I. THREE ELEMENTS IN THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY:

A. The State: The most important of the German states was Prussia.

B. The Man: Bismarck
   1. His goal was to unify all of the German states into one super-power.

C. The Method: War
   1. Danish War 1864
   2. Austrio-Prussian War 1866
   3. Franco-Prussian War 1871
QUESTION 1.

What German state, more than any other, pushed for German Unification?
QUESTION 2.

- What man, more than any other, pushed for German Unification?
QUESTION 3.

What method was used to create the modern nation of Germany?
II. FACTORS FOR UNIFICATION:

A. Race: A consciousness of belonging together
   1. A common language, culture, written language

B. National Music and Literature
   1. **Mozart, Bach, and Beethoven**

C. Feelings of liberalism and nationalism

D. **Custom Union** - Lower tariffs between German states

E. **Napoleonic Code of Laws** - gave all 35 of the states a common
III. FACTORS AGAINST UNIFICATION:

A. Large number of states, 35
B. The Confederation was working just fine
C. Religion:
   1. South- Catholic
   2. North- Protestant
D. Outside Influences:
   1. Other countries didn't want Germany to become a nation. This would disturb the Balance of Power in Europe.
   2. France was especially worried about Germany becoming a nation because she would be a strong rival right next door.
E. Austrian and Prussian Rivalry
A. Meeting of German states to discuss unification.
B. Bismarck, the chancellor of Prussia, used this assembly as a way of showing that Prussia was strong and wasn't going to be bullied by Austria.

1. Although Bismarck was the chancellor and ran just about everything, Prussia did have a king who had to okay all of his moves, and this man was William I.
V. DANISH WAR:

A. Austria and Prussia vs. Denmark (1864)
B. Cause:
   1. A new Danish constitution announced that the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein would become part of Denmark.
C. Bismarck wanted to keep his rival, Austria, content so he suggested a joint invasion of these provinces.
D. In a very short war, Denmark was defeated, and the provinces were split between Prussia and Austria.
E. First step in the Unification of Germany
VI. AUSTRIO-PRUSSIAN WAR:

Underlying Causes:
1. Bismarck asks for some reforms in the German Confederation.
   a. He wants universal suffrage.
2. Austria kept pushing for unification of Schleswig and Holstein.
3. Bismarck needed to get rid of Austrian influence in order to make a unified Germany.
QUESTION 4.

What was the name of the first war on the road to German Unification?
QUESTION 5.

What are the two major religions within Germany?
QUESTION 6.

- What code of laws gave all 35 German states a common law code?
VII. FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR:

Bismarck's role in the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War:

A. Bismarck used the Hohenzollern candidacy to provoke France.

1. Bismarck wanted to see Leopold become King of Spain.

B. Ems Dispatch

1. A letter concerning the Hohenzollern Candidacy
2. Intentionally altered by Bismarck so as to insult Kaiser William I.
3. This was a diplomatic slap in the face to France.
4. Bismarck uses the Ems Dispatch to gather all of the other German confederation members around Prussia. He says that France has insulted the German people and should be made to pay.
Politics based on practical objectives rather than on ideals. Realpolitik thus suggests a pragmatic, no-nonsense view and a disregard for ethical considerations. In diplomacy it is often associated with relentless, though realistic, pursuit of the national interest.

Bismarck epitomizes Realpolitik.
QUESTION 7.

Why didn’t other European countries want Germany to become a nation?
QUESTION 8.

- Define nationalism.
QUESTION 9.

What other German state was a rival to Prussia?
QUESTION 10.

What is Realpolitik?