Building a German Nation

I. Foreign nations opposed it
II. Smaller states wanted to retain local power
III. Conflict between Protestants & Catholics (conflicts like? that led to...?!
IV. Economic problems
   - industrialized west & agricultural east (sound familiar?)

Why so long for Germany to Unify?

The Coat of Arms of the German Empire, 1871 - 1918
I. Napoleon = Nationalism
   Growth – but why?
II. German society believed
  =Germany was destined
   to be a great
III. Congress of Vienna
  created the German
   Confederation in 1815 –
   what was in place before
   that? created by?
IV. Economic union called the
  Zollverein
  a. Formed by Junkers – what
     are Junkers?
  b. increased trade
  c. Lower Prices
  d. More uniform weights &
     measures

Austrian chancellor Klemens von
Metternich dominated German
Confederation from 1815-1848
Otto Von Bismarck & Prussia

I. Prussia was most powerful state.
   A. Limited monarchy under King William I
   B. Otto von Bismarck became Chancellor of Prussia in 1862

II. Bismarck’s goal = GERMANY
   A. Strengthened Prussia first.
      1. Political philosophy = Realpolitick. (which implied?)
      2. Uses realistic political ideals & actions, in order to satisfy needs of state.
         a. Built up military
         b. Collected taxes

Bismarck's Plan to Unify = War

I. Danish War of 1864 (vs. Denmark)
   A. Allied w/ Austria
   B. Took Schleswig & Holstein
   C. Increased German nationalism.

II. 7 Weeks War (Austro-Prussian) in 1866.
   A. Conflict over Holstein
   B. Ended w/ Treaty of Prague
   C. Est. dominance over Austria = Prussia leads German unification
   D. Creates North German Confederation led by Prussia
Franco-Prussian War of 1870

I. War raised German nationalist feelings against France
   a. Bismarck tricked France into attacking (Germany - Ems Telegram)

II. Easy win for Prussia
   b. Gained lots of $$$$$$$$$$$$$$ 

   • What does this political cartoon depict?
   • A main objective of Bismarck's - prevent other major powers allying with France.

Franco-Prussian War of 1870

I. King William took the title Kaiser William I after Franco-Prussian War.
   a. Kaiser = Emperor of Germany – 2nd Reich
   b. Germany unified.
   c. Bismarck = Chancellor (aka Iron Chancellor – why?)

II. Germany quickly became powerful
   a. Industrialize quickly.
   b. Just copy what Britain had done.
   c. Gained Prussia’s strong military tradition
Bismarck "The Iron Chancellor" Problems & Struggles
**Catholic Church**

- Catholics seen as threat
- *Kulturkampf* – people’s allegiance to state greater than Church; “battle for civilization”
- Passed laws to allow state involvement in Church
- Mistake: Catholic supporters had strong numbers in government
- Makes peace with Church later on (who else recently in our units made peace with the Church?)

**Socialists**

- Bismarck feared Socialist ideas would lead to revolution
- Social Democratic party called for better conditions for working class
- Created laws against them
- Mistake: Workers united for socialists cause
- Social reforms attempted to woo workers from socialism

19th century French anti-socialism cartoon
Karl Marx-- German philosopher/thinker/economist who writes The Communist Manifesto (with Fredrick Engles)

- The worker becomes all the poorer the more wealth he produces, the more his production increases in power and range. The worker becomes an ever cheaper commodity the more commodities he creates. With the increasing value of the world of things proceeds in direct proportion to the devaluation of the world of men. Labour produces not only commodities; it produces itself and the worker as a commodity -- and does so in the proportion in which it produces commodities generally.

- Marx, Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts (1844) 1890

Socialist had huge gains in the election

- based on a contrast between the alienated nature of labor under capitalism and a communist society in which human beings freely developed their nature in cooperative production
- inevitable economic breakdown of capitalism leading to communism
- socialism is the transition between capitalism and communism where property is collectively owned whether by govt or the people
  - in Marxist theory the distribution of goods is still unequal and payment is done according to work {done}

The Decline of Bismarck

1. Kaiser William I died in 1888
2. William II would take over
   - Wanted Bismarck to have less power
3. 1890 Socialist had huge gains in the election
   - Bismarck wanted to rewrite Constitution
   - William II said “NO”
   - Bismarck resigned

Karl Marx

Kaiser William II
German Unification Timeline

1815  Congress of Vienna creates German Confederation as a Buffer State; Result = Germany unity & established closer economic ties

1834  Prussia organizes Zollverein

1861  William I becomes King of Prussia

1863  Germans in Holstein & Schleswig appeal to larger German states against Denmark’s proclamation that Schleswig was a Danish Province

1864  Bismarck persuades Austria to join w/ Prussia in war against Denmark, Austria gains Holstein & Prussia gains Schlewigs

1866  7 Weeks War; Prussia strips Austria of its Allies by:
- offering Russia help against Polish rebels
- Offering France compensation for staying Neutral Establishing an alliance w/ Italy by supporting claims to Venetia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Formation of North German Confederation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>French envoy meets King William of Prussia, Bismarck releases EMS telegram, Napoleon III declares war, German United States defeats France in Franco-Prussia war</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>William I assumes title of Kaiser &amp; Bismarck becomes Chancellor of Germany</td>
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