

## Chapter 26 Reaction & Nationalism

### Sec. 1: Unification of Italy

- 1800- it not whole – sections controlled by various Eu. powers
  - Not unified
    - Different languages or dialects
    - Papal control of ports & religious problems
    - Poor transportation
    - High tariffs & trade barriers
  - 1831 secret society – Young Italy founded by Giuseppe Mazzini
    - Rallied various uprisings throughout Italy & King Charles Albert of Sardinia
    - Set back by Pope Pius IX b/c he no longer wanted to wage war against catholic countries
  - 1849 Victor Emmanuel II (son of Charles Albert) & count camillo di Cavour come to power
    - cannot defeat Austria 2 unite Italy alone
      - Supported Br. & Fr. in Crimean War in exchange for support
  - In south – Giuseppe Garibaldi fought to unit S. – was rev. vet. From S. Am
    - People in S. supported union w/ Sardinia in 1860 & essentially unified the country

### Sec. 2: Unification of Germany

- 39 independent states 1815
  - 30 yrs war – cath. & prost. – political rivalry kept unification behind
  - 1815 Congress of Vienna create Ger. Confed.
    - Most sm. Gr. states feared domination of Prussia if unified (Prussian aristocrats – Junkers)
  - 1834 Gr. states create Zollverien (economic union)
  - 1848 try to unite but internal feuding caused Prussia to regain calm in 1849 w/ military
- Prussia leads way
  - 1861 William I new king & balks at liberal requests
    - appoints Otto von Bismarck
      - Policy of realpolitik – use any mean to further advantage
      - Issues not decided on speech but blood&iron
      - Forces a war w/ France to unite N & S Germany (cath. & prost.)
      - Franco-Prussian war 1870
  - Jan 18 1871 William I new Kaiser of unified Germany
- German Industrial Growth
  - coal deposits realized – cheap fuel
  - investment from GB and Fr & Belgium
  - much worker plight as other countries
  - Socialism
    - Ferdinand Lassalle – disciple of marx
      - no rev. but political action
    - Bismarck outlaw socialist meetings & writings
      - b/c party wanting to change gov. & Bis. oppose any change
      - did pass some insurance & compensation laws
        - not far enough & socialists gain seats in legislature
    - William II comes to power & not bullied by Bis. accepts his resignation

### Sec. 3: Empire of the Czars

- 1800 – Russia autocracy & peasant living in mostly rural areas
- 3/3/1861 Alexander II emancipated all serfs
  - saw serf situation reason for not “industrialization” & Crimean war loss
  - though free – not own land until village paid 50 yr mortgage paid off
    - landowner compensation
  - many farmers left for city (unskilled laborers & discontent)
  - many reforms: reorganized army – modern judicial system & ed system
    - but many unhappy landowners lost land– peasantry few economic reform
    - liberals & radicals began Populism movement
      - rev. would happen
      - assassination attempts succeed & Alex II killed
- Alexander III
  - wanted reversal of progressive reforms under his father
  - promoted Russification & encouraged pogroms (organized massacres of jews)
- Nicholas II
  - Revolutionary
    - quick industrialization lead to advanced urban problems
    - Mensheviks & (more radicals) Bolsheviks (Lenin)
      - Become more industrial before change
    - Loss of 1904-05 Japo-Russo war
      - Rus humiliated
    - jan 22, 1905 -200,000 workers march on winterpalace – St. Petersburg
      - soldiers fire on crowd
        - caused strikes & riots
    - mid-class call for reforms & universal suffrage
    - Oct 1905 workers take several cities (How?)
      - Nicholas II announces national дума (legislature)
      - October Manifesto issued by czar
        - civil rights & allows Duma to make laws
        - but when Duma acts indep – Nich. Dissolve it
        - Nich. increases crack down
        - stops reforms & change temp.