CHAPTER 22
SECTION 1
BUILDING A GERMAN NATION
1. GERMANY BEFORE UNIFICATION

- German-speaking people lived in parts of the AUSTRIAN and PRUSSIAN EMPIRE, but when NAPOLEON conquered these areas, GERMANY desired to unite as a NATION.

- When Napoleon was defeated, AUSTRIA wanted GERMANY to remain separated to keep them weak.

- In 1848 the German people asked FREDERICK WILLIAM IV of PRUSSIA to be KING of a UNIFIED GERMANY. He refused because he said the PEOPLE cannot choose a KING.
MAP OF GERMANY BEFORE UNIFICATION
OTTO VON BISMARCK
2. OTTO VON BISMARCK

- BISMARCK was the CHANCELLOR of PRUSSIA (2nd highest position next to King) and he wanted to unite GERMANY in order to strengthen PRUSSIA.

- He believed in REALPOLITIK (All political decisions increase the power of the state and should have nothing to do with MORALS)

- He was a member of the ruling DYNASTY of PRUSSIA called the HOHENZOLLERNS, and a UNIFIED GERMANY would mean members of his family could rule and form a MILITARY and ECONOMIC partnership with Prussia.
3. BISMARCK MOVES TOWARD UNIFICATION

- If GERMANY was going to be united with the help of PRUSSIA, PRUSSIA would have to be ready to go to war with other areas of EUROPE that thought a unified GERMANY disrupted the BALANCE OF POWER.

- BISMARCK claimed that GERMANY would be united not with SPEECHES, but with “BLOOD AND IRON.”
4. PRUSSIA GOES TO WAR

- In 1864 PRUSSIA seized two NORTHERN GERMAN states from DENMARK.

- In 1866 PRUSSIA went to war with AUSTRIA in the SEVEN WEEKS WAR, and they ANNEXED several other German states.

- By 1870 FRANCE was afraid of a UNIFIED GERMANY, and they were also angered that a part of the land had been taken away by Prussia.
5. Bismarck starts a war w/France

- Bismarck reminded GERMANS about FRANCE’S invasion under NAPOLEON during the early 1800’s to inspire GERMAN NATIONALISM and convince them to invade FRANCE.

- Bismarck also EDITED the EMS TELEGRAM between NAPOLEON III (FRANCE) and KING WILLIAM I of PRUSSIA to make it seem that WILLIAM I had insulted NAPOLEON III, and then Bismarck put the telegram in newspapers.

- France would declare war b/c of this telegram, and in 1870 the Franco-Prussian war started
6. THE BIRTH OF GERMANY

- In 1871, FRANCE was defeated by PRUSSIA, and KING WILLIAM I of PRUSSIA was named the EMPEROR (KAISER) of GERMANY, while BISMARCK was named CHANCELLOR (2nd in command).

- The BUNDESRAT (lawmakers) were picked by the leaders of GERMANY, but the REICHSTAG was elected by the PEOPLE. Any law passed by the REICHSTAG could be VETOED by the BUNDESRAT, so BISMARCK and the other leaders of GERMANY had all the POWER.