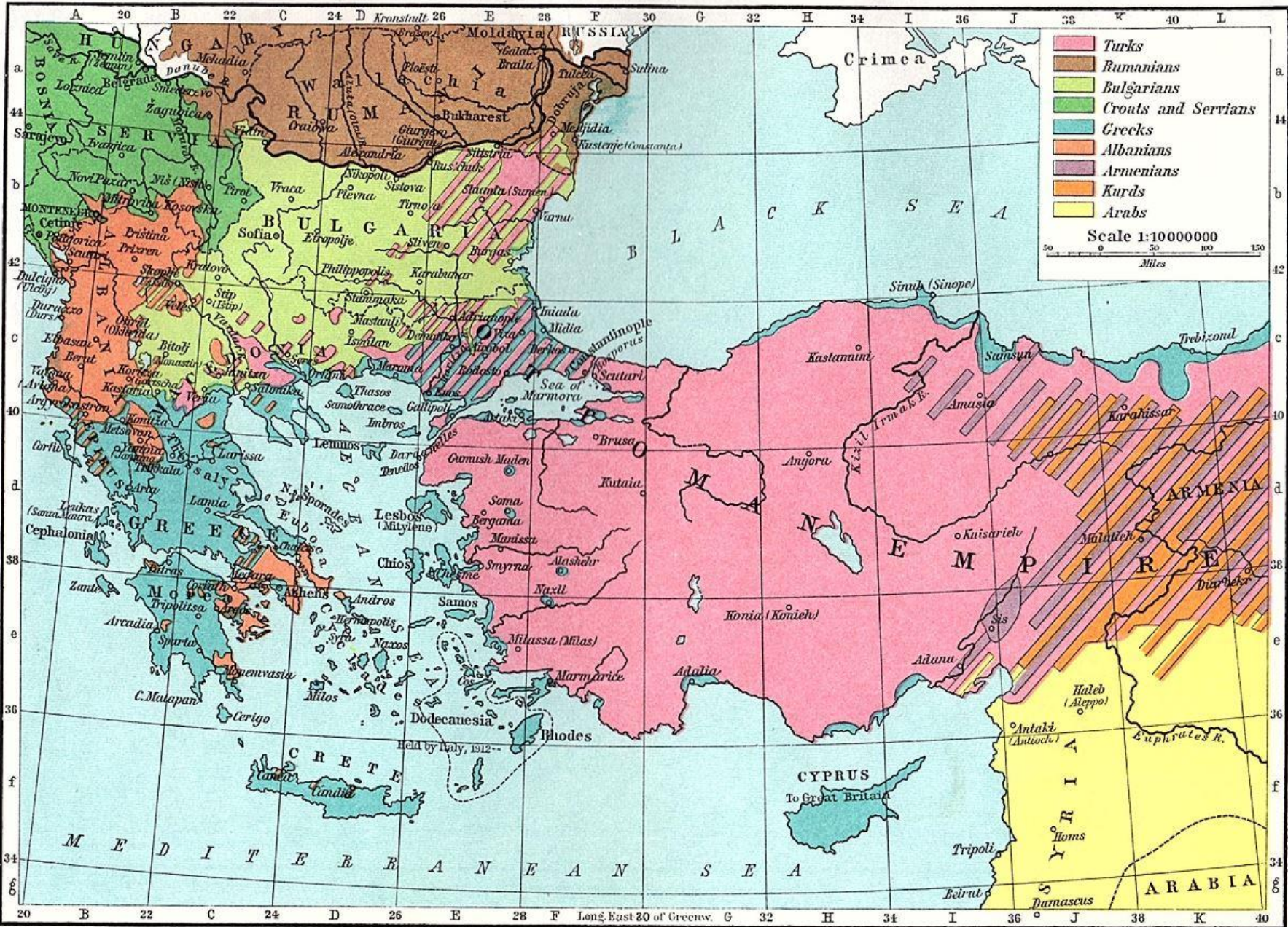
31 December
1854



The Crimean War, 1853-6

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

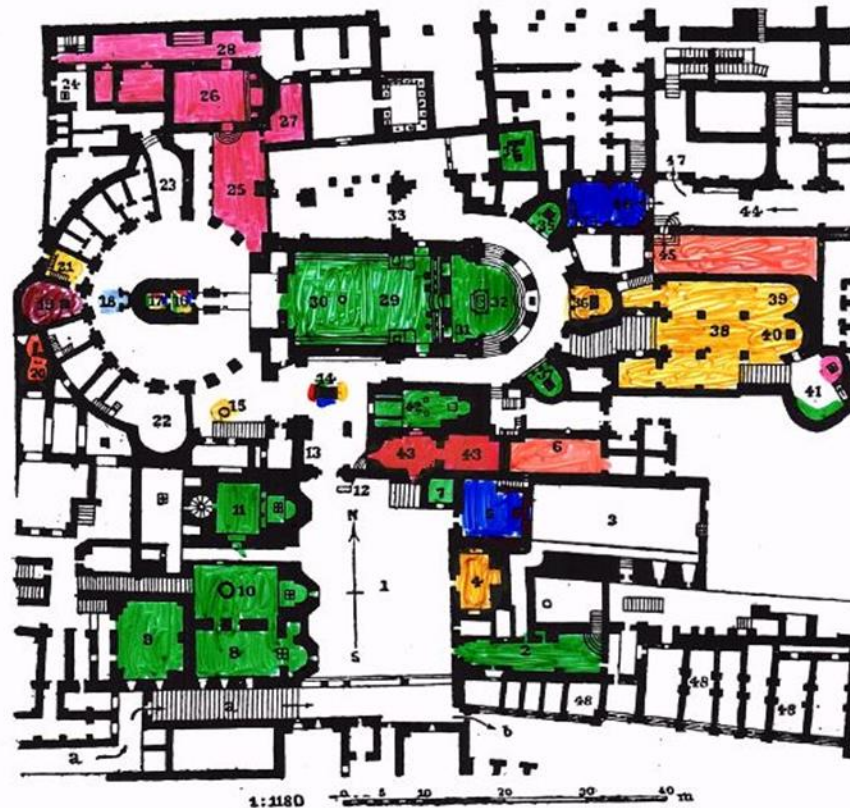
Peoples of Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor in 1913.





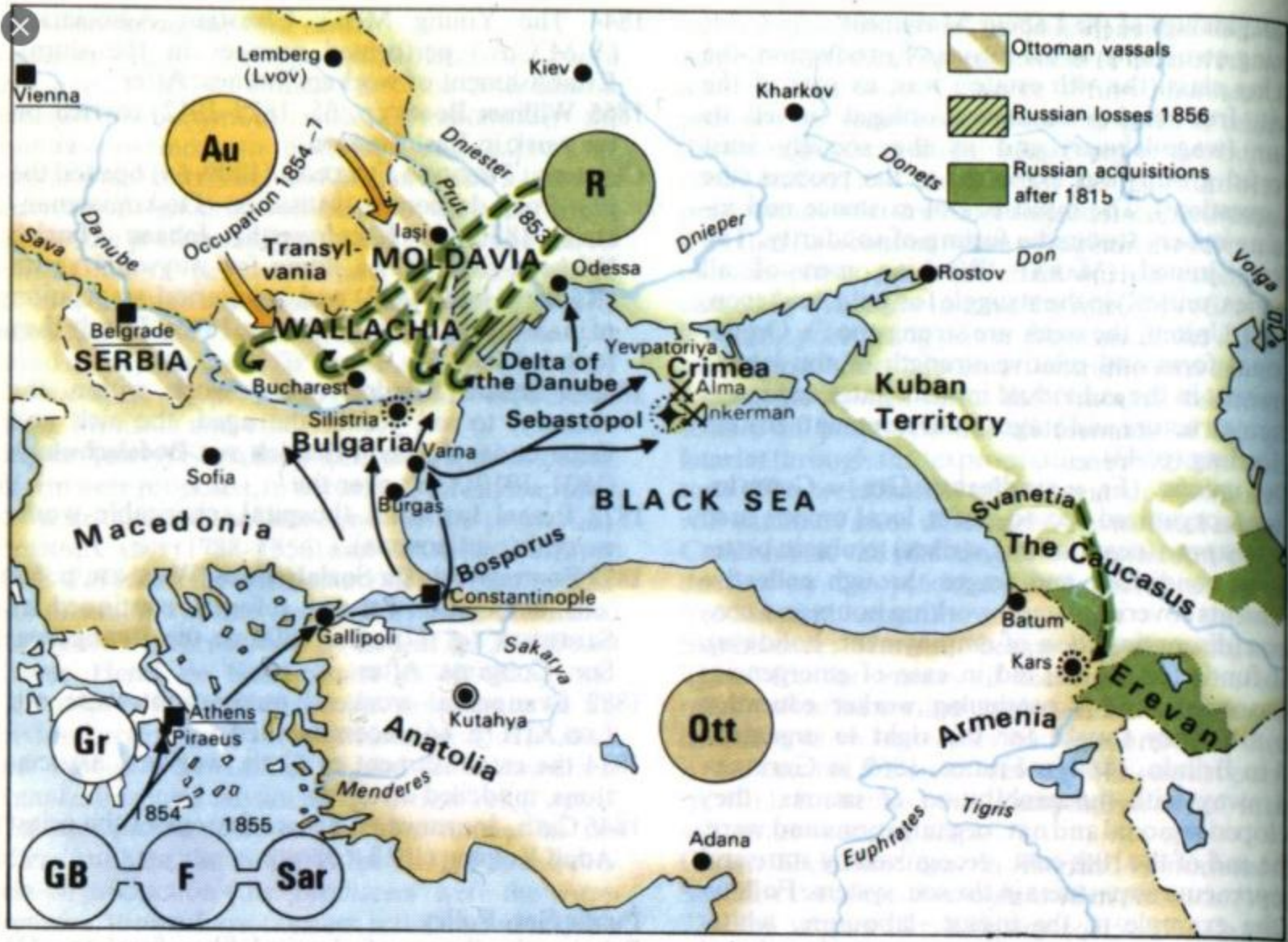
Church of the Holy Sepulchre, seen from the tower of the Church of the Redeemer

Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre.



RED = Latin (Catholic)
 GREEN = Greek
 YELLOW = Armenian
 BROWN = Syrian
 BLUE = Coptic
 ORANGE = Abyssinian

a. Entrance from the Street of the Christians. b. Path to the Mârîstân.
 1. Quadrangle. 2. Monastery of Abraham. 3. Greek Shops. 4. Armenian Chapel of St. James. 5. Coptic Chapel of Michael. 6. Abyssinian Chapel. 7. Chapel of St. Mary of Egypt (below) and Chapel of the Agony of the Virgin (above). 8. Greek Chapel of St. James. 9. Chapel of St. Thecla. 10. Chapel of Mary Magdalen. 11. Chapel of the Forty Martyrs. 12. Tomb of Philip d'Aubigny. 13. Post of the Moslem custodians. 14. Stone of Uncion. 15. Place from which the Women witnessed the Anointment. 16. Angels' Chapel. 17. Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. 18. Chapel of the Copts. 19. Chapel of the Syrians. 20. Chamber in the Rock. 21. Passage to the Armenian Gallery. 22. Original S. Apse. 23. Passage to the Cistern. 24. Cistern. 25. Antechamber of next chapel. 26. Chapel of the Apparition. 27. Latin Sacristy. 28. Latin Convent. 29. Greek Cathedral ('Catholicon'). 30. 'Centre of the World'. 31. Seat of the Patriarch of Jerusalem. 32. Choir. 33. North Aisle of the Church of the Crusaders. 34. Chapel (Prison of Christ). 35. Chapel of St. Longinus. 36. Chapel of the Parting of the Raiment. 37. Chapel of the Derision. 38. Chapel of the Empress Helena. 39. Altar of the Penitent Thief. 40. Altar of the Empress. 41. Chapel of the Invention of the Cross. 42. Chapel of the Raising of the Cross. 43. Chapel of the Nailing to the Cross. 44. Entrance from the Bazaar. 45. Abyssinian Monastery. 46. Entrance to the Coptic Monastery. 47. Entrance to the Cistern of St. Helena. 48. Greek Hospice.



The Crimean War, 1853-6



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

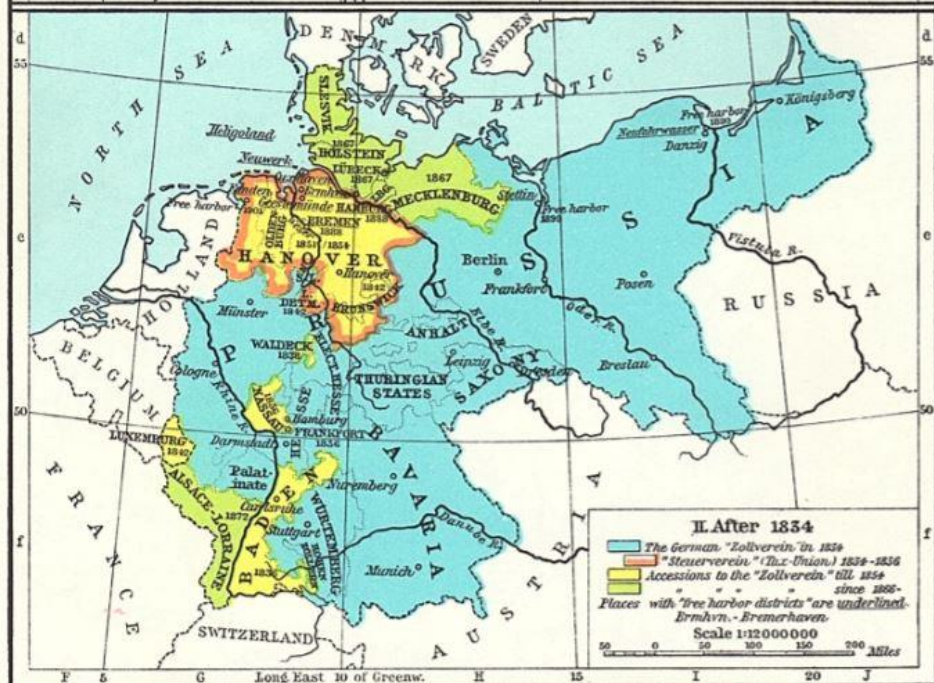
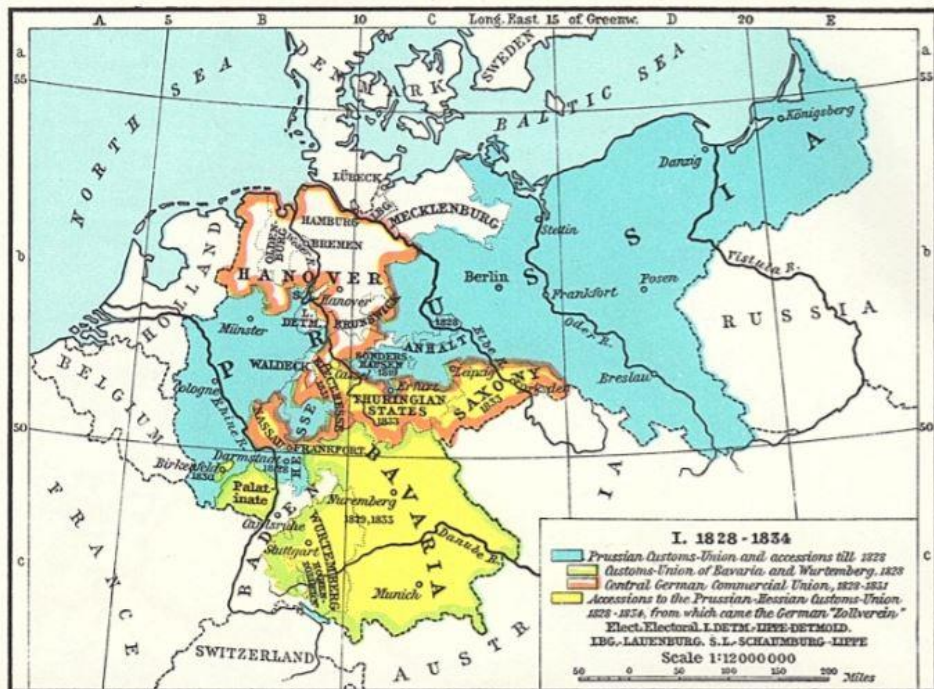


THE OVERALL PICTURE

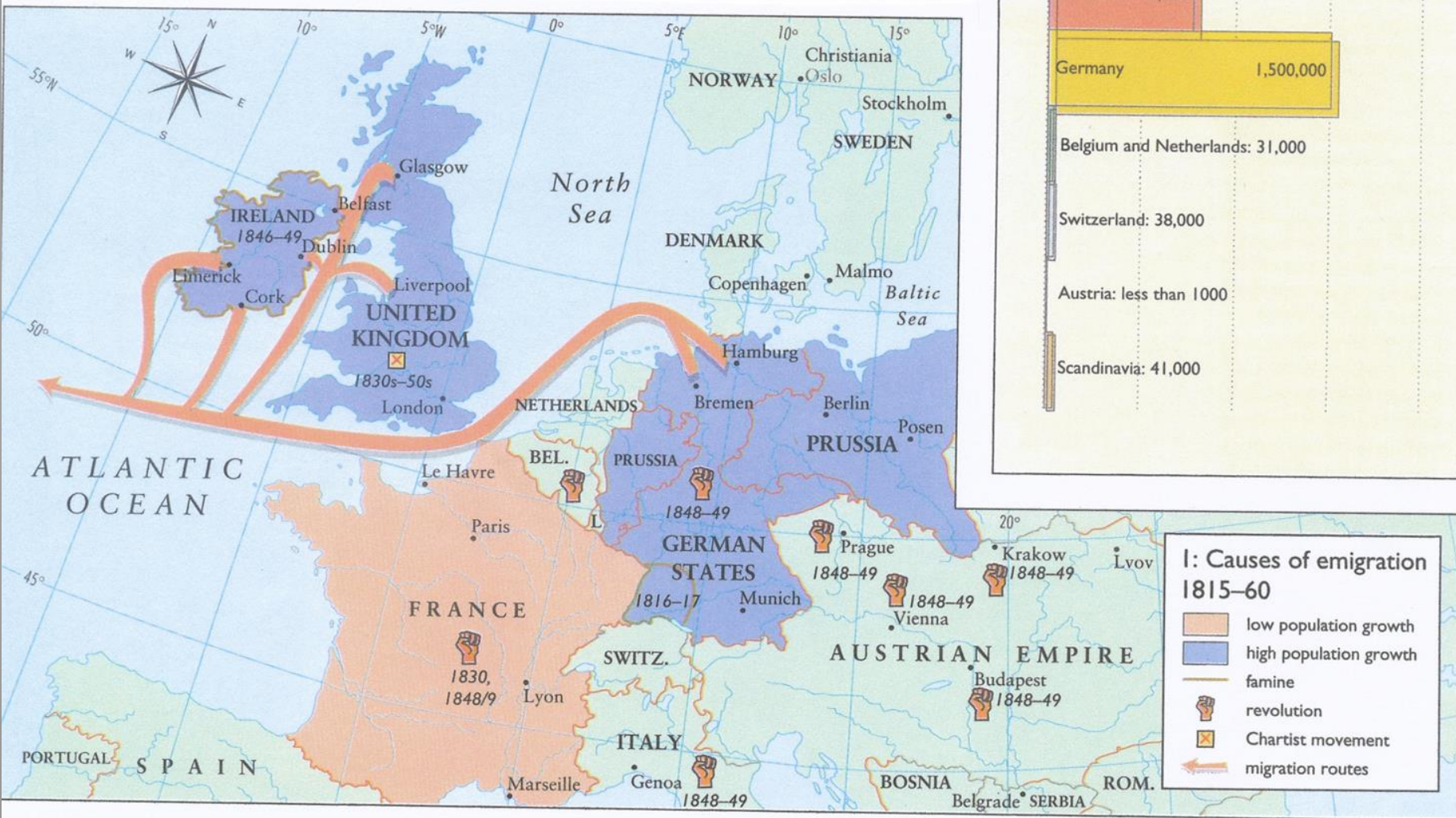
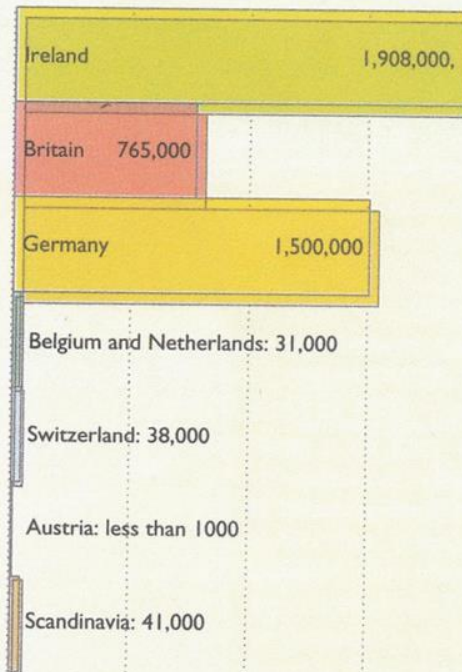
- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1 Schleswig | 4 Bohemia |
| 2 Holstein | 5 Moravia |
| 3 Alsace-Lorraine | 6 Carniola |

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

The German Zollverein (Customs-Union), 1828—1872.



2: Emigration to the U.S., 1815-60



Below: although the revolutionary upheavals of 1848 prompted many people to emigrate from Germany, daily oppression by petty officialdom was probably a stronger motive, as this 1849 cartoon points out. "My dear people," the official asks, "Is there no way to keep you here?" "Sure, sir," the old peasant replies. "If you would leave, we would stay."

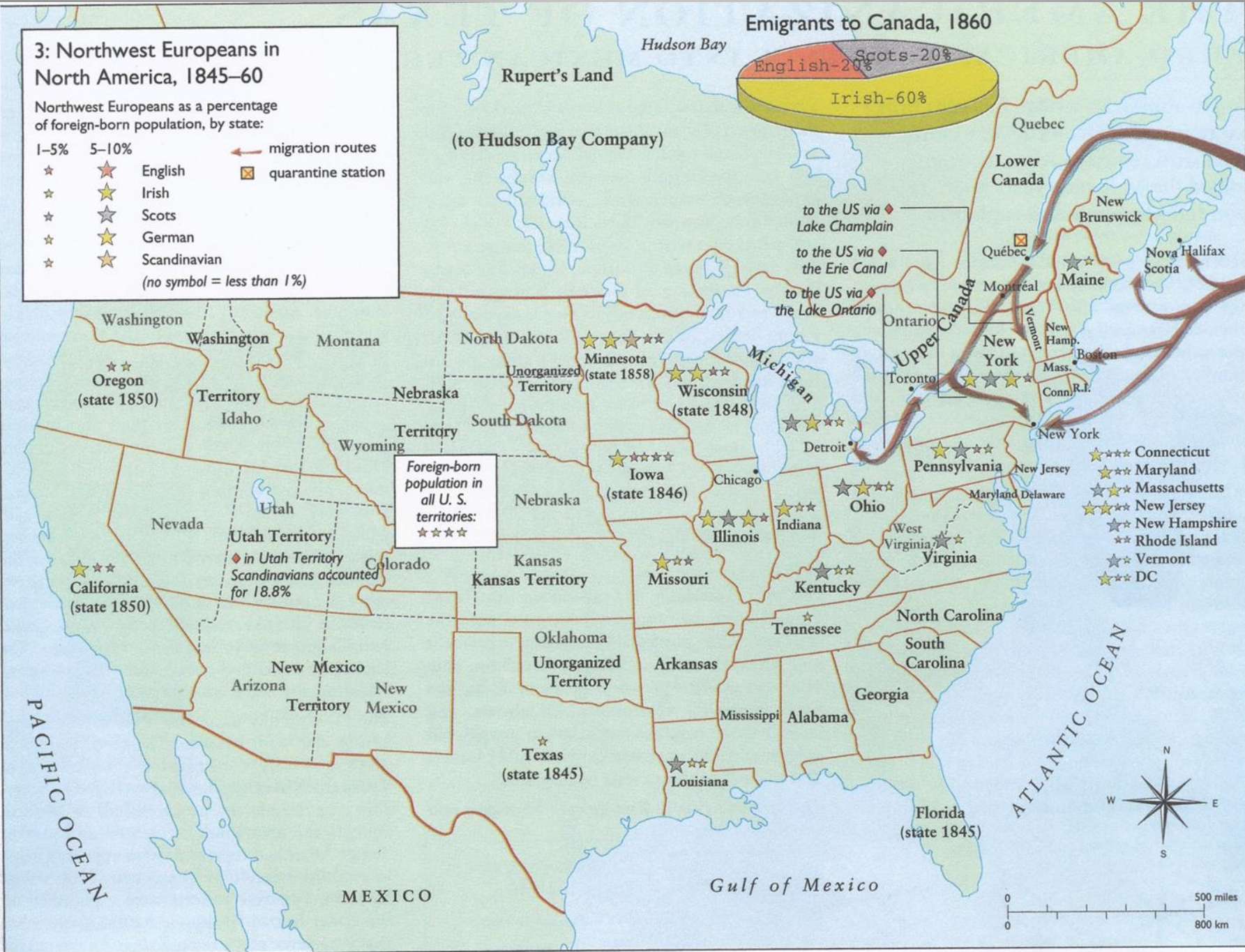
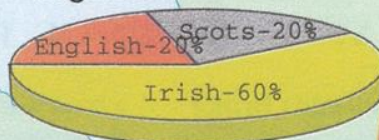


3: Northwest Europeans in North America, 1845–60

Northwest Europeans as a percentage of foreign-born population, by state:

- | | | |
|------|-------|----------------------|
| 1–5% | 5–10% | ← migration routes |
| ★ | ★ | ☒ quarantine station |
| ★ | ★ | |
| ★ | ★ | |
| ★ | ★ | |
| ★ | ★ | |
| ★ | ★ | |
- (no symbol = less than 1%)

Emigrants to Canada, 1860



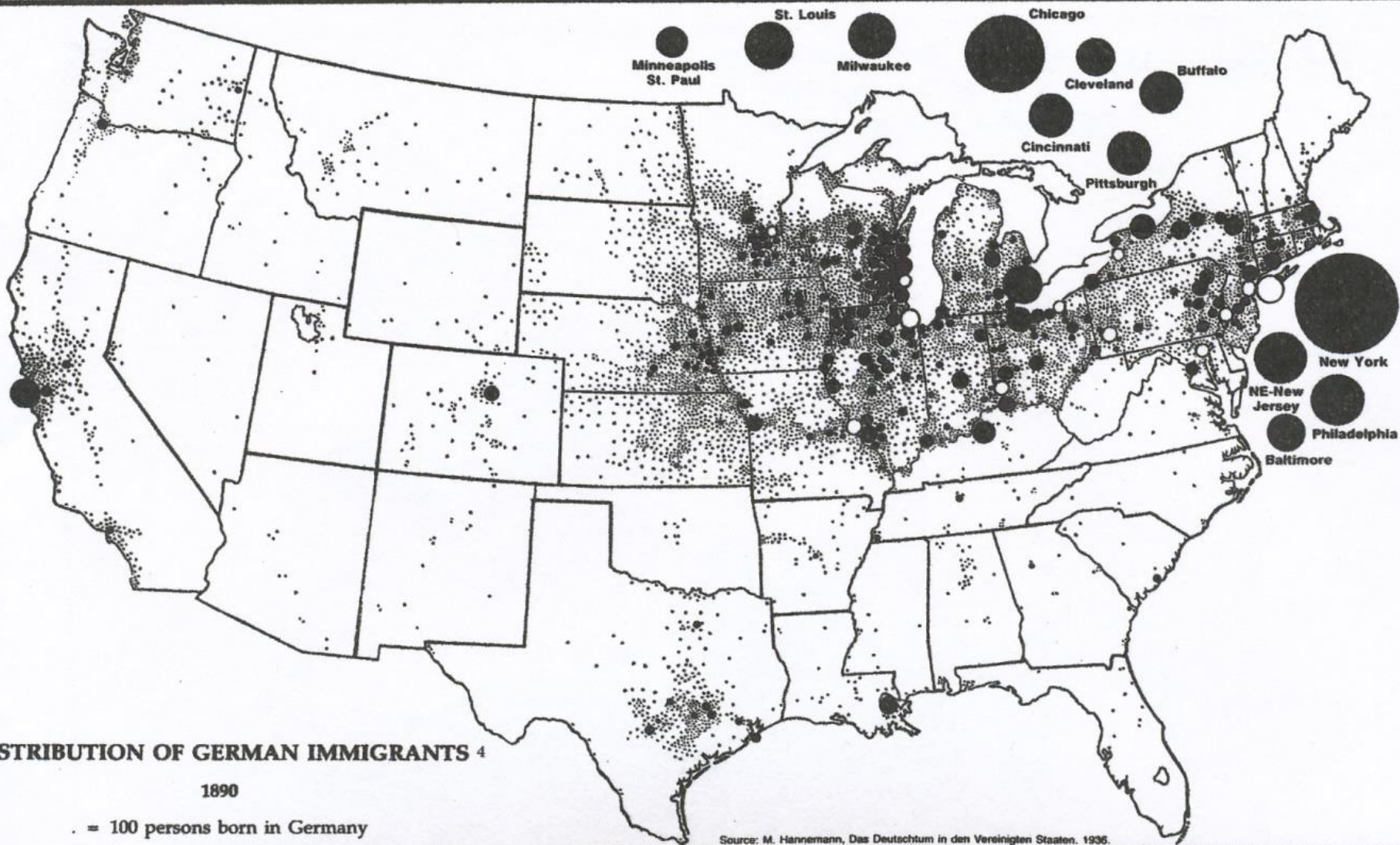
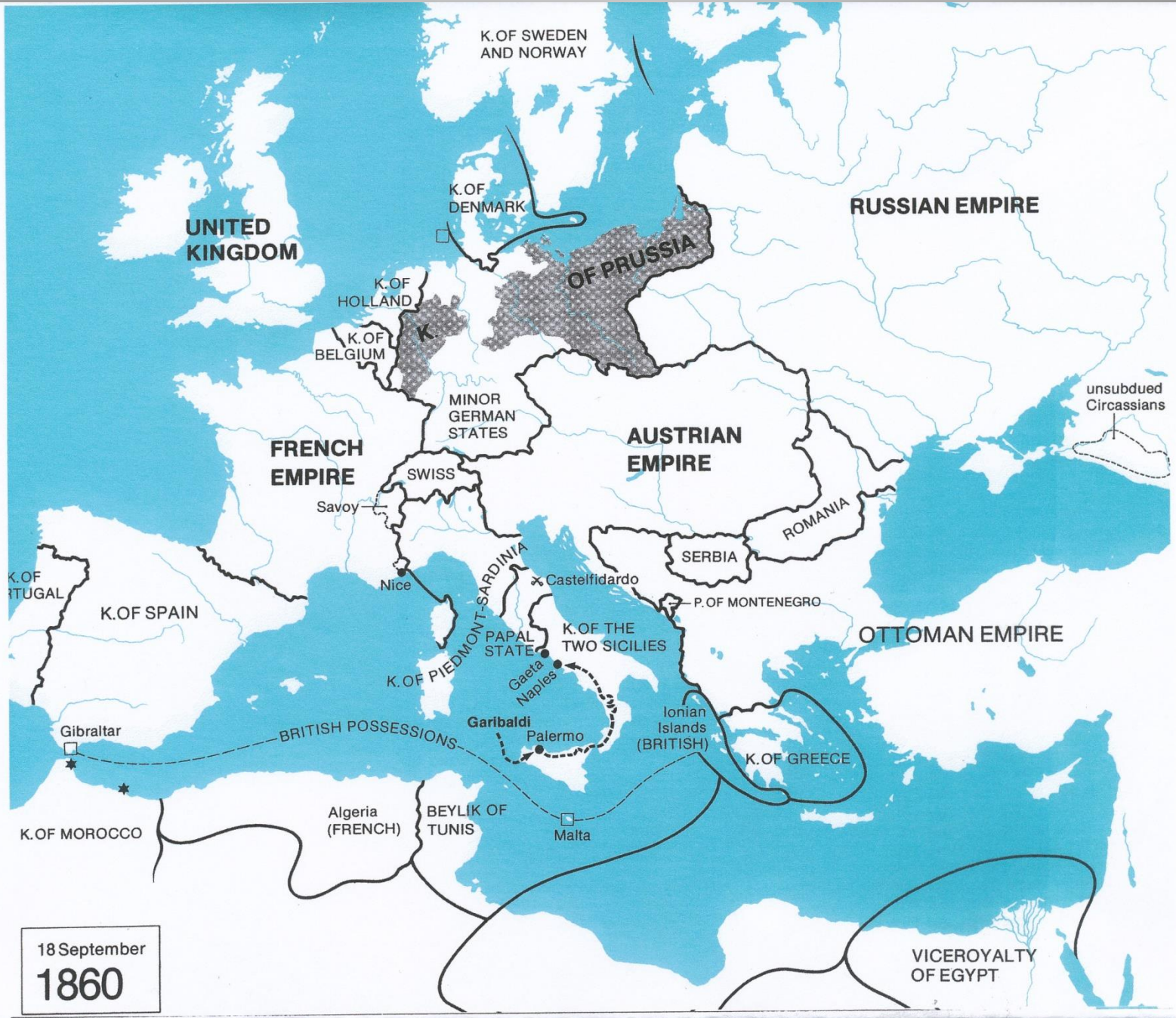


Chart sponsored by Ernette Kohls Schultz of Columbus, OH, in memory of her grandparents, Hermann and Johanna Kohls who immigrated from Germany to Sheboygan, WI in 1889 and 1890.

A Production of German House Research, Madison, Wisconsin
© 1988 Juergen Eichhoff

Reprinted by permission of Juergen Eichhoff.





18 September
1860

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."

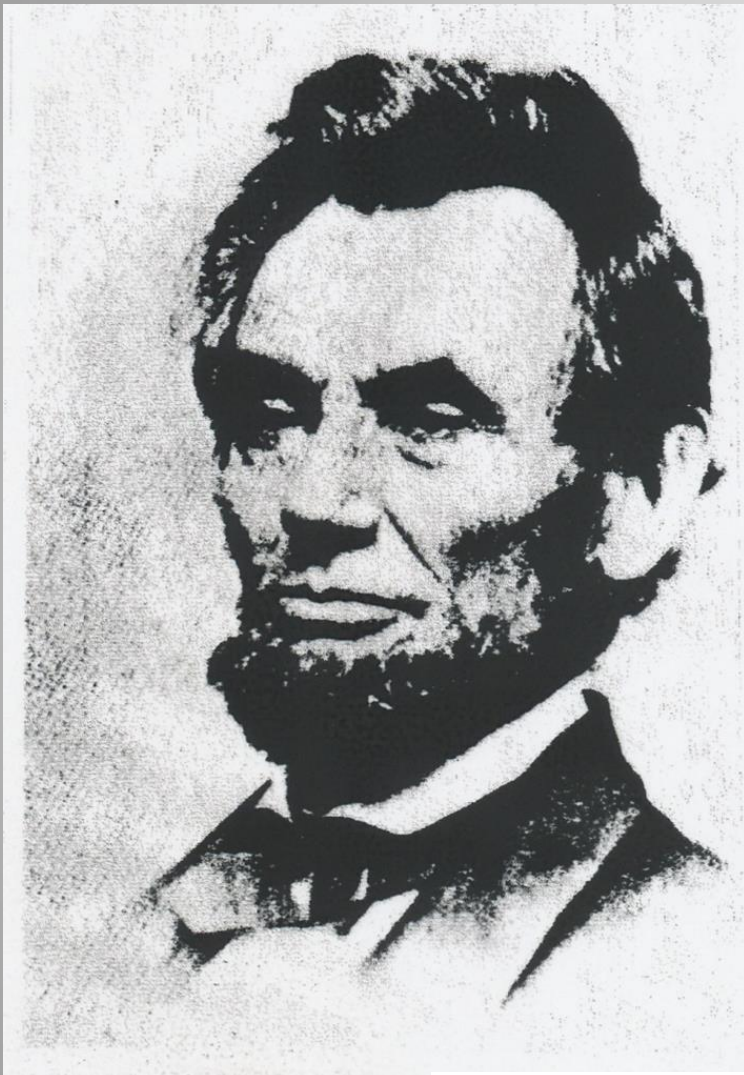
NATIONALISM:

"...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."

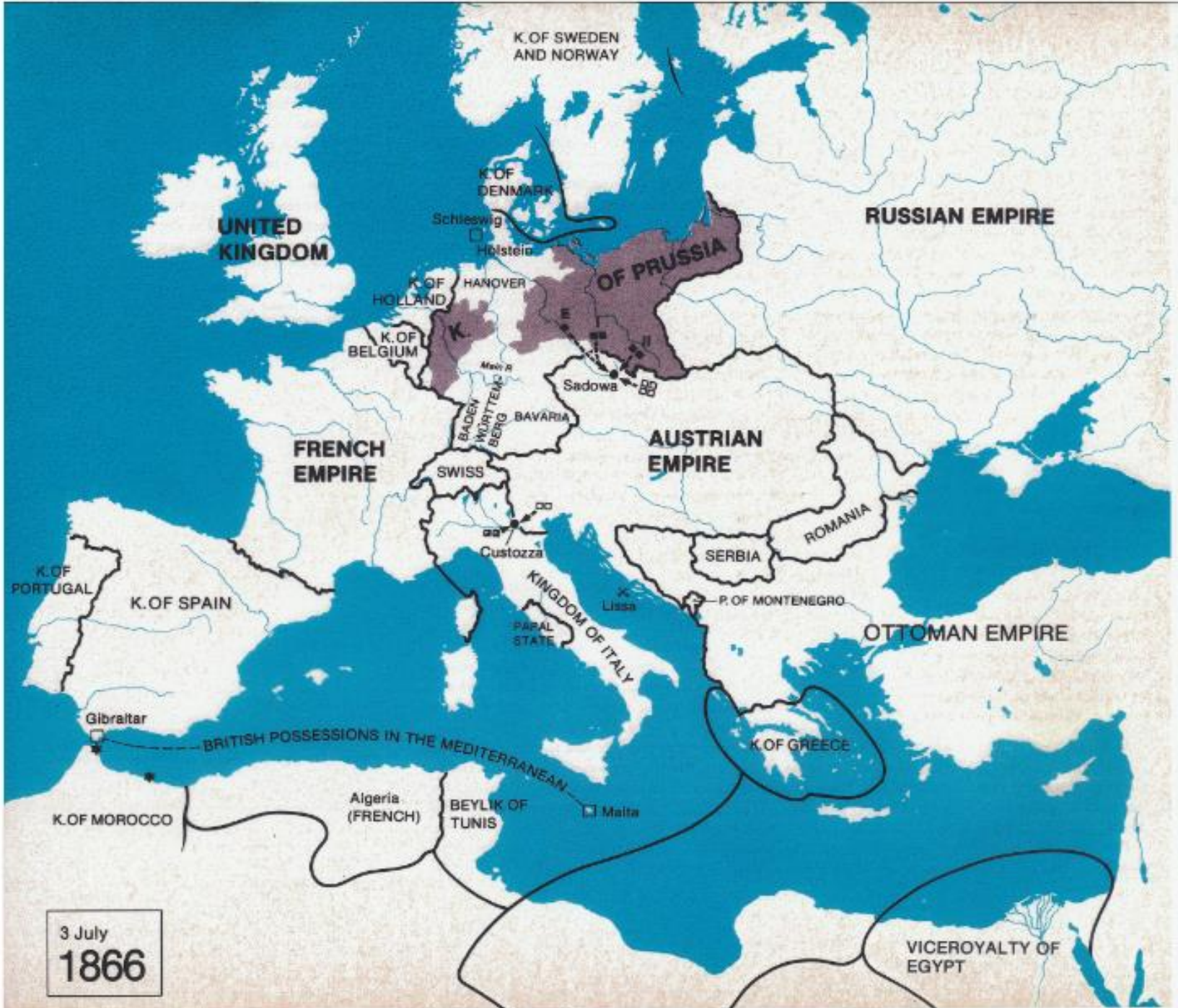
"...neither the dogmas of liberalism nor of nationalism were decisive at Berlin or Vienna. The idea of great-power status was dominant at both courts."

—Robert Binkley, Realism and Nationalism 1852-1871

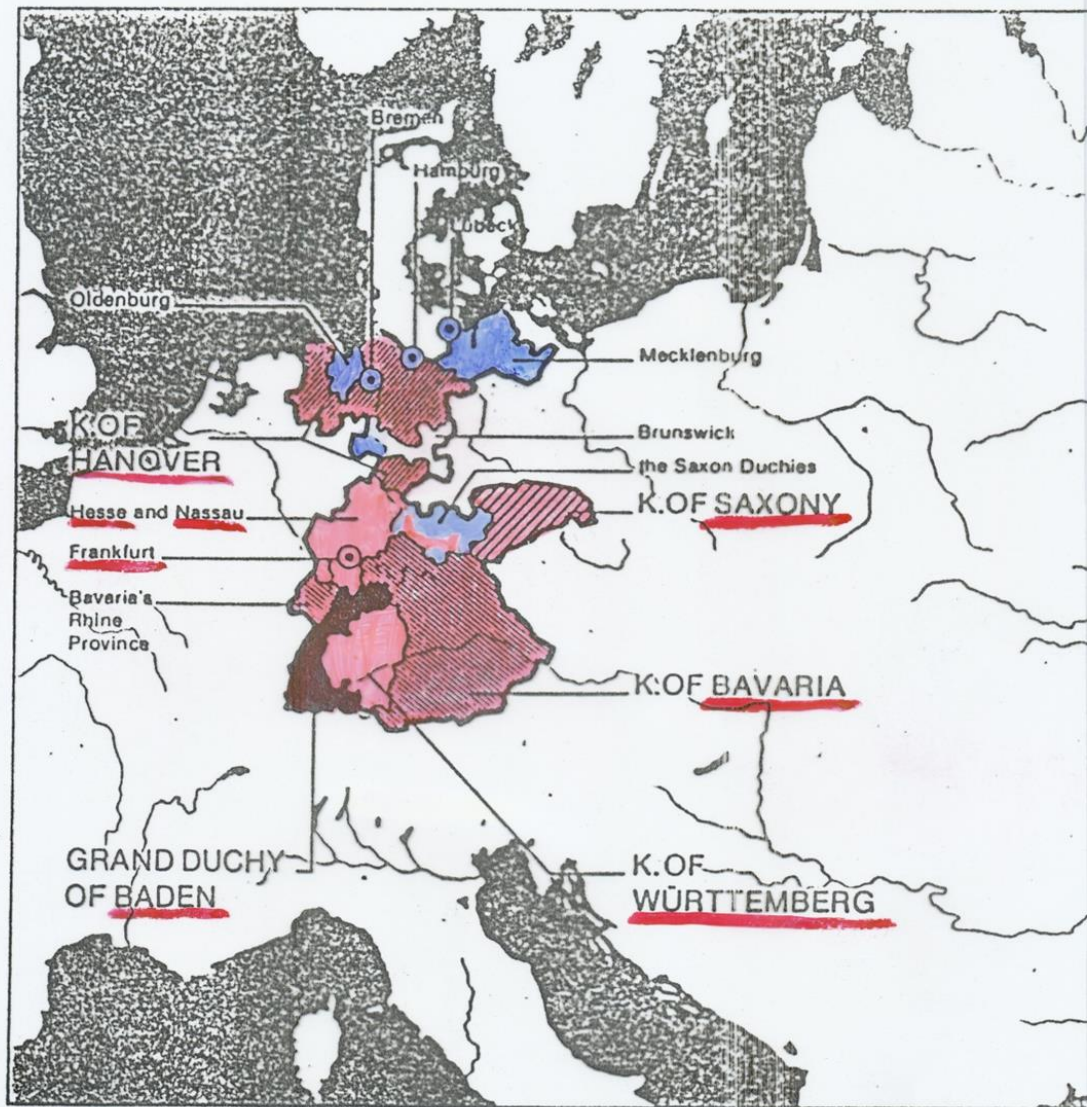
(Definitions from The Penguin Dictionary of Nineteenth-Century History)



Two men of "Blood and Iron"



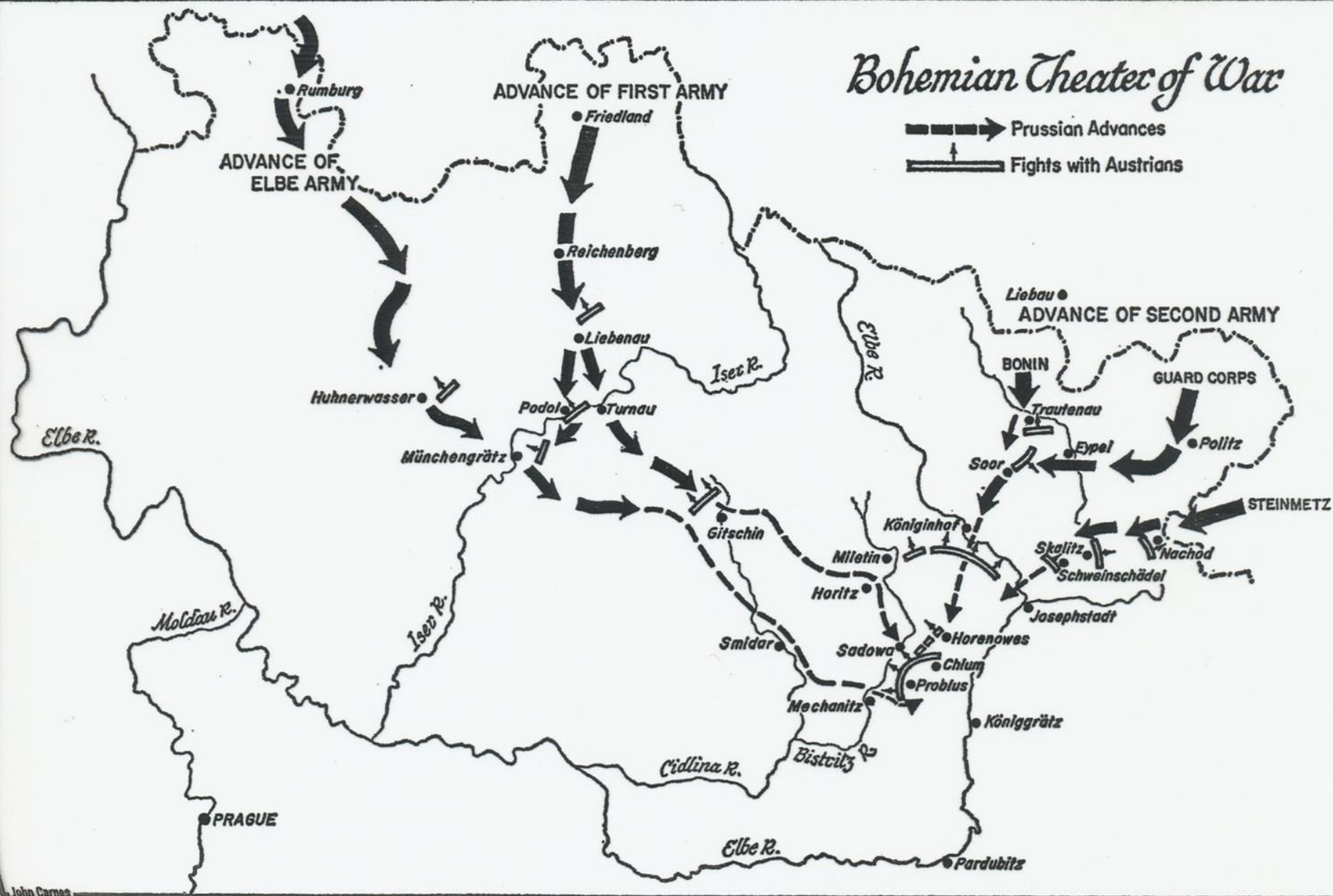
3 July
1866



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.

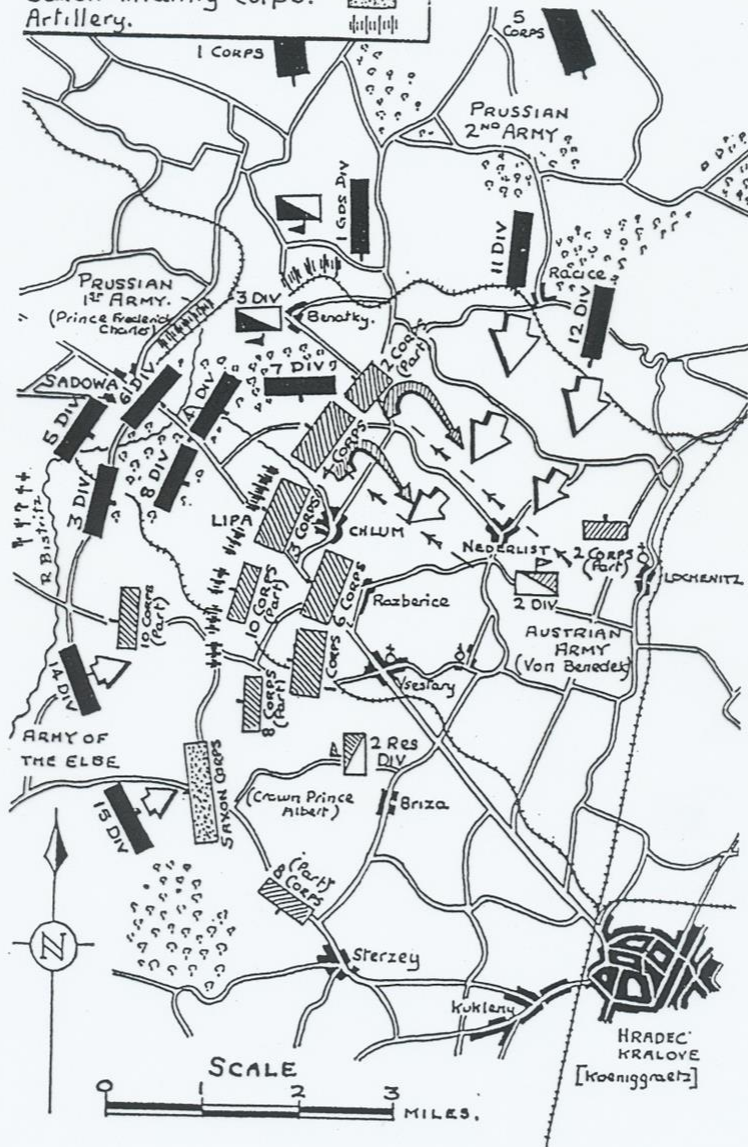
Bohemian Theater of War



SADOWA
3rd July 1866

KEY

Prussian Cavalry Divisions	
Prussian Infantry Divisions	
Austrian Cavalry Divisions	
Austrian Infantry Corps.	
Saxon Infantry Corps.	
Artillery.	





The Prussians, firing their needle-guns, defend the Svib Wood near Cistoves, as the Austrians try and envelop the Prussian First Army before the Second arrives. So devastating were the casualties inflicted on the Austrians that the Hungarians held back. 'Their officers could not budge them,' it was reported.







Süddeutsche Truppen.

Württemberg.
Reiter.
Artillerist.

Infanterist.

Bayern.
Artillerist.
Kürassier.

Chevauleger.



