

History 323 & International Studies 386

Europe in the Nineteenth Century: Revolution and Unification

Gonzaga in Florence – Summer 2012
(Dr. Ted Nitz, nitz@gonzaga.edu)

What we'll study – The world that we know has its roots in the nineteenth century (1815-1919). This was the period in which contemporary Europe took shape: boundaries were redrawn, old states ceased to exist, and the nation-state (supported by the relatively new ideology of nationalism) rose to prominence. This course will examine the transformation of European societies, the rise of nationalism, the creation of new states (in particular, the Risorgimento in Italy and the unification of the German Empire), the beginnings of the modern feminist movement, and the changing relationship between church and state. We will pay particular attention in the last part of the course to international politics and the Great War (World War I).



Piedmontese cavalry in the Crimean War

We'll also learn about:

- How Paris got the Champs d' Elysees.
- Queen Victoria of Great Britain and her extended royal family.
- Florence's important role in the newly unified Italian Kingdom.
- The liberal cardinal who became an ultra-conservative pope.
- Who was Camillo Cavour, and why was he so important? And why are there streets named for him all over Italy?

What we'll read – Students will work with two textbooks. The first is by two prominent scholars of the period, Robin Winks and Joan Neuberger. Their text, *Europe and the Making of Modernity, 1815-1914*, will provide us with the narrative history of the nineteenth century. The second is a collection of primary sources: *Nineteenth Century Europe: Sources and Perspectives* edited by John Swanson and Michael Melancon. This book will allow us to view the era through the words of those who experienced the century's important events. Another important source for our study will be our location: Florence, Italy, and Europe in general. This course will encourage students to connect their classroom experience with the place where they will be living and studying during the summer term.

Why study 19th century Europe?

- Learn about in Europe and its role in the world.
- **History majors or minors:** the course carries upper-division history credit.
- **International Studies majors and minors:**
 - European Studies – area core or elective
 - International Relations – international differences elective

Course Requirements. There will be two take-home essay exams, two map quizzes, and a term project focused on monuments and “places of memory” in Florence and other sites in Italy.

Grading will be based on a total of 500 points according to the following criteria:

- Two examinations.....50%
- Term project25%
- Map Exercises.....12.5%
- Attendance & participation...12.5%

Course Outline

Week One

1. Introduction to the Course
2. Europe in 1815
 - a. A Brief Review of the French Revolution & Napoleon
 - b. Legacy of Revolution
3. A World Restored? The Congress of Vienna & the Post-Napoleonic Settlement

Week Two

4. Europe after Napoleon: Post-Napoleonic France and the Italian and German States to 1848
5. Nationalism
6. The Revolutions of 1830: France, Prussia, and the Italian States

Week Three

7. The Revolutions of 1848
8. Revolutionary Ideas: Karl Marx & Marxism
9. Church & Society: The Papacy in the Nineteenth Century
 - a. The Liberal Spring of Pius IX
 - b. The First Vatican Council

Week Four

10. European International Politics at Mid-Century: the Eastern Question and the Crimean War: Britain, France, and Piedmont
11. The Unification of Italy
 - a. Austria, Nationalism, and the Northern Italian States
 - b. Cavour, Piedmont, & the Great Powers
 - c. The Unfinished Unification
12. The Unification of Germany
 - a. The Role of Bismarck
 - b. The German Empire: Forged in “Blood and Iron”?

*Camillo Cavour****Week Five***

13. France: From Second Empire to Third Republic
14. The Newly Unified States at the End of the Century: Italy and Germany after 1871
15. Britain and Parliamentary Reform

Week Six

16. International Diplomacy, Imperialism, and the Great Powers
 - a. The Alliance System
 - b. Italy, Germany, and the New Imperialism
17. Diplomatic Revolution & the Path to War
 - a. Restructuring the European Alliance System
 - b. Germany, Britain, and Naval Power
 - c. Imperial Competition and the Great Power Realignment
18. The Great War & the End of the Nineteenth Century



British political activist Emmeline Pankhurst being arrested in 1914