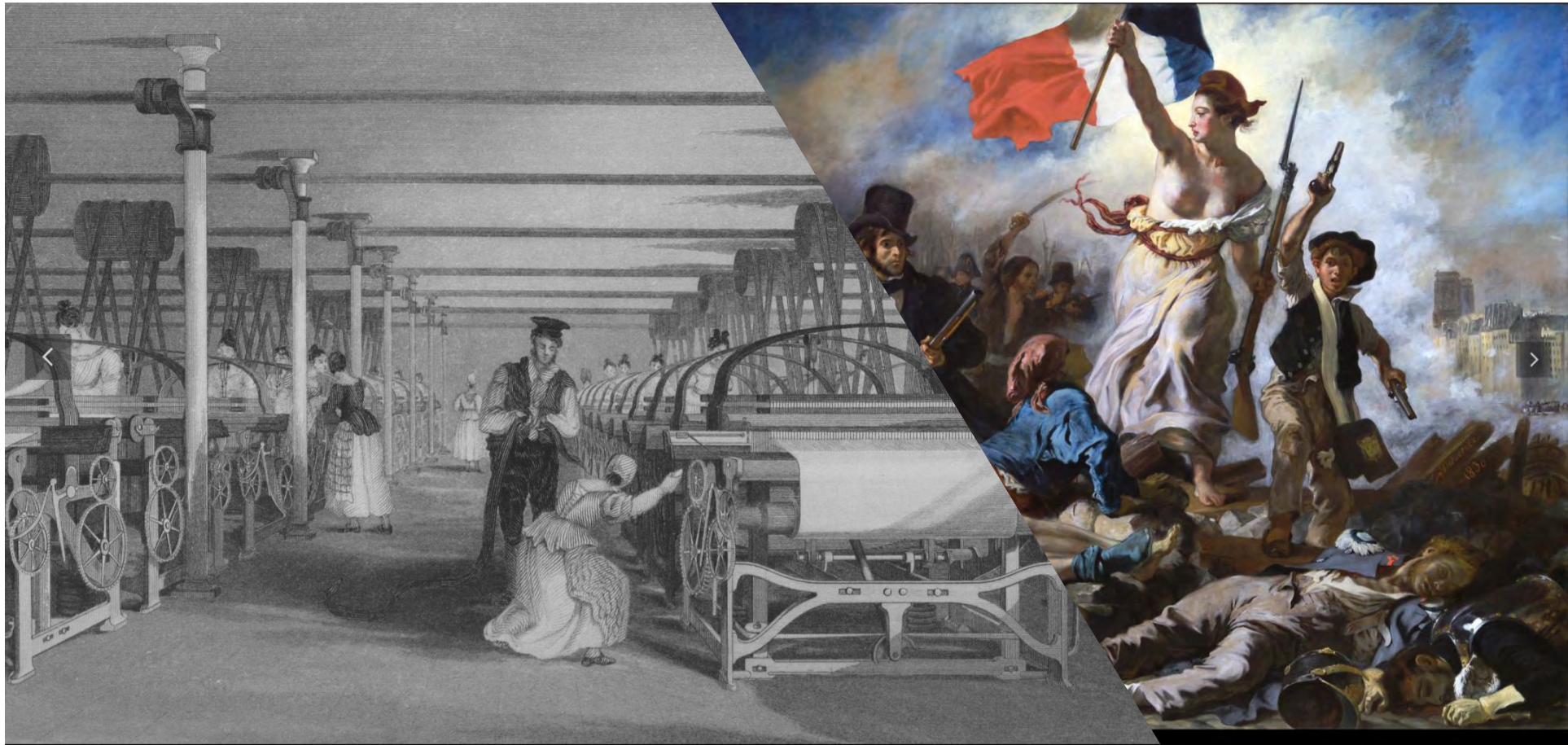


# The Century of Peace

## Class Four



## Franco-Prussian War

- Caused primarily by France's determination to reassert its dominant position in continental Europe, which appeared in question following the decisive Prussian victory over Austria in 1866
- Ems telegraph, (memorialized at right) was published on 13 July 1870; it incited the Second French Empire to declare war on the Kingdom of Prussia on 19 July 1870, starting the war





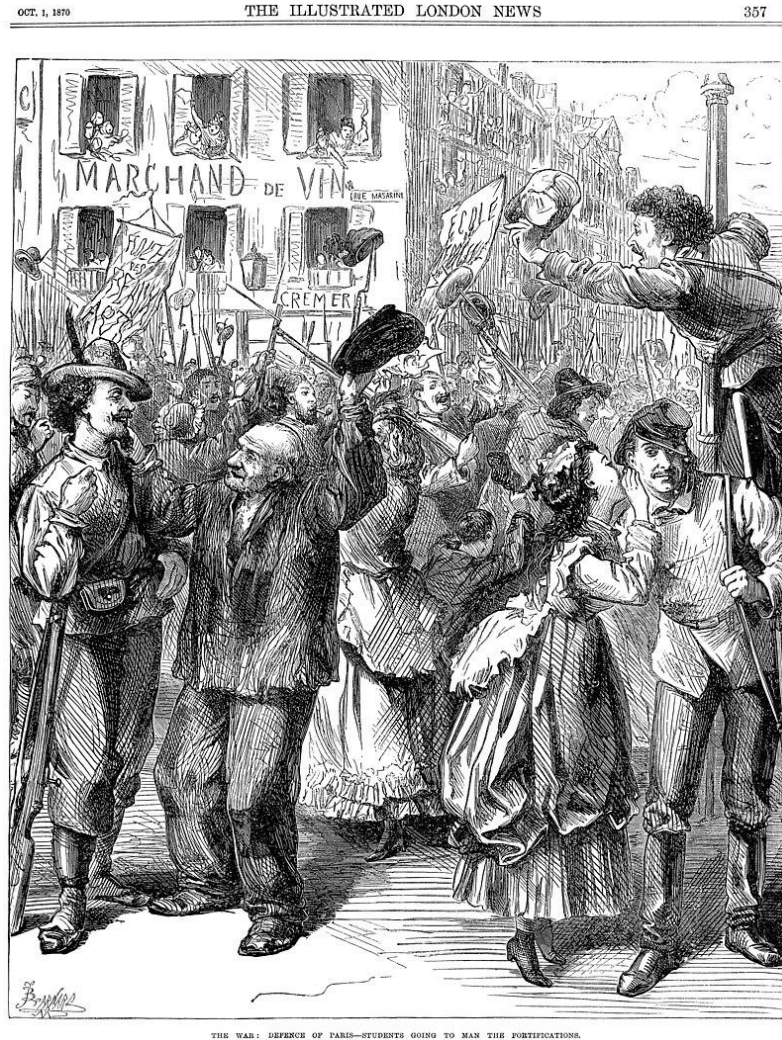
# Surrender of Napoleon after the Battle of Sedan



- Battle fought 1-2 September 1870
- Napoleon III captured
- No government opposing Prussia willing to make a quick peace
- Protesters stormed the Imperial palace and the Second French Empire collapsed
- Creating a Government of National Defense, which would carry on the war for five more months before becoming the French Third Republic

# Siege of Paris

Government of National Defense receives students as volunteers





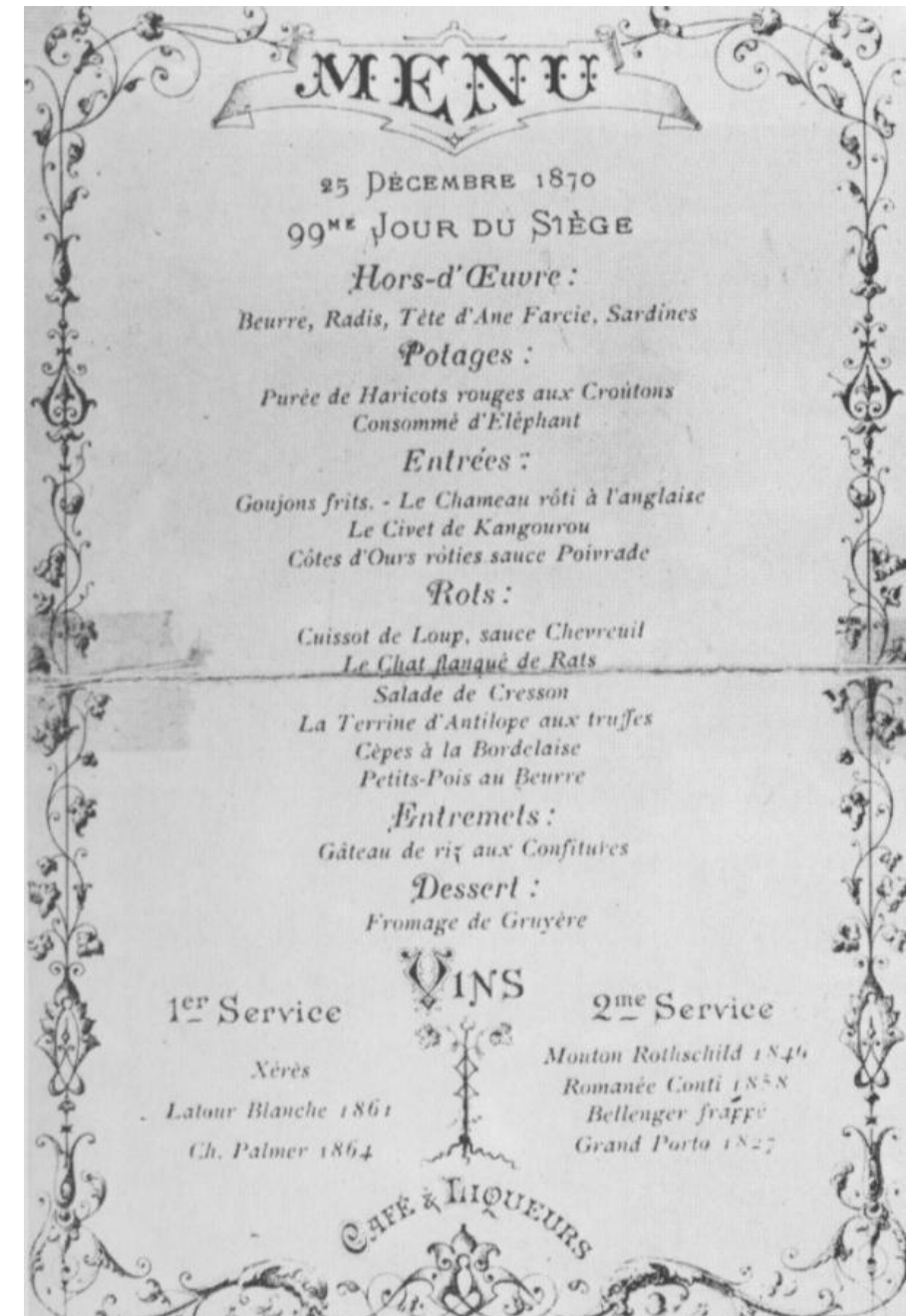
## Balloon Trips

66 Made during  
Siege of Paris



## A Christmas menu, 99th day of the siege

- **Unusual dishes** include
- stuffed donkey's head
- elephant consommé
- roast camel, kangaroo stew, bear ribs
- cat with rats, and wolf haunch in deer sauce.





## German Parade through Paris



**William I being proclaimed Emperor of the Germans**  
in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles  
Bismarck in the white uniform





**EUROPE**

Scale of Miles  
0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Cities with over 1,000,000 London  
Cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000 Naples  
Cities with 200,000 to 500,000 Leipzig  
Smaller Places Venice  
Capitals with less than 200,000 BERNE  
Capitals Other Cities

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**1871-1914**

## **Continental Europe Adjusts**

- 1848 Revolutions
- Crimean War
- Freeing of Serfs in Russia and Eastern Europe
- Italian Unification
- Franco-Prussian War
- German Unification







## The Paris Commune (1871)

- Radical experiment in self-rule.
- Brutally suppressed by French government.
- Early socialist reference point
- Conservative reaction in French politics



Un amateur distingué.

## **Jules Ferry**

### **Premier & Education Reformer in France**

- Ferry Laws of 1881-1882; free compulsory education for ages 6 to 13
- Combat influence of Catholic Church
- Foster civic-minded, rational and nationalistic citizenry
- Responded to after-effects of Industrial Revolution



## Marianne

- On French postage stamps from 1849 to present
- Used to unify a nation under the ideals of the French Revolution
- A female allegory of liberty, deliberately apart from monarchist symbols that tended to divide French society
- Busts and statues of Marianne were installed prominently in town halls, law courts and public spaces throughout France



## German Priorities 1871

- Isolate France diplomatically
- Maintain European stability through balance of power
- Prevent Germany's encirclement by hostile powers









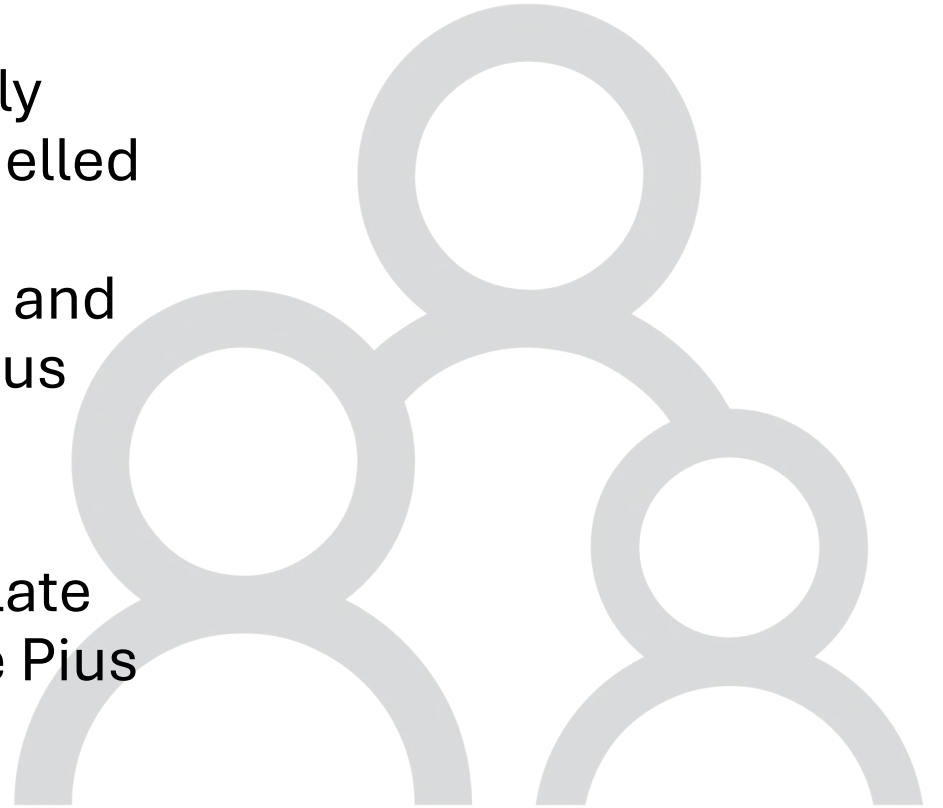
Bismarck and  
Pius IX



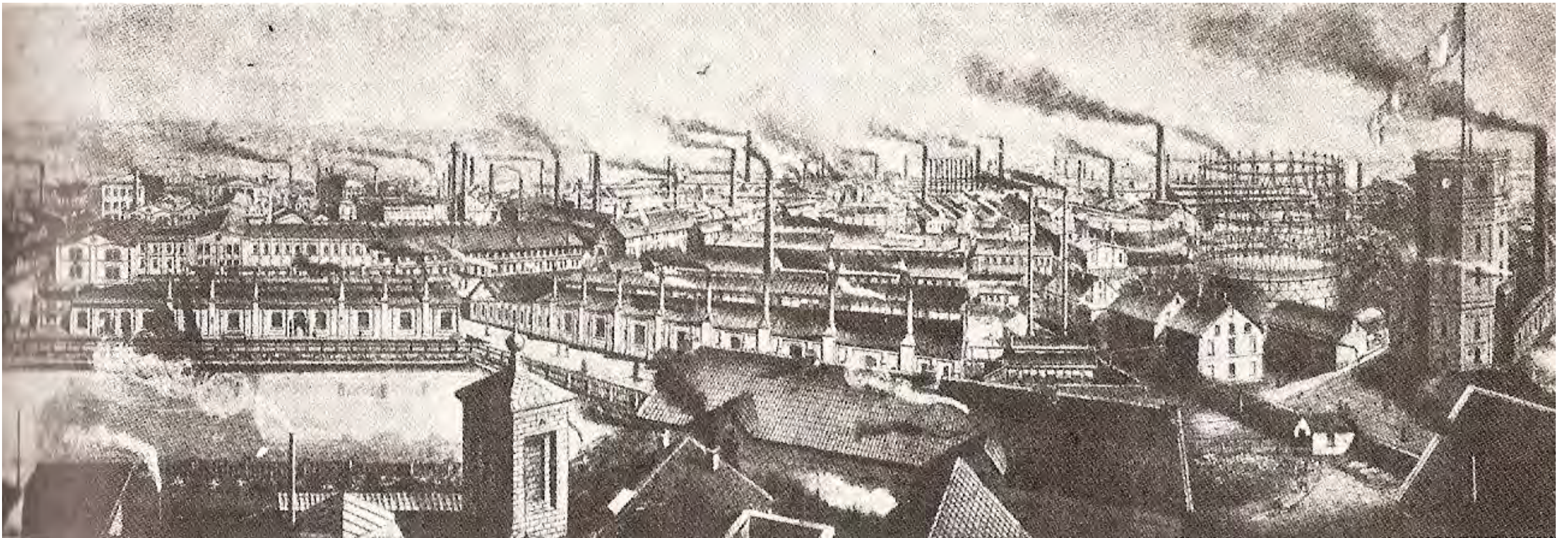




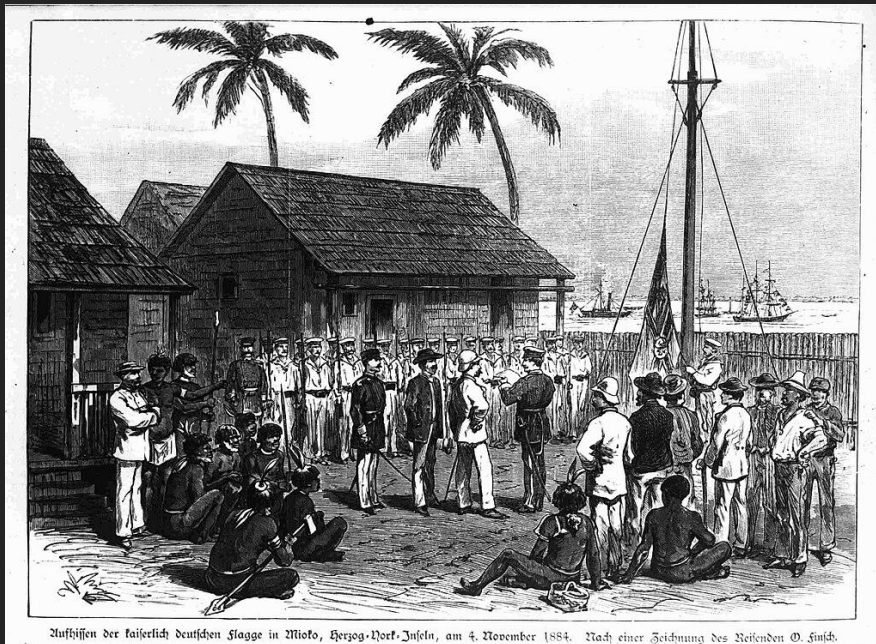
- Catholic parish clergy, liberated from dependence on aristocratic patrons, now looked above all to Rome for leadership.
- Their militant Catholicism, strongly encouraged by the Vatican, was fuelled by fear and loathing of the French Revolution and its consequences, and they turned to new forms of religious devotion as sources of emotional mobilization,
- including the cults of the Immaculate Conception, promulgated by Pope Pius IX in 1854,



## The Krupp Factory in Essen in 1880







Aufheben der kaiserlich deutschen Flagge in Mioko, Herzog-Vorst. Inseln, am 4. November 1884. Nach einer Zeichnung des Reisenden O. Fuchs.

- Hoisting the German flag at Mioko, German New Guinea in 1884

## European officials staking claims to Africa in the Conference of Berlin in 1884





## 1870-71: Italy *Attempts* Another Step Towards Further Unification



- French troops leave Rome during Franco-Prussian War.
- Rome becomes Italian capital in 1871
- Pope excommunicates the king, urges against Catholics participating in elections, fragmenting society
- Government modernized Rome; asserted authority with new public monuments
- Resolution of the Roman Question: ***Lateran Treaty of 1929***

## Pius IX

- Head of the Catholic Church from 1846 to 1878. His reign of nearly 32 years is the longest verified of any pope in history (1846-1878)
- At the time of his election, he was a liberal reformer, but his approach changed after the 1848 revolutions
- Issued the Syllabus of Errors in 1864, which denounced as errors:
  - Liberalism
  - Nationalism
  - Separation of church and state
  - Other Enlightenment ideas
- At the First Vatican Council of 1869–70, the Pope formally issued the dogma of Papal Infallibility
- (Left)-As a young priest, teaching to orphans



DE PRIESTER MASTAÌ FERRETTI, THANG



## Triple Alliance of 1882

- Italy joins the Dual Alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary signed then in 1879
- Italy motivated after France was supported in extending its authority over Tunisia, despite Italy's interest in that country
- Germany aimed to maintain France's isolation
- Austria-Hungary sought support against Russian expansion in Balkans



**End of Formal Presentation**