

NAME:

19TH CENTURY EUROPE: HOW GERMANY BECAME UNITED?

DIRECTIONS: (1) Read your assigned section and then answer the questions and define the terms associated with your part of the assignment. (2) You will next write your responses on a large sheet of paper and (3) lastly share your information with the class. (4) Answer the summary questions.

TEXT: Kagan. "German Unification" Western Heritage. P. 787-792.

PARTS:

- 1) **German Unification & Map 23-2:** p. 787-788. What early attempts were made to unify Germany and why did they fail? Describe the progression of German unification as depicted by Map 23.2 on page 788. Terms: Zollverein, Frederick William IV, Prussia
- 2) **Bismarck:** p. 788-789. Who was Otto von Bismarck and why did he try to unify Germany? What was Bismarck's policy of unification and why did he succeed? Terms: William I, Junker, "Iron and Blood"
- 3) **The Danish War:** p. 789. What led to this war? How did the Danish War contribute to the unification of Germany under Prussian leadership? Terms: Kleindeutsch, Schleswig-Holstein
- 4) **The Austro-Prussian War and The North German Confederation:** p. 789-790. What led to this war? How did the Austro-Prussian War and North German Confederation contribute to the unification of Germany under Prussian leadership? Terms: Bundesrat, Reichstag
- 5) **The Franco-Prussian War and the German Empire:** p. 790-792. What led to this war? How did the Franco-Prussian War lead to the formation of the German Empire? What effect did the unification of Germany have on the rest of Europe? Terms: Napoleon III, Ems Telegraph, Battle of Sedan, Alsace and Lorraine.

SUMMARY QUESTIONS:

1. How are the unification movements in Italy and Germany both similar and different?
2. Which was more influential in the making of a united Germany---Prussian expansionism or German nationalism? Germans or foreigners?
3. Which unification movement, Germany or Italy, had the greatest impact on the rest of Europe? Why?