

# UNIFICATION OF GERMANY







GERMANY and ITALY in 1806  
(at the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire).

The states under Napoleonic influence are indicated by a green surface, or border, coloring and by green underlining of names. The states that belonged to the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806 are given a surface coloring.

The map shows also the chief territorial changes in Italy, 1806-1808. For those in Germany at the same time, see p. 154/155. a Portress.

A: Principality of Aschaffenburg (Fürst














France and Great Britain were unified nations.





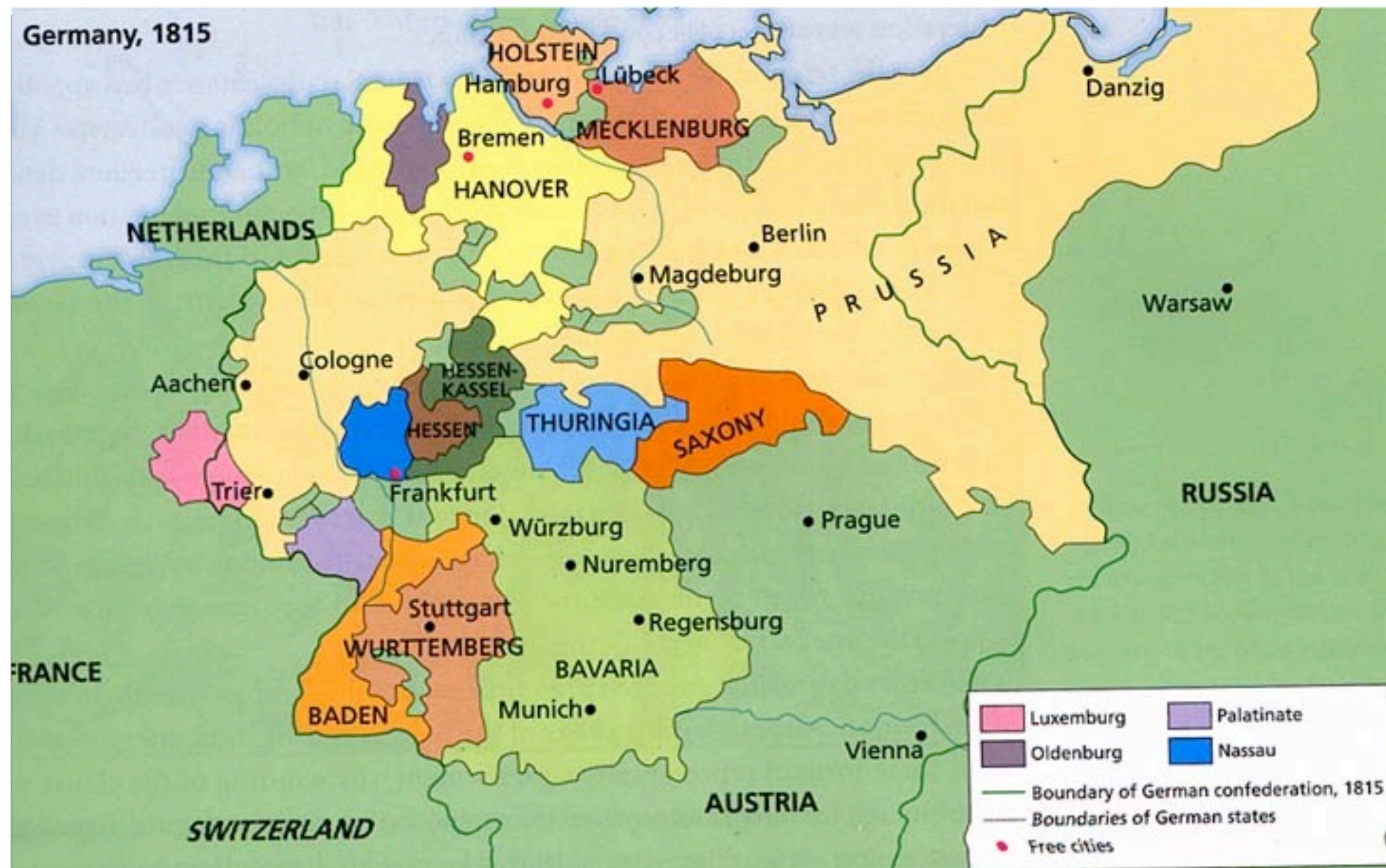
- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
|  Prussia                          | A=Parma      |
|  Austrian Empire                  | B=Modena     |
|  France                           | C=Lucca      |
|  Piedmont-Sardinia                | D=Tuscany    |
|  Russia                           | E=San Marino |
|  German States                    |              |
|  Boundary of German Confederation |              |

France and Great Britain were unified nations.



There were many German & Italian speaking states.





German states divided by between  
Protestants & Roman Catholics



# VERTEILUNG DER KONFESSIONEN IM DEUTSCHEN REICH.

Maßstab 1: 4 000 000.

Die Namen der früheren geistlichen u. weltlichen Herrschaften, welche bestimmd auf die heutigen konfessionellen Mischungsgebiete eingewirkt haben, sind in GröÙz Buchstaben eingetragen.

Lutheran

Roman  
Catholic


Roman  
Catholic

Von 1000 Einwohnern sind		
Katholiken:		Protestanten:
0 - 50	1	950-1000
50 - 150	2	850-950
150 - 300	3	700-850
300 - 500	4	500-700
500 - 700	5	300-500
700 - 850	6	150-300
850 - 950	7	50-150
950 - 1000	8	0 - 50

Mehreren meist größeren Städten, welche mit dem sonstigen Land nicht übereinstimmen, ist die entsprechende Stufennummer beigelegt.

Stärkstes konfessionelles  
Mischungsgebiet.  
Maßstab 1: 2 500 000.  
Kilometer.



The image features a background with horizontal stripes of red, gold, and black, which are the colors of the German flag. The central portion of the image is a dark gray rectangle with a fine grid pattern.

# STEPS TOWARD GERMAN UNITY



# 1. GERMAN CONFEDERATION 1815



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## 1815

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- contained a majority of German-speaking people in Europe
- Diet (legislature) in Frankfurt
- dominated by Austria
- tension between Austria & Prussia
  - Austria & many small German states feared unification

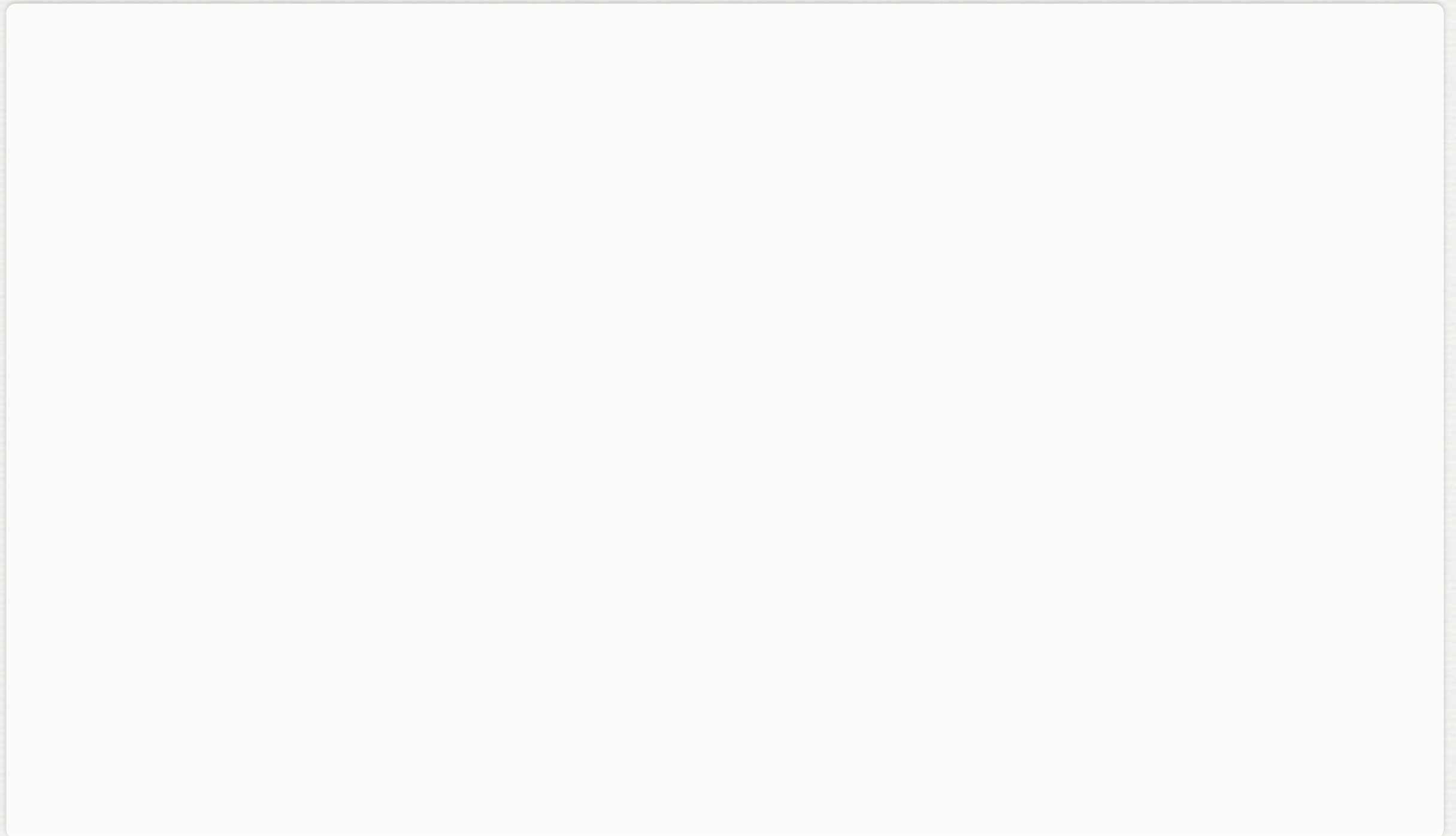






# 2. THE ZOLLVEREIN

## 1834





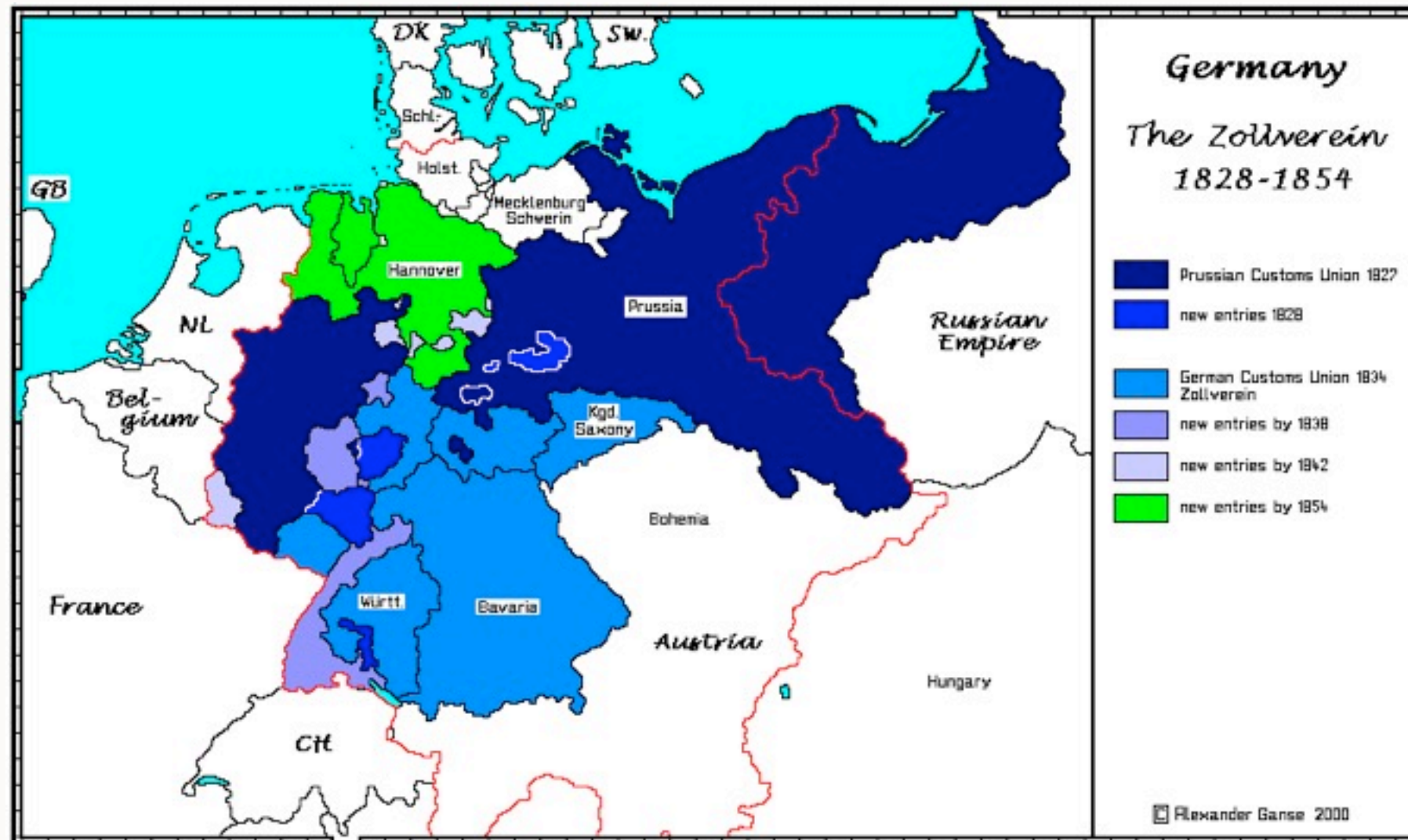
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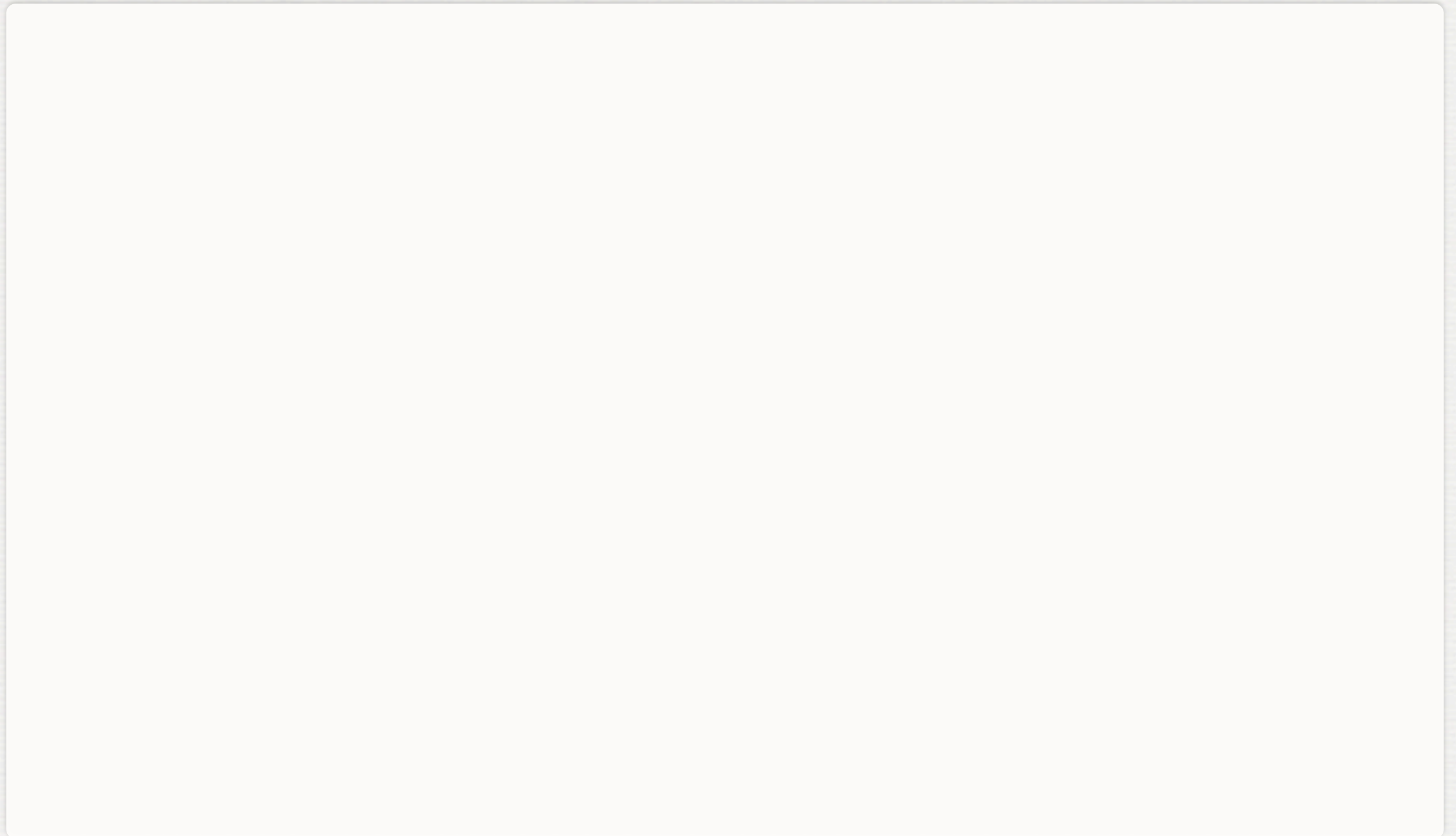
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- economic union between 39 German states
- formed by Prussian junkers
  - junkers = wealthy aristocratic land owners
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  - uniform prices for goods
  - standardized currency, weights, & measures
  - gave Prussia more power over other smaller German states

# 3. EFFORTS OF OTTO VON BISMARCK





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  - Prussian Assembly refused to increase taxes
  - Bismarck began to collect the taxes anyway











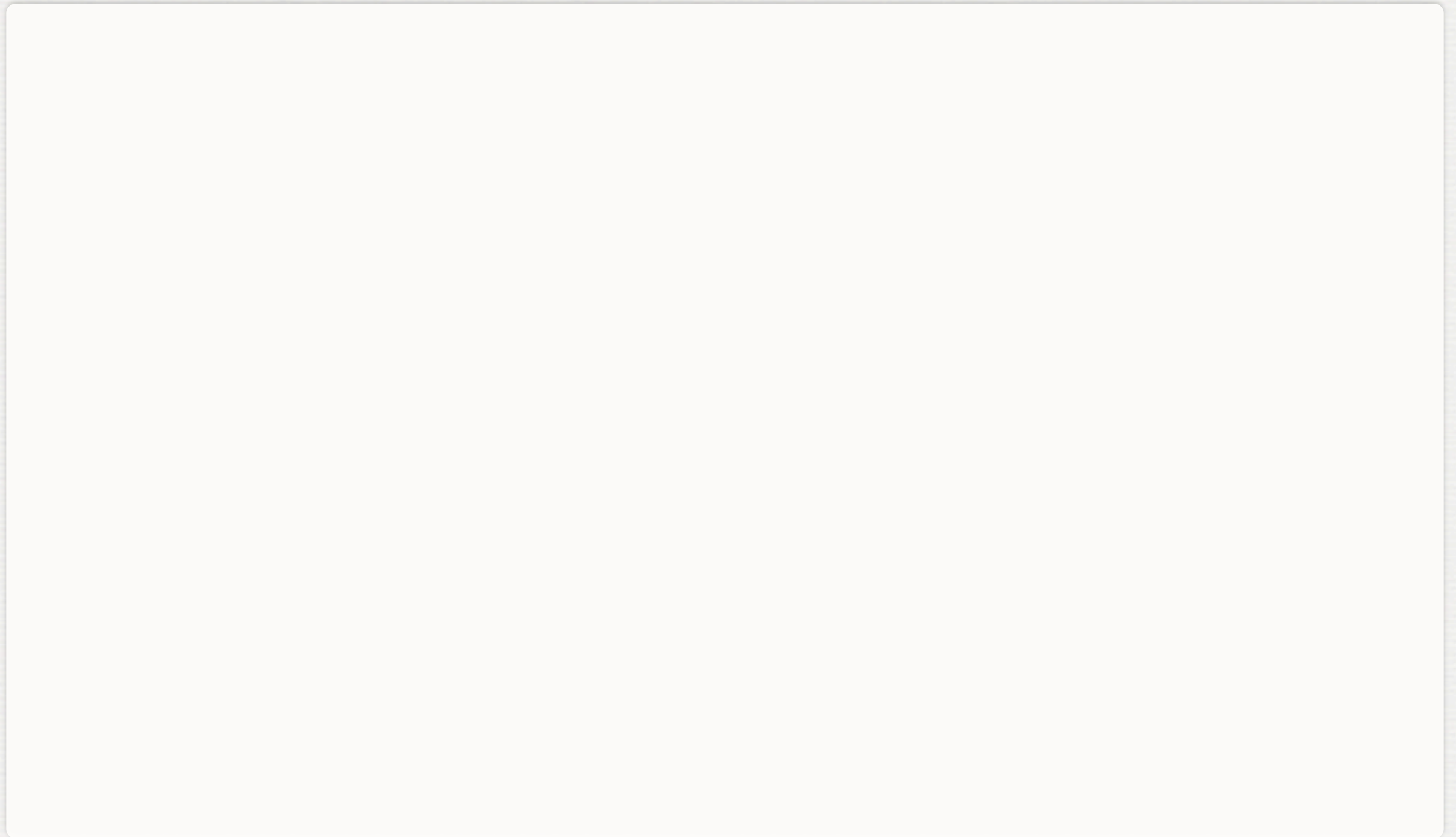
# REAL POLITIK

right of the government to pursue its own advantage by any means including war and repudiation of treaties.

# BISMARCK'S WARS



# DANISH WAR ~ 1864



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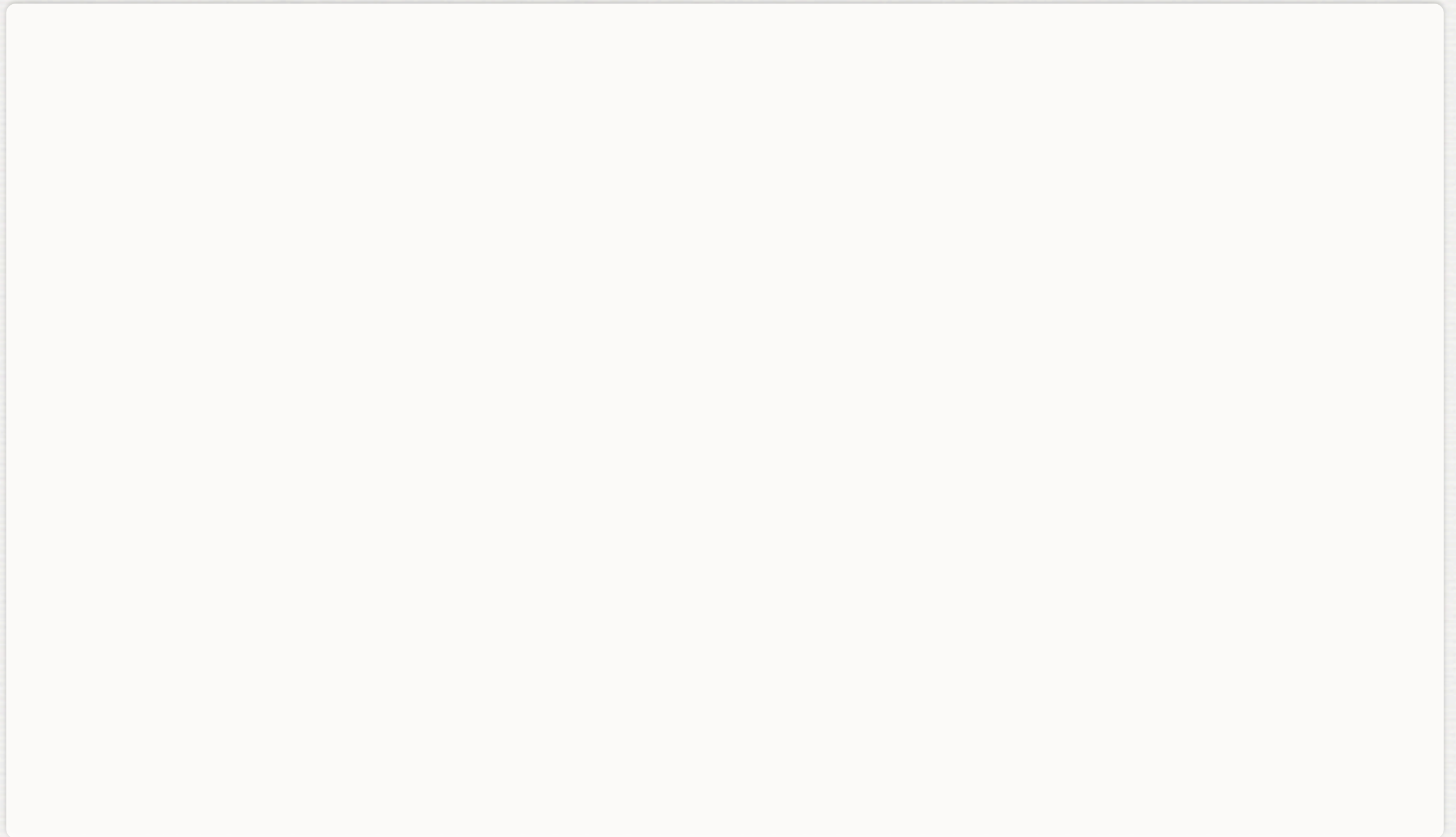
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  - Prussia took Schleswig
  - Austria took Holstein

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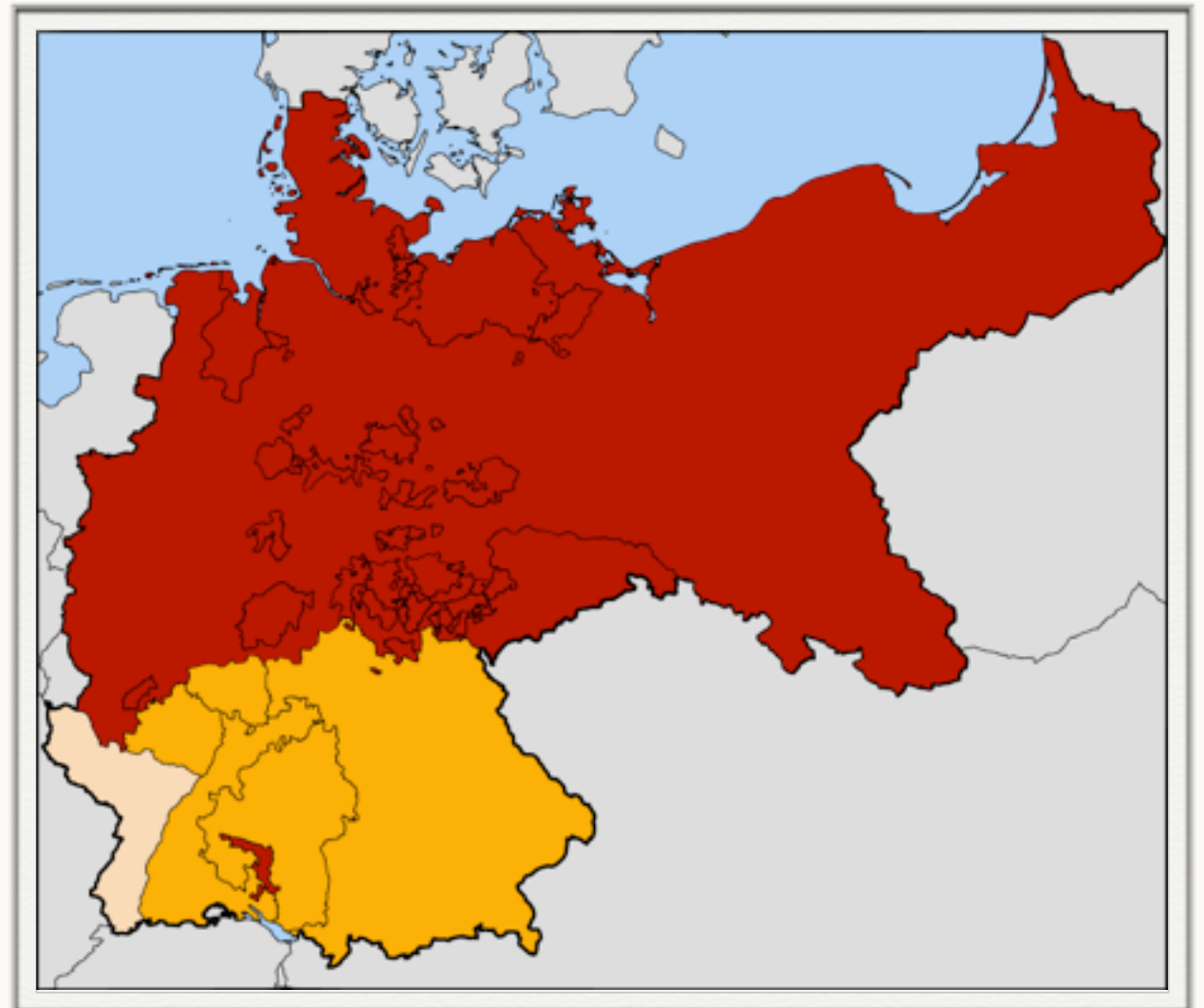
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- Italy got Venetia from Austria



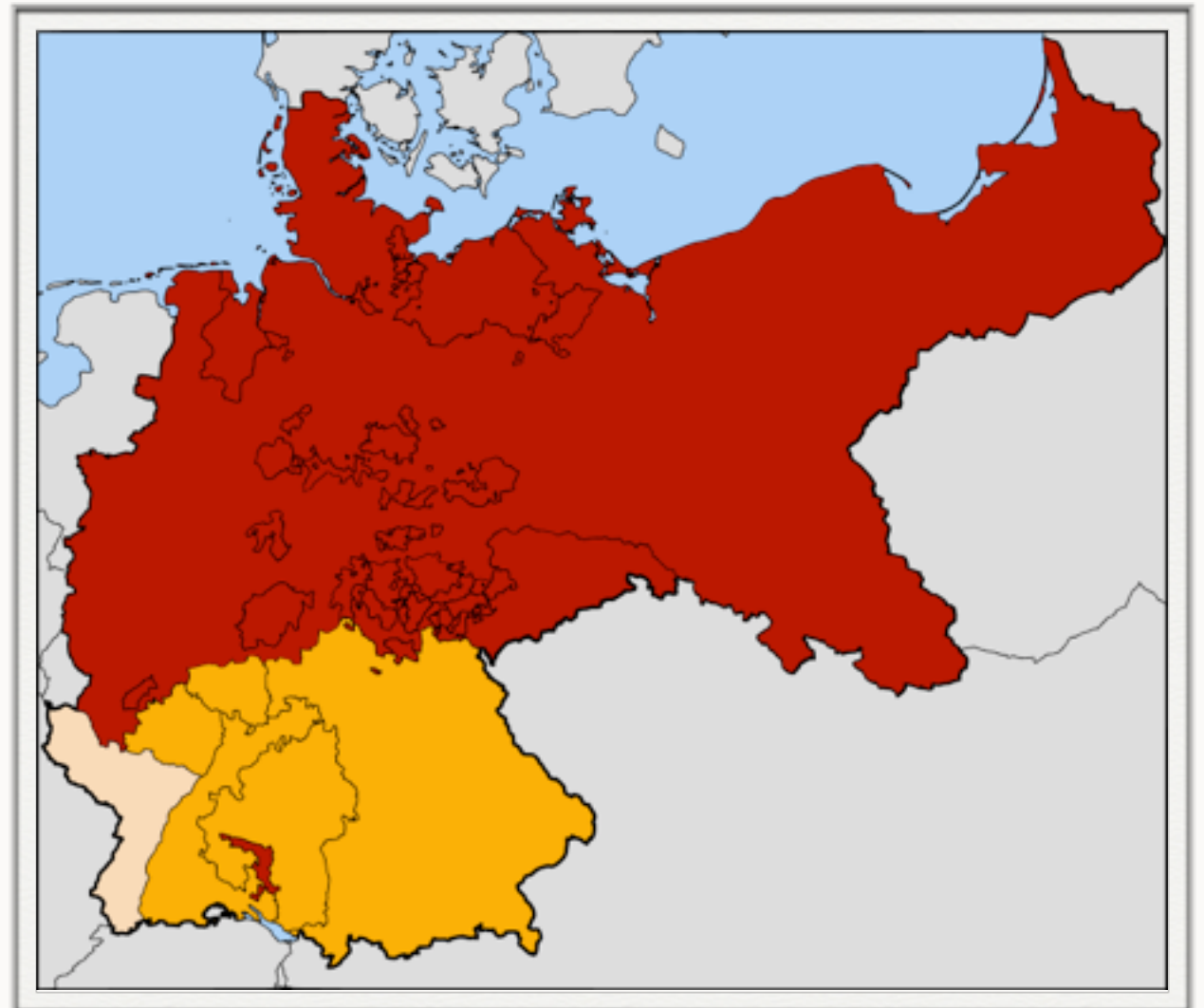
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North German Confederation in red

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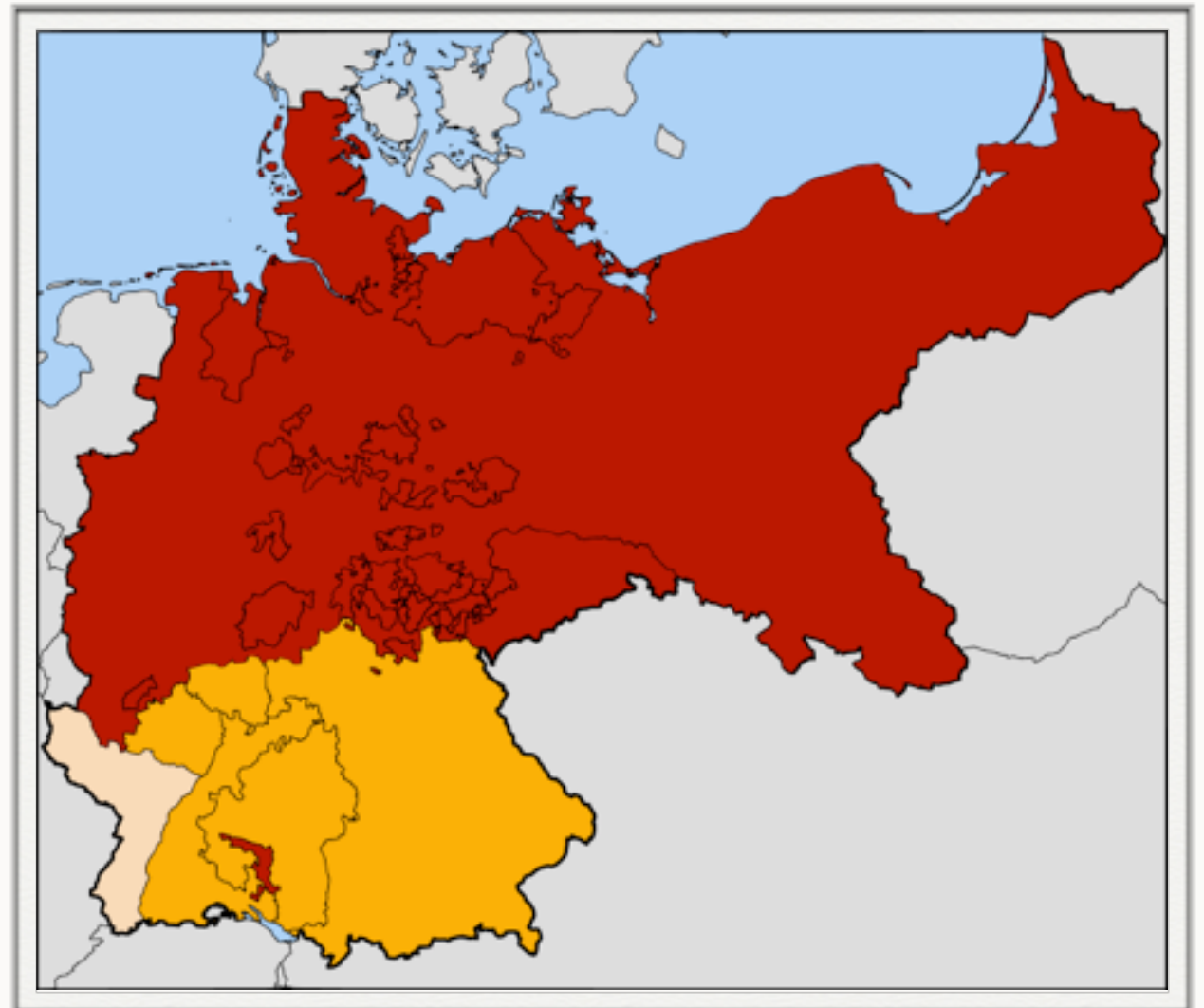


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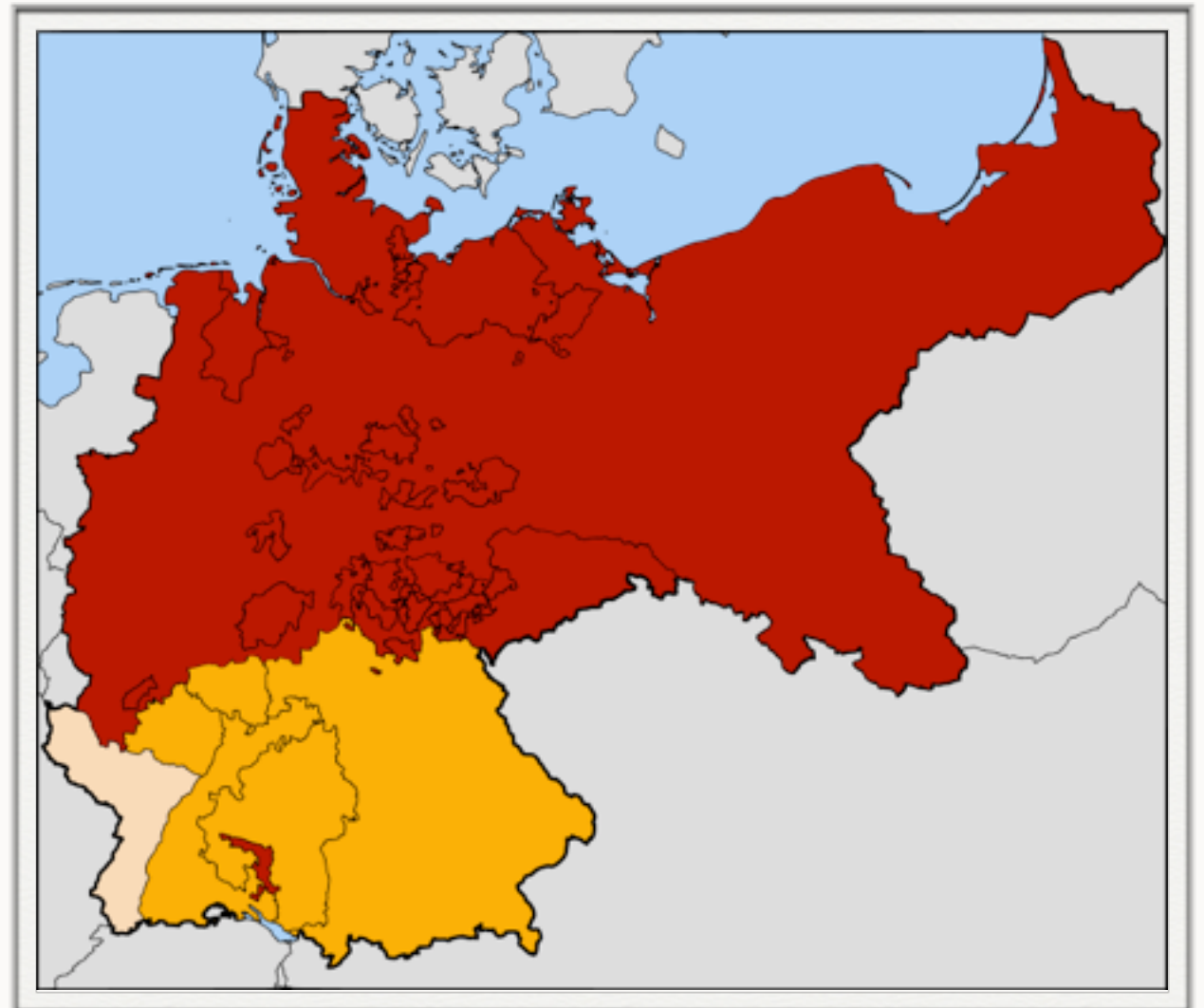
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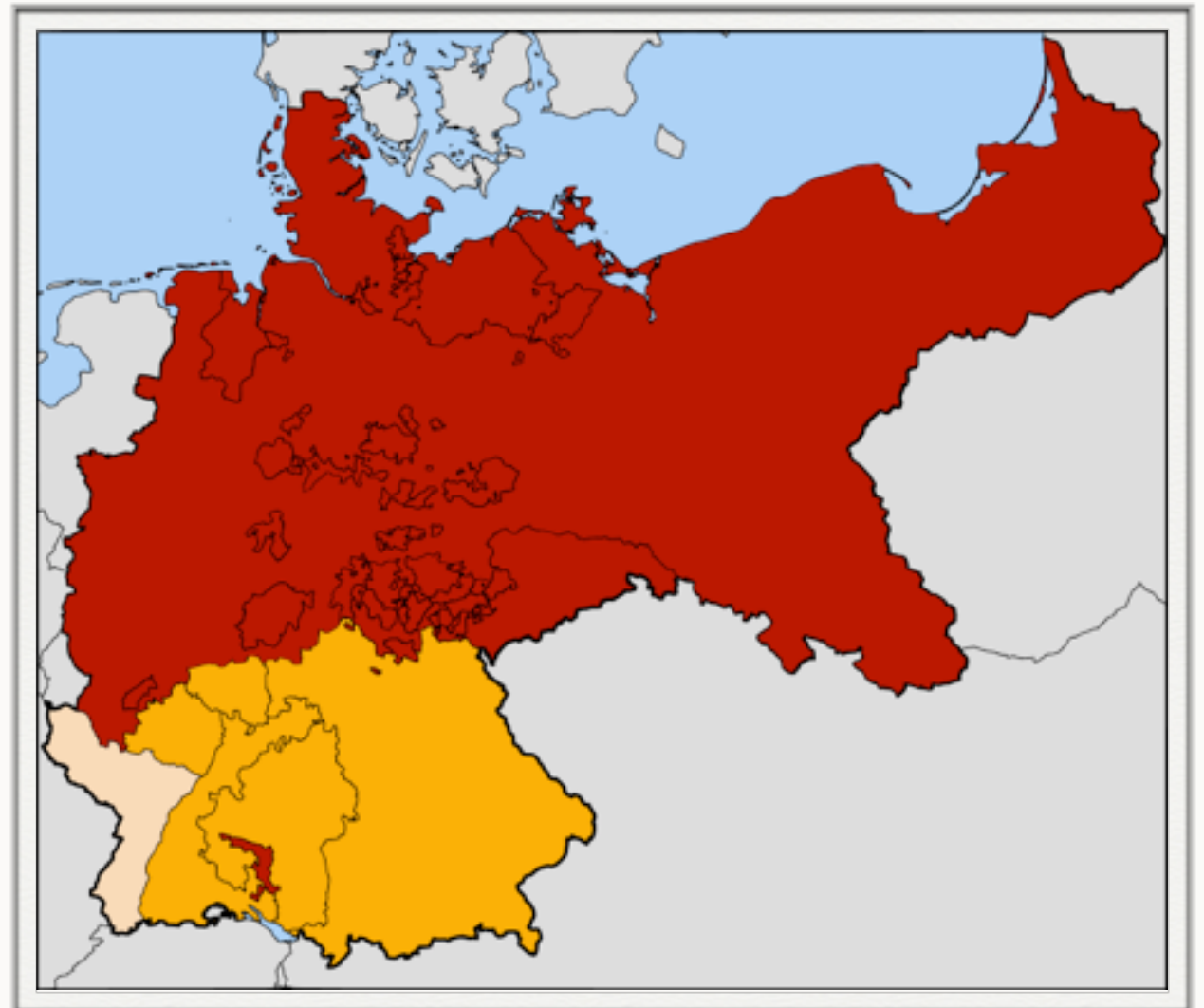


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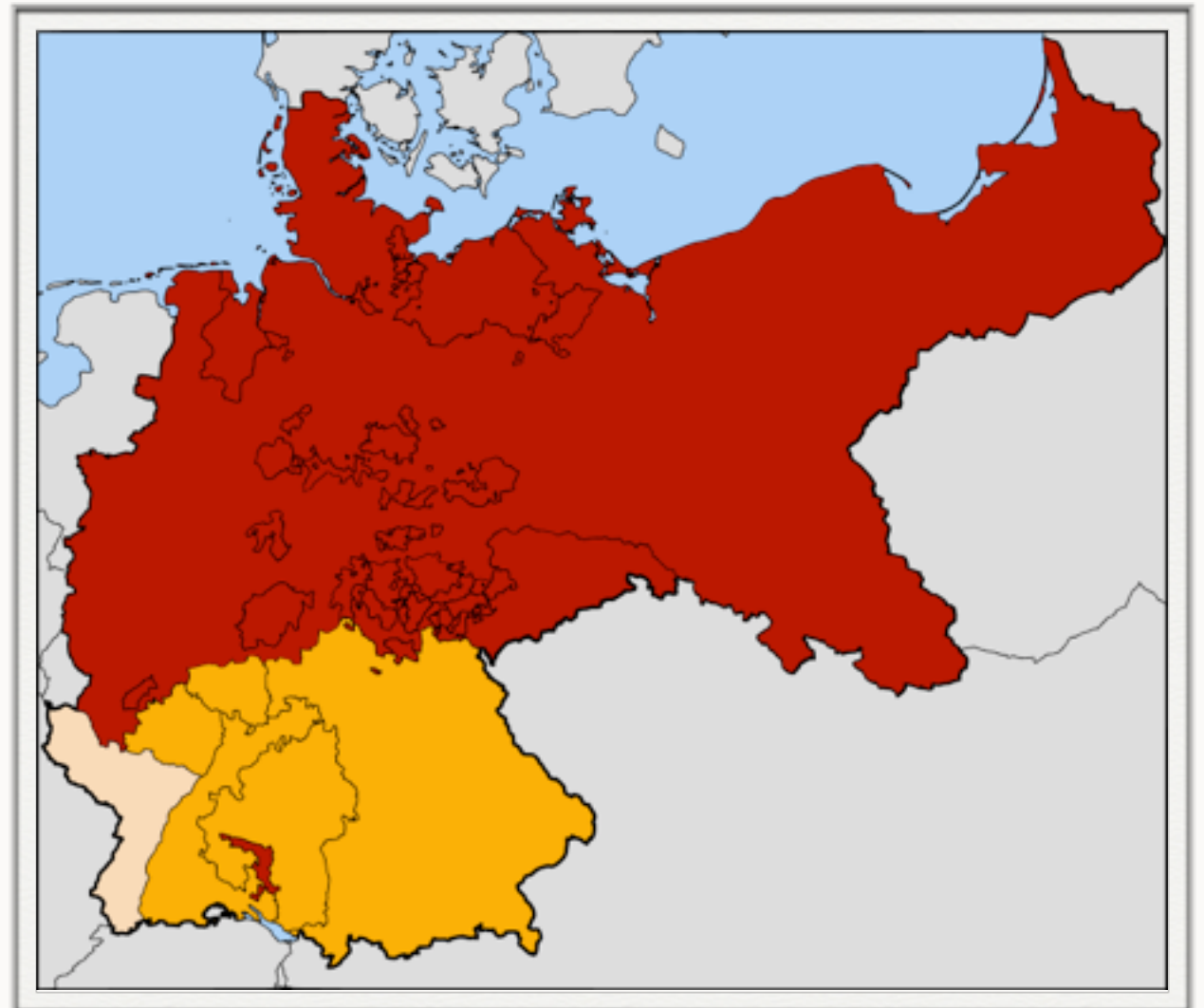
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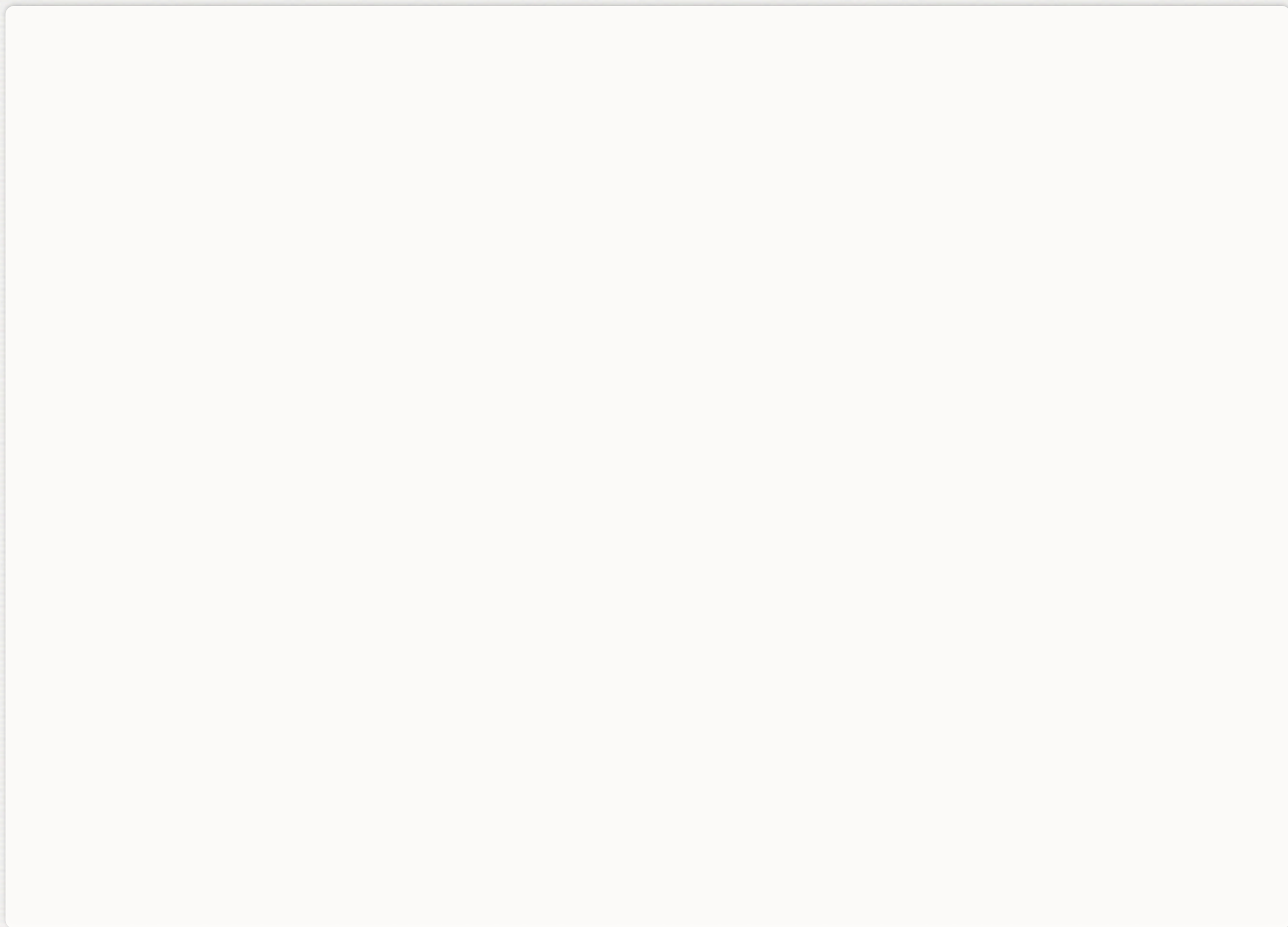
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Southern German States were Catholic and feared Protestant military strength.





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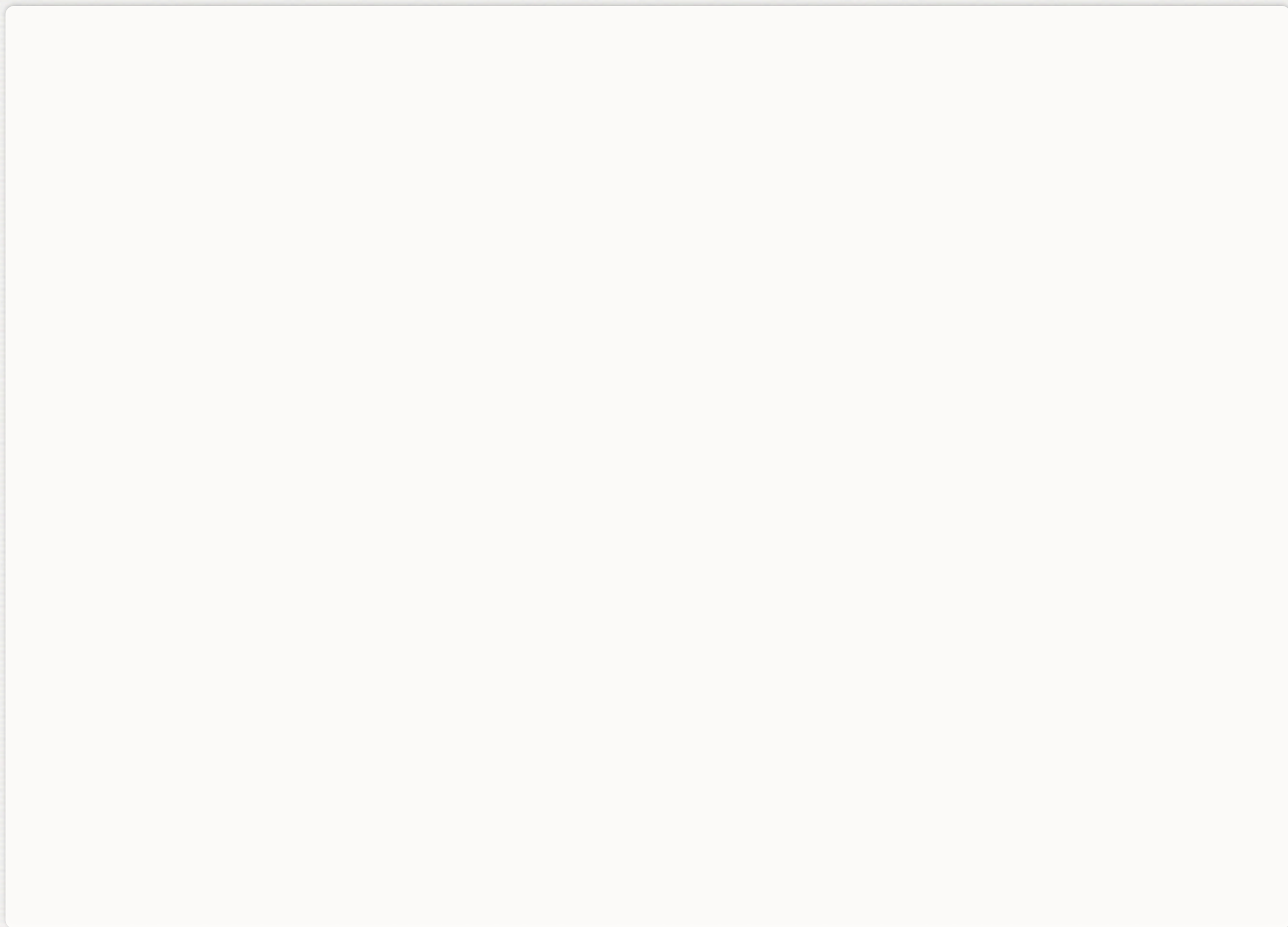
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- France asks Wilhelm I to promise that no Hohenzollern would ever rule Spain.

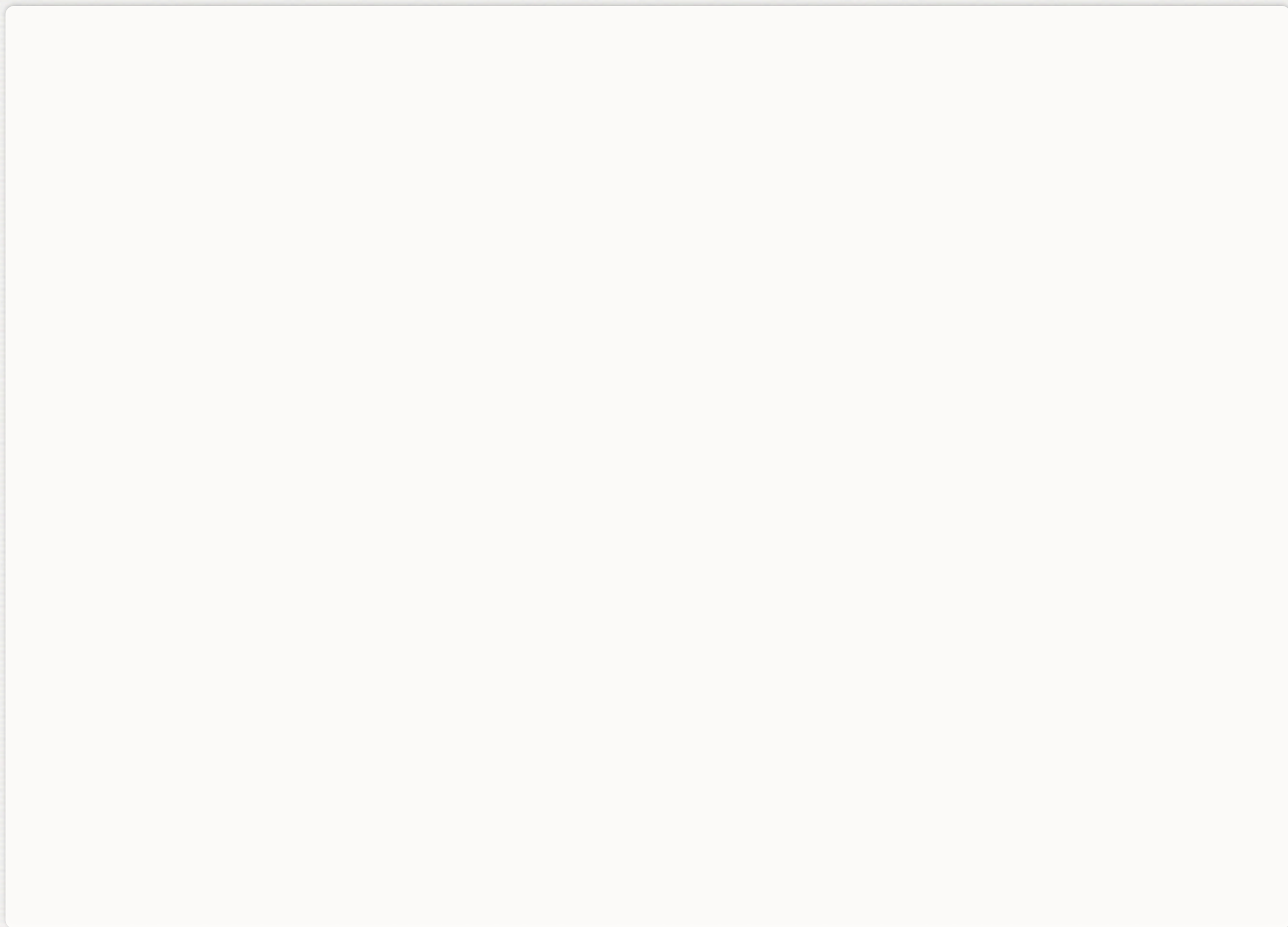












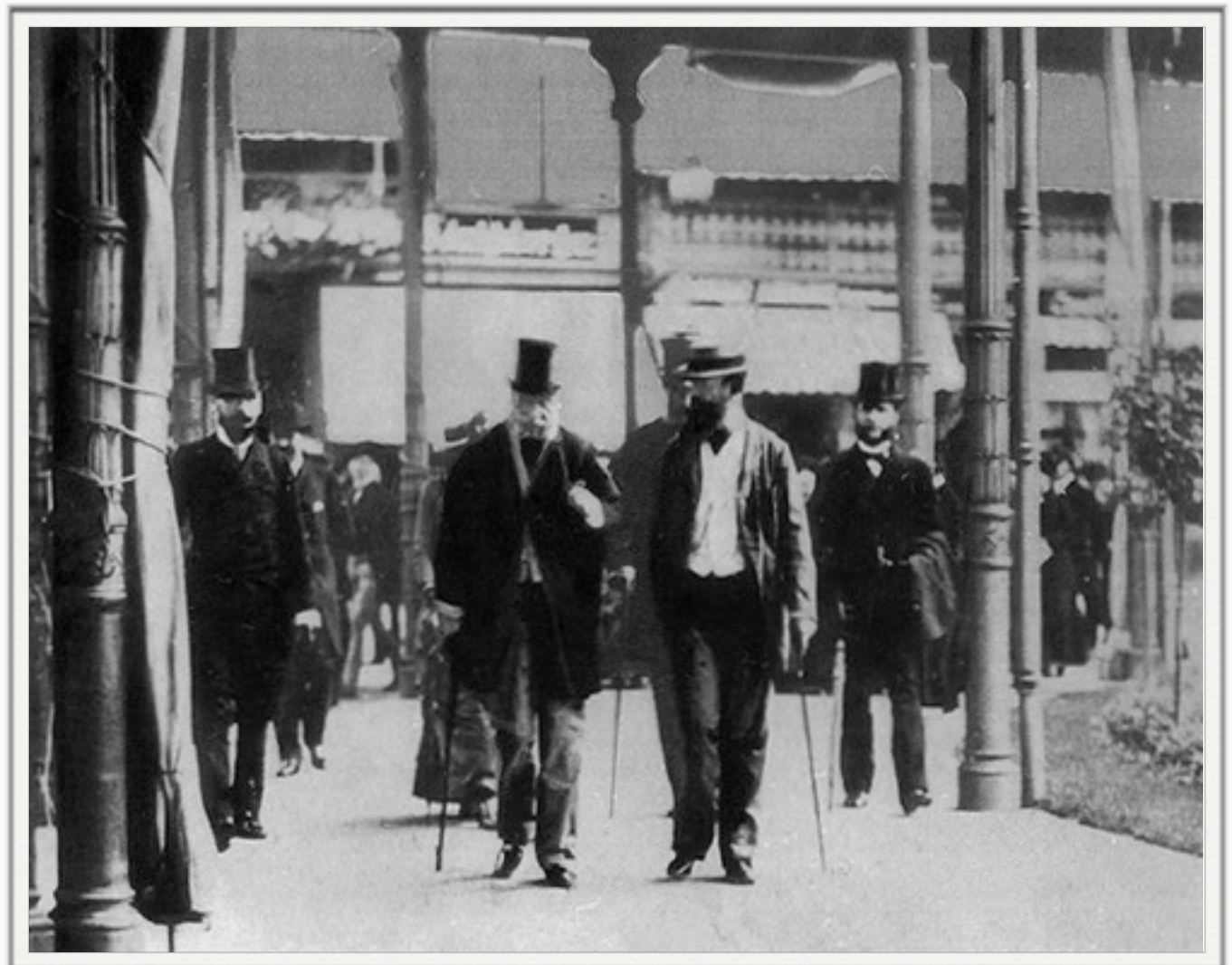
# EMS DISPATCH





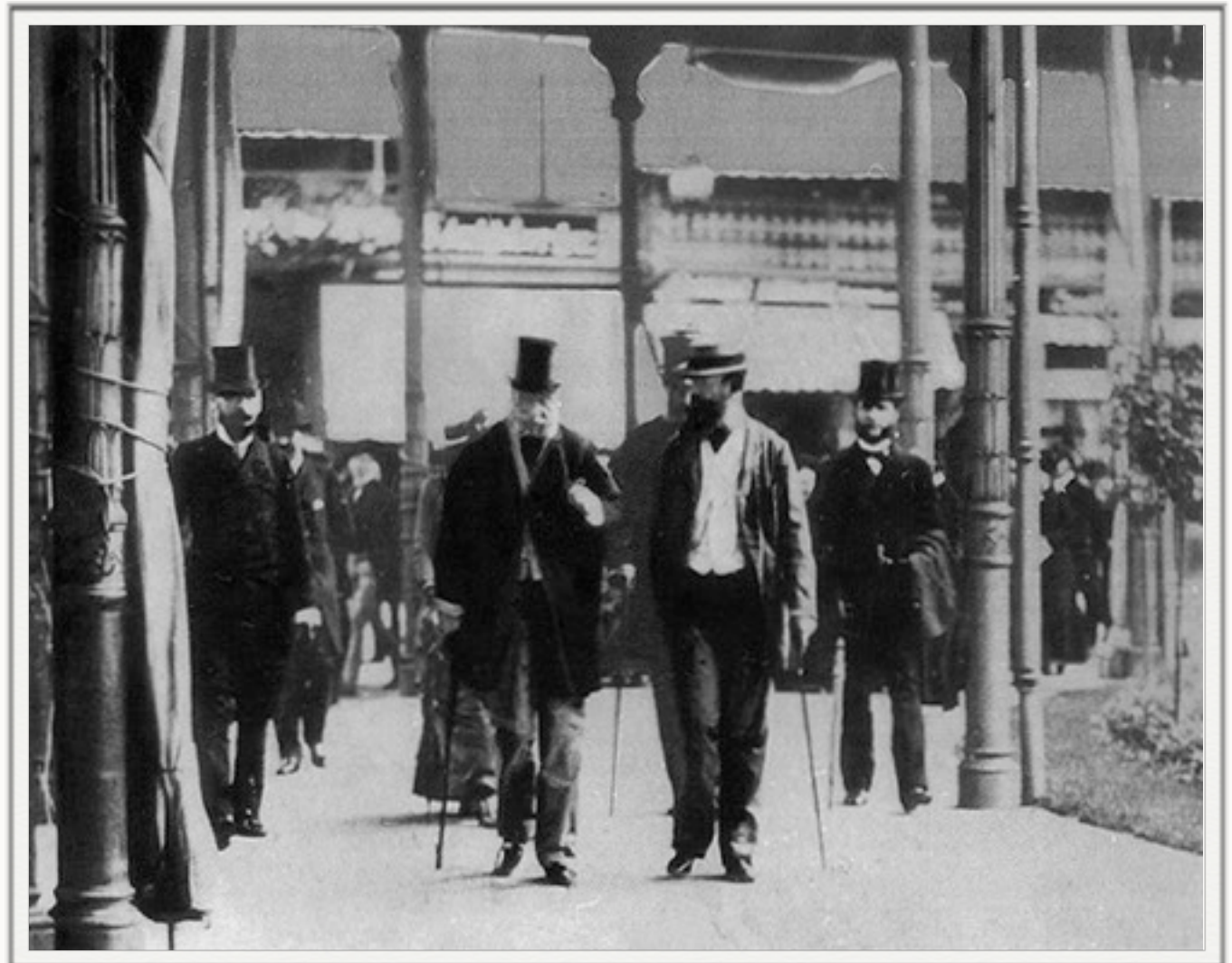
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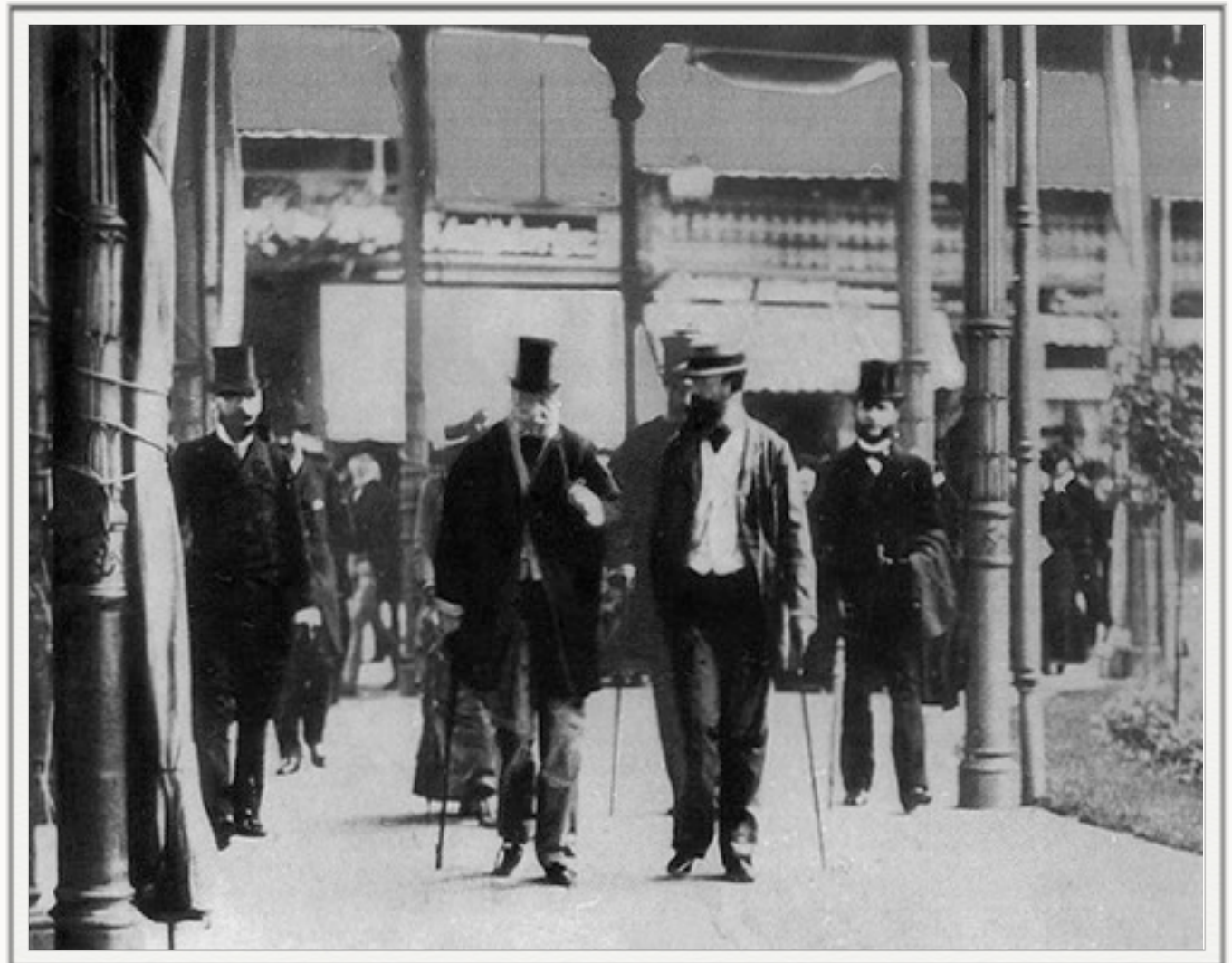
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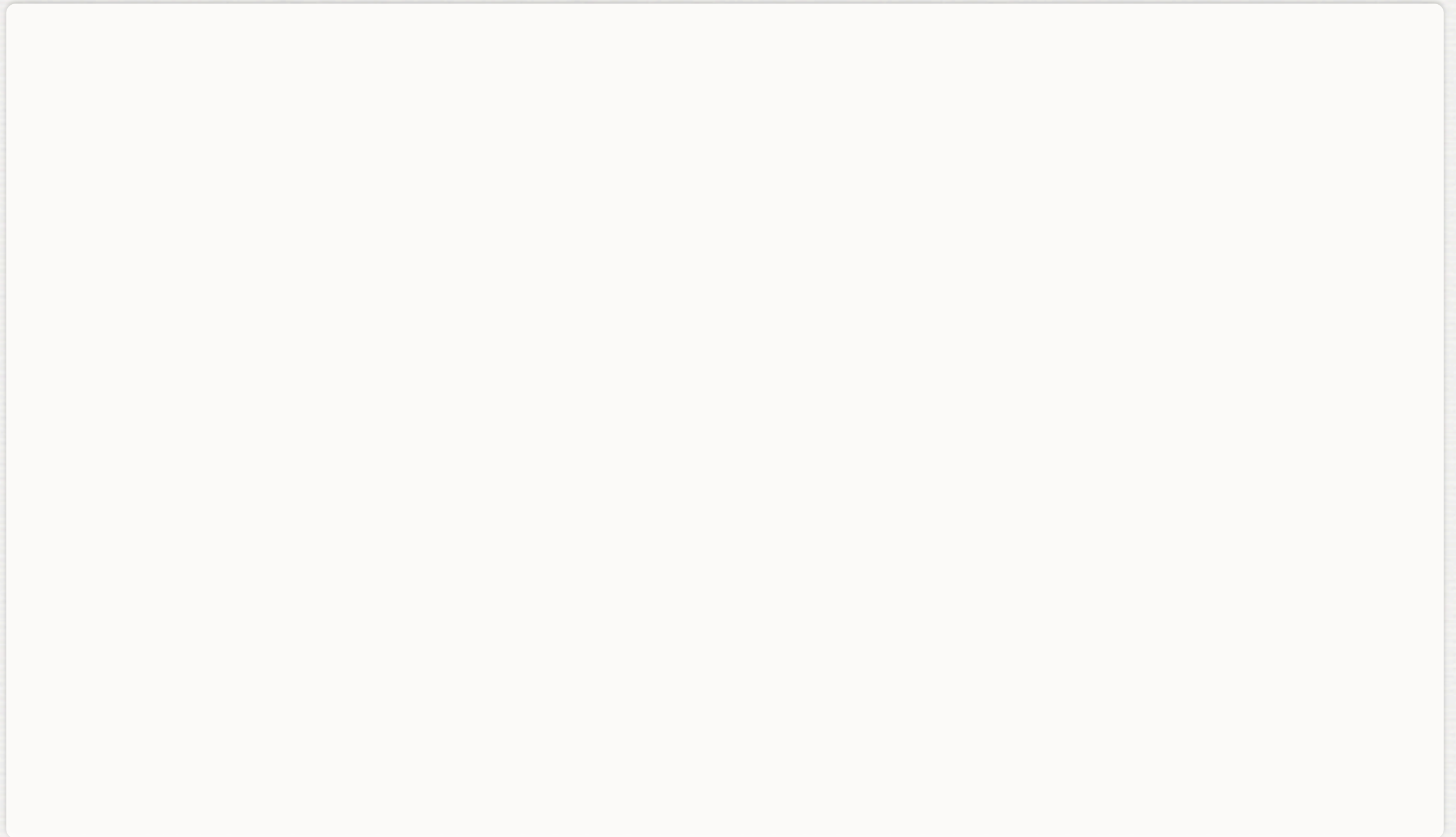


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- France declared war



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- Prussians placed Paris under siege for months
- French finally defeated in January 1871









German Empire declared  
in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles





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Kaiser  
Wilhelm I

Chancellor  
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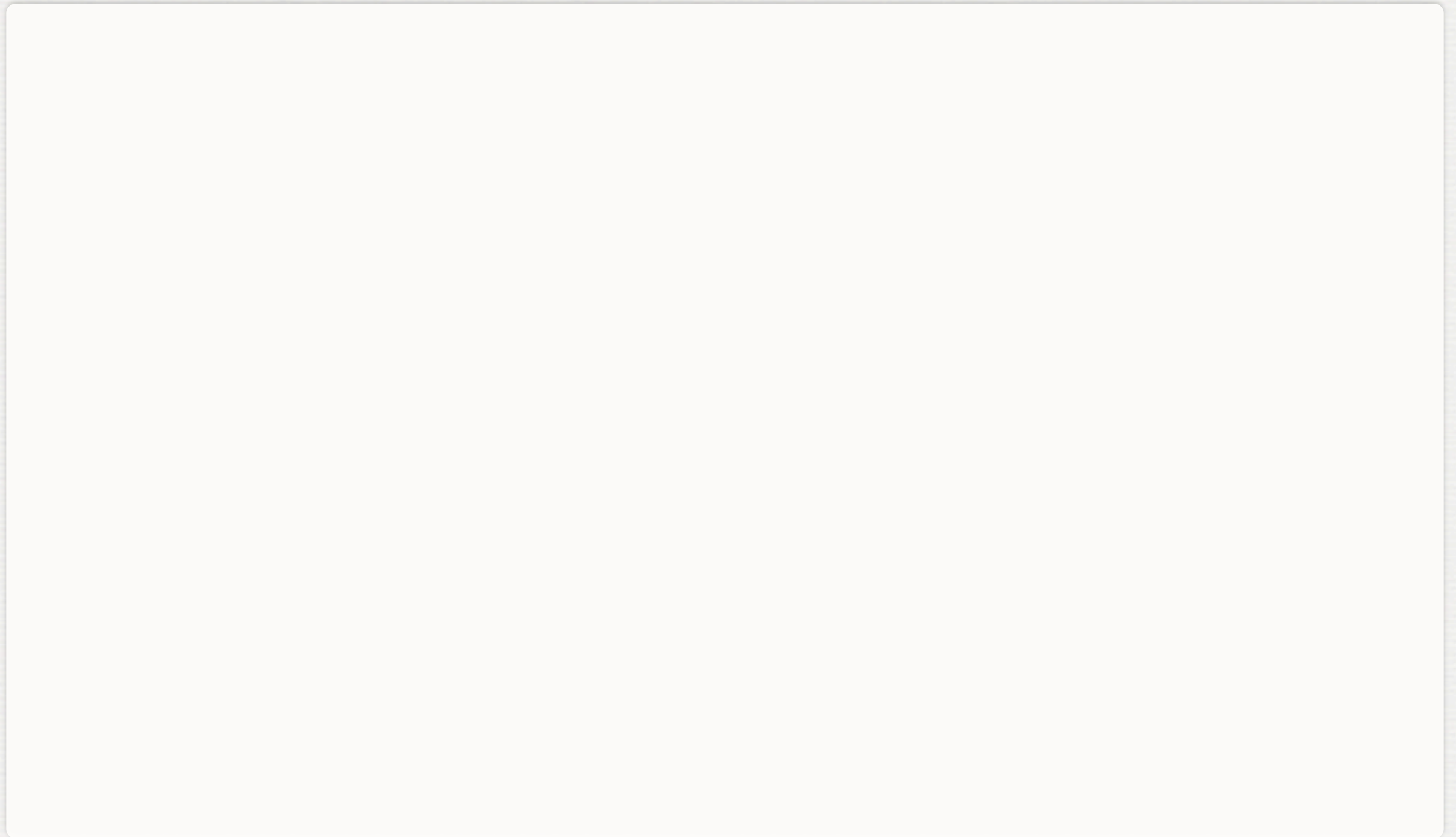


## Treaty of Frankfurt

- May 1871
- Alsace-Lorraine taken from France



# CAUSES

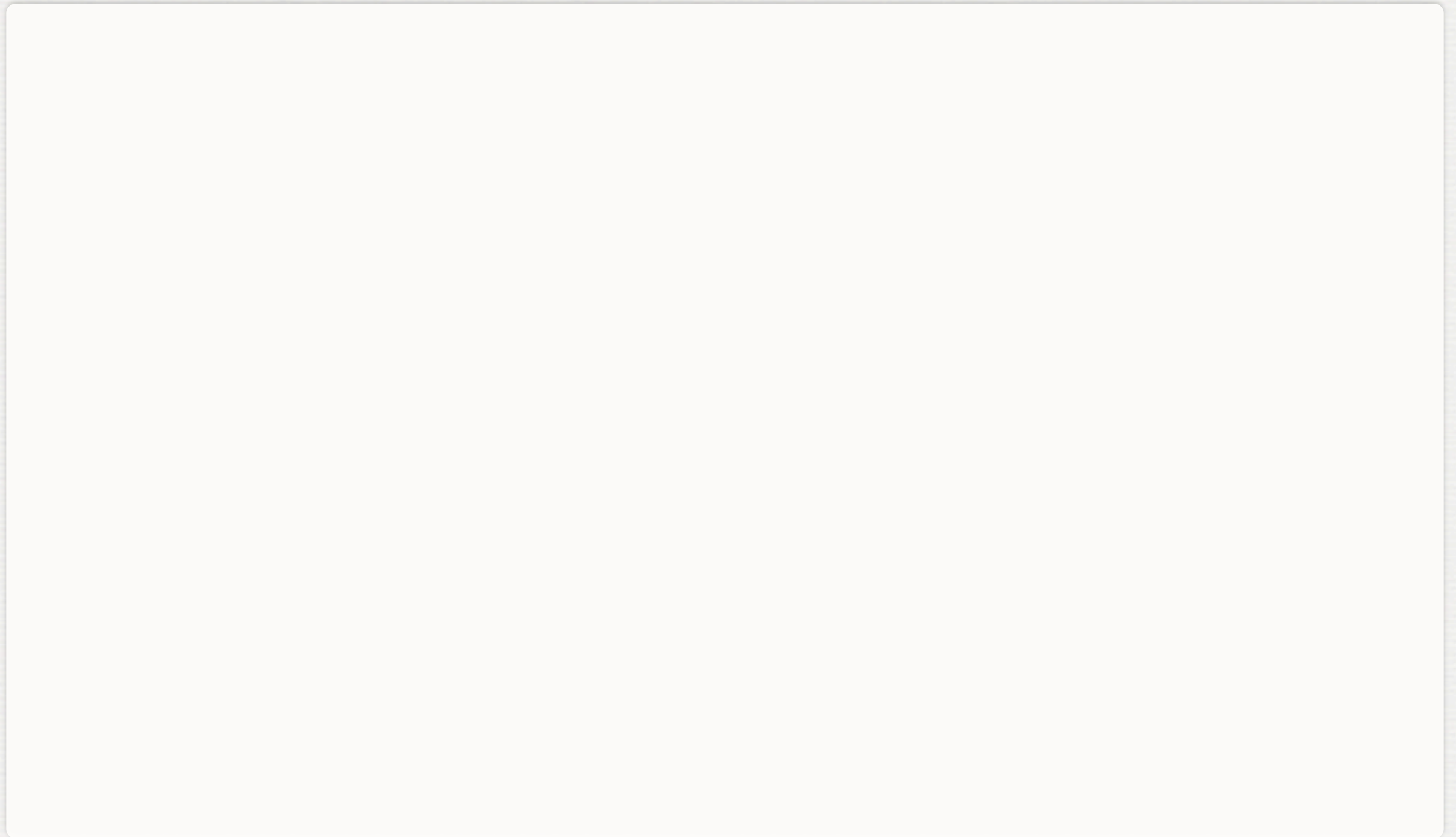


# CAUSES

- Earlier economic cooperation between German states
- Bismarck's leadership
- Prussia's defeat of Austria in 1866
- German/Prussian defeat of France in 1871



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- threat to balance of power in Europe