

on the principle of nationalism. But except Belgium, the popular movements became nowhere successful. In Italy, Germany and Poland the popular movements were crushed.

That is why it has been said that the repercussion produced by the July Revolution were nearly fruitless and the movements were one of aspiration rather than achievement. But seed of great future possibilities were sown in Italy and Germany because in both these places, people felt an intense hatred for Austria.

France between the two Revolutions (1832-48)

Louis Phillippe, 'the Citizen King', assumed the title of 'King of the French' to emphasise that he owed his throne to the people. He however tried to rule like a constitutional king and enlarged some of the liberties of the people. The

press was given greater liberty, the people were granted greater rights and franchise was extended. But the new king was a conservative type of man and he was not bent to make reforms of a radical nature. His policy was moderate—it was neither democratic nor autocratic but it was a 'golden mean'. This feature of Louis's government created a lot of discontent and led to another revolutionary outbreak—that of February Revolution of 1848.

But the foundation of the monarchy established by Louis Phillippe was very weak. At home, he could not satisfy the demands of the people. Besides, he was not liked by most of the political parties. He was confronted with one new development—the rise of socialism. Socialist writers like Louis

Importance of
the July
Revolution

The reign of
Louis Phillippe

The policy of
golden mean

The difficult
situation

Blanc had profoundly influenced the minds of French people. The foreign policy of Louis Phillippe was not vigorous. He was twice outplayed by the English Foreign Minister Palmerston. His dealings in other affairs also did not produce warm feelings in the French mind. The reign of Louis Phillippe is important for one reason—the reign saw great economic changes due to industrialisation.

Gold foreign
policy

The conservatism at home and abroad 'bored' the French people. The condition of France assumed the aspect of a volcano. The condition reached a crisis when Guizot, the minister of Louis Phillippe resisted the proposal for reform.

He 'bored' the
French people.

On his prohibiting a reform movement, the people of Paris rose in revolt. Louis Phillippe fled in fear of his life and Republic was established in France. This Revolution is known as the February Revolution as it took place in February, 1848.

February Revolu-
tion, 1848

European Reaction

Metternich had once spoken that 'when France catches cold, whole of Europe sneezes.' Though a satire, it was exactly so. The successful February Revolution at once produced European reaction and the history of Europe became the story of revolution and uprisings. Within a very short time, revolution broke out in Austria, Hungary, Germany and Italy. The liberals and nationalists rose everywhere to end the regime of absolutism and to establish new regime according to the principle of Democracy and Nationalism. Such exuberance on the part of the people to end the reactionary form of government had not been

Revolution broke
out everywhere in
Europe

seen ever before. The repercussion of the February Revolution was felt most seriously in the Austrian Empire.

The Austrian Empire was formed of people of different races and their interests were not the same and similar. Several causes had made the people of the Empire very discontented and the position was as inflammable as a powder magazine. The news of the February Revolution supplied the spark and the Empire was shaken to its foundation. The popular rising first took place in Vienna where the Emperor promised to grant a constitution. Metternich, the arch and resolute enemy of the Revolution, fled from the capital and went to England. Milan and Venice followed the instance of Vienna and rose in revolt.

Risings in Vienna and flight of Metternich There was rising in Bohemia where the Czechs rose in revolt and demanded a separate and independent kingdom of their own and equal right with the German people. The Austrian Emperor was forced to recognise the free state of Czechs. The most important rising took place in Hungary where under the leadership of Kossuth, the Hungarians declared their independence. But Hungary was inhabited by the Croats, the Serbs and the Magayers. The Croats and the Serbs thought that their aspirations had not been accomplished and they rose against the Magayers. In Germany some of the more prominent states accepted the demand of the people regarding a democratic constitution. Among the states were included Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria and Prussia.

Rise in Bohemia and Hungary

Risings in Germany

But the Austrian Empire was saved from the impending dissolution by the timely help of Tsar Nicholas I who

sent an army to help the Austrian Emperor. With this army Austria was able to crush the revolutions.

Russian help to
Austrian Emperor

Taking advantage of the dissension among the Hungarian revolutionaries, the revolution in Hungary was put down. The popular risings in Bohemia, Italy, etc. were put down by Austria with the help of Russian army. The revolutionaries were everywhere defeated and reaction again triumphed.

Lack of unity in aim and purpose and lack of a joint programme caused the defeat of the revolutionaries. The

Causes of the
failure of the
Revolution

revolutions were isolated incidents. They had clashing interests and ideas. So they were defeated by the superior forces of absolutism and despotism. The repercussions of the February Revolution of 1848 was important because it saw the fall of Metternich. These movements and risings proved again that the aspirations for liberal government and national state had not died down. Italy and Germany proved this fact before long.

From Republic to Empire

During the reign of Louis Phillippe, France began to be industrialised. With the growth of industry, the number of industrial worker had increased and with them had come the ideal of socialism. The workers could understand the

The second Republic
was very weak

exploitation by the capitalists on the account of the spread of socialist thought. The writings of St. Simon, Charles Fouriers, Louis Blanc, etc. strained the relation between the workers and the capitalists. On this background, the February Revolution of 1848 took place. The somewhat vague idea of a socialistic state inspired the working class to combine

with other groups to overthrow Louis Phillippe and establish the Second Republic. (The First Republic had been created when Louis XVI was dethroned and had ended when Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor). But several factors helped the continuation of the Bourgeois regime. But the socialist thought had profoundly stirred the mind of a section of the French people.

The reactionary policy of Charles X had enraged the people. The policy of Louis Phillippe had bored them. In none of them did the French people find satisfaction. The great name of Napoleon Bonaparte had been a treasured memory to the French people. The administration of Napoleon and the glory he brought had enchanted them. This great name was used to his advantage by Louis Napoleon, the nephew of the great Napoleon. The Bourgeois also tried to place Louis Napoleon on the throne. When the election of the President took place in December of the same year, Louis Napoleon won with a vast majority.

But this was only a step and Louis Napoleon had more ambitions. The Republic had been weak mainly for two reasons. The Royalists were not satisfied with it while the poor people and the working class were dissatisfied because the House of Representative had been dominated by the Bourgeois. Louis Napoleon, the President took full advantage of this situation. By a Coup D' Etat he captured the power of the state by means of his army and dissolved the House of Representatives. He held before the French people the high hope of bringing the glory which Napoleon

The background
of the rising of
Louis Napoleon

The capture of
power by Louis
Napoleon

Bonaparte had once brought for the French people. The association of his name with the name of the illustrious Napoleon made matters easy for him. A plebiscite endorsed the change in the government and extended the period of his presidentship and on December 1852, by virtue of another plebiscite Napoleon became by the Grace of God and by the will of the people, the Emperor of the French. He assumed the title of Napoleon III. Thus the Second Republic came to an end and France was converted again to an Empire.

Napoleon III had accomplished many a public utility works. Trade and commerce began to prosper, rapid industrialisation took place and Napoleon caused roads to be constructed and canals to be dug to facilitate the conveyance and transportation of goods. Under orders from him, many schools and hospitals were established. He was thus trying to maintain his popularity. But he had curbed the popular liberties and he was ruling like an absolute monarch. These actions were making him unpopular day by day.

His foreign policy was not very much successful. He had of course fought the Crimean War (1854-56) and with England had defeated the Russian Tsar. In this victory, he had the satisfaction that he had taken revenge of the defeat suffered by his great uncle in the hand of the Russian forces in the ill-fated Russian campaign of 1811-12. But he could not achieve any more success. He could not even pursue a definite policy. He helped Cavour with army to fight against the Austrians.

But when his army secured some success, fearing that a strong Italy would endanger the safety of France he withdrew from the war. He concluded peace with Austria without consulting Cavcur. In Mexico, he sent troops but subsequently he had to withdraw (1865). In Europe he was tricked in diplomacy by Bismark, the Prussian Prime Minister. Repeated failures on the part of Napoleon had made his position very precarious in France. In the Austro-Prussian War, he was cleverly kept neutral by Bismark and he was forced to make war with Prussia in 1870. This war ended disastrously for the French and Napoleon was lost in the whirlpool created by the defeat. France again became a Republic after his fall.

His help to
Cavour against
Austria

Mexican episode

Failure in
European policy

Louis Napoleon's downfall came because he wanted to play a role which was beyond his power. His task was not an easy one and he had to face situations which might have perplexed the great Napoleon. With singular will power, he rose to power but his abilities were limited and his downfall was inevitable.

The causes of
his downfall

Questions

1. Trace briefly the courses of the history of France under Louis XVIII and Charles X.

2. What were the causes of the July Revolution of 1832 ?

(The reactionary regime of Charles X—his measures to rule as an absolute monarch—Polignac and the Ordinances—the popular risings.)

3. Discuss the European repercussions of the July Revolution, 1832.

(Revolt in Belgium—*independence—permanent neutrality*; revolt in Germany and Italy—a failure; revolt in Poland—*extinction of Poland as a separate state.*)

4. Narrate briefly the internal and foreign policies of Louis Phillippe.

5. Discuss how the ground was prepared for the February Revolution of 1848.

(The mild policy of Louis Phillippe—*his conservatism—his opposition to introduce reforms of any radical nature*; his cold foreign policy 'bored' the French people—the rise of socialism.)

6. Discuss the European repercussions of the February Revolution.

(The revolution in Austrian Empire—*rise in Vienna and flight of Metternich—rise in Bohemia and Hungary—put down with the help of Russian army—rise in Italy—failure—movement in the German states—causes of the failure of the popular movements everywhere.*)

7. Why did the Popular Movements everywhere become unsuccessful?

8. The Revolutions were of 'one of aspiration rather than of achievement'.—Discuss.

9. Discuss the rise of Louis Napoleon to power and his downfall. What were the causes of his downfall?

(Highly ambitious—*tried to capture power several times—failed*; became President in 1848—*captured power in 1851—became Emperor in 1852—his internal policy*; his foreign policy—*Crimean War—war with Austria, intervention in Mexico—outplayed by Bismark and defeat in the Franco-Prussian War—causes of his downfall.*)

CHAPTER VI

UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMANY

Introduction

Ignoring the challenge of the French Revolution, the Vienna Congress had established despotic rule in Italy and Germany. In both these countries people had tasted the fruits of the French Revolution and largely to the distaste of the people the reactionary regime of the pre-revolutionary days were re-established. But the people did not take this settlement as final. It has been noticed already that there was much that was temporary and little that was permanent in the settlement of the Vienna Congress. The breach in the state-system established by the Vienna Congress had been already visible. Belgium had become independent. The next great breach in the Vienna system was the unifications of Italy and Germany.

After Napoleon had finished his historic Italian campaign and forced the Austrian Emperor to sign the treaty of Campo Formio, he made a re-settlement of the Italian states. Wherever his victorious army had gone, he had reorganised the states according to the liberal principles of the French Revolution. Austria had been supreme in Italy. Through this position of Austria had been destroyed by Napoleon it was re-established by the Vienna Congress. The people of Italy were highly dissatisfied with the arrangement.

Italy had been only a geographical entity. She was divided into a number of petty principalities. Most of these

The breach in
Vienna settlement

Works of Napoleon
made void and
reaction restored
in Italy

states were dominated by Austria. Pope held sway in Rome and there were Papal states under him. The only liberal government in Italy existed in Sardinia Piedmont which had been strengthened by the addition of Genoa by the Vienna Congress.

The political condition of Italy

Nationalistic and constitutional aspirations of Italian people

Though back to the old order of things, the people of Italy eagerly wanted to end the domination of Austria and create an unified Italy run on the liberal principles of constitutional government. But the liberal and nationalist movements were suppressed everywhere and the patriots of Italy went underground and the Young Italy Movement started on a new line. Many secret societies sprang up to fight for freedom—the most notable among them was the Carbonary Party. The movement for the Unification of Italy is marked by two phases.

Two phases of the movement

During the first phase, the Italian patriots believed that Italy would be free by her own strength and resources; during the second phase, the great Italian statesman Count Cavour understood that Austria was the chief enemy of Italian independence and to drive Austria out of Italy, foreign help was necessary, and that the unification of Italy was to be brought about under the leadership of Sardinia Piedmont. During the first phase, the movement became repeatedly a failure; during the second phase, the movement became successful.

In respect of Italian unification, some names are pronounced with sincerest gratitude and profound respect. The names are those of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour and King Victor Emanuel II of Sardinia Piedmont. Mazzini was the prophet of the movement. He was an unpractical idealist

and did more than anyone else to prepare the grounds for Italian unity. He inspired the Italian people to fight for a definite aim and ideal—the aim was the national unity of Italy—the ideal was the free Italy founded on liberal principles. Mazzini was the thinker but Garibaldi was the man of action. He was the ‘sword’ of the movement and he had the ‘heart of a lion and the brain of an ox.’ He did not care much for diplomatic complexities but he would boldly strike, either to hit or to miss and did not care to mind the consequences. But he was a devoted patriot and the unification of Italy was his first consideration. He did not think of his own interest or principle. This feature of his character had made him all the more great.

Italy had produced many a martyr and hero but she had produced only one statesman and he was Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Sardinia Piedmont.

Count Cavour and Victor Emanuel II With rare foresight, he brought to successful completion the work begun by Mazzini and Garibaldi. With singular genius, he understood what was really necessary for Italian unification and took steps to achieve it. With the name of Cavour another name must be mentioned. He was king Victor Emanuel II of Sardinia Piedmont.

Italian Resorgimento He assumed leadership of the movement in moments of crisis and extreme danger. Thus men of different principles and ideologies combined to secure the unification of Italy. ‘No cause was more blessed in leaders of devoted patriotism and of excellent though dissimilar parts than that of Italian Resorgimento’ (Italian Resorgimento means the Resurrection of Italy).

Mazzini and
Garibaldi—the
prophet and
the sword

The first attempt to undo the Vienna Settlement was made in Naples in 1820. The Revolution in Naples achieved a brief success but it was suppressed by Austrian army. There were discontent in Piedmont and Lombardy but Austrian troops suppressed these risings also. King Albert of Sardinia granted constitution and gave out a call for the Italian people to rise and to free Italy. But the intervention of Austria made this appeal fruitless.

The Revolution in
Naples—crushed
by Austria

The July Revolution of 1832 in Paris raised echoes in Italy and central Italy rose in revolt. But again Austria intervened. The reactionary rulers were again restored and the movement failed. The people were enthusiastic no doubt but the movements in different places were up till now disunited. So, Austria could crush them easily. But the cause of popular movement was not altogether hopeless because it was proved that only on foreign intervention could the reactionary rulers hope to continue their rule.

Echoes of July
Revolution—
became failure

The February Revolution in 1848 and the news of the flight of Metternich from Vienna again raised a storm in Italy. Revolution broke out everywhere in Italy and on an appeal from Cavour (he was at that time the editor of a newspaper), King Albert of Sardinia declared war on Austria. The struggle for Italian unity thus entered a new phase, because King Albert was supported by the enthusiastic people from all parts of Italy. But Austria severely defeated King Albert in the battle of Custoza and reaction again triumphed in whole of Italy. King Albert tried once again

Echoes of February
Revolution

but failed and he abdicated in favour of his son, Victor Emanuel II. A revolt broke out in Rome but the Pope was restored to power by an army of France sent by Napoleon III. Thus, in whole of Italy absolutism triumphed with the only exception of Sardinia where the new king continued to maintain the constitution granted by his father. One thing may be remembered here—though the nationalist movements had become failure, Italy became conscious of her weakness and she had secured a leader. The Sardinia Piedmont was to lead Italy henceforward in the movement for Unification.

In 1852, Count Cavour became Prime Minister of Sardinia. He was a master diplomat of the age. Without him the works of Mazzini and Garibaldi would have been futile. With great ingenuity he utilised the inspiration created by Mazzini. The boldness of Garibaldi was converted into a weapon of great force. And with extreme foresight he realised that Austria must be driven out of Italy and to do that foreign help was necessary. With this view, Cavour joined the side of England and France against Russia in the Crimean War (1854-56) and himself went to the Peace Conference convened at Paris. He secured in Paris an assurance from Napoleon III of French help against Austria.

At home Cavour had set himself to the task of promoting the prosperity of the country and to prepare it for the great work of leadership in Italy. Under his able guidance, the Government of Sardinia had been liberal and the country had been economically

prosperous. Now Cavour, after he had secured the assurance of Napoleon III, began extensive preparations for war. He then provoked Austria to attack her and thus Austro-Sardinian War broke out in 1859. Cavour asked for French help and secured it. Cavour said exultingly—"The die is cast and we have made history." The combined armies of France and Sardinia defeated Austria in the battles of Magenta and Solferino. But Napoleon III suddenly recalled his army and without consulting Cavour, concluded the Peace of Villafranca with Austria. By it Sardinia was to secure Lombardy. Cavour was furious and he wanted to continue the war but King Victor Emanuel II kept him in check.

Austro-Sardinian
War of 1859

Peace of
Villafranca

The capture of Lombardy was the first great step towards the Unification of Italy. Almost immediately after the Peace of Villafranca, people rose in revolt against their rulers in Parma, Modena, Tuscany and Romagna. In all these states plebiscite was taken and on the result of the plebiscite, they were joined with Sardinia. Thus the second great step had been taken for the unification of Italy.

Second great
step towards
Unification

Next great step was taken in Sicily. The people of Sicily rose in revolt against their king. Garibaldi marched with his followers to support the people of Sicily. He secured an easy success and within three months became master of Sicily. Next he marched to Naples and entered it in triumph, the king of Naples having fled earlier. These places were occupied in the name of Sardinia. Garibaldi next wanted to

The revolt in
Sicily and march
of Garibaldi

march against Rome. But King Victor Emanuel II marched before Garibaldi could do anything. The king defeated the papal army and occupied the papal states of Umbria and the Marches. Plebiscites were taken in Naples, Sicily, Umbria and the Marches and people overwhelmingly voted for union with Sardinia.

March of victor
Emanuel II

Thus, another great step was taken for the unification of Italy. Garibaldi surrendered all his powers to Victor Emanuel II and with rare unselfishness, declined to accept all the honour and rewards offered and retired to his home with no more than a bag of corn.

In 1861, an Italian Parliament representing the whole of Italy except Venetia and Rome met and declared Victor Emanuel King of Italy. Venetia was under Austria and Rome was protected by the French army. The story of occupation of these places is connected with the story of unification of Germany. When Bismark precipitated a war with Austria, Victor Emanuel joined Prussia in this Austro-Prussian War. Though Italian army was defeated, Austria was defeated decisively and was forced to give up Venetia to Victor Emanuel.

All-Italian
Parliament

The conquest of
Venetia and Rome

Then some years later when Franco-Prussian War broke out, Napoleon III withdrew his forces from Rome. Victor Emanuel took advantage of this and occupied Rome. Rome became the capital of United Italy. And so, at last the Unification of Italy was accomplished.

Unification of Germany

Like Italy before the unification, Germany was only a geographical entity and she had no political unity, being

divided into a large number of small states and Prussia was among them. Austria was the leader of the Confederation of German states. Lack of unity and Austrian interest stood in the way of German Unification which had been the case with Italy also.

Condition of
Germany

Napoleon had unified the German states and the German people had the taste of the ideas of Democracy and Nationalism. The German people had hoped that an unified Germany would be created by the Vienna Settlement. But this hope of the German people were dashed to the ground when absolutist kings and reactionary governments were re-established in Germany by the Vienna Settlement. But though the aspiration of the German people remained unfulfilled, yet the ideal did not wipe out from their heart. The fruits of the French Revolution which Napoleon brought for them became the ideal of the German nationalists and for nearly half a century after the Vienna Congress, the history of Germany became the history of a long struggle of German people to bring about a change in the nature of government and to bring about the Unification of Germany.

The aspirations of
German people
were dashed to
the ground

Struggle for
unity

In spite of the aspiration of the German people, the rulers of Germany were in no mood to change the form of government. Acting upon the advice of Prince Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor, they resolutely opposed all changes and reforms and tried to suppress all movements. When the news of successful July Revolution in France reached to the people of Germany, the nationalists in

Echo of the
July Revolution
in Paris

Germany were inspired. But all popular movements were suppressed with the help of Austria and reaction triumphed everywhere in Germany.

The first step in the Unification of Germany was taken with the creation of a Customs Union. This Customs Union or Zoolleverein provided that no customs duty was to be levied or demanded in the case of goods being transported from one state to the other. Austria was not a party to this agreement and Prussia was the head of this Customs Treaty. So, long before the political unification had been achieved, Germany had a commercial unity. This agreement or Zoolleverein really benefited the German trade and commerce.

The Custom Union
—the Zoolleverein

The people of Germany were again inspired by the successful French Revolution of 1848. There was again popular risings in most of the states of Germany. A revolutionary Parliament met in Frankfurt and offered the crown of United Germany to the Prussian King. But the hopes of German revolutionaries were shipwrecked when King William refused to accept a crown from the revolutionaries. Sometimes later, Prussia wanted to create under her leadership a North German Confederation but this attempt was not successful due to the opposition of Austria. Due to the intervention of Austria, reaction again triumphed in Germany—and Austria stood in the way of the unification of all German states.

The Revolution of
1848—Frankfurt
Parliament—
popular movements
failed

Otto von Bismark entered into Prussian politics about this time and he now did for Germany what Count Cavour had done for Italy. He realised that Prussia must be made

very powerful from the military point of view because Austria must be driven out of Germany and that "Germany was too small for both Austria and Prussia". Bismark realised that not by speeches, not by parliamentary votes should the great questions of the time be solved and according to Bismark, the great questions of the day were to be solved only by a policy of 'Blood and Iron'. A stern and resolute policy was adopted by Bismark. His ambitions were mainly two—firstly to make Prussia militarily strong and to expel Austria and secondly, to 'merge Germany into Prussia rather than merging Prussia into Germany.'

Bismark and his policy

Policy of 'Blood and Iron'

The German Parliament stubbornly resisted Bismark's policy to increase the strength of the Prussian army. Bismark stuck to his point and inspite of the opposition of the Parliament carried on with his work. He suppressed every kind of liberal movement within Prussia and created a strong army. This strong army, more than anything else became responsible for the Unification of Germany. Count Cavcur understood that the strength of Italy alone was insufficient to defeat Austria and that foreign help was necessary. But Bismark made the Prussian army so strong a fighting machine that no foreign help was necessary. Both Bismark and Cavour were master diplomats but while Bismark was a strong absolutist, Cavour was a liberal. Cavour had to use much patience, tact and diplomacy while Bismark had to make good use of the diplomacy only. Because while Cavour had to depend upon the active help

Opposition of Parliament to an increase of the militia

Cavour and Bismark compared

of the foreign powers, Bismark needed only their neutrality. By a series of war conducted with extreme ingenuity, Bismark accomplished the unification of Germany.

The first of these wars took place with Denmark. The two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein had been under Denmark for a long time. Holstein, though included within Denmark was a member of the Federal German Diet. The Duchies had a mixed population of German and Dane and the nationalists of both Germany and Denmark demanded to incorporate it within their kingdom. Due to this opposing demands, the situation had been a very complex one. In 1863, Christian XI, the king of Denmark, wanted to absorb the Duchies into Denmark, At the instigation of Bismark, the German nationalists raised a hue and cry and Bismark sent protests to the King of Denmark. But situation soon took a very bad turn and Bismark having allied Prussia with Austria forced a war upon Denmark. The Danish king was easily and decisively defeated and handed the right of the Duchies over to Austria and Prussia.

The Schleswig & Holstein question

War with Denmark

Sharp difference of opinion took place over the disposition of Schleswig and Holstein. Bismark had no intention of making up all quarrels with Austria. So, the division of the Duchies were so made that Austria was forced into an embarrassing situation. His intention was to drive Austria out of Germany. But that would mean a breach in the Vienna Settlement. Since the Vienna Settlement was under the collective guarantee of the European powers,

Quarrel with Austria over the division of the Duchies

there was chance that the powers would intervene in case Austria was driven out of Germany. So, Bismark diplomatically prepared the ground. In 1865, he met the French Emperor Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) and made sure that

**Bismark's
diplomatic
preparations**

France would remain neutral in a possible Austro-Prussian war. The French Emperor was given vague promise of some territorial compensation either in Rhineland or else-

where. Italy was tempted to join Prussia with the offer of Venetia without which the Unification of Italy had remained incomplete. Bismark had helped Russia in the suppression of the rising in Poland in 1863 and so Russian sympathy was

**Russia and France
neutralised**

secured by Prussia against Austria. Now Austria was forced into war with Prussia and Bismark managed the affairs in such a way

that people of Europe understood that Prussia was fighting a war in self defence. The immediate cause of war was of course supplied by the question of Schleswig and Holstein.

Austria was defeated and humiliated within a very short time and her forces were crushed in the battle of

**Austro-Prussian
War and the
expulsion of
Austria from
Germany**

Sadowa. This war is known as the Austro-Prussian War and it came to a close by the treaty of Prague. By this treaty Austria recognised her expulsion from Germany and Austria agreed not to oppose any plan of

reorganisation of Germany by Prussia. The disputed Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein and some other states in Germany which had supported Austria were incorporated within Prussia. A confederacy was formed with the North-German states. Thus, Unification of Germany was partially achieved.