

### XVII. BISMARCK AND PLANS FOR UNIFICATION OF GERMANY.

1. Bismarck -- able statesman. (more later about him)
2. Reforms -- in Prussian army, but not in the French army.
3. Interview with Napoleon -- Bismarck appealed to his love for nationalism.  
Told him of plans for a joint attack by Italy and Prussia on Austria so that a union of the states of North Germany might be effected.  
Napoleon was ~~given~~ given vague promises of "compensation" -- maybe Belgium or ~~him~~ part of the Rhineland.  
  
Nap thought that Prussia and Austria were so evenly balanced that neither would be completely victorious.

### XVIII. SEVEN WEEKS WAR. (1866) *austria defeated.*

1. Austria -- gave Venetia to Italy.  
Recognized Prussian dominance of Germany.
2. Prussia annexed some small German states. The others were joined in a North German Confederation, dominated by Prussia.
3. French Compensations -- got none. Bismarck gave him no aid.  
  
Nap tried to get Luxembourg, but Bismarck objected.

### XX. DISSATISFACTION IN FRANCE.

1. Humiliated by rise of a powerful new state on the east. Got no compensation.
2. Conservatives -- many for a restoration of king.
3. Liberals -- many more became republicans.

### XX. LIBERALIZING OF THE EMPIRE.

1. In face of growing opposition, Nap forced to make concessions.
2. Press censorship relaxed.
3. Ministers made responsible to the legislature.  
Appointed a popular Prime Minister (Emile Ollivier)
4. Constitution of 1870 -- more liberal.

## XXI. FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARD PRUSSIA.

1. Liberals -- hated it as reactionary.
2. Catholics -- hated it as Protestant.
3. Patriots -- hated it because it threatened French supremacy.

So one way in which Nap could regain his lost popularity with his countrymen was to wage successful war against Prussia.

Napoleon -- hesitated, because had no friends abroad. Had antagonized Austria, Italy, Russia, Britain.

Bismarck -- Realized that German unification could not be won without a war against France; for France would oppose any further strengthening of Prussia.  
Wanted a war with France, for confident of victory.

## XXII. VACANCY OF SPANISH THRONE.

1. Spanish liberals ~~was~~ had thrown out queen (Isabella), looking for a new monarch. Offered crown to a member of Prussian royal family (Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen) a cousin of the king of Prussia.
2. Napoleon -- objected, saying that he could not permit a joining of Spain and Prussia in same family.  
Leopold withdrew.

Nap not satisfied with this, but wanted to make out of it a complete diplomatic victory. So he sent instructions to French ambassador to Prussia, telling him to secure a promise from the Prussian king that no Hohenzollern would ever become a candidate for Spanish throne.

3. Interview at Ems --  
Ambassador saw the King at Ems. King said he couldn't make such a promise. Ambassador asked to see him again, but king said he couldn't because he was leaving.
4. Ems Dispatch ---  
King sent dispatch to Bismarck in Berlin, telling him of the French demand, and of his refusal.  
Bismarck edited the dispatch so as to convey the impression to Germans that the Prussian king had been insulted by the French ambassador, and the impression to Frenchmen that their ambassador had been insulted by the Prussian king.  
Published dispatch in the papers.

## XXIII. FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR (1870-71)

1. Ems Dispatch -- the revised version as published angered Frenchmen, thirsted for revenge.  
Napoleon, old and sick, was pushed by public opinion into war. *Debated all night.*
2. French capacity -- had ~~many~~ plenty of enthusiasm, but little else.  
No foreign allies.  
French army not prepared. Outnumbered. Inefficient.  
  
Prussia joined by the other German states.
3. Defeats -- Evacuated most of Alsace. Defeated everywhere.  
  
Sedan (Sept. 1870) --- French army surrounded, surrendered, including Napoleon.

## XXIV. END OF 2nd Empire. THIRD REPUBLIC.

1. Sedan ended the 2nd Empire.
2. Third Republic Proclaimed -- group of republicans, led by Gambetta, proclaimed the deposition of Nap, establishment of a republic.
3. Napoleon -- released from German prison, fled to England.

## XXV. GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

1. Hastily formed to run things during the crisis. Led by Leon Gambetta.  
Cooperation between republicans and royalists in opposition to the common danger.
2. Surrender ~~of~~ of Paris to the Germans. (Jan 1871)
3. Truce to permit election of a National Assembly, to decide on the making of peace. Now republicans and royalists ~~split~~ split.  
Royalists, who favored peace, won a majority.

## XXVI. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

1. Refused to sanction the Republic. But named as ~~the~~ "head of the executive power" Adolphe Thiers (impt under L. Philippe).
2. Treaty of Frankfurt (May 1871)  
  
France gave up Alsace, most of Lorraine.  
To pay indemnity of 5 billion francs. (\$1 billion)

## XXVII. THE PARIS COMMUNE. (April-May 1871).

1. The local govt formed in Paris during the German seige.

Members included middle-class radicals, also some workmen inclined towards socialism or anarchism.

2. Opposed the National Assembly, which was willing to make peace with Germany, ~~which~~ which was dominated by royalists, and which would do nothing to relieve the economic hardships of the Parisian masses. More patriotic than socialist. (N. Assembly was at Versailles)

3. Revolt -- against the Nat Assby. Declared that Paris was self-governing. Called upon radicals in other cities to set up similar communes. Others in Lyons, Marseilles, others. Suppressed.

4. Second seige of Paris -- the Commune beseiged by French troops of the Nat Assby. Bloody fighting. Communists losing. Killed hostages. Defeated. Mass executions. Terror vs terror. *archbishop of Paris killed,*  
*20,000 executed, 7500 to New Caledonia.*

5. Results of Commune.

- a. Radicalism -- weakened. Discredited by bloodiness. ~~was~~ Leaders executed or in flight.
- b. Royalists -- discredited by bloody reprisals.
- c. Republicans -- purged of extremists, became more moderate.

6. Historical Importance.

Glorified by Marxists. (Bolshoi Theatre - 1905, 1917, 1871)