

## Unit-1

### French Revolution of 1789

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#### 1.0 Objectives -

After the study of this topic -

- We will be able to know causes of revolution
- We will be able to get information about Louis 16th and Marie Antainet.
- We can know work of Rousseau, Montesque and voltainre.
- We can take review of the work of French National Assembly.
- Able to know first French Republic.
- Able to know Reign of Terror in France.
- The work of Directory and to know about consulate.
- We can know the effects of revolution on France as well as on Europe.

## 1.1 Introduction

The French revolution of 1789 is a great changeable event in the history of the world. The unlimited monarchy in France, despotic rule of the Bourbon dynasty, anarchy in administration, inefficiency of Louis 16th, arrogant queen Marie Antoinette such a bad political condition and in addition to it a climax of inequality was in France. The French Philosophers like Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire awakened people against this injustice and inspired them for revolution. So the revolution took place in France on 1789.

Many events happened in the course of revolution. It began with a very important role of the National Assembly from 1789 to 1791. Fall of the Bastille, declaration of human rights including liberty, equality and fraternity, the great principles. Imprisonment of king and queen then their assassination, end of Reign of Terror with Robespierre etc. were main events in the course of revolution.

Revolution overthrew despotic and corrupt rule in France, Moderate thoughts took place of orthodox. Unlimited monarchy and feudalism was rejected. Revolution had effects on the world also. It gave advice to the world that king cannot be a representative of God but of people. People being supreme, can overthrow despotic ruler. Because by such type of contract is done between king and people. Man is free in born, sovereignty rests with people not with king was new message was given by revolution to world.

## 1.2 Subject interpretation

### 1.2.1 Causes of French revolution of 1789 -

Political, Social religious, intellectual, economic.

**A) Political causes** - The political condition in France was grave due to following political aspects -

**1) Despotic rule of Bourbon dynasty** - From 1553 there was despotic rule of Bourbon dynasty in France. All rulers followed divine right theory. Every king ruled unlimitedly. Total power was centralised. From 1614 the session of parliament (Estate General) was not called. In the reign of Henry 4th, Louis 13th and 14th industrial, educational, cultural development was done. Some colonies were acquired. But rules of 15th and 16th Louis were despotic only.

**2) Law and Judiciary** - All power was centralised with king. So his word was law and justice. Every province had different law system, feudals and clergies had their own laws. So there were hundreds of law systems in nation. Laws were

unwritten, not clear, unequal, unjust. Voltaire says while travelling in France found many law systems than number of horses changed in travel.

Judiciary was defective. Many courts were on various levels. Military, political, religious courts were there. Judges were from upper class and royal family only. Uniformity was not in judiciary. Judges were getting salaries without working. Corruption was in judiciary punishments were inhuman. Judgements were partial. There was not system of appeal.

**3) Divine right theory** - There was unlimited monarchy in France. King is the part and representative of God. In that capacity only, he was ruling on earth. So nobody can challenge him. So disloyalty to king was to God. It created unrest.

**4) Aggressive policy** - British rulers accepted imperial policy. Established colonies in Africa, Asia. French East India company also helped to this policy. On this issue France had to fight with many European countries. It caused to much economic loss. During 1748-60 France had to fight against England over influence in India, in which France was defeated. At the same period, 1756 to 1763 for seven years France fought and defeated against England. Due to economic loss injustice taxes imposed upon people. So aggressive policy was not at all beneficial to nation.

**5) Anarchy in administration** - There was very much anarchy in administration, It was corrupt. No responsibility among officials. Influence of upper class was on administration. Officials were busy to find sympathy of king and royal family only. There was no room to common people in administration. France was divided among 40 provinces and 36 generalities, again those were divided among Districts and cammuns. Higher posts were reserved for members of royal family and upper class. Like this the inefficient, corrupt and oppressive administration was responsible for unrest.

**6) Marie Antoinette - 1755-1793** - She was daughter of Austrian empress Maria Theresa. To create friendship between Austria and France, she was married to Louis 16th, the king of France. She became an empress of France. But she always remained Austrian and not French. Being so smart Louis always remained under her influence. She was luxurious, egoism and having interest in politics. Making very much expenditure for pleasurable living. It affected national treasury. So she was called 'Madam deficit.'

**7) Louis 16th** - He was ruling France at the time of revolution. But the background was already prepared for revolution. He was not interested in politics, though he was king of nation. His hobbies were strange like repairing locks, hunting etc. He was not strong enough to administer nation. He said to his ex-minister, 'how

fortunate you are, I wish I could resign too.' But such king adopted policy of his predecessors. Did not care for people. But by advise of upper class introduced oppressive policy and opposed revolution. So revolution became inevitable.

**B) Social Causes** - It was important cause of all to revolution. There was inequality. French Society was divided among classes like -

**1) Feudals** - It was called nobles also. They were rich, landlords, exempted from tax. They have their own tax, 'Tally', on common people. Higher posts in civil and military were reserved for them. They were living luxuriously. They were doing injustice and exploitation of common people for many years. Their population was less than 1% but were holding 60% land, poor, common people were working on land as bonded labours. Taking prizes and presents from people. Montesque defined this feudal like - "who can talk to king, communicate to minister, has pension, loan and hereditary rights is feudal."

**2) Clergies** - Roman catholic was national religion of France. Religion had great influence on King and people. Clergies were owners of 1/5 land of nation, and all religious centres. They were rich and tax free. Even they collect their own tax, 'tiths' from people. They were away from religious duties, busy in getting sympathy of king and royal family. They had much respect and rights. Living luxuriously like feudals. Exploiting common people.

**3) Common people, third Estate** - This class was in majority but living in very grave situation. They had to pay 4/5 taxes of all types. Working like bonded laboures on land of upper class. Trying to be alive on 1/5 remain portion of production or income. So the situation in France was 90% people were facing starvation while 10% indigesation. It is sufficient to clear the inequality. This third estate included doctors, advocates, professors, teachers, journalists, farmers, workers etc. the important people of middle class were exploited by upper class. They had not any chance in administration. This middle class led the people during revolution. So this class was waiting for opportunity to raise voice against this inequality. They got it on 1789.

**C) Religious causes** -

**1) Luxurious clergies** - The clergies of France were included in upper class. Nearly there were one and half lac clergies. Number of religious centres was five thousand. There were 25 thousand men and women each in all centres. Immorality was among them. Religious institution was strong. There was strong chain from Priest of village to Pope of Rome. Their officials were Pope, Cardin, Archbishops, Archdikan, Bishap, Bikan, Abat etc.

Roman catholic had their monopoly in France. Reformist Protestants were minor in value in France. The massacre of protestants was done at night at the day of the memory of saint Sent Bartholo in Paris. Clergies were rich, selfish and luxurious. All worst things were going on in the name of God and religion. There were two groups, upper and lower clergies among them. Lower were totally neglected by uppers. So there was unrest.

**2) Injustice with people by Religious institutions** - To do religious activities, to maintain and increase social morality was duty of clergies. But actually they had influence over government also. So they got rights, concessions, ownership of land, money and the religious centres were very rich like of feudals. Even concent of religious authority was necessary to king at the time of coronation. Then what the condition of common people might have been before such clergies. There were evil traditions by which people were exploited. So unrest was among people against religious centres, and clergies.

#### **D) Intellectual Causes -**

**1) Montesque - 1689 to 1755** - He was born in noble family. Advocate Montesque was judge also. He studied history, political science and law. He wrote a book, 'Spirit of Laws' on 1748. It was so popular that within one and half year 18 editions were published. He criticised monarchy, accepted democracy. In his opinion parliamentary democracy was ideal. He said, three types of government 1) Monarchy, 2) Dictatorship, 3) Republic, are there.

1) In ideal monarchy, though power gets centralised, nobles and council of experienced people should be there to help and discuss with king. It should be bold and independent in thinking. It can prevent king to be a dictator.

2) In dictatorship all power gets centralised with king; lack of any factor to control his power. Dictator creates his terror and make people slaves. Terror is the base of his existance.

3) In democracy government takes care of people. Ordinary man also gets chance to be a leader. For success of republic people must be aware of it, economic equality is important. For the wel fare of people power should be separate.

Montesque gave his famous theory of separation of power, in his book, 'spirit of laws.' He said there are three factors of government-Legislative, Executive and judiciary. These factors should be separate from each other. Otherwise there will be injustice with people. He strongly demanded it and parliamentry democracy. He awakened people to overthrow rule in France.

**2) Frene - 1694-1774** - He was medical practitioner. He studied economic condition of nation in detail. To develop nation economically, it is necessary to concentrate and reform in agriculture, trade and business. These sectors should be free. During course of revolution his thoughts were accepted and implemented.

**3) Voltaire - 1694-1778** - He was poet, journalist, author, historian and scholar of law. He was famous by his writings. Ridicule was the feature of his writing. Though he was theist, he criticised church. He criticised luxurious living of clergies. Due to his ridicule writing he was jailed in Bastil.

He wrote famous book 'Candid'. Monarchy and religious corruption were main subjects. He did not like mobrule in democracy. He accepted limited monarchy. He said, 'I would prefer, to be ruled by one lion than by hundred rats.' He said Louis rulers are responsible for exploitation by upper classes. So he suggested to overthrow reign of Burbo and establish limited monarchy.

**4) Rousseau - 1712 - 1778** : Jazak Rousseau is great political philosopher of the modern period. He born at Jinevha in middle class, poor family. Further he settled in France. He wrote autobiography, named 'My confession.' 'Amil' and 'Social Contract' are his famous books. 'Man' was his main subject of Writing. He wrote, 'man is born free, no need to give it. Man is bound in political, social and religious institutions. In ancient period state came into existence by a contract. For the welfare of people socio, economic, religious condition should be improved. He was theist but criticised on clergies for their corruption and hypocrisy. He is world known philosopher by his principles like Welfare and limited monarchy, sovereignty of people, liberty, crative change, right of people of passing law, social contract etc. His work was responsible for revolution. Napoleon Bonaparte says. "If there had been no Rousseau, the French revolution would have been not occured." His contribution in creating modern Europe is very important.

**5) Didro - 1713 to 1784** : He was editor of encyclopedia's art and science sections. Through writings he brought real condition of nation before society. Criticised on inequality, economic exploitation, anarchy in religion. Reforms are necessary for the development of nation. Injustice with people will be certainly problematic to government. By his thoughts middle class people were very much influenced. French government imposed restrictions on encyclopedia.

**6) Cane** : He was French economist. He said the economic progress depends upon freedom of agriculture, business and trade, emancipation of farmers from government and upper class is important. His theory was, total freedom in economic field is the real progress of nation.

## **E) Economic causes :**

**1) Feudal economy :** France was agriculturist. Out of total land 60% to feudals, 20% to clergies and 20% to common people who were 80 lacs in number. 10 lac serfs were labours on land of feudals. Farmers had to pay tax to government, feudals and clergies. Government did nothing to improve farming, feudals also neglected it. Exploited farmers and serfs were waiting for change.

**2) Unsatisfied merchants :** There was ample mineral wealth in France. Many rivers like Sen, Rhoan, Luar and Atlantic, Meditterian sea shore was useful for development of trade. Many ports and cities were there. Trade of silk and cotton, wooden furniture, liquor, steel was developed. French East India company was existed for foreign trade. But by the negligence of government and exploitation by upper class downfall of traders was began.

**3) Injustice in tax system :** There was very much injustice in tax system in France before revolution. Burdon of taxes was imposed on common people. Relatives of royal family, ministers, feudals, clergies had concession in taxes. Common man had to pay 80% income as tax. There were not rules for taxation. Tax collection was inhuman.

**4) Bankruptcy of France :** Due to oppressive government people were in the calamity like proverty, starvation, hard work. Economic condition of people was worst. Government did not took care of it. In addition to it offensive policy of rulers, expenditure of royal family; loan on nation etc. made nation bankrupt. Expenditure to build palace was 30 crore franks, annual expenditure of royal family was 20 lac pounds. 1800 labours were working in Varsailles palace. It affected treasury so king decided to collect new tax. It increased unrest.

## **F) Effect of American war of independence -**

Thirteen American colonies fought against British empire during 1776 to 1783 and got independence. In 1776 England declared war against America. Under the leadership of Lafayat French troops were sent to help America. England was defeated. French army got valuable experience and inspiration there. They thought that we can also overthrow unwanted own government. It is notable that this Lafayat played very important role in the French revolution.

In this way, by the above causes favourable condition to French revolution was created. In this situation new tax was imposed by king, which was opposed and Louis 16th was compailed to call session of Estate General in the beginning of 1789. From there the course of revolution began.

★ **Self-study Questions - 1**

**Q. Rewrite with correct alternative**

- 1) ..... wrote the book, 'social contract.'  
a) Cane    b) Voltaire    c) Rousseau    d) Didro.
- 2) Theory of separation of power was told by .....  
a) Montesque    b) Voltaire    c) Frane    d) Nekar.
- 3) ..... wrote, spirit of laws.  
a) Rousseau    b) Montesque    c) Cane    d) Frene.
- 4) French military fought under leadership of ..... in American war of independence.  
a) Mirabo    b) Lafayat    c) Marat    d) Dantan.
- 5) 'Candid' was written by .....  
a) Targot    b) Nekar    c) Montesque    d) Voltaire

**1.2.2 Course of Revolution of 1789 -**

• **Meeting of Estates - General -**

It was first aspect in the course of revolution. Louis 16th tried to improve economic situation through finance ministers like Targot, Nekar, Kelon etc. But he failed in it. Then he imposed new taxes, but Paris Parliament opposed him. So he decided to call a meeting of Estates General (Loksabha) to get consent for new taxes and loan. In the very beginning of 1789 elections were held. After 178 years Louis 16th called the meeting of new Loksabha in palace of Versailles. On first day he addressed parliament. Traditionally the members of Upper and Lower class were working in separate houses. But at this time members of common people strongly demanded that members of both classes should work together and in one house only. But upper class members rejected it. In order to show equality common members remained firm. But Louis supported upper class members. It increased clashes and revolution of 1789 was began.

**National Assembly -**

On 17 June, 1789, members of common people announced themselves 'National Assembly'. Then National Assembly began to write constitution for nation. Appealed to member of upper class to join Assembly. Meanwhile struggle between



king and Assembly increased. By the advise of queen, upper class Louis 16th opposed Assembly.

On 20th June members of Assembly came to palace for meeting. But it was surrounded by military. So the members furiously gathered on Tennis court. They took oath, under chairmanship of Belli, "all should work unitedly upto the completion of liberal constitution." It is known as 'Tennis court Oath'. Mirabu and Abesais played important role at this time. Some members of upper class joined Assembly. Considering changed situation Louis accepted demand of joint meeting.

### **Fall of Bastille - 14 July 1789**

On 23rd June, king called joint meeting, but upper class members did not co-operated, so king asked members of Assembly to quit hall. But they rejected. Mirabu said, we are representatives of nation, will not leave hall untill death. Our opponents will be supposed traitors. Then also struggle between Assembly and King grew day by day. On 9th July 1789 Assembly formed constituent assembly, people awakened all over nation, organised public meetings. Prepared, tri-colour national flag of red-white-blue. People supported National Assembly, at the same time King gathered military to crush Assembly. Leaders were arrested so on 14th July revolutionaries attacked fort of Bastille. As a symbol of despotic rule. The Lonny was chief of fort. Many people, soldiers were killed. After fall of Bastille many prisoners were emancipated. Flag was unfurled on fort, on account of this victory, 14th July celebrated as a 'national day.'

### **Revolution of 4th August -**

Fall of Bastille created enthusiasm among people. Revolution was now spread all over nation. Feudals was target of revolutionaries. Many feudals were killed. Their record was burnt. Many feudat joined revolutionaries. On 4th August meeting of feudals was called. Noalis, a feudal, declared willingly, that he was joining revolution and giving up all his feudal rights. Many other feudals and clergies followed him. Many resolutions were passed on 4th August upto midnight. It is said that in a one night feudalism was destroyed, that was social revolution of 4th August 1789. But Louis 16th learned nothing so far. But ambitious Marie Antoinet was trying to destroy revolution, under the leadership Count of Artois, the brother of Louis 16th, They insulted national flag. Now people went, by Morcha, on Versailles, arrested king and queen and brought them to Paris, kept in Tulriz palace as a house arrest.

★ The work of National Assembly -

**1) Declaration of human rights -**

Assembly declared human rights on 27th August 1789. It had influence of Rousseau's thoughts.

- Liberty and human rights -
  - 1) Man is born free, all have equal rights.
  - 2) Everybody will have freedom of speech, write and defence.
  - 3) Everybody has right to be protected.
  - 4) King is not a part of God.
- Equality
  - 1) Abolish inequality and establish equality in France.
  - 2) All special rights of feudals and clergies, abolished.
  - 3) Difference like upper, lower will be no more.
  - 4) Everybody will get opportunity in govt. and public sector.
- Right of Vote -
  - 1) It will not related to economic condition.
  - 2) Right of vote will be expanded.
- Law-judiciary-punishment
  - 1) All are equal before law.
  - 2) Laws of welfare will be prepared.
  - 3) One and similar code for nation.
  - 4) Direct or indirectly people will participate in it.
  - 5) No arrest without inquiry.
- Right of private property -
  - 1) Everybody has right of legal property.
  - 2) Right of property, liberty, self protection and oppose to injustice.
  - 3) Land will be distributed, among needy people, equal portion of production.

It was influenced by American declaration of human rights. It was introduction of French constitution. It changed socio, economic, political system of Europe and world. It began democratic public welfare system.

## **2) The constitution of 1791 -**

National Assembly written constitution to nation. It was first and written constitution of France. So Assembly was called 'Constituent assembly' also. Main features of constitution were -

- Limited Monarchy - Monarchy was continued. But there will be limitations. He may be dismissed by Loksabha. The successor will be finalised by Loksabha. There will be 18 thousand military for his protection, but under control of Loksabha.
- Parliament - Will be unicameral, period 2 years, rights of passing laws, after consent of king bill will be passed.
- Law and judiciary - A code for nation was prepared, equality by law created, corruption in judiciary destroyed. Judges will be appointed for particular period by parliament. Court will be at every province and district level. Supreme court will be there for nation.

## **3) Administrative and other reforms -**

Nation was divided in equal 83 provinces. Every province was divided in District, Taluka and Gram, Gram (Camun) was the last small part. Many officials were appointed, all departments were given under their control. Magistrate at every province to maintain peace and order. Mayor at every town.

## **4) Religious and economic reforms -**

National Assembly made very important religious reforms. Number of clergies was fixed. One priest for six thousand people and one Bishop for a province will be appointed by government. Many evil traditions were cancelled. All land of religious institutions was confiscated and distributed among farmers. It improved the economic condition of common people.

### **• Effort of king-queen to run away -**

Both were in Tulriz palace as house arrest. National Assembly was busy in work. Meanwhile they took help of Austrian King, the brother of Antoinet, Liopold Second and tried to suppress the revolution. They tried to run away secretly in different dresses. But they were known by a postmaster named 'Drua' near village, Sentmenul, communicated and revolutionaries captured them, got all information of their secret plan. Kept them in Tulriz palace. Then also he was accepted as chief of constitution. With his consent constitution was finalised and in 1791 National Assembly was dissolved.

- **Legislative Council - 1791-92 :**

According to constitution of 1791, after election new legislative council of 745 members came in power on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1791. Not a single member of National Assembly was included in it. It became problematic politically. The peasants in rural area was quite happy, as the feudalism was destroyed. Members of legislative council from rural region were ready to accept limited monarchy. In republic party, there were two groups, Jirondist and Jacobins. Jirondists were from Jirond province, Jacobins were from Paris. Jacobins were extremists. They were ready to do anything for republic. But there was only enthusiasm and lack of experience, in legislative council. As European countries were against revolution, it declared war against Austria on 20<sup>th</sup> April 1792 in which France was defeated on many fronts. Mean while Louis 16<sup>th</sup> and Marie Antoinet communicated European countries and appealed them to help France against revolutionaries. Louis was giving all military information of France to Austria. It created unrest and anger among French people and Legislative council. In addition to it on 25<sup>th</sup> July 1792, Duke of Brunsvik, the joint general of Austria, Prussia, made proclamation by which he totally supported Louis and Antoinet, further said, the restoration of Burbo rule in France is our motto, for it the revolutionaries would be punished. It created explosive situation in France. People attacked palace, arrested king and queen, dissolved legislative council, constitution, new elections were held and on 20<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1792 National convention came in power.

- **National convention - 1792-1795**

National convention came in power, when there was unrest in nation. There were many serious problems. Convention faced all those problems. Convention destroyed monarchy and announced republic government in France. Written new constitution. There will be bicameral legislative council. Directory of five members for five years. They will elected by legislative council. Convention confiscated the properties of feudals and clergies who were ran away from France. Their 80 lac acre land distributed among farmers. The prices of necessaries of life were fixed and minimised. Made many reforms in military, education. Prepared a national calendar.

- **Reign of Terror**

Jacobin, the extremist group was powerful in convention. From 1792 that group was ruling nation. Formed temporary government. From 9<sup>th</sup> March 1793 to 29<sup>th</sup> July 1794 there was reign of Terror in France. Temporary government formed the committee of public safety and the committee of general security and created terror in nation. Established Revolutionary Tribunals at many places in nation. All this

provision was made to manage the anti-revolutionary factors. The supporters of monarchy were treated rivals of nation. Many doubtful people were charged against it. Robespiers, Dantan, Carnot were main leaders in government. They were strong followers of republic. They created very much terror all over nation. Thousands of people were killed on doubt only. To Kill maximum people in minimum time, one machine, named Gilotin, was prepared. In which Louis 16th was killed on 21<sup>st</sup> Jan. 1793, Antainet was killed in Oct. 1793. In month of September thousands of people were assasinated. It is known as September massacre in history. First president of National Assembly, Belly was also killed. In 1794 Dantan opposed the terror, so Robespier hanged him. Now all were afraid of him. So with conspiracy they captured him and on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1794 he was killed on Gilotin. With this the reign of Terror came to an end.

- **Directory and Consulate**

According to constitution written by Convention bicameral legislative council and Directory as executive council came in power. From 27<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1795 to 9<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1799 Directory ruled nation. There was disorder in France during this period. All departments like health, education, trade etc. were neglected. In south and West France political parties revolted. In internal affairs Directory was failed. Karnot, Letarnar, Abesais, Lipaks, Baras were members of Directory. In external affairs Napoleon Bonaparte was getting success. He got great victory over powerful Austria, in the campaign of Italy, by which he was very much popular in France. Directory was now afraid of him. To keep him away from nation, purposely, Directory sent him on campaign of Egypt. He did not succeeded in it, but people felt that it was due to Directory. Disorded in France increased, so Napoleon came back to France.

The meeting of legislative council was going on in the palace of Sent Cloud, near paris. For arrangement Napoleon went there with military. Clashes were going on between Council and Directory. Taking its benefits with military he captured hall. He dissolved Directory and announced consulate of three members to run administration of nation. This military revolution took place on 10th Nov. 1799. It is known as revolution of 18th Brumear. In this way consulate came in power on 10th Nov. 1799. Among three, Napoleon was first consul. Abesais and Dukas were other two consuls. Napoleon managed that all power should be centralise with first consul. In this way Napoleon, as first consul, came in power of France. Further in 1804 he became the emperor of France.

## ★ Self-study Questions-2

### Answer in one sentence

- 1) Which dynasty was ruling France during revolution ?
- 2) Give the names of three classes of French society.
- 3) Which oath was taken on Tennis Court ?
- 4) Why the 14th July was celebrated as national day of France.
- 5) When Louis 16th was hanged on Guillotin ?

### 1.2.3 Effects of Revolution on France and Europe -

#### Effects on France -

- 1) **Victory of the principles** - liberty, equality, fraternity were principles of Revolution. Rousseau said, man is born free. It was included in declaration of human rights. Everybody is equal before law and have a right of justice. There is not any special right to anybody. People have right to overthrow despotic rule. It was proved by French revolution. Backward society was emancipated from slavery and inequality.
- 2) **Loss of lives and Money** - During course of revolution the struggle between royal soldier and revolutionaries had happened, in which loss of many lives took place. There was monarchy in many countries. All such nations became rivals of revolution and France. In the struggle between France and coalition of Austria, Prussia, Spain, Holand etc. so many soldiers and people were killed. In the course of revolution during reign of Terror thousands of people were massacred. There was much monetary loss also.
- 3) **End of unlimited monarchy** - From 1553 to 1789, i.e. from Henary Fourth to Louis 16th the unlimited monarchs of Burbo dynasty ruled France. Louis 14th used to say 'I am the state.' During reign of Louis 16th there was climax of injustice and oppression. By the revolution of 1789 people got chance to end such monarchy. The wrong idea like, king means part of God, came to an end.
- 4) **End of Feudalism** - Feudalism was a feature of medieval period, which was ended by this revolution. Feudals of France were rich and having many priviledges and concessions. They were exploiting common people. So very much unrest was among people against them. In course of revolution people burnt their properties, record, many feudals were killed. Government confiscated their land and destroyed special rights and concessions.

- 5) **Rise of effective middle class** - Middle class led the revolution. After revolution political leadership from this class came ahead. All special rights of upper class were destroyed and equality existed. There was influence of this class in National Assembly, Estates General, Constituent Assembly. They were all against inequality. So they destroyed it. Their political and social prestige was enhanced. They implemented democracy in France.
- 6) **Declaration of human rights** - The French declaration of human rights was based on thoughts of French Philosophers, was valuable like Magna charta of England and American declaration of freedom. Emancipation of man, fundamental rights and welfare of man were its objectives. Liberty, equality, fraternity, nationality, fundamental rights, private property were included in it. It was implemented after revolution. Slavery, inequality was destroyed.
- 7) **Religious reforms** - Religious centres and clergies were much responsible for revolution. Many bad things were going on in religious field so there was very much unrest in society against clergies. Revolutionaries destroyed their special rights, properties of church, land was confiscated. Educational rights were taken off. Religious institutions brought under control of government.
- 8) **Rise of Nationalism** - Revolution destroyed inequality it created unity among people and got inspiration to nationalism. They successfully opposed internal and external rivals of the revolution. The democratic movement began in Europe and then in world also.
- 9) **Economic development** - Due to revolution France developed economically. Pre-revolutionary France was bankrupt. In the course of revolution many important decisions were taken. For example lands of upper class were confiscated and distributed among poor people. 80 lack farmers got its benefit. National Assembly provided attention towards development of agriculture. It increased production. Took care of welfare of workers. Developed trade and industry. Economically France was developed.
- 10) **Rise of parliamentary democracy** - French Philosophers like Rousseau, Montesque had awakened people and created favourable background for democracy in France. In the course of revolution National Assembly written constitution for nation. Bicameral legislative council, independent judiciary, right of voting, principle of election, every democratic factor was implemented. Representatives of people got right to prepare laws for nation.
- 11) **Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte** - It is said that Napoleon was the child of French revolution. Napoleon as a General managed all internal and external rivals of

revolution. He became very much popular among French people. He took its benefit and in 1799 with military revolution captured power in France.

Like this revolution had affected France.

#### **Effects on Europe -**

- 1) **Gift of principles - liberty, equality, fraternity** :- Europe and world received valuable gift of the principles like liberty, equality and fraternity from French revolution. Man is free inborn, all are equal before law. Man has right to fight for liberty and justice. Europe got such modern thoughts.
- 2) **Unlimited monarchy, feudalism, religious centres - shocked** : Unlimited monarchs, feudals and clergies were exploiting common people continuously. Similar condition was almost in all Europe. Revolution ended that injustice. Monarchy was replaced by democracy, all special rights and concessions of feudals and clergies were denied. Equality was established. It affected other countries also. People got inspiration and movements began against those injustice factors. It was the beginning of modern age in Europe.
- 3) **Beginning of reforms in all fields** - Due to revolution liberalism, nationality, classless society was existed in France. Property of feudals and cleraies was confiscated. Feudalism was no more. Clergies were now appointed by government. Agriculture, trade and business improved. Other countries of Europe also got inspiration and they began reforms.
- 4) **Inspiration to nationalist movements and democracy** - Principles like liberty, equality and equality of revolution created equality and unity among people. It helped to increase nationality. On the basis of such merits they got rid of all calamities and revolution was successful. Getting inspiration the movements of unification began in Germany, Italy, Russia etc. So history of 19th century of Europe is the history of nationalism.
- 5) **Development of democracy** - Revolution destroyed socio, economic inequality and established democracy in France. Robespier said to eradicate crimes and oppressions in world is the responsibility of French revolution. Other nations will follow France. Pear, a revolutionary, said to soldiers, you fight for your house, members of family, nation and democracy. The central idea of revolution was, welfare of people. King and representatives are servants of society. People can overthrow injustice rule, it is their right. It helped to develop democracy in Europe.



★ **Self-Study Questions - 3**

**Q. Answer in one sentence -**

- 1) Which principles was the gift of revolution to world?
- 2) Who was the child of French revolution ?
- 3) Who said, man is born free ?
- 4) Who was main leader during reign of Terror ?
- 5) Who said, I am the state ?

**1.3 Technical terms and meaning of words**

- 1) **Divine right theory** - King is a part of God. God has sent him to administer earth. It was idea of king and people also. This idea was the divine right theory.
- 2) **Taly** - It was tax of feudals on common people.
- 3) **Tiths** - It was tax of clergies on common people.
- 4) **Social contract** - The name of book written by Roysseau. There was unwritten contract between king and people, by which people gave power to king, he should utilise it for welfare of people.
- 5) **National Assembly** - The members of common people in Loksabha of France declared themselves as National Assembly on 17 August 1789. It took many revolutionary decisions for success of the revolution during 1789 to 1791.
- 6) **National Day** - Revolutionaries attacked, successfully, fort of Bastille, as a symbol of oppressive rule on 14th July 1789 and emancipated prisoners there. So this day supposed national day of France.
- 7) **Declaration of human rights** - National Assembly gave fundamental rights to people by it on 27th August 1789.
- 8) **Gillotin** - It was a machine, prepared to kill the opponents or rivals of revolution.

**1.4 Self-study Questions-Answers -**

★ **Self-study Questions-1**

- 1) Rousseau    2) Montesque    3) Montesque    4) Lafayat    5) Voltaire

★ **Self-study Questions-2**

- 1) Burbo Dynasty    2) Feudals, clergies and common people
- 3) To work unitedly until the constitution of France should be written.
- 4) People attacked Fort of Bastle on 14 July 1789.
- 5) Louis 16th was killed on Gillotin on 21st January 1793.

★ **Self-study Questions-3**

- 1) Gift of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- 2) Napoleon Bonaparte was the child of revolution
- 3) Rousseau    4) Robespiar    5) Louis 14th.

**1.5 Summary -**

The French revolution of 1789 is the milestone in the history of Europe and world. Tyrant rule of Burbo dynasty, extreme inequality, corrupt and immoral clergies, weak 16th Louis while overshadow of Marie Antoinette were reasons of revolution. King called session of Loksabha in the beginning of 1789 and revolution took place. National Assembly came into existence. King tried to suppress Assembly. People attacked fort of Bastille. The revolution spread all over nation very rapidly. Meanwhile constitution written by Assembly was implemented from 1791. Extremists took power of nation in hands. They were strong followers of democracy. Many people on the doubt of opponents of revolution were killed by cruel ways. Gillotin, a men killing machine was in function. It was reign of Terror and leaders were like Robespier, Danton etc. Then killed Louis 16th and Marie Antoinette on Gillotin in 1793. Monarchy was replaced by democracy in France. Abolition of feudalism, creation of equality were very important changes took place in France. In 1794 Robespier was hanged and reign of Terror ended. Then Directory came in power on 1795. In its period many European countries had declared war against France, Napoleon Bonaparte as General of France defeated some rivals like Austria, Sardinia etc. So he got very much popularity in France. Taking its benefit with the help of military, on 10th Nov. 1799 he dissolved Directory and announced Consulate of three members to run administration of France. In which he was first consul (member). In this way Napoleon came in power. On 1804 he was declared as emperor of France. The revolution had its important effects on France and Europe also. It changed life of mankind. Ended medieval and began modern period. So it is very important revolution.

## 1.6 Exercise for practice -

### A) Descriptive Questions

- 1) Give in short causes of French revolution.
- 2) Give work of National Assembly.
- 3) Explain effects of revolution on France.
- 4) Explain effects of revolution on Europe.

### B) Short Questions (Short Notes)

- 1) Louis 16th
- 2) Marie Antoinet
- 3) Ronsseau
- 4) Montesque
- 5) Voltaire
- 6) Fall of Bastille
- 7) Declaration of human rights.

## 1.7 Reference books -

- 1) Kelkar N. C., French revolution, Vinnus, Pune.
- 2) Tamboli D. Pawar, Rajdev Dr., Adhunik Jag, Nirali Publication, Pune.
- 3) Mahajan Dr. V.P., History of Modern Europe Since 1789, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi, 1963.



## Unit-2

### Napoleon Bonaparte

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#### 2.0 Objectives

After the study of this topic we will be able to know -

- Early history of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Factors responsible for rise of Napoleon.
- Reforms of Napoleon in France.
- Various expeditions and conquests of Napoleon.
- His continental policy and its effects.
- Downfall of Napoleon, its causes

## **2.1 Introduction**

Napoleon Bonapart is very well-known not only in history of Europe but of world also. His political rise was due to French Revolution of 1789. So it is said that 'Napoleon was the child of French Revolution.' Due to revolution there was disorder in France. Lives and wealth was not in safe. Rise of political parties were going on. Risk of foreign aggression was there. So people wanted peace. Napoleon established peace and order in France, he managed all internal disturbances. He became popular, took its benefit and in 1799 came in power. Then in 1804 he became emperor of France.

People of French Republic gladly accepted this change. Because people thought that he was able to get rid off any national calamity. After coming in power he accepted policy of expansion. His ambition was to conquer Europe. But finally he failed in it. He found in difficulty due to his continental policy, expedition of Russia, Peninsular war etc. People of France were also tired to war, now they wanted peace. Napoleon had denied liberty, one important principle of revolution, in that sense it is said, Napoleon killed his mother (the revolution).

Napoleon was a successful General, even more than that he was a great administrator. Whole Europe was influenced by him. He had created his era in Europe. In this unit we are going to study Napoleon as a warrior and an administrator.

## **2.2 Subject Interpretation**

### **2.2.1 Rise of Napoleon and his reforms**

#### **I Rise of Napoleon**

Napoleon was born on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1769 at Ajasio of Corsika island. Short ago it was conquered by France from Italy. So his family became French. His father Charles Bonaparte was advocate. Mother Romalina was smart, ambitious and active. His father died, after a few years. So he had to suffer economically in his childhood. Had to take help of others for education. He took his education in the military schools of Brian and Paris. History, Maths, Geography were his favourite subjects. He was influenced by the philosophy of Voltaire, Rousseau, Plato and Aristotal. Due to bad experiences in childhood he was looking maliciously towards upper classes.

After completion of education, he joined in Artillery section of French army. But he left it, went to Corsika. Then in 1792 he again came to Paris. He experienced

many things of revolution of 1789; like September massacre, assassination of Louis 16th and Marie Antoinette, reign of Terror etc. He was jailed also but survived. Meanwhile he had joined French army. He suppressed rise of Toulon against republic in 1793, bravely. Next year he managed one more revolt. Established peace. Became famous. In 1796 he became General. At this time he married to Josephine.

### **Causes of rise of Napoleon**

**1) Weakness of Directory :** From 27<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1795 Directory was ruling France. But it was not effective in working, but depended upon help of army. Napoleon was chief of army. It means Directory was depended upon Napoleon. He got importance. On 21<sup>st</sup> January 1793 Louis XVI<sup>th</sup> was hanged. So many countries in Europe became enemies of France. Napoleon played important role to manage those enemies. He completed successfully all responsibilities given to him by Directory. He became much popular in France. On the other hand, at the same time Directory was unpleasant. This contradiction led Napoleon towards the throne.

**2) Campaign on Italy 1796-1797 :** Napoleon's this campaign and his victory in it was vital cause of his political rise. Austria was prominent enemy of France. Her army was in Italy, near the border of France. Which was dangerous. So Directory had to pay attention towards Austria. Napoleon was appointed as a General against Austria in 1796. It was his campaign of Italy.

He had many problems initially. The army and weapons were not of that standard and small in number. The senior officers and soldiers, in age, did not like his leadership. With only 30 thousand army he had to face enemy of 70 thousand. By his nature, discipline, daring he solved many problems. Before coming together Austria and Sardinia, Napoleon very speedily first attacked Sardinia and defeated. Imposed treaty on her. It increased enthusiasm and inspiration of French army. Then he turned towards Austria. By his machless daring, strategy he defeated powerful Austria. It was his great victory. He crossed bridge on Lodi river. It was a unique example of bravery. He captured Milan city the Mantua centre. Austria surrendered him and signed treaty on 1797.

### **Treaty of Campoformio-April 1797 -**

- 1) Lombardy, Belgium were given to France
- 2) France accepted supremacy of Austria on Venetia, Dalmatia and Itriria.
- 3) Territory and west side of Rhine river should be given to France
- 4) Problems of Germany should be solved by Roman Empire and France

By this treaty influence of Austria in Italy ended. French influence in eastern territory of Rhine established. Many changes in Europe took place. By this victory Napoleon became more popular in France. He behaved like a dictator, took decisions independently. Destroyed some states and created some new also. He done it without consent of Directory. He got huge amount, things like statues, books, articles brought to France. He was warmly welcomed by French people. It was helpful to his rise.

- **Campaign of Egypt - 1798**

This campaign was planned top secretaly. On 17<sup>th</sup> May 1798 he left for Egypt. Reached to Kairo on 21st July. Conquered it. But then in the battles of Nail and Suria he suffered much loss. Then he defeated Turkey. Meanwhile Russia, Austri, England came together against France. So Napoleon handed over responsibility of the campaign to next General and on 21st August 1799, came back to France. He could not achieve much success in this campaign.

**3) Coup d'etat of 9<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1799** : French people were totally unhappy over administration of Directory. There was unrest and disorder in nation. In this situation Napoleon had come back from Egypt campaign. He decided to take benefit of the situation. The meeting of Legislative council was going on in the palace of Sent Cloud, near Paris. He went there with army and captured palace the members were driven out. Directory was dissolved by Napoleon. This military revolution took place on 9, 10 Nov. 1799. He formed consulate of three members to run administration of France on 10<sup>th</sup> 1799.

Among three members Napoleon himself was first consul (member), second Abasis and third was Ducas. All members took oath to be loyal with principles of revolution. In this way in the form of 1st consul Napoleon came in power of France in 1799.

Napoleon was warrior as well as diplomat also. There were differences between Napoleon and Abasis over power. But Napoleon was successful in it. Then he prepared constitution as he wanted. He managed that the power should be with him only. The period of first consul was for ten years. But in 1802 with amendment in constitution, managed that he should be 1st consul for life long. He was not even satisfied. In 1804 he was coronated and became Emperor of France.

Like this Napoleon became ruler of France specially the background of French revolution of 1789 proved useful to his rise. At the same time he had ability to take benefit of favourable situation. He ruled France from 1799 to 1804 as First consul and from 1804 to 1815 as Emperor of France.

★ **Self-Study Question - 1**

**1) Rewrite with correct alternative**

- 1) Napoleon was born on ..... island.  
a) Corsika      b) Elba      c) Sent Helena      d) Diago
- 2) Napoleon signed treaty of ..... with Austria.  
a) Paris      b) Campoformio      c) Berlin      d) Geneva
- 3) By the revolution of ..... Napoleon dissolved Directory and captured power.  
a) 1796      b) 1797      c) 1802      d) coup d'etat of Nov. 9th 1799.
- 4) Napoleon became First consul for a life on .....  
a) 1799      b) 1800      c) 1801      d) 1802
- 5) The name of Napoleon's mother was .....  
a) Josefain      b) Lusia      c) Romalino      d) Antainet.

**II Reforms of Napoleon**

Reforms of Napoleon in France was his work as 'First consul.' It was also known as his work as an administrator. He reached upto the First Consul, due to his work as a warrior. But then during the rule of consulate he proved his ability as a good administrator. From 1799 to 1804, mainly, he made many reforms in all fields of nation. In 1802 he signed Treaty of Amiens with England and then fully concentrated on reforms.

**His reforms were as under -**

**1) Centralisation of Power :** After becoming 1st consul, he began to centralise power. By special rules, he brought all local institutions under own control. All officials in government services, should be appointed by 'First consul.' Put restrictions on rights of people and legislative councils and took all in hands. By this reform the administration became more effective.

**2) Policy of Conciliation :** From the revolution, the relations among various parties, were not fair. By the policy of conciliation he put a proposal before Jacobins and Girondists, that if they are ready to be loyal to nation, they will get posts of authority. Who had left France during revolution, Napoleon appealed them to come back and assured their honour. For it he also communicated to the nations



concerned, where such people were staying. In this way of conciliation he tried to take co-operation of all for national problems.

**3) Social equality :** Napoleon rejected, liberty, the principle of revolution. But he strongly justified equality. He did not given any special right to anybody. But given opportunity to everybody for progress as per capacity. Followed policy of equal tax, equal concession in trade, service as per ability, all were equal before law etc. He made necessary laws for it.

**4) Religious reforms :** During revolution the situation was all against clergies and church. Property of religious institutions was confiscated. Many clergies were arrested. Napoleon followed flexible policy in this regard. Because he knew the influence of religion on common man. He made it clear that if the clergies were ready to be loyal to nation, they will get their previous rights. He emancipated clergies from jail. Gave previous importance to Roman Catholic church. He signed 'Religious Contract' (Concordat) with Pope Payas 7th in 1802. This agreement was in effect for next 103 years in France.

According to this concordat Roman catholic will be national religion. Restriction imposed upon religious institutions during course of revolution were withdrawn. Clergies will be appointed by Napoleon. Clergies, Bishops will be paid by government. So they will be more loyal to government than Pope. They will have to take oath to be loyal to government before joining their duties. Napoleon reduced their socio, political influence and kept with religious duties only. Brought them under his control. Though he accepted the Catholic as national religion, his policy toward other religions was secular.

**4) Economic reforms :** Economic condition of France was critical. It was one important cause of revolution. So Napoleon gave attention towards this problem. There were many faults and disorder in economic field. He improved it. First he fixed tax system, impartially. Then collected taxes in time. Pending loans recovered, managed corrupt officials. Created economy in expenditure of government. Imposed tax on salt, tobacco. He took care that tax percentage should not be injustice to anybody.

France was agriculturist nation. Improvement in it was essential. Napoleon managed to cultivate land maximum. Built canals for water supply to land. Supplied new seeds, equipments to farmers. In 1800, he established the Bank of France which was one of the soundest Banks of world.

He gave inspiration and help to trade and industry. Built new roads, ports, previous ports were renewed gave protection to national products. He raised a

'Special Fund.' War indemnity from other country was deposited in it. All war expenditure was done through this Fund.

**5) Educational reforms :** Educational system was under control of religious institutions. Napoleon brought it under state supremacy. Education divided in three stages, i.e. primary, secondary and higher education. Created uniformity. Primary education handed over to Prefect and Sub-Prefect. This education made compulsory. Weightage given to study of languages. Secondary education made available in cities. Religious education for girls made available. Established 'University of France'. Its approval was essential to schools. Officers appointed to supervise schools. Schools of Military, Professional, Administrative education were opened. Military education was compulsory in every school. Study of history and morality in Christi religion got importance. From 1803 study of political science was banned.

Napoleon imposed restrictions on freedom of write and publications. Consent of Censar Board was compulsory for any publication. It minimised the number of newspapers. 'Le-Holiteur' was government paper, in which only meritorial writings about Napoleon was going on. Due to suppressive policy many authors and thinkers left France.

**6) The Code Napoleon :** Napoleon code was his most durable work. There was disorder in field of Law. Laws were not in simple language. Napoleon, in 1800 appointed a committee of lawyers and members of Council of State to write a Civil Code. Committee hold 32 meetings out of which 30 meetings were attended by Napoleon. He helped committee in its work. It cannot be denied that he was responsible for their consolidation and arisation. The codes were simple and just. In short time Civil code, was prepared. In 1804 it was titled 'Code Napoleon'. It gave justice to family and its manager. The code Napoleon was adopted not only in France but was also introduced in every country conquered by him. Though some demerits were in it, it is very valuable. Even today France looks towards this code as Basis of Law. Equality, secularism, right of divorce, family life, protection of property etc. were features of code.

As per order of Napoleon, Civil Procedure code, Criminal Procedure code, Commercial code were also prepared. It brought uniformity in justice. Such work was done by Roman Emperor 'Justinian.' So Napoleon is called 'Second Justinian.'

**7) Art and Public Work :** Napoleon found time for the patronage of art. State palaces were not only restored but also enlarged. The city of Paris beautified. Broad avenues were planned. Paris began to lay claim as a pleasure city of Europe. Its

population almost doubled during era of Napoleon. He founded a museum in Paris, rare and beautiful things were collected there. He established a institution named 'Legion of Honour' to honour the citizens who had rendered valuable services to nation.

He also carried out a large number of public works in the country. He employed the prisoners of war for it. Improved means of communication and trade within the country. 220 broad roads were constructed upto 1811 and Paris, the capital was joined to whole nation. Sea-ports were enlarged for commercial and naval purposes.

Napoleon made many reforms in France. It changed its nature. His civilian work was very important. We can conclude in the words of Fisher - 'If the conquests of Napoleon were ephemeral, his civilian work in France was built upon granite.'

### ★ Self-study Questions - 2

Q. Write answer in one sentence

- 1) Which principle of revolution was rejected by Napoleon ?
- 2) Which was national religion, recognised by Napoleon ?
- 3) By an ordinance which subject was banned by Napoleon in education ?
- 4) For the economic management, what provision was made by Napoleon ?
- 5) When the 'Code Napoleon' was introduced in France ?

## 2.2.2 Conquests of Napoleon and his Continental Policy -

### I Conquests of Napoleon

Napoleon had assured people for glory of nation. He accepted offensive policy to establish French empire. 'Offence is the best defence' was his strategy. He was able and brave general. To study his conquests means to know the work of Napoleon as a warrior. There was disorder in Europe, due to French Revolution and by the rise of Napoleon as an Emperor of France. He decided to conquer Europe and create empire of France. So henceforth for about 10 years there were wars, struggles, the victories of Napoleon. Finally European countries began war of liberation. Here we are going to take a brief review of his important campaigns and conquests.

**1) War against England :** Treaty of Amiens was signed between England and France on 1802. But the peace was for the time being only. Next year differences increased. Napoleon conquered North Italy, Piedmont, Geneva, Holland and

included in France. Cisalpine was given name 'Italian republic' and Napoleon himself became its president. At the same time he was trying to uproot trade of England; imposing heavy taxes on goods of England. He also tried to revolt in Hindustan against England. So England charged Napoleon that he had violated Treaty of Amiens and on 16th May 1803 declared war against Napoleon.

Being prepared Napoleon also welcomed war. Because England was the only obstacle in his path to conquer Europe. According to Treaty of 1801 Spain was to help France. Napoleon tried to take help of Prussia. Holland and Switzerland were compelled to help him. In this way Napoleon was well prepared against England.

England with help of Russia, Austria, Prussia etc. began war. Villeneuve, the General of Napoleon tried to fight but he was unable to stop British navy. British navy chief Nelson, defeated France and Spain navy in the battle of Trafalgar-1805. Napoleon was failure in naval war before England.

**2) Victory over Austria :** France had to bear much loss in war of Trafalgar in 1805. But with quick and speedy movements Napoleon attacked Austria, friend of England. Mack was general of Austria. 80 thousand army was with him. In the war of 20th Oct. 1804 Napoleon got victory over Austria. Mack was surrendered. He got much loot. Then in the battle of Austerlitz on 2nd Dec. 1805 he defeated joint army of Austria and Prussia. Austria had to accept humiliating Treaty of Pressburg. By this Treaty Napoleon got many territories. Coastline of Austria was captured by France. So Austria became weak.

After this victory Napoleon created four new states in 1806. Destroyed Holy Roman Empire and founded confederation of Rhine and he himself became its ruler.

**3) War against Prussia :** Prussia was rival of France. In addition, when Napoleon became ruler of confederation of Rhine, Austria and Prussia became enemies of Napoleon. He defeated Prussia in battles of Jena and Austerdam and he entered Berlin on 25th Oct. 1806. At this time he declared 'Continental Policy', against England by 'Berlin Decrees'.

**4) Attack on Russia :** After Prussia Napoleon turned towards Russia. Immediate cause was, Russia had helped Prussia in above war. On 8th Feb. 1807 he attacked Russia. In battle of Eylau nobody got success. But in the battle of Friedland on 14th June 1807 he defeated Russia. Czar Alexander I, the Emperor of Russia accepted the Treaty of Tilsit on 8th July 1807.

1) Russia permitted that, Napoleon should conquer Finland from Sweden.

- 2) Russia accepted the changes made by Napoleon in Italy, Germany and West Europe.
- 3) Russia should participate in continental Policy against England.
- 4) Napoleon accepted independence of Prussia but imposed many conditions on it.
- 5) Napoleon created new 'State of Westphalia' from territories of Prussia and Germany. His brother Josef was declared its ruler.
- 6) Napoleon captured some part of Poland and created new State of Warsa. His friend of Saxani, Elector, was declared its ruler.
- 7) Prussia should maintain maximum 42000 army.
- 8) Imposed huge war - indemnity on Russia.

By this treaty Napoleon changed map of Europe. Created new state under self control direct or indirectly. He brought many countries under control and England found lonely.

## **II Continental Policy of Napoleon :**

Napoleon defeated almost all countries of Europe, except England. He achieved big empire. But without defeat of England, it was not possible for him to bring all Europe under his control. At the same time he also knew well, that to defeat England was not possible to him. Navy of England was very strong. He realised that trade of England was the backbone of her power. So Napoleon decided to block that trade. Once her trade collapsed, England will surrender. As per his new strategy he declared his famous 'Continental Policy' through Berlin Decrees, on 25th Oct. 1806 from Berlin. Accordingly France and her allied countries should boycott trade of England. The ships of England and her friend state should not launch at seaports. If found should destroy and confiscate. He warned all concern states against violation of these conditions.

England also answered in same manners by 'Orders in Council.' Asked all states not to communicate France for trade. Confiscate or destroy ships of France, England ordered. By naval power England decided to fight against Napoleon in war of trade.

- **Failure in Continental Policy :**

The honest role of all friends of Napoleon was necessary for success of this policy. In the beginning all concern states supported him. But it affected economic

condition of all states. So they changed slowly. England began to purchase with high prices than expected. So the nations like Russia, Spain, Portugal began to communicate secretly to England. Common man was suffered by the policy of Napoleon. So Pope opposed the policy. Considering new situation he also began to give permission of trade with England.

Due to Continental Policy instead of England it became problematic to France and allied states. It created unrest against Napoleon among people. The economic condition of the supported nations became critical. Napoleon did nothing for them. He tried to introduce policy by military force and created many rivals by it. He had to face following problems due to this policy -

- **Conflict with Pope :**

The agreement on 1802 was signed between Pope and Napoleon. Their relations were friendly. So at the time of Napoleon's coronation Pope was gladly present there. Napoleon accepted Catholic as a national religion. But Pope remained aloof from the continental Policy. It created differences and in 1806 concordat was broken. Napoleon conquered some territory of Pope's state and began Holy War. Pope declared religious boycott with Napoleon in 1809. So Napoleon arrested Pope. It was shock to catholics. They became his rivals.

- **Peninsula war :**

Spain and Portugal denied to accept continental policy. So he declared war against them. First he defeated Portugal. Then turned to Spain. On 1808 he invited Charles 4th the ruler of Spain with members of family to meet. He arrested them treacherously and declared Josef his brother, as a ruler of Spain. The Spanish people were very much angry with him and declared war against Napoleon. It was their war of independence. They fought unitedly, honestly for their nation. Finally won the war.

- **Fourth war against Austria :**

Napoleon was fighting against Spain. Taking its benefit Austria declared war against him. Napoleon himself attacked Austria and got victory. On Oct. 1809 Treaty of Vienna was signed. He got huge war indemnity. Army of Austria was fixed, one and half lac men. At this time he married Marie Lussie, the princess of Austria. He divorced Josephine.

- **Campaign of Russia - 1812 :**

Rivalry with Russia increased mainly due to her non cooperation in Continental Policy. In 1812 Napoleon, rejecting advice of well wishers, attacked Russia. His plan was within three years to conquer Russia. On 7th Sept. 1812 great war was fought at Bosedino. But it was not victorious to anybody. Then he entered Mosco on 18th Sept. 1812. But Russia had followed defensive policy. So she burnt and vacated Mosco. Now Napoleon with his lacs of army, found in calamity of food and other supplies, terrible coldness and querilla attacks of Russian army. He had to come back to Paris, with 20,000 army out of 6 lacs. He was defeated with huge loss.

- **War of Liberation :**

Russia defeated Napoleon, it was cheerful thing to his enemies. Immeditely England, Austria, Russia, Prussia founded 'Fourth Coalition' and war of liberation against Napoleon was began. In the beginning he got victories on some fronts. But finally in the war of Lipzik he was defeated by the coalition, in 1813. On 30th March 1814, Paris was captured by them. He was arrested and sent to Elba island of Mediterrian sea as a war-prisoner. Louis 18th of Burbo dynasty was declared as ruler of France. The conference of Vienna of big nations was hold for reconstruction of Europe. Meanwhile Napoleon was escaped from Elba and came back to France. Louis 18th ran away.

- **War of Waterloo 1815**

With coming back of Napoleon, all nations kept aside the work of Vienna conference, forgetting differences came together and declared war against Napoleon. Duke of Welington of England, Bluchar of Prussia fought bravely and on 18th June 1815 in the war of Waterloo they totally defeated Napoleon. He tried to runaway to America. But England captured him. He surrendered to England. Now as a prisoner, in high security, he was sent to Sent Helena, the island of Atlantic Ocean. He died there on 5th May 1821 at the age of 52 years.

★ **Self study Questions - 3**

**Rewrite with correct alternative**

- 1) The Treaty of Amins was signed between .....
  - a) England - Austria
  - b) Spain-France
  - c) France - England
  - d) Prusia - Russia
- 2) The Treaty of ..... was signed by Napoleon with Russia.
  - a) Paris
  - b) Mosco
  - c) Berlin
  - d) Tilcit.

- 3) Napoleon declared Continental Policy by .....
  - a) Berlin Decrees                      b) Orders of France
  - c) London Decrees                      d) Orders of Prussia
  
- 4) Napoleon attacked Russia in .....
  - a) 1810      b) 1811      c) 1812      d) 1813.
  
- 5) In the battle of ..... Napoleon was finally defeated.
  - a) Spain      b) Waterloo      c) Russian      d) Prussian.

### 2.2.3 Causes of the downfall of Napoleon

In 1799 Napoleon became First Consul and centralised power with him. In 1804 he became Emperor of France. Meanwhile he improved nation by all means and became faithful among people. Then he successfully created his control over Europe also, the exception was of England. About his rise and fall, it will not be exaggeration to say, 'early rise and early fall.' He was finally defeated by Fourth coalition in 1815 at Waterloo and sent to sent Helena as prisoner. He died therein 1821. During imprisonment, whatever he talked, by which we get causes of his defeat. By it, in many extent, he himself was responsible for it. The important causes of downfall were -

**1) Limitations of individual ability :** It is true that Napoleon was a genius but it is also true that he was a human being. There is always a limit to human energy and after a certain age a person starts feeling the effect of fatigue and exhaustion. Dr. Solane says, exhaustion is the only cause of his failure.

**2) Militarism :** He extended and perfected militarism in France. He recruited large armies, trained and hastened them to the battlefields. With its help defeated one by one nation. He used to say, "God marches with the biggest battalions." Such a process could not continue long and was bound to result in disaster. His militarism led to militarism in other countries, mainly in Austria, Prussia and Russia. Finally their combined militarism defeated Napoleon. Second thing he had to recruit army men from newly conquered territories. Those soldiers were not effective in fighting and loyal to him also.

**3) Continental System :** It was very important cause of his failure. He regarded England as his enemy no. 1 and was determined to humble her. He thought the prosperity and strength of England were in her commerce, so he



decided to exclude British goods from Europe. For this purpose by the Berlin Decrees he announced his famous Continental Policy against England, and did all that he could to deal a blow to British Commerce. On account of lack of strong navy, he failed to bring England to her knees. The enforcement of the policy compelled him to interfere with many countries and thereby aroused national resentment. The continental Policy acted as a boomerang and destroyed him.

**4) Spanish war :** Napoleon admitted that it was the Spanish 'ulcer' that ruined him. He created Spain, Portugal as enemies, due to Continental Policy. He tried to implement it by force in both countries. The resistance was stiff and continuous. The physical features of the country and constant help from England by sea, enabled the people of Portugal and Spain to beat back the French troops from the Peninsula. This war began in 1807 and ended by the final defeat of Napoleon.

**5) Campaign of Russia - 1812 :** Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 was his blunder. His Grand and successive army was completely destroyed and along with that his prestige. It was his retreat from Moscow in a helpless condition that encouraged his enemies to join hands and bring about his fall.

**6) Struggle with Pope :** By the policy of conciliation Napoleon had established good relations with Pope. But Pope did not support his Continental Policy. It created rivalry between them. Napoleon conquered territory of Pope's state. Then imprisoned Pope. Total Catholics became his opponents. It was great loss of ruler.

**7) Nature of Napoleon :** Napoleon himself was responsible for his failure. He was always conscious of his own superiority over others. He centralised everything in his own hands. He believed nobody. He became boastful and the habit of boasting often leads to the fall of man. Metternich had urged him to accept his terms and peace to Europe but boastfully he rejected the proposal. He could not tolerate the idea of compromise.

**8) His relatives :** Napoleon conquered many territories and created new states. He gave power and important posts to his many relatives. He did not think about their capability and loyalty. These relatives did not help him in critical situation. Even some of them joined his enemies. They deceived him.

**9) Brave and strong opponents :** Napoleon supposed himself superior of all. He always neglected or supposed minor to opponents. Many brave, clever Generals were available in rival group. Arthur Wellesley of England, Blücher of Prussia, Kutuzov of Russia, Scharnhorst of Austria were capable Generals. They

studied strategy of Napoleon and planned own strategy accordingly. Napoleon could not take care of this change. So he failed before them.

Beside the above causes Napoleon neglected the growing nationalism in France and Europe. After French Revolution of 1789 in 18th Century the principles like liberty, nationalism were spread in Europe. But Napoleon did not care for it. Like this by many factors he was defeated.

#### ★ Self-study Questions-4

##### Q. Write answer in one sentence

- 1) Who were members of Fourth Coalition?
- 2) On which island was kept Napoleon as a prisoner first time?
- 3) After defeat of Napoleon, where the Conference was held by big nations ?
- 4) After defeat of Napoleon who came in power of France ?
- 5) Why Pope opposed Napoleon ?

### 2.3 Technical Terms and meaning of words

- **Consulate** - After failure of Directory, the committee of three members, in this name was formed to administer France. Napoleon was First member. (Consul).
- **Coup d'etal of November 9th 1799** - on 9, 10th Nov. 1799 Napoleon, with the help of military, dissolved Directory and formed committee of three members to run administration of nation. It is also known as 'revolution of 18th Brumer.'
- **Special Fund** - Napoleon raised the fund in this name. The amount of war-indemnity, gift was collected in it. This fund was used for war expenditure.
- **Code Napoleon** - One code for nation, all are equal before law. For such objectives Napoleon managed to write Civil, criminal, Educational, Commercial Code. It is known as code Napoleon.
- **Continental Policy** - Napoleon introduced this policy against England. By which her goods were excluded in trade of Europe.

## 2.4 Summary

Napoleon was great warrior and excellent administrator. His personality was combination of many merits. As a child of French Revolution of 1789, he came to Power. From 1799 to 1804 as First consul and then upto 1815 as Emperor he ruled France. He centralised power and by various reforms he developed nation throughly. He rejected liberty but accepted equality. By reforms in agriculture, trade and tax system France was economically developed. He made educational changes, military education made compulsory. Bank of France and University of France was his creative Work. He made necessary religious reforms by which religion brought under control of government. He became popular and people accepted him as Emperor gladly. The code in his name is so important work that even today it is guiding to nation.

Napoleon was one of the greatest conquerors of the world. Wellington's view was that Napoleon's presence in the field was worth a force of 40,000 men. His victories saved France from foreign enemies. He won many battles, defeated countries and established great empire of France. But finally he was defeated by European countries in 1815. His many decisions like continental policy, campaign of Russia, Peninsular war etc. were main causes of his failure.

## 2.5 Self Study Questions - Answers

### ★ Self-study Question-1

1) a 2) b 3) d 4) d 5) c

### ★ Self-study Question-2

1) Liberty 2) Roman Catholic 3) Political Science  
4) Bank of France 5) 1804

### ★ Self-study Question-3

1) c 2) d 3) a 4) c 5) b

### ★ Self-study Question-4

1) England, Austria, Prussia, Russia 2) Elba 3) Vienna 4) Louis 18th  
5) Due to Continental System

## 2.6 Exercise for Practice

### A) Descriptive Questions

- 1) Give causes of rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- 2) Give reforms in France done by Napoleon Bonaparte.
- 3) Explain, in detail, Continental system of Napoleon.
- 4) Give causes of failure of Napoleon Bonaparte.

### B) Short Notes

- 1) Directory
- 2) Consulate
- 3) Code Napoleon
- 4) Treaty of Tilsit.

## 2.7 Reference books

- 1) Kolarkar, Dr. S. G., History of Europe - 1789-1870, Shri Mangesh Pu. Nagpur.
- 2) Kulkarni Dr. A. R., Deshpande P. N. - History of Modern World - 1789-1878, Snehvardhan, Pune.
- 3) Ketelbey C. D. M. - A short history of Modern Europe, Surjeet Pub. New Delhi, 1978.
- 4) Hazen C. D., Modern Europe, S. Chand and Co., 1968.



## Unit-3

### Vienna Congress

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- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Subject Description
  - 3.2.1 Objectives of Vienna Congress
  - 3.2.2 Function of Vienna Congress
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- 3.3 Glossary
- 3.4 Answers of Self-learning questions
- 3.5 Summary
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#### 3.0 Objectives

After studying this unit you will be able:

- To get information about leading nations and representatives of Vienna Congress.
- To narrate the purposes of Vienna Congress
- To tell the important role of Vienna Congress.
- To explain the decisions taken by Vienna congress while reconstructing it.
- To evaluate the importance of Vienna Congress.

#### 3.1 Introduction

Napoleon Bonaparte had great influence on the Europe unit 1811. In 1812 Napoleon invaded Russia, but was defeated by Russia. This gave very hard setback to his reign and impact over Europe. In order to take advantage of this defeat,

Russia, Austria and Persia started War of Liberation against Napoleon. He was very badly defeated by them in the battle of Lipzil in 1813. This defeat deteriorated his regime, but he still did not accept the proposal of compromise. Hence the battle continued for a long time. The ally nations like Austria, Persia, Russia and England signed a pact on March 1, 1814 to cooperate each other still the demise of Napoleon. The ally nations captured Paris on 30 March, 1814 and interim government was formed under the leadership of Talleyrand. Napoleon was sent as a sovereign king on Elba Islands. Louis XVIII of Bourbon dynasty was made king of France.

## **3.2 Subject Description**

### **3.2.1 Objectives of Vienna Congress**

Napoleon had badly mutilated the political map of Europe. However, with his overthrow in 1814, there was a need to relocate each region. As Metternich had played the most important role in the overthrow of Napoleon, Vienna was chosen as the venue of negotiations and settlement of Europe. Many emperors, foreign ministers and statesmen assembled at Vienna and carried deliberations during the winter of 1814-15. Still the congress had the impact of England, Austria and Russia. After some time France also joined this congress.

**Metternich : Chancellor of Austria :** He was the most important person of Vienna Congress. He emerged after the deterioration of Napoleon. The European political scenario was under his influence from 1806 to 1848. Hence this period is known as Metternich era. He worked day in and day out for the overthrow of Napoleon. He regarded Napoleon as the prime enemy of Austria. He was the president of Vienna Congress. He was great diplomat and executioner of diplomacy. He was against extreme nationalism, democracy, liberalism and individual freedom. Hence, he was conservative. He influenced all decisions of Vienna Congress.

**Czar Alexander I of Russia :** He was also one important person of Vienna Congress. He had internal cordial relations with Metternich, because Russia faced much trouble due to Napoleon's invasion on Russia and demanded much compensation. Though Czar was against revolutions, still he was not ready for any changes in Poland and western frontiers of Russia, which territory was under his control. Alexander tried to build the European Union by using the Christian principles; by and large he was successful. He had a great impact on Vienna Congress.

### **Foreign Minister of England : Castlereagh :**

England certainly played very important role in destroying Napoleon's regime. Castlereagh successfully made alliance of European nations against Napoleon. He was one of the important representatives of Vienna Congress still 1815. He was charismatic politician and diplomat. He proposed important issues for the peace and security of European Countries. He especially tried to stop slave trading and to have unlimited control of England on sea.

**Talleyrand of France :** He was a clergyman. Later on during revolution, he left church and actively participated against revolution. Initially he was a minister in Napoleon's cabinet, but later he went against him. He represented Louis XVIII of Bourbon dynasty at Vienna Congress. He was also a great diplomat as Metternich. He tried to compensate France on large scale, but as he was the representative of defeated nation, the victorious allies did not give attention to him.

**Hartenberg of Prussia :** He was the Prussian representative who believed in nationalism and militarism.

### **Objectives of Vienna Congress :**

The work of the congress was completed after the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815.

**1) Restoration of Europe :** The Vienna settlement was based on three principles, viz. restoration, legitimacy, and compensation. As regards the principle of restoration, it was decided to restore as far as possible, the boundaries and reigning families of the several European countries as they were before the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon.

Talleyrand tried to save further territorial spoliation of France. The Vienna settlement restored the Bourbons in Spain, Naples and Sicily. The House of Orange restored in Holland. The House of Savoy was restored in Piedmont and Sardinia. The Pope was also restored with all his possessions in Italy. The various German princes whose territories had been included by Napoleon in his confederation was also restored. The Tyrol was restored to Austria. The right of Austria to the Austrian Netherlands was recognized but she was allowed to exchange it for some other territory.

**2) To isolate France in European Politics :** The French Revolution of 1789 gave the principles like Liberty, Fraternity and Equality to the Europe and the world.

But Napoleon Bonaparte created violent atmosphere everywhere. It was difficult to control Napoleon and war. The warlike situation became everywhere. It had great impact on national budget of every nation. They had to share more on the military and than other welfare measures. Hence each nation tried to isolate France in European politics.

**3) To compensate the war affected countries :** During Napoleon wars, Great Britain had captured the important Dutch colonies of Ceylon, Cape Colony, South Africa and Guiana. However, with a view to compensating Holland and also creating a strong state on the northern frontier of France, the Austrian Netherlands were given to Holland. The King of Holland was made the king of the United Netherlands. The members of the Hapsburg family were put on the thrones of Tuscany, Parma and Modena. Finland and Swedish Pomeranian were taken away from Sweden and given to Russia and Prussia respectively. Sweden was compensated in the form of Norway which was taken away from Denmark. Denmark was punished on account of her alliance with Napoleon for a long time. Prussia got back all the German territories which had been taken away from her by Napoleon. With the object of maintaining the balance of power and creating a ring round France, it was decided to enlarge and strengthen the kingdom of Sardinia. To that Kingdom, Savoy and Piedmont were restored and Genoa was added.

**4) To check the revolutionary ideologies :** As regards the settlement of Germany, it was decided not to restore all the petty states which existed before the French Revolution. The Holy Roman Empire had been abolished by Napoleon in 1806. The loose German confederation of 38 states was established. Although the German Confederation as a whole was normally guaranteed by all the European Powers, but Austria dominated her politics.

This was the first congress of European powers at Vienna, but many problems were before the congress. The congress was divided over compensating the territories Prussia and Russia in one group, while Great Britain and Austria in another group. Napoleon tried to make hey of this split, but working of this congress was adjourned by these powers for three months and unitedly defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. The work of congress was completed after the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo in June 1815.



★ **Self learning questions-1**

**A) Choose correct alternative**

1. .... was the president of Vienna Congress.  
a) Castlereagh   b) Metternich   c) Czar Alexander   d) Willson
2. .... represented England in Vienna Congress.  
a) Castlereagh   b) Allrado   c) Telletrand   d) Metternich
3. Czar Alexander belonged to ..... power.  
a) British   b) Austria   c) France   d) Russia
4. .... was restored as king of France by Vienna Congress.  
a) Louis XVIII   b) Napoleon III   c) Louis Philip   d) Louis XIV
5. Vienna Congress was adjourned in .....  
a) Sept. 1814   b) June 1814   c) Nov. 1814   d) June 1815

**3.2.2 Functions of Vienna Congress**

Vienna Congress did not have specific functioning. Initially, England, Prussia, Russia and Austria tried to control the decision and policy making of congress, but Telletrand challenged it. He demanded the committee of 8 nations which included England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, France, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. In January 1815, France was also made ally. The functioning of the sub committees changed as per the conditions and England, Russia, Austria, France and Prussia had control over the congress. According to Hazen, "Vienna Congress was not congress in reality. It was a congress of aristocrats, to whom the ideas of nationality and democracy as proclaimed by the French Revolution were loathsome." The rulers rearranged Europe according to their desires, disposing of it as if it were their own personal property, ignoring the sentiment of nationality.

**1) Settlements about France :** Metternich wanted the total devastation of France. He desired that France should not emerge as power in Europe. But British foreign Minister Castlereagh was liberal and tried to balance the European powers. Castlereagh and Telletrand were successful to control devastation of France. In 1815 the Vienna Congress laid War compensation on France.

1) The other territories which acquired by Napoleon after 1789 revolution were taken away from France.

2) The ring of the powers like British, Spain, Piedmont, Sardinia, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden was made around France.

**2) Restoration of old Royal Families :** Metternich tried to restore the royal families in to the throne, which were destroyed by Napoleon, because he was against such revolution and with kingship.

- a) He restored Bourbon family in France, Spain and Naples.
- b) Orange family restored in Holland.
- c) Pope was restored in Italy.
- d) In Piedmont and Sardinia, Savoy family was restored.

**3) Regional Changes :** The nations, who allied Napoleon, were severely punished. The powers like Austria, Prussia, Russia and England collectively defeated Napoleon, obviously they tried to get more compensation.

- a) **Austria :** Metternich certainly tried to get more compensation for Austria.
  - i) Austria was given the territories of Venetia and Lombardy, Erillian territory and Tirol of Bavheria.
  - ii) Hapsburg Princes were given power of Parma, Modena and Tuskny. These territories were of Italy, hence Austria had increased influence over it
  - iii) The German confederation was made and given under control of Austria.

**b) Prussia :** Prussia had been a large territory in order to weaken France. She got back all the German territories which had been taken away from her by Napoleon. She was also given Swedish Pomeranian, to-fifths of Saxony, the whole of Westphalia and most of the Rhineland. One of the reasons why Prussia was given these territories. That it was intended to make Prussia a bulk work against France. These concessions added to her mineral resources and helped her to become a great industrialized country.

**c) Russia :** Russia was allowed to retain Finland which she had conquered from Sweden. She was also given Bessarabia which she had captured from the Turks. She also got most of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. As Thomas rightly stated, "The roll back from Russia changed the history of Napoleon."

**d) Great Britain :** England occupied Heligoland in the North Sea, Malta and the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean, Cape Colony in South Africa, Ceylon and

other islands. Though Britain got much compensated by Vienna Congress, still tried to balance in European Politics.

**e) Italy :** There was discrimination in compensation. The small powers were exploited and injustice was done with them. Napoleon had destroyed the small states in Italy and made Republic Italy. The people of Italy wanted to have same kind of union and sovereignty.

But Metternich and other powers divided Italy. They gave Venetia and Lombardy to Austria, while Piedmont, Savoy and Guiana were attached to Sardinia. Savoy family restored and their power was called "Sardinia-Piedmont regime." In this way, Vienna Congress used conservations for Italy.

**f) Germany :** As Napoleon abolished Germany, no attempt was made to revive it. Neither Prussia nor Austria showed enthusiasm for a unified Germany. A loose German Confederation of 38 states was established. Austria dominated German Politics.

**g) Norway :** Norway was rejected the right of independent nation. It was under control of Denmark. Denmark was ally of Napoleon, hence as a punishment to Denmark, Norway was attached to Sweden.

★ **Self-learning Questions-2**

**A) Choose correct alternatives**

1. There were ..... subcommittees in Vienna Congress.  
a) 8                      b) 10                      c) 7                      d) 9
2. Vienna Congress decided French boundaries as per ..... situation.  
a) 1765                      b) 1768                      c) 1789                      d) 1788
3. In Holland ..... family was restored by Vienna Congress.  
a) Bourbon                      b) Louis                      c) Orange                      d) Vanover
4. Vienna Congress gave the presidentship of German confederation to .....  
a) France                      b) Russia                      c) England                      d) Austria
5. Norway was attached to ..... By Vienna Congress.  
a) Denmark                      b) Sweden                      c) Italy                      d) Germany

**B) Answer in one sentence.**

- 1) Which are the big-five powers in Vienna Congress?
- 2) Where did Bourbon family restore by Vienna Congress?
- 3) Who demanded whole Poland as their part?
- 4) Whose control was spread over North, Indus and Mediterranean Sea?
- 5) In which region, Savoy family was restored?

**3.2.3 Criticism of Vienna Congress**

According to Prof. Fyffe is that 'Standing on the boundary line between two ages, the legislation of Vienna forms a landmark in history.' He rightly told the statesmen to present at Vienna that they had assembled not to distribute the trophies of war but to make such a settlement as would give peace to the people of Europe. The principle of compromise was applied wherever possible. It cannot be denied that Napoleon was responsible for acts of wanton aggression and had disturbed Europe in a very bad way, but France was not held guilty for all his misdeeds. Even when Napoleon was defeated for the second time in 1815 at Waterloo, a very mild treaty was imposed on France. Her frontiers were restricted to those of 1791. France was required to restore her treasures of arts which Napoleon had plundered from other countries. She was merely asked to pay a war indemnity of 700,000,000 francs. The big-5 powers not only ignored the small nations but insulted them. They tried to thrash them for their selfishness. According to Hazen, 'To restore the peace was the dream of Vienna Congress; unfortunately it remained as dream forever.' The big-5 powers divided the territories as per their convenience and it was fact that, it would not last for long. In short, the decisions and policies made by Vienna Congress were short lived.

**A) Drawbacks of Vienna Congress**

It was a just show to restore peace and law and order in Europe. This congress was the organization of Royal Families and not common man. All had their selfish motto behind it.

**1) Unnatural Unification :**

a) The unification of Belgium and Holland was totally unnatural. Belgium was Catholic while Holland was Protestant. Later on in 1830, Belgium revolted against Vienna Congress.

- b) Norway was given to Sweden snatching from Denmark.

c) Vienna Congress tried to divide Poland in many parts and dissolved Finland against her will in Russia.

d) In 1789 Bourbon king XVI Louis was executed and Louis XVIII was restored. Actually, French people were very much hated Bourbon Family.

**2) No place for sentiment :** French Revolution of 1789 gave the principles of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity. Vienna Congress took total against step of it. It divided Italy and restored hateful Royal dynasties. It thrashed nationhood of Germany and gave under control of Austria by making it confederation. Vienna Congress disregarded Liberalism and Nationalism. They saw that the issues of peace and war are decided by the great powers and by them alone. Hence, simple fact that the Vienna settlement contained no cause that offered any of the great powers a pretext for war is its complete and sufficient justification.

**3) Revenge on France :** It was true that the Victorious powers talked of the 'rights, freedom and independence of all nations. But they looked at France, very badly. The Big-5 powers took backs all territories which Napoleon had won. Her frontiers were restricted to those of 1791 and not even those of 1789 when the French revolution actually started.

**4) Profit to Big-5 and Loss to small nations :** In the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, the small nations played important role; but 'the reconstruction of the social order' and 'the regeneration of the political system' – sought only a show. The Big-5 powers came together for their desires; they ignored the contribution of small nations and even insulted them by doing divisions.

As the secretary of Vienna Congress, Gents wrote 'The reconstruction of the social order', 'the regeneration of the political system in Europe etc. were intended to tranquilize the people of Europe; but the real object was to divided among the conquerors the spoils of conquered.'

**5) Negligence of eastern disputes :** The Turkish Emperor conquered much part Europe still 15<sup>th</sup> century. But it became powerless in 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Many problems aroused in the eastern part of Europe. Vienna Congress just ignored these issues. Each power lost in her selfishness and Vienna Congress should have tried to resolve these things.

**6) Austria emerged as a new power :** Austria played important role in the defeat of Napoleon. Hence Austrian chancellor Metternich was made president Vienna Congress. Austria always suppressed the national movements. Along with the peace, European countries needed the economic development. But Austria

ignored this thing. After the downfall of Napoleon, Metternich led Europe from 1815 to 1848.

**7) End of Holy Roman Empire :** Roman Empire was one of the ancient empires in the world. But Napoleon Acquired Rhine province also. Later on Vienna Congress distributed all those and with it there was an end of Roman Empire.

### **Merits of Vienna Congress**

Though Vienna Congress by and large proved failure, still it has some good point. Such as :

**1) Protest against Slavery :** The sale of slaves was rampant in Europe. The condition of slaves was very pitiable. This was a stigma on European Humanism. Vienna Congress passed the important resolution against Slavery. This resolution legally stopped the sale of slaves in Britain, Spain, Portugal, France and Holland. This helped to eradicate social inequality.

**2) Strong action against pirates :** Vienna Congress particularly under the leadership of British Naval officer Lord Exmouth took strong action against sea pirates.

**3) Restoration of peace in Europe :** With the emergence of Napoleon, the European peace had lost. Whole Europe sought to be the battle field. It was necessary to restore peace for progress. Vienna congress was by and large successful to restore peace in Europe. Still 1854 there was no war in Europe.

**4) No oppose to Unification of Germany :** The unification of Germany lasted still 1870-71, still Vienna Congress could not be made responsible for it. The contemporary German chancellor Frederick William III not opposed or supported the unification. On the contrary, Metternich founded confederation of Germany with 38 provinces and actively supported unification of Germany.

**5) Reconstruction of Europe :** Vienna Congress reconstructed the Europe which was very badly dislodged due to French Revolution and Napoleon. Due to Napoleon's policies of imperialism, many small countries lost their freedom. It was necessary to think of restoration of all these things, after the downfall of Napoleon. Vienna Congress made the reconstruction of Europe possible.

However, it cannot be maintained that the Vienna Settlement was an ideal one. Another defect of the settlement was that it ignored altogether the nationalist movement that had stirred the poles and Spaniards; the Italians and the Germans.

The hopes of the liberals were Frustrated. It was mean and hypocritical not to extend the doctrine of legitimacy of Republics.

★ **Self-Learning Questions-3**

**A) Choose the correct alternative**

- 1) The people of Holland were .....  
a) Protestant    b) Catholic    c) Roman    d) Puritan
- 2) "It was fatal mistake to ignore small states of Vienna Congress" said by .....  
a) Hazen    b) Duff    c) Grant and Temparle d) Marx
- 3) Still .....century Turkish empore captured eastern Eurpoe.  
a) 15    b) 19    c) 18    d) 17
- 4) From 1815 to 1848 ..... lead European Countries.  
a) France    b) Austria    c) England    d) Russia
- 5) Vienna Congress literally destroyed Holy ..... empire.  
a) Greek    b) Turkey    c) Roman    d) Maurya

**B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) In which power Finland was submerged?
- 2) Which issues Vienna Congress could not solve?
- 3) Who led Vienna Congress to check pirates?
- 4) To whose venification, Vienna Congress did not oppose?
- 5) Who was German Chancellor during Vienna Congress?

**3.3 Glossary**

- **Confederation** : a group of states
- **Conversative** : old ideologies
- **Progressive** : changeable and ready to accept changes

### 3.4 Answers of Self-learning questions

#### ★ Self-learning questions-1

A) i) b      ii) a      iii) d      iv) a      v) d

- B) 1) Talleyrand  
2) Turkeys  
3) Castlereagh  
4) Austria  
5) Prussia

#### ★ Self-learning questions-2

A) i) b      ii) c      iii) c      iv) d      v) b

- B) 1) England, Austria, Russia, Prussia and France  
2) France, Spain and Naples  
3) Russia  
4) Great Britain  
5) Sardinia and Piedmont

#### ★ Self-learning questions-3

A) i) a      ii) c      iii) a      iv) b      v) c

- B) 1) Russia  
2) Eastern Problem  
3) British Naval Officer Lord Exmouth  
4) Germany and Italy  
5) Frederick William III

### 3.5 Summary

Napoleon had badly mutilated the political map of Europe. He had torn away territories from some states and added them to other states to suit his convenience. However, when he was overthrown in 1814 and sent to the Island of Elba, the problem before the European statesmen was how the map of Europe was to be redrawn. As Metternich had played the most important part in the overthrow of



Napoleon, Vienna was chosen as the venue of negotiations and settlement of Europe. Many emperors, foreign ministers and statesmen assembled at Vienna and carried on deliberations during the winter of 1814-15. The work of the congress was completed after the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. The Vienna Settlement was based on three principles, viz. restoration, legitimacy and compensation. As regards the principle of restoration, it was decided to restore, as far as possible, boundaries and reigning families of the several European countries as they were before the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon. The real object of Vienna congress was to create a sing round France. Many positive things came out of this congress, but at the same time it was severely criticized. As Prof. Hayes said, "In all these territorial readjustments, there was little that was permanent and much that was temporary." It ignored the nationalist movements that had stirred the poles and Spaniards. The hopes of the liberals were frustrated. It was defective in so far as the people were regarded as so many pawns in the game of dynastic aggrandizement. It was mean and hypocritical not to extend the doctrine of legitimacy of Republics.

### **3.6 Exercise**

#### **A) Long Answer type questions.**

- 1) State the purposes of Vienna Congress.
- 2) Take review of major role of Vienna Congress.
- 3) Critically comment on role of Vienna Congress.
- 4) Explain the merits-demerits of Vienna Congress.

#### **B) Short Notes.**

- 1) Major Representatives in Vienna Congress.
- 2) Objectives of Vienna Congress.
- 3) Merits of Vienna Congress.
- 4) Demerits of Vienna Congress.

### **3.7 Reference Books**

- 1) Modern Europe : Prin. R. D. Gaikwad, Prof. Suryawansh B. S. Prin. Y. N. Kadam.
- 2) A History of Modern Europe : Prin. Kadam Y. N., Dr. Sutar A. M.

- 3) Modern Europe : Dr. Khabade Dinkar
- 4) History of Modern Europe : Principal Kadam Y. N., Dr. Smt. Aklujkar Lata.
- 5) History of Modern Europe : Dr. Trivedi Priti.
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- 7) History of Modern Europe : Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Distance Education Centre.



## Unit-4

### Age of Metternich

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- 4.6 Exercise
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#### 4.0 Objectives

After studying this unit you will be able:

- To tell about biography of Metternich.
- To understand his thoughts and actions.
- To narrate Metternich system.
- To explain the impact of Metternich system on Europe.

#### 4.1 Introduction

Austria-Hungary played a prominent part in the overthrow of Napoleon and no wonder Vienna was chosen as the place of deliberation for the resettlement of the map of Europe. Metternich, the chancellor of Austria, gave to Austrian policy that 'vigorous and certain direction which enabled him after wards to boast himself as the conqueror of Napoleon.' Between 1815 and 1818, Austria-Hungary was ruled by

Francis-I (1792-1835), Ferdinand-I (1835-48) and Francis Joseph (1848-1918). Vienna Congress gave birth to the leadership of Metternich. Being the president of Vienna Congress, whole power got centralized in his hands. Hence, the period from 1815 to 1848 is known as 'Metternich Era' in Europe. He ruled for 33 years on Austria. His philosophy had a great impact on every ideology of Europe.

## **4.2 Subject Description**

### **4.2.1 Life**

Count Clemens Von Metternich was born of 15 May 1773 in Austria. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and entered the diplomatic service of Austria at a very young age. He was able to acquire a lot of diplomatic experience within a short time as he was transferred from one capital to another. When he was hardly 36, he was appointed the chancellor of Austria and he occupied that position for nearly 40 years when he had to run away from Vienna to England. He led Austrian delegation at the Congress of Vienna. In recognition of his service to the Austrian Empire he was raised to the title of Prince in October 1813. He received a good education at the universities of Strasbourg and Mainz. As he was in favour class system and influence of church and lords, he was against French Revolution and democratic principles. He married Eleonore Kaunitz daughter of Austrian Chancellor in 1795. Metternich was the central figure not only in Austrian and German politics but also in European diplomacy. He was the most famous statesman produced by Austria in 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was the prince of diplomats and was thoroughly at ease in the intrigues of the European politics. His vanity had no boundaries. He felt that the whole world was resting on his shoulders. He always felt that his death would leave behind a void. In 1801 he was an ambassador at Dresden and in 1804 at France. He worked as an ambassador in many countries.

Metternich was the enemy of the French Revolution and all that it stood for. He described it as "the disease which must be cured, the volcano which must be extinguished, the gangrene which must be burnt out with hot iron, the hydra with jaws open to swallow up the social order." According to him, democracy could "Change daylight into darket night."

At the Congress of Vienna, Metternich was given the greatest amount of the attention and under him the leadership of Europe passed from France to Austria. He was able to secure as much as could possibly be got for Austria. In exchange for the distant. Austrian Netherlands, he got Lombardy and Venetia in Italy. He was able to put the members of the Habsburg royal family on the thrones of Parma, Modena and Tuscany. In this way, he secured effective control over Italy. Likewise, he secured

for his country a dominant position in the affairs of Germany. Austria was to be the controller of the German Diet and without her approval nothing could be done. He was able to create a strong barrier on the frontiers of France so that she might not be able to create any trouble in the future. Metternich stood for the maintenance of the status quo in Europe. He wanted to make the Vienna settlement permanent and for that purpose he entered into the quadruple alliance with Prussia, Russia and Great Britain.

The Austrian people called him as 'Prince'. In 1848, Austrians protested against him and demanded his removal from the power. He ran away to England and led miserable life and died in 1859. The historian wrote about him that Metternich did not change with changing world. He stuck to old conservative mentality, which led him to his doom.

### **Ideology of Metternich**

**1) Centralization of Power :** Metternich, though he was intellectual and great diplomat, misused his ideologies to expose conservativeness. He was in favour of centralization of power. He was egoist and had very imaginary conceptions about himself. He felt himself as a 'God's Lieutenant.'

**2) Oppose to Revolutionary ideals :** Metternich was an enemy of French Revolution. His ideology was based on hatred of democracy, liberalism and nationality. He felt that these ideas were hopeless and useless. He always thought that, though Napoleon created chaos in Europe, but it was French Revolution responsible for the rise of Napoleon. He described it as the disease which must be cured and the volcano must be extinguished.

**3) Oppose to Nationality Ideologies :** People from various creeds were residing in Austria. He had fear that, this idea leads to uncontrolled monarchy and he would lose his power. Hence, he used his power to crush nationality ideas.

**4) Oppose to Democratic ideals :** Metternich was a staunch opponent of democracy. According to him, democracy could "Change daylight into the darkest night." He always tried in his life to crush down democratic powers and its favourable things.

Metternich himself was conservative and against progressiveness and made Europe to follow it for some years.

★ **Self-learning questions -1**

**A) Choose correct alternative**

1. Metternich was born in .....  
a) France      b) Austria      c) Hungery      d) Italy
2. .... revolution was a disease, according to Metternich.  
a) American      b) English      c) French      d) Industrial
3. Metternich was a diplomatic ambassador of ..... In 1801.  
a) France      b) Bohemia      c) Dresden      d) Russia
4. In 1795 Metternich married ..... the daughter of Austrian chancellor.  
a) Ferdin      b) Eleonor      c) Philip      d) Gizot
5. Metternich died in .....  
a) 1815      b) 1833      c) 1849      d) 1859

**B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) When and where was Metternich born?
- 2) Which kind of government is 'Darket Night' according to Metternich?
- 3) Where did Metternich complete his education?
- 4) When did Metternich become Chancellor of Austria?
- 5) When was Metternich era came to an end?

#### **4.2.2 Metternich System**

Metternich Wanted to crush the nationalist democratic and republic powers in Europe. He restored many traditional royal families. He wanted to create situations as before the French Revolution. He not only restored royal families but tried to sustain it powerfully. He painstakingly tried to keep Europe away from nationalistic and democratic ideals. He was successful to build a dictatorial power in Europe. In this way, he established strong conservative power in Europe. This way of ruling is known as Metternich system. In 1809 Metternich became the chancellor of Austria. He was an essentially man of status quo. His doctrine was of pure immobility. He was ready to yield an inch against the change. He did not like the new ideas in his State. His system was at war with human nature. He tried to suppress the liberal ideas. The universities and educational institutions were strictly controlled by

government of Austria and it would not likely impart any new thought to the students, or it could be included in the courses of study or allowed to be kept in library. He wanted to construct an iron wall in his state.

The people were divided into three classes. The nobles, clergy and the commons including peasants, and other pretty persons. The nobles enjoyed privileges. The clergy were favoured. But the common people had no rights. These nobles were troubling the common people had no rights. The country was passing through unsystematic way. The country was divided into many parts. And the officials of Government were always ignoring the languages and racial things. The King and clergy and the nobles, rolled the wealth of the country. Rest of the people were poor. The industries and commerce was not encouraged.

### **United Europe (Quadruple Alliance)**

Metternich wanted to have the formation of United Europe for the restoration of peace in Europe. He proposed the idea of united Europe of Big-4 and formed on 20 July, 1815. Russia, Austria, Prussia and England were included in the united Europe. Later in 1818 France was made part of this group and called it as United Europe.

### **Objectives of United Europe**

- 1) To execute the resolutions of Vienna Congress.
- 2) To restore peace in Europe and implement treaty with France.
- 3) To conduct continuous used discussions with all members and restore peace in Europe.
- 4) To review the policies made in Vienna Congress.

### **Conferences of United Europe**

The whole of Europe was disturbed by the revolutionaries and Napoleon who had trodden it fully. The people of Austria wanted peace and Metternich wanted to take advantage of it. In order to restore law and order and peace in Europe. Metternich took advantage of this conditions and he proposed the concept of United Europe and to control it.

#### **i) Congress of Aix-la-chapelle (1818)**

The first congress was held at Aix-la-chapelle in 1818. The following important steps were taken by the Congress.

- i) As France had paid off the indemnity to the Allied Conquerors, it was included, in the concert.
- ii) The army of occupation was ordered to leave the French Soil.
- iii) The king of Sweden, Bernedotte was called to account for ignoring the treaty rights in his dealings with Norway and Denmark.
- iv) The rule of Monaco was ordered to improve the administrative system of his country.
- v) It curbed the territorial ambition of Bavaria.
- vi) It discussed the question of the disputed succession to the Duchy of Baden.
- vii) The position of the Jewish Citizens in Austria and Russia was also discussed.
- viii) A committee was formed for introducing reforms in the administrative, judicial and religious fields in the countries which were the members of the concert.

## **2) Congress of Troppau (1820)**

The second congress met at Troppau in 1820. It was convened to deal with the revolutions that had broken out in Naples, Spain and Portugal. The people of these countries had compelled their rulers to accept a constitution of the Spanish type of 1812. They joined together rulers to crush the revolutions forthwith. But they were sharply divided in regard to the steps to be taken. Russia offered armed assistance to the Spanish King to suppress the revolt. Metternich feared that it would enable the Czar to gain more influence than Austria. He decided to suppress the revolt in Naples in order to avert threat to the Austrian rule in Italy. There was heated exchange of words in the meeting between the Czar and Metternich. The Czar who earlier detested the motives of Metternich later agreed with him. It was due to the revolt of the royal guards of Petrograd and the murder of Kotzebue by the German Students who doubted him to be a Russian Spy.

Thus, by Metternich's effort the famous Troppau Protocol was signed by Russia, Prussia and Austria. Under the cover of this protocol, these powers prepared themselves to stamp out any sign of liberalism or democracy by means of armed intervention.

England and France were opposed to this Protocol. Castlereagh said that, "The three powers have constituted themselves into a political supreme court directly an



international police force against revolution.” According to Kissinger; “The congress of Troppau marks the point of Metternich’s diplomatic skill.”

### **3) Congress of Laibach (1821)**

The third Congress was held at Laibach. Austria was allowed to crush the revolt in Naples. This was easily done by the Austrias troops. They also crushed the rovolution in Piedmont on their way back home. King of Piedmont Victor Enamuel was dictator, while people revolted against it. The impact of all these found at Sardamina Piedmont in Italy.

### **4) The Congress of Verona (1822)**

The fourth and last congress was held at Verona in 1822.

It was convened to deal with the Spanish and Greek revolts. Metternich supported Great Britain in the affairs of Greece as against Russia. He succeeded in preventing Russia in the Near East. After that the Greek question was postponed.

There was a revolt in Spain in 1820. France interfered in the affairs of Spain. But Canning, who succeeded Castlereagh strongly opposed this intervention. When France finally intervened in Spain, England withdrew from the concert.

With the English withdrawal, the concert broke up. Canning recognized the independence of the Spanish Colonies to safeguard England’s Commercial interests Luckily President. Munroe of America also supported his policy.

### **Causes of failure of concert of Europe :**

The failure of the concert of Europe was due to many causes.

- 1) The first and foremost cause was the principle of intervention. Great Britain sternly opposed this principle. It indirectly helped the cause of democracy and nationalism. She could not support autocracy.
- 2) Metternich’s policy of suppressing liberalism was another cause for the failure of the concert.
- 3) Mutual jealousies arose among the powers from the very beginning. There was no internal harmony among the powers. This led to its failure.
- 4) There was lack of commonality of purpose of interest. The members differed from on another in political, commercial and constitutional outlook.
- 5) The concert lost its importance when it adopted the policy of military interference.

★ **Self-learning questions-2**

**A) Choose correct alternative**

- 1) The concert of Europe is founded on .....  
a) 20 June 1815 b) 29 June 1816 c) 20 June 1817 d) 20 June 1818
- 2) The first conference of concert of Europe was held at .....  
a) Troppau b) Aix-la-chapelle c) Laibach d) Verona
- 3) The third conference of Concert of Europe was held at .....  
a) Verona b) Vienna c) Aix-la-chapelle d) Laibach
- 4) ..... checked the Revolution in Spain.  
a) Austria b) Russia c) Prussia d) France
- 5) The concert of Europe disdainfully failed due to the oppose of .....  
a) Britain b) France c) Russia d) Prussia

**B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) By whose entry united Europe became Quadruple Alliance of Europe?
- 2) In which conference Troppau treaty was passed?
- 3) Who suppressed revolution in Piedmont Sardinia?
- 4) To whom was told to check the Spain revolution?
- 5) When did the concert of Europe end?

**4.2.3 Impact of Metternich system on Europe.**

Metternich was the Central figure not only in Austrian and German Politics but also in European diplomacy. He was the most famous statesman product by Austria in 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

**Metternich and Germany :**

In spite of the wishes and efforts of the German patriots a loose confederation was created in Germany as that was the only thing in the interests of Austria. The 39 Sovereign states of German confederation could be used by Austria to serve her own ends. Meternich look advantage of the jealousy of the smaller German states against Prussia. With a view point to put a check on the activities of the secret societies in Germany, the Carlsbad Decrees were enacted in 1819. Censorship was imposed on the Press. The universities were to be under control of state. A

commission was set up to trace out the conspiracies and crush them. The patriots had to work under very difficult circumstances. As a result of the July Revolution in France, there was some unrest in some states of Germany but it was crushed by Metternich, but his hold ended in 1848.

### **Metternich and Italy**

Metternich referred to Italy as merely a “geographical expression.” He got for Austria Lombardy and Venetia which were incorporated into the Austrian Empire. Members of the Habsburg royal family were to be on the thrones of Parma, Modena and Tuscany. In 1815, Metternich entered into a secret alliance by which Austria was to help the ruler of Naples and Sicily in case of necessity. In 1820, there was a revolt in Naples and its ruler appealed to Austria for help. The Austrian troops were sent to Naples and the ruler was restored to absolute power. There was also a revolt in Piedmont in 1821 and Austrian troops on their way back from Naples crushed that also.

### **Metternich and Spain :**

Ferdinand VII was restored in 1815. He followed a reactionary policy and cancelled the liberal constitution in 1812. In 1820, there was a revolution in Spain and the people demanded the restoration of the constitution in 1812. Ferdinand pretended to agree but he corresponded with the Great Powers to help him. The result was that the congress of Verona 1822 authorised France to intervene in Spain and restore the Bourbon King. Metternich was happy when the French armies entered Spain and restored Ferdinand to absolute power.

### **Metternich and Russia :**

The liberal ideas of Czar I underwent a change after 1815. In 1815, there was a revolutionary conspiracy among the officers of the body guard of Czar. On the occasion of the congress of Troppau of 1820, he declared publicly that he was a follower of Metternich. He referred to him as his master and asked him to give him any command. From 1820 to 1825, Alexander was completely under influence of Metternich. It was on account of this fact that Alexander did not come to the help of Greeks when the latter revolted against Turkish tyranny.

### **Metternich and Eastern Question**

The Greeks revolted under the leadership of Ypsilanti and they confidently expected help from Russia. Russia hated Turkey and would like to come to the help of the Greeks who professed the same religion. In spite of the community of interests, Alexander was prevailed upon by Metternich to disown Ypsilanti. The

result was that the revolt was put down by the Turks and Metternich had the pleasure of imprisoning Ypsilanti in Austria for seven years. The Greeks also revolted in the Morea and the Aegean Islands in 1821. Metternich again prevailed Alexander from the help. But after the death of Alexander I Czar – Nicholas came to the throne and revolted against Metternich's power.

### **Metternich and France**

After having brought about the fall of Napoleon, Metternich tried to encircle France in an "Iron ring." With that object in view, Belgium and Holland were combined, the Rhineland was given to Prussia and Genoa was given to Piedmont. Metternich was also not unaware of the fact that the revolutionary ideas had issued from France which could be a source of trouble once again.

However, when France paid off the way indemnity in 1818, it was decided to withdraw the allied army of occupation. France was accepted as a member of the Quadruple Alliance. Which was transformed into the Quintuple Alliance. Metternich was on his guard when a revolution took place in France in 1830.

### **Metternich and Great Britain**

Metternich cooperated with Great Britain in the common task of the overthrow of Napoleon. However, differences arose between the two countries on the question of the right of one country to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Great Britain opposed French intervention in Spain and left the congress.

### **Metternich and Austria :**

Although Metternich with his diplomatic power annexed many regions to Austria, still his policies at home were to crush liberalism and nationalism. Though he was a complete monarch of Austria. He established censorship of the press. An elaborate system of espionage was maintained through out the country. The universities put under control of the government. Foreign travel was discouraged and every effort was made to segregate Austria from the rest of Europe. Education was at a low level and neither industry nor commerce developed.

**Fall of Metternich :** The February Revolution of 1848 in France, reached to Austria and Hungary. Metternich tried to use force against them, but army refused to do so. Then Metternich ran away in disguise to England and with it the Metternich system came to an end.

### Estimate of Metternich

1) **Prof. Alison Philips** : “For a tired and timid generation, he was a necessary man.”

2) **Prof. H. A. L. Fisher** : “Metternich had many attributes of a great political leader, a brilliant and engaging presence, a cool head and vast comprehension.”

3) **Henry Kissinger** : “It was Austria’s destiny that in its years of crisis, Austria was guided by a man who epitomized its very essence and destiny.”

### ★ Self-learning Questions-3

#### A) Choose correct alternative.

- 1) Vienna Congress made ..... as a King of Spain.  
a) Joseph      b) Ferdinand VII    c) Napoleon III    d) Mazini
- 2) In 1820 the revolution took place at ..... in Italy.  
a) Piedmont    b) Sardinia      c) Sicily          d) Naples.
- 3) ..... dynasty came to throne after 1830 revolution.  
a) Bourbon      b) Bonapart      c) Louis          d) New Alearnce.
- 4) In 1819 Metternich passed ..... Declaration in Germany.  
a) Carlsbad    b) Trauppe      c) Laibach      d) German
- 5) ..... Became king of Russia in 1825.  
a) Czar Alexander I                      b) Czar Nicholas  
c) Czar Alexander II                      d) Stalin

#### B) Answer in one sentence

- 1) By which name the period between 1815 to 1848 is recognized?
- 2) To whom Metternich influenced in Russia?
- 3) Why Britain left Concert of Europe?
- 4) When did Spain Revolution take place?

### 4.3 Glossary

**Metternich System** : a way of system which Austrian Chancellor Metternich invented and applied.

**Eastern Questions** : Problems of unrest in Turkey and part of eastern Europe which was under Turkish control.

#### 4.4 Answer self-learning questions

##### ★ Self-learning questions-1

- A) 1) a    2) c    3) c    4) b    5) d
- B) 1) May 1773, Comblodge  
2) Democratic  
3) Strausberg and Meins  
4) 1809  
5) 1848

##### ★ Self-learning questions-2

- A) 1) a    2) b    3) d    4) d    5) a
- B) 1) France  
2) Trauppe  
3) Austria/Metternich  
4) France  
5) 1825

##### ★ Self-learning questions-3

- A) 1) b    2) d    3) d    4) a    5) b
- B) 1) Metternich Era  
2) Alexander Czar I  
3) due to interference in internal matters of Metternich in neighbouring  
4) 1820

#### 4.5 Summary

Metternich dominated the politics of Europe from 1815 to 1848 and no wonder we talk of the Metternich era. For a long time, he decided as to how events were to shape themselves in Europe. But unfortunately he fought a losing game. It was Austria's destiny that in its years of crisis it was guided by a man who epitomized its very essence, it was its destiny and not its good fortune, for a in Greek tragedy, the

success of Clemens Von Metternich made inevitable the ultimate collapse of the state he had fought so long to preserve. Like the State he represented, Metternich was a product of an age in the process of being transcended. He was against democracy, revolution and in favour of dictatorship. But he had to ran away to England in 1848.

## 4.8 Exercises

### A) Long Answer questilns

- 1) What do you understand by Metternich System? Account for its failure.
- 2) Critically examine the foreign policy of Metternich.
- 3) State the main principles of Metternich's policy. Is it correct to say that he was reactionary genius Europe? Discuss.
- 4) "Metternich has been described as the high priests of conservation and forces of darkness" ..... Do you agree with this Statement?

### B) Short Notes

- 1) Concert of Europe
- 2) Metternich home policy
- 3) Metternich Era



## Unit-5

### Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

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5.0 Objectives

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#### 5.0 Objectives

After studying this unit you will be able:

- To explain the causes and impact of 1830 revolution on France and Europe.
- To study the modus oprendy of Louis XVIII and Charles X.
- To know the empire of Louis Phillippe of 1848.
- To explain the importance and impact of 1848 Revolution.

#### 5.1 Introduction

The July Revolution of 1830 was of great importance in the history of France. It brought about a change in the ruling dynasty. The Bourbons were replaced by the Orleanists. The monarchical system was continued in spite of the protests of the Republicans. Minor changes were made in the constitution of France which were



embodied in the charter of 1814. The king was deprived of his power of making ordinances in times of emergency or otherwise. It is considered as a landmark in the history of France itself. The revolution influenced several countries of the continent in wrong ways. The Revolution of 1830 was essentially a middle class revolution but that of 1848 was essentially a socialist revolution. After 1850, the winds of liberalism were started flowing in Europe. It gave boost to the unification of Italy and Germany. It reached at its zenith stage with its unification in 1870.

## **5.2 Subject Description**

### **5.2.1 Background**

#### **Louis XVIII (1814 to 1842)**

After the abdication of Napoleon in 1814 and his departure for the Island of Elba, Louis XVIII was put on the throne of Europe. He was the brother of Louis XVI. At the time of his succession to the throne, he was 59. He was corpulent and gouty and was unable to sit on horseback. Both intellectually and by character, he was well qualified to be a king. He had a lot of commonsense and realized the fact from the very beginning that it was impossible to put the hands of the clock back. Like Charles II of England he was not prepared to go on his travels again and he stood for a policy of compromise and reconciliation.

#### **The Charter of 1814**

On 4 June, 1814, Louis XVIII issued a liberal charter. That was partly due to the influence of Czar Alexander I. This charter embodied the constitution of France up to 1848. Its preamble ran: 'It is our duty according to the example of the kings, our predecessors, to appreciate the results of the constantly increasing progress of enlightenment, the new relations that this progress has introduced into society, the direction impressed upon opinion for half a century, and the important alterations which have ensued we have recognized that the wish of our subjects for a constitutional charter was the expression of a real need but in yielding to this wish we have taken every precaution that this charter should be worthy of us and of the people whom we have to rule.'

The king was to be head of the state and he was given the power of making all, appointments, issuing ordinances, declaring war, making treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, commanding the army and the navy and initiating and sanctioning laws. Provision was made for a legislature of two houses viz. a chamber of Peers and a chamber of Deputies. The chamber of Peers was to have a number of members who were to be nominated by the king either for life or as hereditary

members. It was to sit in secret and also got as a High Court of Justice. It was to try impeachment of the ministers. The chamber of Deputies was to be elected by those persons who paid 300 Francs annually as direct taxes. Its tenure was five years and one-fifth of its members were to retire every year. It was to meet once a year. It could request the king to introduce legislation on a particular subject.

### **Importance of Charter**

The importance of charter lies in the fact that it accepted the work of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic regime. This is clear from the recognition of personal equality, eligibility for office, religious toleration, the code Napoleon, the concordat, etc. The charter was also not inconsistent with the principle of the Divine Right of Kings. It was not imposed by the people on the King. On the other hand, it was given by the king to the people as a matter of grace. According to Chateaubriand, 'The charter is a treaty of peace between two parties into which France has been divided, a treaty by which both parties yield some of their pretensions in order to work together for the glory of their country.'

### **Rise of Political Parties :**

Due to liberal charter of 1814, there was a rise of political parties in France.

#### **1) Ultra Royalist Party**

The Ultra Royalist Party stood for absolutism and privileges. They wanted an alliance between the altar and the throne. They wanted the church to control education. They stood for censorship of the press and the restoration of the confiscated property of the nobles. Louis XVIII followed a policy of moderation and consequently did not pay any heed to the demands of the Ultra Royalists.

#### **2) Liberal Party**

They demanded the right to vote and insisted on King should not take any decisions without consent of legislative.

#### **3) Moderate Party**

With the help of the Liberals, the Moderate Royalists formed the government in the new chamber of Deputies. During their rule, France became prosperous and the army of occupation was withdrawn from the country. But the moderate Royalists along with the Liberals were discredited by the murder of Duke of Berry the successor to the France throne. Louis dissolved the chamber Public opinion became against the Liberals.

#### 4) **Republican Party :**

This party was against monarchy and wanted to have Republic in France.

#### 5) **Bonapartists Party :**

Those who felt proud of Bonapart dynasty, they founded this party. France became important country in the world only because of Bonapart. Hence, the members of this party thought that it would be good to throne the successors of Bonapart dynasty. This party was against Louis XVIII from the beginning.

#### **White Terror**

The Ultra-Royalists launched terrorism against their opponents in the nook and corner of France. It is known as 'White Terror'. It happened during the time of Louis. He, therefore, dissolved the chamber of Deputies. The elections were taken during this terror. Count of Artois of Ultra Royalist got majority in legislative. He was brother of Louis XVIII. Richelieu was made prime minister. He imprisoned many people. The Royalist mobs attacked the Bonaparties. The Protestants were attacked by the Catholics. There were outrages and murders everywhere, and the movement was called by the name of "White Terror". It was in this atmosphere of intimidation and violence the elections were held and no wonder of the Royalists were able to sweep the polls. Talleyrand and Fouché were dismissed. Richelieu was made the head of the new ministry and his chief lieutenant was Decazes. The newly-elected chamber of Deputies showed itself 'more royalist than the King' and came to be known as the 'Chambre Introuvable" (1815-16). Although the king, his ministers and chamber of Peers stood for a policy of moderation, the chamber of Deputies under the leadership of Count of Artois, the brother of Louis XVIII, the brother of Louis XVIII, who became the King of France in 1824, demanded revenge against the enemies. Marshal Ney, 'the bravest of the brave,' was shot a traitor. Thousands of Bonaparties were imprisoned or exiled. Some of them were executed and many of them were dismissed from their posts. In September 1816, the chamber Introuvable was dissolved. Duke of Berry was murdered in 1820, who was Antois's son.

#### **Self-learning questions-1**

##### **A) Choose correct alternative**

- 1) ..... gave the charter of 1814 to the people of France.  
a) Napoleon      b) Louis XVI      c) Louis XVIII      d) Louis Philip
- 2) The upper house of the parliament of France is known as .....  
a) Chamber of Deputies      b) Chamber of Peers



legislature from seven years to five years and ordered new elections under a restricted franchise. This led to the revolution.

**2) Villele :** Villele continued to be the head of ministry up to 1827. As the press was opposed to the church policy of the king, it was decided to make the press a creature of the executive. No newspaper was to appear without the sanction of the King. The contents of the newspapers were to be censored by the government. The writer of any article or the designer of any illustration which outraged or turned into ridicule the religion of the state or which executed contempt or hatred of any class was to be published with a heavy fine or imprisonment for seven years. An attempt was made in 1827 to pass a new law by which the liberty of the press was to be completely ended. Although there was opposition from all quarters, the chamber of Deputies passed the law but the Government was forced to rescind it on account of the opposition from the chamber of peers.

In 1825, a law was passed to indemnify the Emigres for the loss of their lands during the days of the French Revolution. In 1827, the National Guard was disbanded. That was due to the fact that while returning from a review held by the King, the members of the National Guard shouted the slogans of 'Down with the ministers and 'Down with the Jesuits'.

**Martignac :** Villele was succeeded by Martignac who remained in the power from January 1828 to July 1829. He was a man of ability, moderation, and experience and he followed a policy of compromise. The Jesuits were deprived of their control over education. The censorship of the press was stopped. Franchise was extended in the provincial assemblies. A large measure of local self-government was proposed. The reactionaries were furious and Martignac resigned.

**Polignac :** The view of Charles X was the "Concessions ruined Louis XVI" and therefore he decided not to give any concession. Prince Polignac, a fanatical reactionary and an Émigré, was made the head of the ministry. He did not possess any majority in the chamber of Deputies. There was a lot of criticism of the government all over the country. However, Charles X addressed the chamber of Deputies in March 1830, "The charter has placed the liberties of France under the guarantee of the rights of the crown. These rights are sacred and it is my duty to hand them over intact to my successor." This speech of the king was considered to be a challenge to the people. Men like Thiers came forward to resist the reactionary politics of the King. The Polignac ministry was defeated. To begin with, the king prorogued the Chamber of Deputies and later on dissolved it. New elections were

held in June and July 1830, but their only result was that the opposition was strengthened. The vote of confidence motion was put forth on 18 March and passed with 221 votes. Still instead of dismissing the cabinet, King dissolved the legislature.

**July ordinance** : The ordinances were issued by Charles X on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1830, and attached the following explanation. "A turbulent democracy is endeavoring to supplant the legal authorities. It dominates the elections by means of newspapers and associations; it endeavors to fetter the rights of the crown and to dissolve the chamber. A government that has not the right to take measures for the state cannot exist. That right, older than the laws, exists in the nature of things. An imperative necessity demands its application; the moments of legislation, are undoubtedly in accord with the charter." By means of four ordinances, Charles X suspended the freedom of the press, dissolved and newly elected Chamber of Deputies, reduced the life of the legislature from seven years to five years.

The ordinances were a challenge to the people and it was accepted by them. Barricades were constructed in the streets but they were demolished by the government. However, the National Guard and the regular troops joined the people who became the masters of Paris on 29 July, 1830. Charles X abdicated in favour of his grandson, Henry, Duke of Bordeaux, better known as count of chamber. However, nobody bothered about him and consequently Charles X and his family left for England. It was in these circumstances that the July Revolution took place in France in 1830.

### **Revolution of 1830**

The atmosphere in France was in tense due to ordinances. The people of France revolted against it. The people shouted the slogans of "Down with the Ministers" and "Down with the Jesuits." On 28<sup>th</sup> July 1830 civil war started in France. It lasted for three days, military refused firing because the rebels were not more than 100 and soldiers were 14,000 in numbers. On 31 July, 1830, Charles X ran away from France to England and died in 1836 in Austria.

### **Importance of July Revolution**

The July Revolution of 1830 was of great importance in the history of France. It brought about a change in the ruling dynasty. The Bourbons were replaced by the Orleanists. The monarchical system was continued in spite of the protests of the Republicans. Minor changes were made in the constitution of France which were embodied in the charter of 1814. The king was deprived of his power of making ordinances in times of emergency or otherwise. The chambers were given the power to initiate laws. Catholicism was to be the official religion of France. The

freedom of the press was restored. The franchise was extended. The king was to rule by the will of the people and not by Divine right. He was to be known as the 'King of the French'. The revolution of 1830 was the complement of the Revolution of 1789. It granted equality, liberty, secularization of property etc. The charter of 1814 became the right of the nation and not the free gift of the king who was forced to do so. Those tax-payers who could pay for their uniforms were to form the National Guard which was to maintain the charter.

### **Results of French Revolution in 1830**

- i) The July Revolution of 1830 spread to other parts of Europe where some minor revolutions broke out. Particularly in Italy and Germany minor revolutions broke out immediately
- ii) It changed the map of Europe prepared by the democratic of Vienna.
- iii) As a result of the July Revolution the democratic principles were introduced in the French Government with the emergence of the orleanist monarchy.
- iv) The atrocity and audacity of Charles X came to an end.
- v) The reactionary rule of Ultra-Royalists was given decent burial by this revolution.
- vi) France was freed from autocratic rule.
- vi) According to Prof. Lipson, 'The task of the French Revolution of 1789 which remained incomplete hitherto was now completed by this Revolution. Now the fundamentals of the revolutionary ideology, equality, secularism and constitutional liberty became secure for ever.'

### **Impact on Europe**

**1) Belgium Revolution :** Vienna congress annexed Belgium with Holland and made Netherlands. But the people of Belgium started war and declared free Belgium on Oct. 4, 1830.

**2) Mutiny in Germany :** The mutiny in north Germany states like Saxani Hanover took place and passed liberal constitution.

**3) Impact on Italy :** Vienna Congress impaired Italy without and logical division. People rebelled in Parma, Modena and Pope reigns. Initially, Metternich suppressed this idea with the help of military.

**4) Movement in Spain :** There was a dispute between Ferdinand VII's daughter Isabel and her uncle Don Carlos over throne. France, Portugal and Britain

supported Isabel while clergymen and lords went with Carlos. Isabella won in the end and announced democracy in Spain.

**5) Portugal :** 'Like Spain, In Portugal also dispute regarding power between Maria daughter of Pedro-I and her uncle Doi Miguel. France and Britain supported Maria and she came into power.'

**6) Polland :** Vienna Congress had given Polland to Russia. Though Russian Empire Alexander I had liberal regime and constitution. Still, Polland wanted freedom. Nicholas, in 1825, became emporer of Russia, who was very cruel. In 1830 Polish rebelled against him. But European nations did not support polland.

★ **Self-learning questions-2**

**A) Choose correct alternative**

- 1) ..... became emporer of France after Louis XVIII.  
a) Charles X    b) Louis XVI    c) Gizot    d) Philip
- 2) The compensation of ..... Frances was given by Vivelles in 1825, whose property was seized in 1789.  
a) 10 crores    b) 15 crores    c) 5 crores    d) 20 crores.
- 3) Charles X announced ..... ordinances in July, 1830.  
a) 30    b) 20    c) 10    d) 25
- 4) ..... announced democracy in Spain after the Revolution of 1830.  
a) Maria    b) Isabella    c) Zutsi    d) Theressa
- 5) ..... was the emperor of Russia in 1830.  
a) Alexander I    b) Alexander II    c) Nicholas I    d) Nicholas II

**B) Answer in one sentence.**

- 1) Who is recognized as 'Count of Antois'?
- 2) When did Charles X dissolve National Guard?
- 3) Who succeeded Vivelles in France?
- 4) Who was throned by Charles X when he ran away to England?
- 5) Where could we find the impact of Revolution of 1830 in Italy?



### 5.2.3 Revolution of 1848 Causes-Course-Results

The February Revolution of 1848 has its own importance in the history of Europe. It lighted the bacon fires of liberty throughout Europe. The French Revolution had given new life to the people. And there would be not a day, when the revolution was not seen in country of Europe in that year. This year, the people revolted in Germany, France, Italy and Austria against the despotic rule of the monarches. The people of Rome, Ireland, Holland were not spared with the revolution. It has called the year of Revolution. The Revolutions broke out from Baltic to Mediterranean, from France to Russian countries. The Revolution of 1848, was a signal for the energetic nations. It also established a republic in France.

#### Louis Phillippe

Louis Phillippe come to the throne of France after the July Revolution of 1830. He actively participated in the revolutionary wars of France against Austria and Prussia in 1789. He was a man of liberal ideas. He, therefore, called himself the 'Citizen King' – instead of the 'king of France'. He wanted to show that he owed his existence to the will of the people. Louis Phillippe led a very simple and humble life. He avoided ostentations and affectations of Royalty. In order to gain public support, he walked the Paris streets to do the shopping himself and sent children to the ordinary schools. Therefore, he was called the 'Citizen King'. Louis Philipe (Phillippe) tried to please various parties of France. This was his 'golden mean' to rule the country. He did not want to become either autocratic or democratic.

Louis Philipe did not command public confidence. He did not get the support of the majority groups of the country. The legitimists were dissatisfied with the king and accused him of usurping the claims of the Bourbons. The Republicans also disliked him; the Bonapartists too were dissatisfied with the king due to his foreign policy. His government was considered as undemocratic. Louis Philipe ruled for 18 years and middleclass remained supreme during his regime. He was called the 'Citizen king' - He took certain steps to ensure that he lived like middle class people. He gave up the symbols of the ancient monarchy. The crown and the scepter were set aside. He began to use a white tall had and green umbrella. He was to 'reign but not to rule'. He sent his children to the ordinary schools and went to the streets to do the shopping himself. He gave up the title of 'King of France' and took up the title of 'King of the French'.

## Home Policy of Philippe

The Orleans ruled for eighteen years. The conduct of Louis Philippe was not calculated to conciliate public opinion. He had two Prime ministers, Casimir-Perier and other was Ghizot who was the main and worked him. Lafitte (1830-31), Casimir Perier (1831-32), Soult (1832-1836), Thiers (1836-1840), Ghizot (1840 to 1848). He abolished the restrictions of wealth for the eligibility of franchise.

- 1) He restored the freedom of the press.
- 2) He gave more rights to the people.
- 3) He boosted the national trade.
- 4) He encouraged various arts and crafts in his country.
- 5) He improved education and made it compulsory upto 12 years children.
- 6) He reduced the working hours in factories and mills.

In spite of his reforms, he failed miserably because of his conservative and reactionary minister Guizot. He ran the Government by means of political corruption. At this juncture a reform party led by Thiers demanded extension of the suffrage, limitations of the royal power and faithful implementation of the principle that 'the king reigns but does not govern.' But Guizot refused to accept this demand. At this critical moment of the socialists under Louis Blanc demanded some Liberal reforms.

## Oppose to Louis Philippe

**1) The party of Legitimists** : This party demanded that the Duke of Bordo of Burbon dynasty should get the throne. They had very less followers. They rebelled against king but he easily suppressed it.

**2) Progressive Party** : They were infavour of the economic and social progress in France; but not influential.

**3) Conservative Party** : They thought that the king should not encourage democratic principles. They felt that king should make kingship strong and powerful.

**4) Republican Party** : They wanted to established France as a Republic party after 1830. The revolutionary Lafayat initially gave support to Louis Philippe. But they got frustration due to Louis's conservative policies. The split between these two started.

**5) Bonapartist** : This was the party of those people who had pride of Bonapart they always demanded that the king should be from Bonapart dynasty. But they could not make any impact.

## **Foreign Policy of Louis Philippe :**

The people of France were not satisfied with the foreign policy of Louis Philippe. The desire of the people was to raise the honour and glory of the country. But he could not do so. The France was facing instability in ministry. From 1830 to 1840, those ministers were changed. One of ministers said that, 'What have they done for the last seven years, Nothing, Nothing, Nothing', 'France is bored' said Lamartine. Louis Philips reign was really unfortunate to France, but it was not without benefits to Europe. The French people that the king should interfere in the matters of the oppressed nationality. The French people were ready to fight war, and they were remembering the old monarchical forms to kindle the flame of revolution out side France. On the whole, Louis Philippe followed a policy of peace in foreign affairs.

Louis Philippe concluded the First Entente Cordiale with England thereby ending a long period of rivalry and enmity between the two countries. But there was difference of opinion between the two countries. But there was difference of opinion between Louis Philippe and Palmerston. He ignored Louis Philippe in the settlement of Eastern Question. He refused to go to the help of the Italian and Polish revolutionaries. It greatly lowered his prestige before the public eye. He was very timid and poor in this foreign policy. Hence, People began clamouring for his removal.

**1) Belgium :** He was to solve the problem of Belgium. France was ready to support the independence to Belgium. He sent his army to Belgium. They declared the son of Louis to become the king of Belgium. But the foreign minister of England Palmerston was not prepared for it. He drew the army to keep the good terms with England.

**2) Portugal :** Maria was deposed by her uncle Mignel. In 1831, Petro abdicated the throne of Brazil. He came to Portugal as head of liberal movement to oust Mignel. Civil war was seen. France, England and Spain supported Petro. In 1834, Maria was restored.

**3) Spain :** Isabella, was the daughter of Ferdinand VII of Spain. She was made regent with her mother. Ferdinand's brother did not like it. Civil war was seen here. France supported liberals, which French people did not like. At that time of the marriage of Isabella's sister, Louis Philippe wanted to propose, French Prince, to make the tie strong with Spain. But England objected. It was the matter of again conflict with England. War did not follow, but hostility did and Louis Philippe had lost a good friend. Though, some memorable epoch in history happened in 1845, between the two countries as Royal visit took place.

**4) Eastern Questions :** France had much interest in Egypt. And the Pasha Mehemet Ali was increasing commerce and trade navy and army with the help of France experts. In 1839, Mehemet Ali declared war with Turkey, France helped it. But this could not be done; as the Treaty of London of 1840 was done. Poland and Italy were no revolutionary as France, anything were fighting for national independence, and not a democracy. Italy had made revolution, but she was also making nation. Italy and Germany succeeded. But France was weak and produced no new ideas for the country. It was ripe for another revolution in 1848 of course, Louis Philippe's interest was seen, that he married his daughter with king Leopold I of Belgium, and other to the King of Wurttemberg. He married his son to the sister of Isabella of Spain.

The end of his rule – No one was the supporter of the king. Had he worked well, then the throne must be in his hands for more than 18 years. He created a gap between the ruler and the ruled. France was sleeping on a volcano, during his rule. He left the throne in 1848, which ended his rule.

#### **Rise and development of socialism**

There was an intellectual beginning of socialistic movement. Robert Owen (1771-1858) was the founder of English Socialism Saint Simon was the founder of French Socialism. His work brought a social change in the pattern of society. Louis Blanc was another advocate of socialism. He advocated that state should be run by democratic process. Labour is according to the capacity and reward according to services. He demanded that the state must guarantee a living wage to all the workers. A socialist party was formed in France.

#### **Causes of French Revolution of 1848**

The French Revolution of 1848 has its own significance. It happened due to political and economic causes.

##### **1) Political Parties in France**

There were four political parties in France. Louis Philippe was supported by one party. The Legitimists, Bonapartists and Republicans, Constitutionalists, Legitimists supported the Bourbons. Bonapartist advised glory of France, had no sympathy with Louis. Only constitutionalists liked his policies. All were not willing to cooperate with the king.

## **2) Parliamentary History of France**

The Parliamentary history of France during this period from 1830-40 shows the signs of instability. This hindered the work of the King. It showed the lack of cooperation of people and government.

## **3) The Liberals in France**

Louis Philippe did not know the pulse of the people. He did not like the activities of the liberals, and he did not cooperate with them. He also did not give them share in the work of government.

## **4) The Franchise System**

The people wanted liberal franchise system in France. They demanded the lower qualifications for property. The king did not hear them. The king was guided by his ministers, who did not give him the proper suggestions. For the popular demands of the people, king remained silent.

## **5) No Reforms in France**

The home policy of the king was dull. He could not win the hearts of the people. He never gave them any nice reforms. The repressive and narrow policy of the king became the cause for revolt and revolution.

## **6) Weak Foreign Policy :**

The Foreign policy of Louis Philippe had shown no ambition of the people. The French people were always after the glories of their Empire, and foreign conquest. Heranshaw says that "France ceased to count in the affairs of Europe and French nation was bored, and humiliated by the inactivity of the government."

## **7) Economic Causes :**

The industrial revolution had given the problems of unemployment and other labour problems. Socialism arised. The king always supported capitalists and showed no sympathy for labours. The theories of Fourier, St. Simon and Louis Blanc stirred people. But king Louis Philippe refused do anything for them. Then republicans and the socialists joined together. But still the king was sleeping.

## **Significance of Revolution of 1848**

According to E. Lipson, the Revolution of 1848 invites comparison with the earlier movements. The earlier movements were engineered against Louis XVI and Charles X. First revolution was directed arbitrary monarchy, second against aristocratic privilege, and third against middleclass government, in other words legal

equality was established in 1789, social equality in 1830 and political equality in 1848.

### **Impact on Europe**

February Revolution of 1848 had widespread repercussions in Europe. The Austrian states in the Northern Italy (Milan and Venetia) revolted under Charles Albert but failed. The German states also revolted but the delay at Frankfurt parliament caused their future. The Austrian revolts failed for they were mutually hostile. In Switzerland liberal constitution was gained by the patriots. In Holland the autocratic rule of William II was ended. The Chartist movement was further intensified by the French Revolution. The people had to fight more from 1815 to 1848 for their democracy and independence. They wanted to achieve their goals, but they were not successful. The theory of the sovereignty of people had to be there in place of the Divine Right Theory. The devices like Holy Alliance, Vienna Congress, concert of Europe, were short systems. The Metternich system and other forces were only temporary measures. The time was going fast. The revolutions of 1830 and 1841 were the real legacies for the people of Europe that inspired great moral force in the people for the national struggle.

### **Comparison between the Revolution of 1830 and 1848 :**

- 1) The Revolution of 1830 was essentially a middle class revolution; but that of 1848 was essentially a socialist revolution.
- 2) The Revolution of 1830 broke out as a protest against the reactionary policies of Charles X of France.
- 3) The uncompromising character of Charles X was responsible for the July Revolution; the unpopularity of Louis Philippe was responsible for Revolution.
- 4) The July Revolution was democratic in character; the February Revolution was purely nationalist in character.
- 5) The July Revolution stood for constitutional government; but the February Revolution of 1848 stood for nationalistic government.
- 6) The July Revolution put another Bourbon King on the throne that of 1848 established a republic.
- 7) The promise of right to vote was given in July 1830 and the February Revolution 1848, the actually right to vote practiced.



## 5.4 Answers of self-learning questions.

### ★ Self-learning questions-1

- A) 1) c    2) b    3) a    4) b    5) a
- B) 1) 59
- 2) Person above 40 years old and paying tax of 100 Francs.
- 3) Roman Catholics
- 4) Count of Antois
- 5) Napoleon Bonaparte

### ★ Self-learning questions-2

- A) 1) a    2) a    3) d    4) b    5) c
- B) 1) Charles X
- 2) 1827
- 3) Mortignash
- 4) Duke of Bordo (grand son)
- 5) Regime of Parma, Modena and Pope

### ★ Self-learning questions-3

- A) 1) c    2) b    3) c    4) b    5) a
- B) 1) Aftermath of Napoleon i.e. 1815.
- 2) Guizot
- 3) Saint Helena
- 4) Abda-Al-Kader
- 5) Lamertine

## 5.5 Summary

Both Revolutions started Nationalistic mood and Democratic movements in Europe. They had great impact on European Politics. The right to vote was achieved. The traditional economic system changed. Republican system of government began from it.



## 5.6 Exercises

### A) Long Answer type questions

- 1) Take reviews of the activities took place during the reign of Louis XVIII.
- 2) Causes of 1830 July Revolution.
- 3) Explain how did Louis Philip's reign become responsible for February 1848 revolution.

### B) Short Notes

- 1) Louis XVIII
- 2) Charles X
- 3) Louis Philippe
- 4) White Terror
- 5) Charles of 1814
- 6) Importance of 1848 Revolution
- 7) Impact of 1848 Revolution
- 8) Impact of 1830 Revolution

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## Unit-6

### Unification of Italy

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6.0 Objectives

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#### 6.0 Objectives

After studying this unit you will be able to understand:

- the historical background for the unification of Italy
- the obstacles to the unification of Italy
- contribution of Emmanuel II and Cavour to the unification of Italy
- contribution of Mazzini and Garibaldi to the unification of Italy.
- stages of the process of unification of Italy.

#### 6.1 Introduction:

During the 18th century Italy was an important country of South Europe. Italy was joined to Europe from its northern side. However, it was surrounded by sea from the remaining three sides. The Adriatic Sea surrounded Italy from the East, the

Teutonic Sea and Creek of Geneva surrounded it from the West. The important island of Sardinia was situated to the west of Italy. Three European countries were situated to the north of Italy: France was to the North-West; Switzerland to the North; and Austria to the North East.

Italy had a glorious history. During the ancient period, the Roman Empire of Italy was very powerful and had under its control almost all Europe. The city of Rome was the capital of the Roman Empire. However, with the decline of the Roman Empire in the 4th century A.D., Italy lost its political unity and was divided into a number of small states. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the peninsula of Italy was divided into the states of Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont), Lombardy and Venetia, Republic of Venice, The Central Duchies (the independent states of Tuscany, Modena and Parma), and the Kingdom of Naples. These small kingdoms fought one another. In the period from the 15th -18th centuries a number of Kings of Europe tried to establish their rule in Italy. Because of these factors nationalist consciousness did not develop among the people of Italy. Spain, France, Austria and Germany tried to establish their hold on the small kingdoms of Italy. The interference of these European states was an important obstacle in the unification of Italy. In this unit we will study the process of unification of Italy and understand the contribution made to it by statesmen like Emmanuel II and Cavour and revolutionaries like Mazzini and Garibaldi.

## **7.2 Subject**

### **7.2.1 Background for the Unification of Italy**

The unification of Italy and Germany are considered by historians as important events in the history of the modern world. The fundamental inspiration behind the unifications was the emergence of national consciousness in the Italian and German people.

#### **1) The impact of French Revolution on Italy:**

The French Revolution of 1789 was to have a profound effect on Europe. Its impact on the development of Italy should not be underestimated. The revolution in France led to the absolute monarchy being swept away and the introduction of political and administrative reform based, at least in theory, on the idea of liberty. The ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity slowly spread to Italy and encouraged the growth of national consciousness among the Italian people.

## **2) Impact of Napoleonic rule**

In 1792, Prussia and Austria launched into war on revolutionary France. This affected Italy because of the Austrian control of Lombardy and its considerable influence over many of the other Italian states. As a result, in May 1796, the young French General Napoleon Bonaparte invaded northern Italy with the intention of sweeping out the Austrians. A series of French victories left Napoleon in control of most of northern Italy and from 1796 to 1799 he introduced a number of political changes. Under French rule, many Italians experienced a transformation in how they were governed. Instead of a patchwork of customs and feudal laws that had dominated the running of so many of the states of Italy, they enjoyed the benefits of a new more efficient system. The French brought with them a Code of Law. Some of the regions of Italy were exposed to the administrative reforms introduced in France, known as the Code Napoleon. Under the Code feudalism was abolished and equality before the law established. State officials administered parts of Italy under a unified and clearly defined system of rules. The Code forbade torture and stated that all people were equal in the eyes of law. Even when the French were expelled from Italy and their laws repealed, it was difficult for many of the restored rulers to turn back the clock.

French rule sped up the process of the rise of the middle class in Italy. In most regions of Italy before the 1790s, land was mainly owned by the aristocracy and the Church. However, under the rule of Napoleon, the French sold large amounts of Church land. The peasants did not benefit from this land sale because they could not afford to buy the land. Instead, the land was purchased by the middle classes. Indeed, many of the later leaders of the process of political unification of Italy such as Count Camillo Cavour came from families that had earned their wealth during this period. Land sale also strengthened the position of the members of the nobility, who were able to increase the size of their estates by buying Church land.

## **3) Vienna Congress**

The settlements reached in 1815 at the Vienna Congress had restored Austrian domination over the Italian peninsula. As a matter of fact, it was divided into a large number of States under different rulers. Ferdinand I was restored to Sicily and Naples, the Pope was restored to Rome and the Papal States and Parma, Modena and Tuscany were given to the members of the Habsburg family. Lombardy and Venetia were annexed to the Austrian Empire and Sardinia and Genoa were added to the kingdom of Piedmont. It was on account of the division of Italy into many

independent parts that in 1847 Metternich commented that Italy was a mere 'geographical expression'. By this he meant that the idea of an Italian state was a fanciful one. The Treaty of Vienna reflected the wishes of Metternich and the desires of Austria, which now had even greater control over Italian affairs. This would be a most important development. Metternich's desire was to restore the old order and this fact was reflected in the terms of the Vienna Settlement. He wished to impose a conservative settlement thereby crushing the hopes of liberals and nationalists across Europe. Many of the demands for political change in Italy after 1815 were not necessarily from a desire to unite Italy but rather from a desire to destroy Austrian control and influence.

There were three major obstacles to unity of Italy at the time the Vienna Congress took place.

- a) The Austrian occupation of Lombardy and Venetia in the north
- b) The principality under the sovereignty of the Pope i.e. the Papal States that controlled the center of the Italian peninsula
- c) The existence of various states that had maintained independence, such as the Kingdom of Piedmont- Sardinia

#### **4) Establishment of Secret Societies**

The influence of the French revolution and the period of French dominance in Italy resulted in the emergence of secret societies. The societies were formed to plot against the French. When the French left Italy in 1814, they plotted against the restored governments.

#### **Carbonari**

The largest secret society in Italy was the Carbonari. The origins of this society are unclear, but translated the name means 'charcoal burners'. Every member of the society was sworn to secrecy in a special ceremony which initiated him in the society. The stated aims the Carbonari, included the rejection of absolutist government and the protection of the rights of the people. The Carbonari were committed to the principles of the rights of the people, and were prepared to use violence and revolution as the means by which it could achieve its aims. Although the Carbonari society was an international organization, it was strongest in Naples where it had perhaps as many as 60,000 members. Although the Carbonari were the largest secret society, there were others whose role in maintaining the revolutionary tradition should not be ignored.

## **The Adelfi**

The Adelfi was a strongly anti-French society, which transformed itself into the strangely named 'Sublime Perfect Masters' in 1818. Its main aim was the destruction of Austrian rule that would lead to a democratic republic. The leader of the Sublime Perfect Masters was Filippo Buonarrotti, who was an experienced revolutionary. The society's membership was based in the north, which explains why the expulsion of Austria from the Italian soil was considered the primary objective

## **The Italian Federation**

The secret society named the 'Italian Federation' was led by Count Confalonieri. It aimed for the creation of a north Italian state to be ruled by a constitutional monarchy.

## **5) Economic Issues**

The issue of land ownership was the foremost issue of the day. In *The Italian Risorgimento* (1998), Martin Clark asserts that, throughout the nineteenth century, 'the real political issue was not constitutional liberty, nor independence, nor unification, but land'. Since the opportunity for investment in industry was very weak in Italy, land was the main form of investment. Also, there was a significant difference in the patterns of land cultivation between the northern and southern parts of Italy. The soil in the south was inferior in quality. Land was owned by absentee landlords and rented out by peasant farmers under a system known as the latifundia. Throughout Italy and especially in the south, many were landless forced to work as labourers.

There existed uneven industrial development in north and south Italy. The industrial growth was slow in the northern part consisting of Piedmont and Lombardy and Venice. In South Italy industrial growth was almost non-existent. In short, there was significant economic disparity between the different regions of the Italian peninsula.

## **6) Revolt in Naples (1820)**

In 1820 there was a revolution in Spain. The excitement created by the Spanish revolution of 1820 spread to the Italian dominions of the Spanish Bourbon Kings. The Kingdom of Naples in Italy was ruled by Bourbon King Ferdinand I. The people of Naples, supported by the army, demanded a constitution on the model of Spain. The Carbonari in the army led a revolt under Gen. Guglielmo Pepe. This revolt involved moderate landlords and members of a middle class. Ferdinand I granted

the demands of the rebels with eagerness by approving a liberal constitution. However, he later asked the help of Austria to restore him to absolute power in Naples. The result was that an Austrian army was sent to Naples which successfully restored Ferdinand I to absolute power. The revolt of the people was suppressed and efforts were taken to counter the Carbonari secret society who had supported the people of Naples in their demand for a constitution.

#### **7) Revolt in Piedmont (1821)**

The revolt in Naples influenced the people of Piedmont. In Piedmont the people had faith in the King Victor Emmanuel I. The revolutionaries wanted Victor Emmanuel to declare war on Austria. The people of Piedmont wanted the patriots to help the revolutionaries in Naples. However the government of Piedmont was not ready to initiate war against Austria. Therefore, the revolutionaries themselves tried to oppose the Austrian army. However their revolt was successfully suppressed by the Austrian army.

#### **8) Impact of Revolution in France (1830)**

The July revolution of 1830 in France also had an impact on Italian politics. The Papal States were very badly affected. From the Papal States the movement spread to Piedmont, Parma and Modena. The Pope, Gregory, XVI asked for the help of Austria. Metternich send the Austrian armies into Italy and the Papal States. Order was restored and the authority of the Pope was re-established. The rulers of Parma and Modena were also restored to their thrones. However, as soon as the Austrian troops left Italy, fresh revolts broke out and they had to return once again.

The revolt in Italy failed because the democratic efforts were disunited and not systematic. The people were not ripe for revolution.

#### **9) Risorgimento**

Translated into English the word Risorgimento means 're-awakening' or 'Rising Again'. As a historical term it has been used to describe the development of a national identity, a national sentiment, and awareness among Italians of a common culture. The Risorgimento was based on the ideal of a free and united Italy. It reminded the Italians of their greatness in the past. Politically, the revival was patriotic and national. It was a protest against Austrian domination and a demand for unity. It was liberal and democratic. There was a demand for parliamentary form of government, freedom of press, reduction of the powers of church, and the

establishment of a republic. It presented the aspirations of the middle classes of Italy to develop themselves economically.

Another important factor in bringing about the Risorgimento was the leadership of idealists and intellectuals. They kept the hopes for an independent and united Italy alive even when their fortunes were at the lowest ebb. The historical writing of Balbo, the poetry of Leopardi, the novel of Mazzini, the musical composition of Verdi all inspired the Italian mind to conceive of an unified Italy under Italian rule.

### **10) Revolution of 1848**

A series of uprisings known as the Revolution of 1848 occurred throughout Europe including France, Germany, the Austrian Empire and northern Italy. In Italy the revolution occurred in the Kingdom of Naples where the king signed a constitution. In the Papal States, radicals took over Rome, causing the Pope to flee. In the absence of the Pope, Garibaldi and Mazzini created a republic called the Roman Republic. In Piedmont, after the insistence of nationalist activists, the King Charles Albert sent military help to Lombardy to fight the Austrians. Although some of the revolutions were successful in the beginning they were quickly crushed. In 1849, France sent troops to Rome and destroyed the short lived Roman Republic. Piedmont lost to Austria and the King Charles Albert was forced to abdicate, causing his son, Victor Emanuel II to become king in 1849.

It is difficult for historians to draw conclusions from the 1848 revolutions. However, the following points can be made with some confidence.

1. It is clear that the insurrections in Italy were mainly regional in nature.
2. Some groups hoped for revolutionary change. However, the majority were more conservative in their ambition. The confusion of aims means that it is impossible to generalise that the uprisings were either national or nationalistic.
3. The wars fought by Charles Albert were not wars of national liberation but an attempt to annex territory in northern Italy.
4. Austrian control of parts of northern Italy and influence throughout the peninsula had been challenged but not removed.

### **★ Questions for Self-Study- 1**

#### **A) Choose the correct alternative**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ opposed the unification of Italy



- a) Napoleon Bonaparte b) Napoleon III c) Metternich d) Mazzini
- 2) The Roman Empire declined during the \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
a) First      b) Third                      c) Fourth              d) Fifth
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ introduced the code of law in Italy.  
a) Mazzini b) Cavour                      c) Napoleon              d) Metternich
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ called Italy a 'mere geographical expression'.  
a) Mazzini b) Cavour                      c) Napoleon              d) Metternich
- 5) The \_\_\_\_\_ was the largest secret society in Italy.  
a) Adelfi      b) Carbonari c) Italian Federation d) Sublime masters

**B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) Which French King promoted the growth of nationalist sentiments in Italy?
- 2) Who divided Italy through the Vienna Congress?
- 3) Which King approved a liberal constitution for the people of Piedmont?
- 4) What is the English translation of the word Risorgimento?
- 5) Who succeeded Charles Albert to the throne of Piedmont?

**7.2.2 Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour**

In 1850, Austria was still the dominant power on the Italian peninsula. After the failure of the revolution of 1848-49, a growing number of advocates for Italian unification focused on the northern Italian state of Piedmont as their best hope to achieve their goal. The royal house of Savoy ruled the kingdom of Piedmont, which also included the island of Sardinia. Although soundly defeated by the Austrians in 1848-1849, Piedmont under King Charles Albert had made a valiant effort; it seemed reasonable that Piedmont would now assume the leading role in the cause of national unity. The little state seemed unlikely to supply the needed leadership, however, until the new king, Victor Emmanuel II named Count Camillo di Cavour as his prime minister in 1852.

The 1850s were an important period of political and economic development and change in Piedmont.

- The political system and how it operated was very much conditioned by Cavour's influence

- Economic and financial reform further enhanced Piedmont's reputation as a modernised state.
- Both political and economic change enhanced Piedmont's role as the potential natural leader of the peninsula and power most likely to be able to expel the Austrians from Lombardy and Venice.

### **Victor Emmanuel II**

Victor Emmanuel II was born in 1820 in Turin in the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia. He was King of Sardinia from 1849 and 1861 and first king of a united Italy from 1861 to 78). The son of Charles Albert, he took part in the war against Austria (1848) and became king when his father abdicated in 1849. Assisted by his minister Count Camillo Cavour, he strengthened the kingdom and supported the Risorgimento movement for unity. In the war with Austria (1859–61), he commanded troops to victories in the Battles of Magenta and Solferino. He secretly encouraged Giuseppe de Garibaldi in the conquest of Sicily and Naples and led the invasion of the Papal States. He assumed the title of king of Italy (1861) and later acquired Venetia (1866) and Rome (1870).

### **Cavour (1810-1861)**

Cavour was born in 1810. His father was nobleman in the Kingdom of Piedmont. Cavour was a liberal minded nobleman who had made a fortune in agriculture and went on to make even more money in banking, railroads, and shipping. Cavour was a moderate who favoured constitutional government. He was a consummate politician with the ability to persuade others of the rightness of his own convictions. After becoming prime minister in 1852, he pursued a policy of economic expansion, encouraging the building of roads, canals and railroads and fostering business enterprise by expanding credit and stimulating investment in new industries. The growth in the economy of Piedmont and the subsequent increase in government revenues enabled Cavour to pour money into equipping a large army.

Cavour had no illusions about Piedmont's military strength and was well aware that he could not challenge Austria directly. He would need the French. In 1858, Cavour came to an agreement with Napoleon III. The emperor agreed to ally with Piedmont in driving the Austrians out of Italy. Once the Austrians were driven out, Italy would be reorganised. Piedmont would be extended into the kingdom of Upper Italy by adding Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Modena and part of the Papal States to its territory. In compensation for its efforts, France would receive the Piedmontese provinces of Nice and Savoy. A kingdom of Central Italy would be created for

Napoleon III's cousin, Prince Napoleon, who would be married to the younger daughter of King Victor Emmanuel. This agreement between Napoleon III and Cavour seemed to ensure the French ruler of the opportunity to control Italy. Confident that the plan would work, Cavour provoked the Austrians into invading Piedmont in April 1859.

- **Italy and the Crimean War**

As the king's prime minister Cavour had considerable power to make foreign policy as he saw fit and without Parliament's approval. He was determined to exercise this power for the advancement of the interests of Piedmont. Primarily, there interest were:

- 1) a weakened Austrian influence in the north of Italy and
- 2) the promotion of interests of Piedmont

Cavour hoped European powers might be interested in Italian problems if Piedmont played an active role abroad. In 1854, Britain and France declared war against Russia and sent troops to fight in the Crimea. In January 1855, Cavour decided to join the war on the side of the allies (Britain and France). He ordered a dispatch of 15,000 troops to Crimea. Cavour took this decision for a number of reasons. However, the main reason was that Cavour wanted to break the close understanding of Austria with Britain and France. At the Paris Peace conferences after the war, Italian affairs were debated and Napoleon III continued to express interests. However, Cavour was unable to gain French support for any changes in Italy.

- **The Orsini Affair**

On 14<sup>th</sup> January 1858, four Italians led by Count Felice Orsini, attempted to assassinate Napoleon III as he arrived at the opera with his wife. The rationale for such action was that the assassination of Napoleon would lead to the restoration of a republic in France that would be well disposed to the creation of an Italian republic. In the event, Orsini's bomb failed to harm its target; it did, however, manage to kill seven onlookers and injure 150 others.

At his trial, Orsini appealed to Napoleon to actively support the cause of Italian unity. By doing so, he would ensure that 'the blessings of 25 million citizens would follow him to posterity'. It has been assumed that these words in some way created a spark in Napoleon's conscience that triggered him into action and led to the arrangement of a meeting in Plombieres on 20<sup>th</sup> July 1858. This assumption is

dubious. Napoleon might have wanted to use Orsini's plea as a cove for what was in reality, some hard politics.

- **Treaty between Cavour and Napoleon**

It was agreed at the secret meeting in Plombieres that France would join Piedmont in war against Austria, if war could be provoked in a way acceptable to opinion in the two countries. The aim, of course, was to use military force to drive Austria out of Italy. The conditions of the secret treaty were:

1. France will give military help to Piedmont in the war against Austria
2. If France is successful in driving Austria out of the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia, Piedmont would give France the provinces of Nice and Savoy.
3. The states of Parma, Modena and Tuscany will be given to Piedmont.
4. It was agreed at Plombieres that a marriage would first be arranged between the daughter of Emmanuel, and Jerome, a cousin of Napoleon III. This took place in September 1758 and cleared the way for tightening the arrangements between the two countries.

France and Piedmont signed a formal military alliance in January 1859.

- **Formation of the National Society:**

In 1857 Mazzini, working from England, organised insurrections in Genoa and Livorno. However, they failed. Many Italian nationalists then realized the futility of isolated uprisings. A new organization, the National Society, was formed which united many of the groups of the nationalists. Its leaders were Pallavicino, La Farina, Garibaldi and Daniele Manin. They believed that Cavour would be a valuable ally to coordinate the activities of the Italian national movement. The motto of the society became "Independence, unity and constitutional liberty' under the Savoy dynasty.

- **Cavour's negotiation with the National Society**

Cavour saw the value of encouraging the activities of the secret societies which many Italians supported. These societies drew attention of the world to the problems of Italy and contributed to the spread of nationalist spirit at home. Though publicly Cavour disowned any activities which would be viewed with alarm, he privately informed La Farina in October 1858 of his aims to bring about uprising in the northern and central states. The Society played a valuable part in preparing the public mood for war. Garibaldi was asked to form a volunteer force. The society

prepared arms depots and circulated pamphlets supporting the leadership of Piedmont.

- **War with Austria (1859)**

Both Austria and Piedmont started to mobilize their forces. Cavour aimed at a defensive mobilization to force Austria to issue an ultimatum. Because of the wish to protect her security, Austria had made the initial mistake of mobilizing her large army too soon. To keep the Austrian army mobilized indefinitely was an expensive procedure. On 19<sup>th</sup> April, Austria sent an ultimatum asking Cavour to demobilize the army within three days or face war. This was a blunder as it supplied Cavour with the provocation he needed. Piedmont refused, and Austria declared war, thereby appearing the aggressor.

The military weakness of Austria was soon revealed. Important factors contributing to her defeat were 1) Poor commanders 2) Poor strategy 3) Insufficient forces and 4) Poor morale of the army.

After preliminary skirmishes, two bloody battles were fought at Magenta and Solferino. Losses were heavy on both sides but they were narrow victories for the French and Italians, who then conquered the whole of Lombardy. The Austrians retreated.

- **Treaty of Villafranca (1859)**

The Preliminary peace terms were settled on 11<sup>th</sup> July 1859 at Villafranca near Verona. Cavour was not consulted. The following were the terms:

- 1) Lombardy was transferred to Piedmont.
- 2) Venetia was to remain with Austria
- 3) All Italy was to be included in a new confederation. This was to be under the titular presidency of the Pope.
- 4) The hereditary rulers of the states in middle Italy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Romagna were to be restored.

Since Cavour was kept away from negotiations, he accused Napoleon III of betraying the cause of the Italian people.

It is worthy of notice that the peace of Villafranca was signed by Napoleon III without consulting Piedmont. The result was that for many Italians and particularly for Cavour, it seemed treason to their cause. He is said to have remarked, "Nothing

can come out of this peace. I will turn the conspirator and revolutionary, but this treaty shall not be carried out". The treaty of Villafranca outraged Cavour and after a interview with Victor Emmanuel, he resigned his post as Prime Minister but later came back to his post again.

- **Resignation of Cavour**

The people of Italy were disappointed with the treaty of Villafranca. Count Cavour tried to convince Victor Emmanuel III to oppose the treaty. But Victor Emmanuel decided to keep the part of Lombardy he had received in the treaty and try to acquire the remaining part later. This was because Victor Emmanuel thought that it was difficult to continue the struggle against Austria without the help of France. Victor Emmanuel gave his consent to the conditions regarding Lombardy and Venetia in the treaty of Villafranca in a agreement with Austria at the Treaty of Zurich. Cavour was so disappointed that resigned as Prime Minister of Piedmont. However, Victor Emmanuel was able to convince him to rejoin his duties as Prime Minister in the next fifteen days.

- The Plebiscites:

It was found that the people of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Romagna were not prepared to allow the Emperors of France and Austria to hand them back to their old rulers. They demanded union with the kingdom of Piedmont. Thus, it was found difficult to carry into effect the terms of the peace of Villafranca.

Cavour who had taken over at the Prime Minister of Piedmont again in January 1860 decided to settle the Italian question by direct secret negotiations. Cavour employed the method of Plebiscites in Italy. The Plebiscites were an opportunity to Piedmont to engineer annexation with the help of National Society, which campaigned enthusiastically. All males over 21 were given an opportunity to vote. Their choice was:

- annexation to the constitutional monarchy of Victor Emmanuel II, or
- a separate kingdom

When the elections took place in March 1860, it was little surprise the plebiscites resulted in crushing victory for those in favour of annexation. The votes were as follows:

	For annexation	Against annexation
Tuscany	386,445	14,925
Emilia	427, 512	756
Savoy (to France)	130,583	235
Nice	24,448	160

As a result of the plebiscites the states Parma, Modena, Tuscany , Romagna were annexed to the state of Piedmont and the provinces of Savoy and Nice were to be given to France.

As a result of the Plebiscites Parma, Modena, Modena , Tuscany and Romagna were unified with Piedmont. Thus till 1860, the stage of unification of North and Middle Italy was complete with the exception of Venetia and the Vatican, which was under the control of the Pope.

### **Death of Cavour**

In January 1861, the first all Italian parliament met in Turin and on March 17<sup>th</sup> Victor Emmanuel II assumed the title of King of Italy. Only Venetia and the Vatican City at Rome remained unconquered for Italian unification. Cavour died on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1861 at Turin during the final stage of the unification of Italy. This was the time when Italy was in great need of his diplomatic and parliamentary ability if his work was to be completed and true national unity preserved.

### **★ Questions for Self Study – 2**

#### **A) Choose the correct alternative**

- Victor Emmanuel II ascended the throne of Piedmont in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1849    b) 1860    c) 1847    d) 1861
- In 1852, \_\_\_\_\_ was appointed as the Prime Minister by the King of Piedmont.  
a) Garibaldi    b) Mazzini    c) Cavour    d) Victor Emmanuel
- Cavour built a network of \_\_\_\_\_ in Piedmont.  
a) Airports    b) Railways    c) Telephone    d) Bus-stand
- The Crimean War of 1854 was fought between Britain- France and \_\_\_\_  
a) Austria    b) Germany    c) Italy    d) Russia

- 5) Cavour died on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1861 at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Turin      b) Parma                      c) Modena              d) Tuscany

**B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) When was Cavour born?
- 2) In which year did the Orsini Affair take place?
- 3) Whom did Orsini try to assassinate?
- 4) Why did Cavour resign?
- 5) When did the treaty of Villafranca take place?

**6.2.3 Mazzini and Garibaldi**

• **Joseph Mazzini (1805 – 1872)**

The greatest leaders of the Italian unification was Joseph Mazzini. He was one of the three men to whom above all others the attainment of Italian unity was due. George Meredith, the English poet, said, “Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi: Three: Her brain, Her Soul, Her Sword”. He created the spirit of Risorgimento and made the Italian realize that, since they were one people, they should be unified.

Joseph Mazzini was a son of a physician at Genoa University. He was attracted to the struggle for Italian unification in his childhood. In 1815, when Joseph Mazzini was only 10 years old, Genoa came under the rule of Piedmont. Mazzini was attracted by literature. In his youth he studied the literature of Italy, England, France and Germany. He was influenced by the writings of Dante, Byron, Goethe, Shakespeare, Scott and Schiller. He wanted to promote a revolution in Italy through his writings. He soon became a member of the Carbonari movement.

In 1831 Mazzini travelled to Tuscany, where he became a member of the Carbonari, a secret association with political purposes. On October 31 of that year he was arrested at Genoa and interned at Savona. During his imprisonment he devised the outlines of a new patriotic movement aiming to replace the unsuccessful Carbonari. Although freed in early 1831, he chose exile instead of life confined into the small hamlet which was requested of him by the police, moving to Geneva in Switzerland. A succession of failed attempts at promoting further uprising in Sicily, Abruzzi, Tuscany and Lombardy-Venetia discouraged Mazzini for a long period, which dragged on until 1840.



- **Young Italy**

Founded in 1831, this organisation had an impact on the political development of Italy. The uniform of Young Italy consisted of the national colours of Italy which were worn in combination with a green blouse being complemented with a red belt and white trousers.

It was the failure of the secret societies in the 1820s and 1830s revolutions that led to the founding of a new organization Young Italy by Joseph Mazzini. This new organisation did not reject all aspects of the secret societies. It looked after its members and gave them passwords, uniforms and ritual. However there were differences in both organisation and philosophy that were to make Young Italy distinct.

- The organization was accompanied by a journal edited by Mazzini, also entitled Young Italy. This journal was important in spreading the ideas of Mazzini.
- At the heart of Mazzini's ideas was a belief in democracy and that the will of the people (la plebe) should be listened to. In his view, God's Will was expressed through the people and therefore their demands mirrored the demands of the Lord.
- In Mazzini's view, the will of the people was to live in an independent nation of 'free and equal men'. To achieve this independent nation it was necessary to engage in a national revolution.
- Where Mazzini differed was in the scope of his vision. He did not just see a union of northern Italian states, as did so many other patriots. He envisaged a union of all Italian- speaking provinces- including the south, Sicily and Sardinia. In 1829, he clearly summarized his vision: 'The fatherland of an Italian is not Rome, Florence or Milan but the whole of Italy'.
- Young Italy was republican in its views. This did not mean that Mazzini dismissed out of hand constitutional monarchies. These were, in his views, useful as a stepping stone on the way to the ideal: a united Italian republic. Indeed, in 1831 Mazzini wrote to the King of Piedmont, Charles Albert , asking him to put himself at the head of the movement for a united Italy. In his letter, Mazzini asked that the king lead the nation and put on his banner 'Union, Liberty, Independence'.

- **The failures of Young Italy**

The ideas of Young Italy were spread from Marseilles in France (Mazzini's base) to Piedmont, the Papal States and Tuscany. In Piedmont the readership of Young Italy grew and new adherents to the cause of revolution were recruited. However, the attempts at revolution ended in farce. In 1833 a proposed army coup was detected before it would begin. The response of Charles Albert's government was ferocious. Twelve members of Young Italy were executed out of 67 people arrested.

In 1834, a planned attack on Piedmont was suppressed before it started. An uprising in Genoa scheduled for February 1834 and led by a new recruit to the Young Italy movement, Giuseppe Garibaldi, also failed to get off the ground. Such failures made Young Italy a laughing stock throughout Italy. Mazzini lived in Switzerland from 1834 to 1837, then moved to London where he lived for the next twelve years. However, it is important to point out that although his attempts at revolution in the 1830s seemed to be feeble and unrealistic, his ideas, even at this stage, were an inspiration to others.

The revolution of 1848 in France made an impact on Italy. The revolution which spread in Italy in 1848 was mainly due to the efforts of Joseph Mazzini. He was successful in establishing a republic in Rome, however, Napoleon III sent the French troops in Rome and reestablished the Pope in Rome. Mazzini went into exile after this failure of his movement. In 1860 the island of Sicily revolted and established its independence. The dream of Mazzini was fulfilled in part. However, though Italy was united, it had not yet achieved the status of a republic. Mazzini wanted Italy to be a republic. Therefore, it can be said that Mazzini's dream of a Republic of united Italy was partially fulfilled. Though the political and diplomatic leadership of the unification of Italy rests with Count Cavour, Joseph Mazzini was a leader who inspired the unification movement with his revolutionary fervor. Mazzini was at heart a idealist dreamer. He wanted to achieve the unification of Italy without help from any external country. However, this wish of Mazzini was extremely difficult to be implemented in reality. The Austrian empire was extremely powerful and it was rather difficult for the Italian people to counter it on their own. As a result, the views of Mazzini in this regard sounded impractical to many Italian people. He gradually lost his following among the people and spent his last days outside Italy. Mazzini died in 1872.

## **Giuseppe Garibaldi (July 1807 – June 1882)**

Giuseppe Garibaldi was an important Italian military and political figure. In his twenties, he joined the Carbonari Italian patriot revolutionaries, and fled Italy after a failed insurrection. He returned to Italy as a commander in the conflicts of the Risorgimento. He is considered an Italian national hero.

Garibaldi was born on 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1807 in southern Italy in the province of Nice. His father was a seaman. In his childhood, Garibaldi was extremely rebellious in nature. His father wanted him to get educated and pursue a career of a priest. However, Garibaldi did not make much progress in education and pursued his liking for seafaring by travelling in the Mediterranean Sea. He preferred the life of a seafarer. Garibaldi was influenced by the ideas of Joseph Mazzini in his youth and had great belief in the ideology and work of Mazzini. In 1833 he participated in a revolt initiated by Mazzini. Mazzini had assigned him the work of infiltrating the navy of Piedmont-Sardinia and influence the naval ratings to support the cause of an independent Italy. However, Garibaldi was unsuccessful in his efforts and was captured by the government of Piedmont. Garibaldi was able to escape from captivity and take refuge in America. Garibaldi spent the next 14 years in America. He took part in a number of rebellions in America and earned invaluable experience in guerilla warfare. He also received military training during these rebellions.

Garibaldi returned to Italy after the revolution of 1848. He built up a separate detachment of the army under his leadership known as the Red Shirts. The soldiers of the detachment wore clothes of red color which signified revolution. Garibaldi was successful in inspiring the soldiers of the platoon. Garibaldi was the General of the army when Rome was declared a Republic. However, Napoleon III of France interfered and reinstated the Pope in Rome. Garibaldi was disappointed by this failure and returned to America.

- **Unification of Sicily and Naples**

The union of Central Italy with Piedmont inspired the people of Sicily and Naples. They revolted against the rule of absolute monarchs. Garibaldi had led the Italian army against Austria. Garibaldi went to help the people of Sicily and Naples. He was able to defeat the King of Sicily within one week (5<sup>th</sup> August, 1860). After this victory he marched on the kingdom of Naples. The king of Naples fled without offering any resistance (6<sup>th</sup> September 1860). Garibaldi then transferred his attention to Rome. However, Count Cavour had certain misgivings about the intentions of Garibaldi. Moreover, the French army was stationed at Rome to protect the Pope.

Therefore, an attack on Rome would have angered the French. Cavour was also afraid that the victory of Garibaldi would lead to establishment of an independent kingdom of Rome. Cavour decided to preempt these problems by sending the Italian army to attack Rome. The Emperor of France, Napoleon III, also supported the action taken by Cavour. Victor Emmanuel declared war on Rome which was under the control of the Pope. The Italian army invaded and conquered the provinces of Umbria and Marches. Then the victorious troops pushed on towards Naples. Garibaldi met Victor Emmanuel and handed over to him Sicily and Naples.

- **Transformation of Piedmont into Italy**

The union of Italy, except for Venetia and the part of Rome under the Pope, was completed. On 18<sup>th</sup> February 1861 the name of the kingdom of Piedmont was changed to Italy and Victor Emmanuel II assumed the title of King of Italy. Thus, Cavour's dream of completing the unification of Italy under the leadership of Piedmont was completed.

- **The union of Venetia**

The kingdom of Piedmont was transformed into the Kingdom of Italy. However, Rome and Venetia had not been united with Italy. Till 1866 no major effort was made to achieve the unification of Rome and Venetia. In Germany, Bismarck had initiated efforts to unify Germany during this period. Prussia needed to defeat Austria to encourage the unification of Germany. Therefore, Bismarck had provoked a war with Austria. During this war Bismarck suggested to Victor Emmanuel that he attack Venetia. Victor Emmanuel took this opportunity and launched an attack on Venetia. Though Italy was defeated in the war, Prussia was able to defeat Austria in the battle of Sadowa. Therefore, Austria had to give up Venetia which was united with Italy in 1866.

- **Integration of Rome and Unification of Italy (1871)**

Only Rome remained outside Italy in 1866. The Pope, the religious of Roman Catholic Christians, had control over Rome. Napoleon III, the emperor of France had accepted the responsibility of protecting the Pope. However in 1870 France was attacked by Prussia. One effect of this Franco-Prussian war was that France had to withdraw its troops from Rome. Victor Emmanuel took this opportunity and attacked Rome and established Italian rule over Rome. In this manner the unification of Italy was completely.

How do we make sense of the events that comprised the Italian unification? One popular explanation has been to stress nationalism, the force of which produced the Risorgimento, a revival or awakening in Italy amounting to a national rebirth. Such an interpretation implies that Italy came into being not as a result of war and diplomacy and the actions of foreigners but essentially as a result of its own growth and the abilities and the abilities and actions of Italians

Many writers from the 1860s onwards have favoured the notion of Risorgimento, insisting that the timing of unification and the precise form that it took were determined by the exploits of Cavour and Garibaldi, the two greatest heroes of nineteenth century Italian history. Their successful partnership brought the Risorgimento to a glorious conclusion. The essence of this interpretation is that Italians co-operated , and thus earned their own liberation from oppressive rule.

Many modern historians, however, have doubts about this interpretation. They cannot see the nationalist movement proceeding to an almost pre-ordained and glorious unification. They note continued divisions between the different nationalist groups during the 1850s and 1860s, the necessity for foreign help in defeating Austria, especially from France, and tend to see the unification of 1860 stemming not from the cooperation of Cavour and Garibaldi but from their rivalries and indeed hostility. In short, they emphasize other factors more than those historians who still believe that the Risorgimento explains unification.

★ **Questions for Self-Study -3**

**A) Choose the correct alternative**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ inspired the movement for unification of Italy  
a) Cavour b) Garibaldi c) Mazzini d) Bismarck
- 2) Mazzini established the organization \_\_\_\_\_--  
a) Young Italy b) Carbonari c) Adelpi d) Red Shirts
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ established the 'Red Shirts'.  
a) Cavour b) Mazzini c) Garibaldi d) Victor Emmanuel
- 4) The name of Kingdom of Piedmont was changed into \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Italy b) Germany c) Venetia d) Rome
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ was united with Italy in 1866.  
a) Parma b) Modena c) Venetia d) Rome

## B) Answer in one sentence

- 1) In which year was the organization Young Italy founded?
- 2) When and where was Garibaldi born?
- 3) When did Victor Emmanuel II assume the title of King of Italy?
- 4) Which kingdom led the unification of Italy?
- 5) Which was the last state to be integrated into Italy?

## 6.3 Glossary

**Papal States:** the Papal States dominated central Italy. They were ruled by the Pope, the head of the Catholic Church, who resided in Rome. The Pope was not just a spiritual leader, he also had political power. To most Popes, control of the Papal States was considered essential to the protection of church independence. However, the Popes did not have a significant army and relied on Catholic countries to protect them militarily if required.

**The Crimea:** A peninsula in south Ukraine. The main cause of war here was tension between Turkey and Russia over Russian demands for greater influence in parts of the Ottoman Empire. This included demands for control of the Holy Sites in Palestine and role of protector of Christians within the Ottoman Empire.

**Carbonari:** The Carbonari ("charcoal burners") were groups of secret revolutionary societies founded in early 19th-century Italy.

**Young Italy:** Young Italy (Italian: La Giovine Italia) was a political movement founded in 1831 by Giuseppe Mazzini. The goal of this movement was to create a united Italian republic through promoting a general insurrection in the Italian reactionary states and in the lands occupied by the Austrian Empire. Mazzini's belief was that a popular uprising would create a unified Italy.

**Risorgimento:** meaning "Rising Again". It was a 19<sup>th</sup> Century movement for Italian unification that culminated in the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861. The Risorgimento was an ideological and literary movement that helped to arouse the national consciousness of the Italian people, and it led to a series of political events that freed the Italian states from foreign domination and united them politically.

**Red Shirts:** Redshirts or a Red coat is the name given to the volunteers who followed Giuseppe Garibaldi in southern Italy during his expedition to southern Italy,

but sometimes extended to other campaigns of his. The name derived from the colour of their shirts.

## 6.4 Answers to Self Study Questions

### ★ Questions for Self Study- 1

- A) 1) c    2) c    3) c    4) d    5) b
- B) 1) Napoleon Bonaparte 2) Metternich 3) Charles Albert  
4) reawakening or rising again 5) Victor Emmanuel II

### ★ Questions for Self Study- 2

- A) 1) a    2) c    3) b    4) d    5) a
- B) 1) 1810 2) 1858    3) Napoleon III  
4) because Napoleon signed the Villafranca treaty with Austria 5) 1859

### ★ Questions for Self Study -3

- A) 1) c    2) a    3) c    4) a 5) c
- B) 1) 1831 2) 1807 in the province of Nice 3) 1861 4) Piedmont 5) Rome

## 6.5 Summary

In 1815, the Vienna Congress under the leadership of Austrian leader Metternich had hurt the nationalist sentiments of the Italian people. The Vienna Congress divided Italy into different independent parts and restored Austrian dominance. The parts of Italy were ruled by a number of absolute monarchs. The nationalist sentiments of the Italian people did not die down. They continued to make efforts to unify Italy. The secret organization of the Carbonari was established. It tried to instigate revolutions in different parts of Italy. During the period from 1815 to 1848, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in France had its impact on Italy. In different parts of Italy a number of unsuccessful movements took place to promote republican and liberal form of government. Due to the efforts of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi, the Italians were finally able to achieve unification in 1871.

## 6.6 Questions for Practice

### A) Essay type Questions

1. Explain the process of unification of Italy
2. Discuss the various stages of unification of Italy.
3. Review the background for the unification of Italy
4. Explain the contribution of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour to the unification of Italy.

### B) Write Short Notes

- 1) Young Italy
- 2) Mazzini
- 3) Garibaldi
- 4) Cavour
- 5) Victor Emmanuel II
- 6) Napoleon III and Italy

## 6.7 Recommended Reading

David Thomson, *Europe since Napoleon*, Penguin, 1966.

Carlton J. H. Hayes, *History of western civilization since 1500: Carlton J.H. Hayes...*[et al.]. MacMillan, 1965.

V.D.Mahajan. *A History Of Modern Europe Since-1789*. S. Chand & Company Limited, 1988.

Martin Collier, *Italian unification, 1820-71*. Heinemann, 2003.

Jackson J Spielvogel, *Western Civilization: Since 1300*. Cengage Learning, 2011.

James Harvey Robinson, *An introduction to the history of western Europe*. Ginn & company, 1918.





## Unit-7

### Napoleon III

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- 7.0 Objectives
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#### 7.0 Objectives

After studying this unit you will be able:

- To get information about changes took place in France after 1848 revolution.
- To know the rule of Napoleon III.
- To understand the home policy of Napoleon III.
- To comprehend the foreign policies of Napoleon III.
- To understand the reasons of his deterioration.

#### 7.1 Introduction

France had a very turbulent history since the out break of the great revolution of 1789. This revolution gave great principles to the world i.e. Liberty, Fraternity and Equality. This course of this revolution was not smooth. The extremely shrewd

Napoleon Bonaparte took advantage of the highly disturbed course of revolutionary events to snatch power and make himself the master of France. After the overthrow of Napoleon, the Bourbon dynasty was revived. The socialist revolution of 1848 done by students and labourers. Taking full advantage of the favourable political climate in the country of the mood of the people. Louis Napoleon put an end to the Second Republic and converted it into an Empire, with himself as Emperor Napoleon III. The whole Europe was taken by surprise when Napoleon rose to power.

## **7.2 Subject-Description**

### **7.2.1 Rise of Napoleon**

#### **Republic Vs Monarchy**

Metternich had to leave the power after 1848 revolution. Lamertine lead to found the republic and socialist state in France. Napoleon III claimed to continue the great work of Napoleon I and espouse the cause of Bonapartism. Napoleon III (1808-1873) ruled for 18 years (1852-70). By introducing all-round reforms, he endeared himself to the people, and by following a vigorous foreign policy he brought glory to the country. But he was moving from glory to tragedy. Towards the end of his reign, he committed serious and costly mistakes. He led France to war against Prussia in 1870. Instead of a victory, France was ignominiously defeated and emperor Napoleon III became prisoner in the hands of the Prussians led by Bismarck. The whole of France curse Napoleon for bringing great shame and suffering to the nation.

#### **Experiment of National workshop**

As government has given employment guarantee to all Louis Black wanted to start industries while Lamertine wanted to start workshop for employment. This idea led to have national workshop. But it was a failure, because less labour was available and unemployed labourers were on large scale. Workers were indifferent, they were taking allowances without doing work.

#### **Constitution Committee :**

The election of constitution committee was taken, because the civil war like situation emerged in France. Republic leader Lamertine had the majority. Out of 900, 800 members were of Lamertine. He prepared Republic constitution out of it. The legislative council was made of 750 members and the president was given the

term of 4 years, and cabinet of ministers will elect president and cabinet would be responsible for legislation.

### **1848 Presidential Election**

As per new constitution, the general elections took place in France. The Republic leader Lamertine, General Cavegnek and Louis Napoleon constested the election. The public consensus on against Lamertine, he got 17,910 votes, General Cavegnek 1,448,107 while Louis Napoleon was elected with 5,434,226 votes and became to President of France.

### **Napoleon was successful to centralize the power (1851)**

Napoleon gave many promises and dreams of economical development to France. He also dreamt to be the supreme like Napoleon Bonaparte. He started his working in that way, hence the controversy between president and National Assembly increased. Napoleon realized the danger hence he dissolved National Assembly and arrested all oppositions 1 Dec. 1851. They were imprisoned the opponents and took consensus on 20 Dec. and Napoleon got 74 Lakh votes while his opponents got only 6 lakh votes. Thus Napoleon became the supremo of France.

### **New Constition (14 Jan, 1852)**

On 14 January, 1852 the President promulgated a new constitution. The life of the President was extended to ten years. He was given the power of sanctioning all laws and decrees. The Ministers were to be responsible to him alone. A council of state was to be nominated by him and it was to draft laws on the initiative of the President. The Legislative was to consist of two Houses. The Senate was to consist of the Marshals, Admirals and Cardinal ex-officio and 150 other members nominated by the president. The new constitution was commended to the people as “the only constitution adapted to the social and administrative institutions of modern France and calculated to secure the liberties of France and maintenance of Napoleon principles.” The right to vote was given to adults.

#### **★ Self-learning questions :**

#### **A) Choose correct alternative**

- 1) ..... formed interim government in France after 1848 revolution.  
a) Lamertine    b) Louis Black    c) Louis Philip    d) Louis XVIII
- 2) Due to ..... demand National Workshop established.

- a) Louis Black    b) Lamertine    c) Carl Marx    d) Mazini
3. .... got 5,434,236 votes in 1848 general elections.  
a) Cavgnek    b) Lamertine    c) Napoleon    d) Philip
4. After the general elections of 1848 Napoleon III became president of .....  
a) Germany    b) Russia    c) Italy    d) France
5. The life of president was ..... years as per New constitution.  
a) 5    b) 4    c) 6    d) 10

**B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) Who tried to give progressive face to France?
- 2) Who suppressed labour mutiny in France?
- 3) How many votes Lamertine got in general elections?
- 4) When did Napoleon III become President of France?
- 5) From when the New constitution implemented?

**7.2.2 Home Policy of Napoleon III**

**1) All round Progress**

France registered all round progress in time of Napoleon III. Lawlessness crushed, and peace and order prevailed. France had prosperity and glory. Agriculture, industry and trade flourished. Paris became great and grand city.

**2) Transport and communication**

The means of transport and communication were improved. The network of railways was completed all over the country. The new roads were built and canals were dug. Similarly, harbours were developed. Roads were broadened and Parks were laid.

**3) Agriculture Reforms**

Napoleon III did much for agriculture development. The Government encouraged farmers to improve their vine-yard and wheat-fields. The agricultural societies were multiplied. Marshes were cleared and more land was brought under the plough. Land banks breeding was encouraged. Two big banks, the credit Foncier and the credit Mobilier, were set up.

#### **4) Labour Welfare :**

Napoleon III won the goodwill of workers by promising their welfare. He passed a law in 1863 enabling workers to form co-operative societies for collective buying and selling. By a law of 1861, workers secured the right to strike. Labour unions were legally recognized. Napoleon created the impression that he was very sympathetic towards them and was concerned with the improvement of their living conditions. A law made provision for the voluntary insurance of workers against industrial hazards and death: Housing schemes were drawn up for worker's organizations received encouragement and subsidies.

#### **5) Architecture and Beautification**

Architects and builders rebuilt and beautified Paris under the direction of Baron Haussman, who was ordered to make it the leading city in the world in charm and beauty. Huge and beautiful public buildings were erected.

#### **6) Industrial Progress**

Napoleon III encouraged mechanized industry by his liberal policy. This resulted in the formation of numerous industrial cooperations. Governmental control over private industries was gradually relaxed. Tariffs were slowly reduced. In order to improve and facilitate trade relations, France made the Cobden-Chevalier commercial treaty with Britain in 1860 and later on other countries also.

#### **7) Support to Catholics**

Napoleon III followed the policy of supporting Catholics. Empress Eugenie generously gave donations to Catholic Church. In 1849, Napoleon III sent his army to restore the Pope by overthrowing the republic in Rome. He also took steps to strengthen the control of catholic clergy over the universities and public schools in France.

#### **★ Self-learning questions-1**

##### **A) Choose correct alternatives**

- 1) The father of Napoleon III, Louis was the emperor of .....  
a) Switzerland b) Holland c) Belgium d) France
- 2) Napoleon was the member of ..... Italian organization.  
a) Carbonari b) Young Italy c) Lal Dagalewale d) Black Hand
- 3) Napoleon became emperor of France after .....

- a) Louis XVIII    b) Louis VI        c) Louis Philip    d) Napoleon Bonapart
- 4) Napoleon III founded ..... banks for agriculture development  
 a) cooperative    b) credit financier c) credit mobile    d) Bank of France
- 5) For trade and commerce, Napoleon had commercial treaty with .....  
 a) Austria        b) France        c) England        d) Russia

**B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) Which law gave labours the right to strike?
- 2) Which steps taken by Napoleon for eradication of unemployment?
- 3) Which central banks founded by Napoleon III?
- 4) Whose problems were resolved Napoleon III by large scale?
- 5) Which commercial treaty, France made with Britain?

**7.2.3 Foreign Policy of Napoleon III**

Both as the president of the French Republic and Emperor of France, Napoleon III professed the stand for peace, but actually he followed a vigorous foreign policy which involved France in many wars. Napoleon was a nationalist and he sympathized with the people of Italy, Germany and Poland, who were fighting for their struggle and unification. It was his nationalism attracted many French masses to him.

**1) Restoration of Roman Pope :**

The republican regime of Rome set up by Mazzini in 1849 had set aside the Pope. In order to win the goodwill and support of Catholics, Napoleon sent his army in 1849 to Rome and defeated the republican Army and Pope was restored to power.

**2) Colonial Expansion**

Napoleon III was responsible for the colonial expansion of France. Algeria, which became a rich dependency, was annexed to France. He made common cause with Britain in extracting economic privileges from china by a display of military force. In 1851 France dispatched military expeditions to Annam and Indo China for punitive purposes. Twelve years later in 1863 he set up a French Protectorate over Cambodia.

**3) Crimean War**

Napoleon III intervened in the Crimean war in 1851. The relation between Napoleon and Tsar Nicholas I were very bitter. The Tsar considered Napoleon III as an upstart and Napoleon III would like to have revenge for the French humiliation of 1812. Businessmen, Liberals and Catholics of France hated Russia on various grounds. Tsar asked Turkey to recognize the right of Russia to protect the Christians of the Turkish Empire. Napoleon III asked the sultan to resist the Russian "aggression". The Sultan of Turkey did as he was asked to do and war was declared between Turkey and Russia. Both France and British joined hands to preserve the territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire. They suffered in the beginning but things changed with the death of Nicholas I and on Palmerstons becoming Prime-Minister of England in 1855. Russia was defeated and peace was made by the Treaty of Paris of 1856. Napoleon satisfied his vanity and raised his prestige and glory of France.

#### **4) Interference in Italian Affairs**

Napoleon interfered in the affairs of Italy to help the cause of the unification of the country. He himself had been in his youth a member of the Carbonari which was a secret society working for the expulsion of Austria from Italy and unification of the country. Though he wanted to help Italian unification, a fear was lurking in his mind that a strong and united Italy might later become a dangerous rival to France. Moreover, it was not easy to defeat Austria and a Franco-Austrian war might heavily drain the French resources. Napoleon also thought that his intervention in Italy might make him unpopular among Catholics, who feared that it might be detrimental to the position of the pope. Napoleon was wavering in his mind before doing anything in Italy, because several factors had to be reconciled. His hesitation to meddle ended only when an abortive attempt to murder him was made in 1858 by Orsini, an Italian nationalist. Fearing that any further delay might incur the wrath of Italian patriots, he took a plunge in spite of the risk of displeasing the pope and Catholics.

#### **5) Unification of Rumania**

In the Balkans, Napoleon III helped national movements in Moldavia and Wallachia, which secured autonomy in 1856. In 1858, Napoleon was able to secure for them the right to choose their own princes and parliaments. Owing Napoleon's advocacy with the Great powers, three years later the two provinces could be unified into a single state of Rumania under one prince.

#### **6) Stand for Poland**

Napoleon III had the united support of the French people of help the poles in their efforts to liberate themselves from the subjection of Russia. The Liberals of

France stood for Polish independence. The French Catholics wanted Napoleon to help the Poles because the Poles were Catholics.

However, when the Poles actually revolted in 1863, Napoleon III did not help them because he was afraid that Prussia and Austria would help Russia and in that case a war with Russia was bound to be suicidal for France. The result was that the Poles were ruthlessly crushed and consequently both the liberals and Catholics of France were disappointed.

### **7) Expedition on Mexico**

Napoleon III wanted to interfere in Mexico by setting up a government under a European power friendly to France. He thought that such a government would check the imperialist ambitions of Britain in the new world. The joint military expedition of French, Spanish and British armies set sail to Veracruz but it failed to realize the objective of forcing the Mexican government to pay interest to the creditors. The British and the Spanish armies thought it wise to return empty-handed to their countries. The French army alone undertook the hard task of conquering Mexico. Weighing the pros and cons in the circumstance, Napoleon III withdraws the French army from Mexico, which he captured in 1863. Maximilian who was made emperor by Napoleon III, was killed by people. Thus, Mexican war was ruinous to Napoleon in more sense than one. The financial loss was also pretty heavy. Morally too Napoleon III scaled down, as every one realized how ugly was his withdrawal from Mexico. The loss of prestige in America and Europe was greater and financial loss was pretty heavy.

### **8) Austro-Prussian War (1866)**

There was a war between Austria and Prussia in 1866, which lasted for only 7 weeks. The Austrian forces were defeated in the Battle of Sadowa and Austria made peace with Prussia. The rapidity and completeness of the Prussian victory upset all the calculations of Napoleon III. His expectation was that a war between Austria and Prussia would be a long one and he would be in a position to intervene in the war. But the Austrian defeat at Sadowa completely upset everything. The military success of Prussia was considered to be a challenge to France and even a threat to her security. It was rightly pointed out that it was France that was defeated at Sadowa. Napoleon III would like to have revenge for his diplomatic defeat. War between France and Prussia became inevitable.



## **9) Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)**

The Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) changed the course of French history and proved to be disastrous to Napoleon III. In fact it was a final blow to him as emperor of France. Austria always became hurdle for the unification of Germany. The diplomacy of Bismark was happening successful. Prussia fought war under his leadership and defeated Austria and let Napoleon III be only as watch dog. By using diplomacy, Bismark allowed Napoleon III to intervene the successor of Spain. Due to controversy the war took place between Prussia and France. Bismark successfully isolated Napoleon III in Europe and defeated him badly at sedan on 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 1870. He was made was prisoner and Gambeta Ferry dismissed legislature at Paris and established Republic in France.

### **Criticism :**

The fact that the reign of Napoleon III ended with his rout and humiliation at the hands of Prussia should not blind us to the good aspects of his character and achievements. While an impartial writer takes him to task for his failures in his Foreign Policy, he will not fail to appreciate the great progress made by France during his time.

#### **1) Poor Judge of Character**

He could not judge character and make correct estimate of individuals and groups. Though he did much for the benefit of the people, they forgot his good deeds and reforms. Many a time, it appeared that his kindness was wasted on ungrateful people. He did not realize that a ruler needs tact.

#### **2) Defects in foreign policy**

Mapolearis serious drawbacks could be seen in his Foreign Policy. Many times he under estimated the strength of his adversaries and overestimated his own. Some of his serious failures in his foreign policy were the result of foolish miscalculations and want of common sense. Napoleon looked foolish and ridiculous in certain situation owing to his calamitous errors. Here we may particularly refer to his costly and unpopular Mexican misadventure and to the Franco-Prussian War, which he could have easily avoided.

#### **3) Great Ego**

Blinded by excessive ego, he was unable to avoid pitfalls. All the time he did much wishful thinking. His condition was unenviable when Bismark pricked the

balloon of his inflated ego and humiliated him and France. He uselessly tried to imitate Napoleon Bonaparte.

#### 4) Love of Power

Napoleon III loved power excessively. He clearly managed to get rid of the second republic and concentrating all power in his hands, he became emperor. He exercised undiluted power as long as possible.

#### ★ Self-Learning questions-3

##### A) Choose correct alternative

1. In 1849 ..... removed Pope from the power in Italy.  
a) Napoleon    b) Mazini    c) Garibaldi    d) Kavhur
2. In 1863 Napoleon III invaded and captured .....  
a) Cambodia    b) Algeria    c) Africa    d) Russia
3. Napoleon III supported ..... in Crimean wars.  
a) Russia    b) Turkey    c) Austria    d) England
4. .... expedition proved fatal for Napoleon III.  
a) Russia    b) Mexico    c) Turkey    d) Prussia
5. .... founded republic in France.  
a) Gambetta    b) Louis Black    c) Philip    d) Lamertine

##### B) Answer in one sentence

1. Which Chinese islands were under control of Napoleon III?
2. In which two wars France defeated Australia?
3. Who revolted against Russia?
4. In which battle Napoleon III was defeated?
5. When did Napoleon era end?

### 7.3 Glossary

- **Crimean War** : A war fought between France, Turkey and Russia in Crimean.

- **National Workshop** : an effort to give employment to labours through it by interim France Govt.

## 7.4 Answers of Self-learning questions

### ★ Self-learning questions-1

- A) 1) a      2) b      3) c      4) d      5) c
- B) 1) Louis Black      2) General Canvenek      3) 17,910
- 4) 1851      5) 14<sup>th</sup> Jan 1852

### ★ Self-learning questions-2

- A) 1) b      2) c      3) c      4) a      5) a
- B) 1) A Law of 1861
- 2) Public works, roads, canals, islands
- 3) Credit Financer and Credit Mobiler
- 4) Labours
- 5) Colden – Chevalier commercial Treaty.

### ★ Self-learning questions-3

- A) 1) b      2) a      3) b      4) b      5) a
- B) 1) Annam, Kochin
- 2) Manjenta and Solferino
- 3) Poland
- 4) Sedan
- 5) 1870

## 7.5 Summary

Napoleon III claimed to continue the great work of Napoleon I. Bonaparte heritage became the destiny of Louis-Napoleon. He was the emperor of France for 18 years 1852-70. He was an absolute monarch of France up to 1860. But later on he started facing public wrath and in addition to it, his foreign policies failed on large scale. He became moderate during this period. But his home policies were absolute. He made progress in trade and commerce and architecture. The great reforms were

brought in agriculture and economic zones. But his failed foreign policies became cause for his doom.

## **7.6 Exercises**

### **A) Long Answer type questions**

- 1) Explain how Napoleon III became emperor of France.
- 2) Elucidate home policy of Napoleon III.
- 3) Discuss his foreign policy
- 4) Explain the causes of his destruction.

### **B) Short Notes**

- 1) National Workshop
- 2) Napoleon's Home Policy
- 3) Crimean War (1854-56)
- 4) Franco-Prussian War
- 5) Causes of his end

## **7.7 Further Reading**

- 1) Shewade, Bedekar, Bhatta : History of Modern Europe
- 2) Dr. Kulkarni A. R. and Shri. Phadake S. R. Modern Europe
- 3) History of Modern Europe – B. V. Rao
- 4) Modern European History – Reghbil Dayal.



## Unit-8

### Unification of Germany

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8.0. Objectives

8.1. Introduction

8.2. Subject

8.2.1. Background

8.2.2. William I

8.2.3. Bismarck

8.2.3. Glossary

8.4. Answers to Self Study Questions

8.5. Summary

8.6. Questions for Practice

8.7 Recommended Books

#### 8.0 Objectives

After you study this unit, you will be able to

- understand the background for the unification of Germany.
- know the contribution made by King William I to the unification of Germany.
- comprehend the work of Bismarck.
- know the different stages of the process of unification of Germany.

#### 8.1 Introduction

The end of the medieval period saw the rise of spirit of nationalism in some countries of Europe. Nationalism had grown in Europe during the renaissance movement. However its spread was limited to some select countries and many were left untouched by its influence. The French Revolution of 1789 and the rule of Napoleon spread nationalist feelings among the Europeans. Nationalist movements rose in Italy and Germany and demanded unification of their nations. Nationalism was the moving spirit behind the process of unification of Italy and German. In the

last unit we studied the process of Unification Italy. In this unit we will study the Unification of Germany.

## **8.2 Subject**

### **8.2.1 Background for the Unification of Germany**

Before 1871 Germany did not exist as a country in the sense of being a unified political state. However, in 1815 there were tens of thousand of people, especially among the young, the educated and the middle and upper classes, who longed passionately for a unified Germany. The numbers of these German nationalists grew steadily in the years after 1815.

#### **The Situation in Germany by 1815**

The term 'Germany' had no real political significance before the nineteenth century. There was no single German state. By 1800 some 23 million Germans were divided into 314 states, of varying size. These states were loosely united under the nominal rule of the Holy Roman Emperor, who was also the Emperor of Austria.

To make the situation more complicated, Germany lacked clear natural frontiers, especially in the east and the south. It was not even possible to define Germany's extent on grounds of race. The Holy Roman Empire included land which had French, Dutch, Danish, Polish and Czech speakers and excluded sizeable territories with a predominantly German population.

Apart from Austria, only one state within the Holy Roman Empire had any real power or importance in domestic and international affairs, and that was Prussia. When Austria and Prussia were defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1805-06, the Empire collapsed.

#### **Napoleon's impact on Germany**

- In the 1806 Napoleon reorganized the many German states:
- France annexed the territory on the left bank of the river Rhine.
- Many small states were combined: the total number was reduced to 39.
- Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and 14 other states were formed into the Confederation of the Rhine. This was under direct French control. The French legal system replaced the different laws and judicial procedures of the separate states.

The conquest of Germany by Napoleon transformed the German political situation in other ways. French ideas of liberty and equality created a new context for German politics. There was increased middle-class involvement in government and in administrations. Many Germans were released from feudal restrictions.

### **Prussia (1806-13)**

After the devastating defeat by Napoleon in 1806, Prussia was determined to recover her position as a leading German state. The government of Prussia made great efforts to reform Prussian institutions

- The army was reorganized.
- The government was overhauled to provide a more efficient central authority.
- A new system of education was introduced.

### **The War of Liberation**

The popular anti-French opinion encouraged the Prussian King Fredrick William III to make an alliance with Russia against France. Austria also declare war on France. Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. This so called War of Liberation has often been seen as the first collective action of the German nation. Although the unacceptable behavior of French occupying troops had helped to fuel nationalism, German resistance to France never became a mass national uprising.

### **The Vienna Settlement and Germany**

The Vienna Settlement which took place after Napoleon was decisively defeated at Waterloo in 1815 took many decisions which affected Germany. The two most important states of Germany- Austria and Prussia- benefitted the most. Both were among the Great Powers who drew up the peace treaty at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Most of Austria's territorial gains came in Italy, not Germany. Austria secured Lombardy and Venetia in northern Italy, while the Habsburg rulers were restored to the central Italian duchies of Parma, Modena and Tuscany. Prussia gained considerable areas of territory including part of Saxony, the Rhineland, Westphalia and Pomerania. The population of Prussia more than doubled.

### **The German Confederation**

The most important influence on the future of the German states after 1815 was that of Prince Metternich, Austrian chief minister until 1848. Metternich's aim was the maintenance of Austria's traditional authority over the German states. He was not concerned with German political unity, and his negotiations at Vienna Congress

ensured that Germany would become a loose confederation of states under Austrian control.

In June 1815 the German Confederation (*Bund*) comprising 39 states, was established with the aim of 'maintaining the external and internal security and independence and integrity of the individual states'. It was not concerned with promoting a united Germany. In fact its aim was exactly the opposite, for none of the rulers of the separate states wished to see their independence limited by the establishment of a strong central German government.

The Confederation thus disappointed those Germans who hoped for greater national unity. It has also been criticized by historians who see it as being essentially the replica of Holy Roman Empire, an organization which had no place in the age of emergent nation states. However, the Confederation at least provided a framework within which German states co-existed, albeit uneasily.

### **Agitation of Students**

The German Confederation (*Bund*) consisted of 39 states under the leadership of Austria. However, the German nationalists, students and intellectuals were not happy with the arrangement. They wished to dismantle this system erected by Metternich and promote the unification of Germany. In 1817 on the day of anniversary of Martin Luther they voiced their intentions regarding the unification of Germany and began an agitation to achieve their objectives. They established an organization called *Burshenschaft* to spearhead the agitation. They used terrorist tactics to trouble Austrian officers. In 1819 the members of the organization murdered Kotzebue who was a Russian secret agent. Metternich called representatives of the various states to Carlsbad to discuss matter of terrorist activities.

### **Carlsbad Decrees**

Metternich with the support of the King of Prussia called for a meeting of representatives of the states at Carlsbad. In August 1819, Metternich was successful in getting some resolutions passed by the Diet at the Carlsbad meeting. These resolutions are known as the Carlsbad Decrees. By taking this action Metternich inaugurated a hard policy against the German nationalists. Metternich wanted to limit the influence of the German unification movement through these decrees. The provisions of the Carlsbad decrees destroyed the independence of universities and educational institutions. To know about the activities of the students spies were appointed in universities. Ruler of every state appointed officers to supervise the teaching of university professors. This was done mainly to prevent the



spread of ideas regarding freedom or unification among the students. The activities of the students were also monitored by officers. The Police system was overhauled and made more efficient.

### **Establishment of Zollverein(Customs Union)**

Though the process of unification of Germany faced a number of problems, the process of economic unification had been initiated under the leadership of Prussia. The establishment of the Zollverein brought the German states together with regard to similar taxation laws, especially regarding custom taxes. Before the establishment of the Zollverein every German state has its own taxation laws which were a great obstacle to the growth of trade and commerce in Germany. In 1818 under the leadership of Prussia the states of north Germany established a confederation in which all members accepted similar taxation laws and procedure. They accepted the principle of '*laissez faire*' or free trade. The acceptance of free trade by members of the Zollverein promoted trade in the states. The states also became economically dependent on each other. This was a big step towards unification. Soon the other German states also realized the importance of uniformity in economic system and established two other similar confederations. In 1842 all the three economic confederations were brought together under the leadership of Prussia.

The above events benefited the process of unification because the leadership of the Zollverein remained with Prussia. This was also the beginning of leadership of Prussia in the politics of the Germany. Later, the state of Prussia played an important role in the unification of Germany.

### **Revolution of 1830**

The revolution of 1830 had a big impact on Germany. In 1830 the French masses revolted against the rule of King of France, Charles. The revolutionary events in France had tremendous impact on the countries in Europe. The French had revolted against the conservative rule of King Charles. A number of countries of Europe the example set by the French people. However, the German state of Prussia was not affected in a major way by the events of 1830. But elsewhere in other German states, people revolted against the exploitative and absolute rule of the Kings and demanded a liberal constitution. As a result of these movements the Kings of Hesse- Cassel, Saxony, Brunswick and Hanover accepted the demand of the masses and granted liberal constitutions to their subjects. However, this achievement of the masses in the state did not last for long as Metternich used the military and police to wipe out the movements. The states which had accepted liberal constitutions were forced to reject them.

## **Impact of Revolution 1848**

In 1848 there took place revolutionary movements against absolute monarchs in a number of countries in Europe. The French masses revolted against their King Louis Phillip and forced him to flee the country. The European masses were inspired by the events in France. The feelings of Europeans were so much against the absolute monarchs that even Metternich had to flee Austria. After decline of Metternich's power, the masses in a number of German states revolted against their Kings. In March 1848, the people of Berlin revolted against the Prussian King Fredrick William IV. The King immediately granted a liberal constitution to the people of Prussia. He also promised to take leadership in the process of unification of German.

### **Parliament of Frankfurt (May, 1848 to June 1849)**

Democratic ideas had spread in Germany since July 1830 and in 1848 people of a number of German states had revolted. The people of German States wished to see a unified German nation. In May 1848, the King of Prussia, Fredrick William IV, convened a special session the German National Assembly to discuss the issue of German Unification. This session of the National Assembly was held in the city of Frankfurt. The representatives of all classes of people and states attended the Parliament. A number of leaders of nationalist leanings were elected to the Parliament. The following resolutions/ decisions were passed in the Parliament:

- Democracy of a limited nature should be established in Germany. A constitution based on liberal republic principles should be enacted.
- A federation of Germany should be established. This objective should be pursued by legal means without disturbing the relations with Austria

However the condition of following legal means to achieve unification did not appeal to radical leaders in the Parliament. They wanted to built a strong republican state. Therefore they tried to disrupt the proceedings of the Parliament. However, Fredrick William IV was able to conduct the proceedings of the Parliament with the help of the police

The Frankfurt Parliament also passed a declaration of fundamental human rights. This declaration contained the natural rights of humans. This was an important step towards democracy.

The issue of the place of Austria in the proposed federation of German states became a controversial matter in the Parliament. The Parliament had to bow before the radical nationalist in the discussion on this issue. It was clearly decided that

Austria should be kept out of the federation. Austria had nothing to do with the proposed federation.

It was unanimously decided that the head of the proposed federation of German states was to be the King of Prussia. This decision was communicated to Fredrick William IV.

Thus, Fredrick William IV, the King of Prussia, was chosen as the leader of the federation. However, Fredrick William was afraid to shoulder the new responsibility. He was afraid that the acceptance of leadership will anger Metternich. He therefore refused the headship of the federation. A crisis erupted in Frankfurt Parliament due to this decision of Fredrick William. The Kings of other German States also supported the decision of Fredric William. This rendered the work of the Parliament meaningless. Since the King of Prussia was not ready to accept the leadership of the federation the Parliament was dissolved in 1849. The Frankfurt parliament became unsuccessful due to the acts of the Prussian King and Metternich.

#### **Erfurt Union Parliament (March, 1850)**

Even if Fredrick William IV, the King of Prussia, had rejected the resolutions of the Frankfurt Parliament, he did not oppose the unification of Germany. In fact he wanted the unification of Germany to take place under the leadership of Prussia. Therefore, he convened a Parliament to discuss the unification of Germany at Erfurt. During the Erfurt Parliament it was proposed to throw Austria out of Germany and establish a strong federation of German states under the leadership of Prussia. However, the states of Hanover, Saxony, Novaria, and Austria strongly opposed this proposal.

The Parliaments of Frankfurt and Erfurt used legitimate means to achieve unification of German states. However they were unsuccessful. It became obvious that Austria and Kings of some German states will always oppose the unification of Germany. Austria opposed unification of the Germans because it would have to transfer the German population in Austria to unified Germany. This would be a great loss to Austria. It was clear it would be possible to break the opposition of Austria and other German states only by using extra-legal means. However, the Prussian King Fredrick William IV, was afraid to take drastic measures to achieve German unification. It was only when his brother William I became the King of Prussia, that the process of unification of Germany gained in momentum.

★ **Questions for Self-Study No. 1**

**A) Choose the correct alternative**

1. The Holy Roman Emperor was also the emperor of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) France      b) Italy      c) Germany      d) Austria
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ combined many small German states.  
a) Napoleon      b) Napoleon II      c) Napoleon III      d) Fredrick William
- 3) The students of Germany established the \_\_\_\_\_ organization.  
a) Burshenschaft      b) Young Italy      c) Risorgimento      d) Red Shirts
- 4) Fredrick William IV convened the \_\_\_\_\_ Parliament to discuss the unification of Germany.  
a) Frankfurt      b) Carlsbad      c) Vienna      d) Berlin
- 5) Frankfurt Parliament was dissolved in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) May 1849      b) June 1849      c) July 1849      d) August 1849

**B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) How many German states were united by Vienna Congress to form the German Confederation?
- 2) Who defeated Prussia in 1806?
- 3) Which principle was accepted by the German states participating in the *Zollverein* (Customs Union)?
- 4) Who was chosen as Emperor of the federation by the Frankfurt Parliament?
- 5) Who convened the Erfurt Parliament?

**8.2.2 William I**

After 1851 Austria was engrossed in tackling its own internal problems. The King of Prussia, Fredrick William IV also followed a conservative policy. However, a stroke in 1857 left the king partially paralyzed and largely mentally incapacitated, and his brother William served as regent from 1858 until the king's death in 1861, at which point he acceded the throne himself as William I. It was under the leadership of William and his Chancellor Otto von Bismarck that Prussia achieved the unification of Germany.

On 2 January 1861 Frederick William died and William ascended the throne as William I of Prussia. He ruled over Prussia for 29 years from 1861 to 1888. It was during his reign that the unification of Germany was completed. His reign is therefore memorable in the history of Germany. William I was very much proud of his German heritage and the dominance of Austria over the German states always troubled him. After the unification of Germany, he became the first 'Emperor of Germany'.

### **Militarization of Prussia:**

William I had participated in a number of battles and he was of the view that only battles and force could achieve the unification of Germany. He wanted Prussia to take leadership in the unification. Keeping in mind this objective, he began to strengthen the military of Prussia by increasing the number of soldiers and modernizing the army.

William I took measures to transform the army of Prussia. He appointed Moltke as the Chief of the army and Roon as the Chief of navy. Both these capable officers initiated changes in the army which made it stronger than the army of Austria. They completely overhauled the structure of the Prussian army. During this period about 39 new sub-divisions of infantry and 10 new subdivisions of cavalry were added to the Prussian army.

### **William I and the Diet**

The modernization of military initiated by William I increased the expenditure of Prussia. In 1861 approval was sought from the Diet (legislature) for the spending funds on re-organization of the military. The Diet approved the expenditure on army only once in 1861. Next year the legislature refused to give sanction for the expenditure on the army. The Diet of Prussia had a number of representatives who were of liberal-republican outlook. These members wanted to implement constitutional reforms. For them the modernization of the military was of secondary importance. The king's ministers could not convince the legislators to pass the budget and the King was unwilling to make concessions. As a result they created a number of obstacles for William I who was trying to increase the might of the Prussian army. This created a crisis between William I and the Diet. William I had three alternatives. First, abandon his plans of modernizing the army. Second, to abdicate the throne of Prussia and third, to dissolve the Diet. William I threatened to abdicate and believed that Bismarck was the only politician capable of handling the crises.

In 1862 the Diet (House of Deputies) overwhelmingly rejected the proposed budget. William I was persuaded to recall Bismarck, who was the Prussian ambassador to France, to Prussia on the advice of General Roon. On 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1862, William appointed Bismarck Minister-President (Chief Minister) and Foreign Minister. Bismarck was appointed as Chief Minister by William I, under the advice of General Roon, and was assigned the task of winning over the Prussian Parliament to pass the new army reform bill. Bismarck's conflict with the legislators grew more heated during the following years. In 1863, the Diet passed a resolution declaring that it could no longer come to terms with Bismarck; in response, the King dissolved the Diet, accusing it of trying to obtain unconstitutional control over the ministry. Bismarck then issued an edict restricting the freedom of the press. Bismarck broke the opposition of the Diet and won the confidence of William I. He firmly believed that Prussia would solve its problems only by building a powerful army. Otto von Bismarck did not succeed in swaying the people of parliament into passing the money bill for the army; instead he told them that they were not needed and that the money could be raised through taxation. To convince them Bismarck told them that he had 200,000 troops to persuade them.

★ **Questions for Self- Study – 2**

A) Choose the correct alternative

- 1) The Prussian King Fredrick William IV was mentally incapacitated in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1830            b) 1848            c) 1857            d) 1871
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ became the King of Prussia after the death of Fredrick William IV.  
a) Victor Emmanuel    b) Bismarck    c) William I            d) Mazzini
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was appointed as Chief of the Prussian army by King William I.  
a) Bismarck    b) Moltke            c) Roon            d) Garibaldi
- 4) The Diet approved the expenditure on the army for the year \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1858            b) 1860            c) 1861            d) 1862
- 5) William I choose \_\_\_\_\_ as the Chief Minister of Prussia  
a) Mazzini            b) Bismarck            c) Cavour            d) Roon

## **B) Answer in one sentence**

- 1) In which year did King Fredrick William IV die?
- 2) For how many years did King William I rule over Prussia?
- 3) Who became the first 'Emperor of Germany'?
- 4) How many subdivisions of infantry and cavalry did Prussia increase?
- 5) In which year did King William I appoint Bismarck as Chief Minister of Prussia?

### **8.2.3 Bismarck**

Otto von Bismarck is known as the maker of modern Germany. Bismarck was born on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1815 in the Prussian province of Saxony. His father was a Junker estate owner and a former Prussian military officer. He wore a military uniform even though he was not a regular officer. He was however more cosmopolitan and highly educated. Bismarck spoke and wrote English, French and Russian fluently as a young man he would often quote William Shakespeare or Lord Byron in letters to his wife. He studied law at the University of Gottingen before enrolling at the University of Berlin. In his memoirs, Otto von Bismarck depicted himself as the great master-planner behind the unification of Germany. There is no doubt as to whether Bismarck played a key role in the German Unification; however there were factors that were essential to bringing about Bismarck's dream of a unified Germany. It is important to remember all the factors that helped Bismarck; Prussia's military and economic strength, the *Zollverein*, German nationalism, the political situations distribution of power at the time, the influences of other strong leaders such as General Albrecht von Roon and General Helmuth Moltke. In this essay we will try to assess the part played by Otto von Bismarck in the Unification of Germany.

In 1847 at the age of 32 Bismarck was chosen as a representative to the newly created Prussian legislature. There he gained reputation as a royalist and openly advocated the idea that the monarch had a divine right to rule. From 1851 to 1858, Bismarck worked as the representative of Prussia in the Frankfurt Parliament of the German federation. He gained valuable experience as a legislator and politician during his tenure. In 1859 he was appointed as ambassador of to Russia. As ambassador he was instrumental in achieving Prussia-Russia friendship. Later, Bismarck was appointed as ambassador to France. Bismarck made a personal study of the psychological makeup of the Russian Emperor Czar Alexander II and the French emperor Napoleon III when he was on these diplomatic assignments.

Bismarck was instrumental in solving the crises which has arisen between the Diet and William I. The staunch support of Bismarck won him the confidence of William I. Bismarck was a firm believer in absolute monarchy and had little respect for democratic principles. From 1862 to 1870 Bismarck was the Chief Minister of Prussia and from 1871 to 1890 he was the Chancellor of Germany. Before Bismarck took the seat of Prussia's Chief Minister in 1862, the first basis for German unification under Prussian rule had already been set in place; the free trade union known as the *Zollverein*. Although the *Zollverein* was an economic union rather than political it created a bond between the German states with Prussia at its head. This gave Prussia an important advantage over Austria in the two nations race to lead the German states.

Bismarck believed that great things could not be achieved by merely giving speeches and undertaking elections. Only a policy of Blood and Iron could achieve great things. In his first speech to Parliament Bismarck shares his views on what Prussia needs to do if it hopes to lead the German states; "Germany does not look to Prussia's liberalism, but to its power..." In 1862 after taking over as the Prime Minister of Prussia, Bismarck made efforts to achieve militarization of Prussia. He wanted a disciplined Prussian Army. Along with this he tried to modernize the other sectors. He constructed new roads, repaired old ones and gave impetus to agriculture. He, thus, considerably increased the economic and military strength of Prussia. Prussian army became one of the best armies in Europe. Bismarck was able to increase the influence of Prussia in international affairs due to its efficient army. Bismarck wanted to remove Austrian occupation of German territory by using the Prussian army. Meanwhile in 1863 there occurred a revolt against Russia in Poland. Bismarck helped the Russian Czar by providing him military help. By doing this he was able to ensure the neutrality of Russia in event of Prussian- Austrian War.

Bismarck wanted to achieve the following things:

- To increase the military strength of Prussia
- To integrate the Germans of Denmark with Germany.
- To increase German influence in Europe by defeating France.
- To challenge the domination of Austria over German states.
- To complete the unification of Germany.



After the Prussian army was re-structured, reformed and modernized, Bismarck initiated war to achieve the unification of Germany. Bismarck involved Germany in three wars, namely, Prussia- Denmark War (1864), Prussia- Austria War (1866) and Prussia-France War (1870)

#### **Prussia- Denmark War (1864)**

The two provinces of Schleswig-Holstein were under control of Denmark for a number of years. A son of Fredrick VII, King of Denmark looked after the administration of these provinces. The two provinces contained a substantial population of Germans who wished that the provinces be attached to Germany. However in 1863, the King of Denmark, integrated both the provinces in Denmark. Bismarck took this opportunity to start military preparations against Denmark because earlier the King of Denmark had promised never to merge the provinces into Denmark. Since the King of Denmark had not kept his promise Bismarck declared war on Denmark.

Bismarck promised to transfer the Holstein province to Austria and secured the support of Austria. This was merely a strategic tactic of Bismarck to secure the friendship of Austria. In reality he never intended to give Holstein to the Austrians on a permanent basis. After securing the friendship of Austria, Bismarck sent an ultimatum to Denmark to cancel the integration of Schleswig. The King of Denmark refused to accept the ultimatum sent by Bismarck. In the war which followed in February 1864, Denmark was defeated and Holstein was given to Austria.

#### **Prussia-Austria War (1866) – The Seven Week’s War.**

The real hurdle in the unification of Germany was Austria. In 1865-66 Austria wanted war with Prussia. This was to be the long awaited conflict between the two sovereign German states, but even though Austria still had the bigger army, Bismarck had politically prepared for the conflict; by 1866 Bismarck had succeeded in securing French neutrality in the case of war with Austria, as well as creating a secret alliance between Italy and Prussia should the conflict rise. This war was crucial in deciding which of the two nations would gain supremacy over the German states, therefore Bismarck’s goal of a united Germany under Prussian rule now depended on the strength of the Prussian army.

#### **Friendship with Russia**

Bismarck had established friendly relations with Czar Alexander II when he was the ambassador to Russia. In 1863, he offered military help to Russia when Poland revolted against the Russian Czar. This had created a bond of friendship between

Russia and Prussia. The people of Prussia wanted to help the Polish rebel, but Bismarck had taken this decision against the wishes of the Prussian people. Bismarck had thus earned the confidence and friendship of Czar Alexander II.

### **French Neutrality**

In 1862 Bismarck had been deputed as ambassador to France. He had impressed Napoleon III and had promoted friendship between Prussia and France. He again met Napoleon at Baritz in 1865 to ensure the neutrality of France in event of a Prussian- Austrian War. He promised to give a part of the Rhineland or Belgium. However he did not enter into any treaty in this regard.

### **Secret Alliance with Italy**

Bismarck sought the help of Italy against Prussia. A secret alliance was signed between Italy and Prussia in which it was decided that Italy should help Prussia in the war against Austria and in return Prussia would transfer Venetia which was under control of Austria to Italy.

Prussia defeated the Austrian army at the battle of Sadowa. Several factors allowed Prussia to beat Austria. Firstly, the army reforms had been successfully carried out under General Roon, the Prussian Minister of War and the army was under command of General Moltke, who was a gifted military commander. Secondly the Prussian alliance with Italy forced Austria to fight a war on two fronts: Prussia and Italy. Although they managed to defeat the weak and inefficient Italian army quickly, it hindered the military operations of the Austrians against the Prussia.

It is important to note the treatment of Austria after its defeat. Most of the Prussian leaders wanted to humiliate Austria; however, Bismarck would not allow this and even threatened to commit suicide if they did not heed his advice. Bismarck saw the importance in maintaining good terms with Austria as it still had the support of many of the German states. The only territory that Austria lost in the Seven Weeks' War was Venetia that was given to Italy as part of the alliance deal.

### **The Peace of Prague (1866)**

The Peace of Prague was a Peace treaty signed at Prague on 23 August 1866, which ended the Austria- Prussia War. The treaty was lenient towards the Austria because Bismarck had persuaded William I that maintaining Austria's place in Europe would be better in the future for Prussia than harsh terms.

The treaty made the following arrangements:

- Italy got Venetia
- Prussia annexed Schleswig - Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Frankfurt and Hanover
- Austria agreed to take no further part in German affairs
- North German Confederation formed out of 22 states north of River Main under the leadership of Prussia
- The Kingdom of Prussia thus established itself as the only major power among the German States.

### **The North German Confederation**

It was a federation of 22 independent states of Northern Germany. It was formed by a constitution accepted by the member states in 1867 and controlled military and foreign policy. It included the new Reichstag, a parliament elected by universal manhood suffrage and a secret ballot. The Confederation was dominated by Bismarck, its first and only Chancellor who was also the prime minister of the kingdom of Prussia. It consolidated the control of Prussia over northern Germany in economic matters, especially through the *Zollverein* (Customs Union) which included the states of Southern Germany that were not in the Confederation. Prussia exercised effective control over the confederation. The Confederation was replaced by the new German Empire in 1871.

### **Franco- Prussian War (1870-71)**

To achieve full German unification, Bismarck needed another war that would bring all the German states together and create a strong sense of nationalism; this war was to be the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Bismarck got the opportunity to go to war with France due to the succession crises in Spain in 1868. Leopold, a German Prince was to succeed to the vacant throne of Spain. Napoleon III did not want a German to occupy the throne of Spain. After a lot of discussion the King of Prussia and the French ambassador met at Elmsfield to discuss the issue. Their discussion was telegraphed to the public of both the states. In the discussion it seemed that both the French ambassador and the Prussian King had allegedly insulted each other. Public opinion was inflamed in both the countries. France ordered mobilization of the army and on 19<sup>th</sup> July declared war on Prussia only, but the other German states quickly joined on Prussia's side.

Fighting started in July 1870; the war was to be a series of Prussian victories on the battle field due to their railway systems, military tactics and Krupp's (the big Prussian arms manufacturer) artillery. Napoleon III of France was decisively defeated and captured at the Battle of Sedan.

Bismarck's war to create a strong enough feeling of nationalism to form a German nation had been a success. Although he had to use a lot of skill and German nationalist feelings to convince the southern German states to join the German Empire and to make William I of Prussia the Kaiser of Germany, he succeeded in creating a Unified Germany. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of January, 1871, King William of Prussia took on the title of Imperial and Royal Majesty, Kaiser William of Germany, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

"Blood and Iron" is a phrase that has been used by historians to describe the policy followed by Otto von Bismarck. Since his appointment as Chief Minister of Prussia in 1862, Bismarck's main goal was to increase the strength of the Prussian nation, and as he saw it, military strength was what defined a strong nation. "It is not through speeches and majority decisions that the great questions of the day are decided...It is by iron and blood," was how Bismarck strongly felt towards increasing the strength of a nation. It is quite possible that when Bismarck looked at Germany he saw simply the best opportunity to create a powerful nation of military importance and therefore he spent the years leading up till 1871 trying to create a unified Germany under Prussian leadership.

Bismarck did not lay down the groundwork and ideas for a unified Germany, but what he did do was make one possible. Military reforms that allowed successful wars, speeches made to rattle the feeling of nationalism inside the German people and the final victory over Austria as the head of the German states; all these factors that led to a German Unification under Prussia in 1871 were orchestrated by a Prussian Chief Minister and a German Chancellor named Otto von Bismarck. If any the factors helping Bismarck unify Germany had not been there, it may not have been possible to have done it in 1871, but Bismarck's significance lies in the manner in which he led all these factors together to lead Prussia into becoming the German Empire of 1871.

★ **Questions for Self Study- 3**

**A) Choose the correct alternative**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ was appointed as ambassador to Russia in 1859.  
a) Moltke      b) Roon      c) Bismark      d) Kaiser William
- 2) Prussia offered military help to \_\_\_\_\_ for crushing the rebellion of Poland.  
a) Austria      b) Russia      c) France      d) Italy
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ helped Prussia in its war against Denmark

- a) Austria      b) Russia      c) France      d) Italy
- 4) The Prussia- Austrian War was ended by the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Frankfurt      b) Prague      c) Holstein      d) Schleswig
- 5) Napoleon III was decisively defeated by the Prussian troops in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Sadowa      b) Baritz      c) Sedan      d) Hesse-Cassel

**B) Answer in one sentence.**

- 1) In which university did Bismarck study law?
- 2) When did Bismarck become the Chancellor of Germany?
- 3) When was Bismarck elected to the Prussian Diet?
- 4) When was the North German Confederation formed?
- 5) What was Reichstag?

**8.2.3 Glossary**

**Holy Roman Empire:** Formed in the ninth century, the Empire had little power or meaning by 1800. The French Philosopher Voltaire said it was not holy, Roman or an empire.

**Feudal restrictions:** The feudal system was a system of social organization prevalent in much of the Europe in the Middle Ages. Powerful landowning lords limited the freedom of the people who worked on their estates.

**Zollverein:** Customs union of German states who implemented the principle of laissez faire or free trade

**Carlsbad Decrees:** restrictions imposed by Metternich against the agitation of students.

**Junker:** German feudal landlord.

**8.4 Answers to Self Study Questions**

★ **Answers to Question for Self-Study – 1**

- A) 1) d      2) a      3) a      4) a      5) b
- B) 1) 39 2) Napoleon      3) laissez faire or free trade 4) Fredrick William IV  
 5) Fredrick William IV

★ **Answers to Questions for Self- Study- 2**

A) 1) c      2) c      3) b      4) c      5) b

B) 1) 1861                      2) 29                      3) William I

4) 39 new sub-divisions of infantry and 10 new subdivisions of cavalry 5) 1962

★ **Answers to Questions for Self Study- 3**

A) 1) c      2) b      3) a      4) b      5) c

B) 1) Gottingen    2) 1870    3) 1849    4) 1866    5) German Parliament

## **8.5 Summary**

Napoleon had established the Rhine federation by combining some German states after he conquered Germany. This federation promoted nationalist feelings among the German people. The 300 German states which existed under the rule of the Holy Roman Empire were reduced to about 39 states by Napoleon. The Vienna Congress of 1815 decided that Austrian leader Metternich should look over the developments in Italy and Germany and use military force to counter nationalist movements. In 1817, the students of Jena University discussed the plan of unification of Germany during the celebration of the anniversary of Martin Luther. Kotzebue, a secret agent of the Russian Czar was killed by a student revolutionary of the university of Jena. Metternich utilized the resulting outrage against the action to design the Carlsbad decrees which limited the freedom of the students and initiated supervision of the universities. In 1818 *Zollverein* (customs union) had been established by some German states to promote trade and commerce in Germany. The revolutions of 1830 and 1848 also had a great impact on the people of the German states. As a result of this transformation the Frankfurt and the Erfurt Parliament was convened to discuss the question of unification of Germany. Later when William I took over as the King of Prussia, he initiated a programme of re-organisation and modernization of the Prussian army. He appointed Bismarck as the Chief Minister of Prussia. Bismarck was of the view that only a policy of 'Blood and Iron' would unify Germany under the leadership of Prussia. Bismarck was able to counter the opposition of the liberal Prussian Diet, and initiate military reforms. The Prussian army was made efficient and became one of the most powerful armies in Europe. Bismarck had the support of able military officers like Moltke and Roon. Bismarck involved Prussia in three important wars namely, Prussia- Denmark War (1864), Prussia- Austria War (1866) and Prussia-France War (1870). His ultimate aim was to achieve the unification of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of January, 1871, King William of Prussia took on the title of Imperial and

Royal Majesty, Kaiser William of Germany. Bismarck became the Chancellor of the German Empire and dominated the politics of Europe for the next 20 years.

## 8.6 Questions for Practice

### A) Essay type questions

- 1) Explain the background of the Unification of Germany
- 2) Examine the contribution of King William I to the unification of Germany.
- 3) Give an account of the different stages of unification of Germany.
- 4) Explain how Bismarck achieved the unification of Germany.

### B) Write Short Notes

- 1) Frankfurt Parliament
- 2) Carlsbad Decrees
- 3) Zollverein
- 4) William I
- 5) Bismarck
- 6) Prussia – Austria War (1866)
- 7) Prussia- France War (1870-71)

## 8.7 Recommended Books

David Thomson, *Europe since Napoleon*. Penguin, 1966.

Carlton J. H. Hayes...[et al.], *History of western civilization since 1500*, MacMillan, 1965.

Alan Farmer and Andrina Stiles. *The Unification of Germany 1815-1919*. Hodder Murray, 2007.

V.D.Mahajan. *A History Of Modern Europe Since-1789*. S. Chand & Company Limited, 1988.

Jackson J.Spielvogel, *Western Civilization: Since 1500*. Cengage Learning, 2011.

James Harvey Robinson. *An introduction to the history of western Europe*. Ginn & company, 1918.

