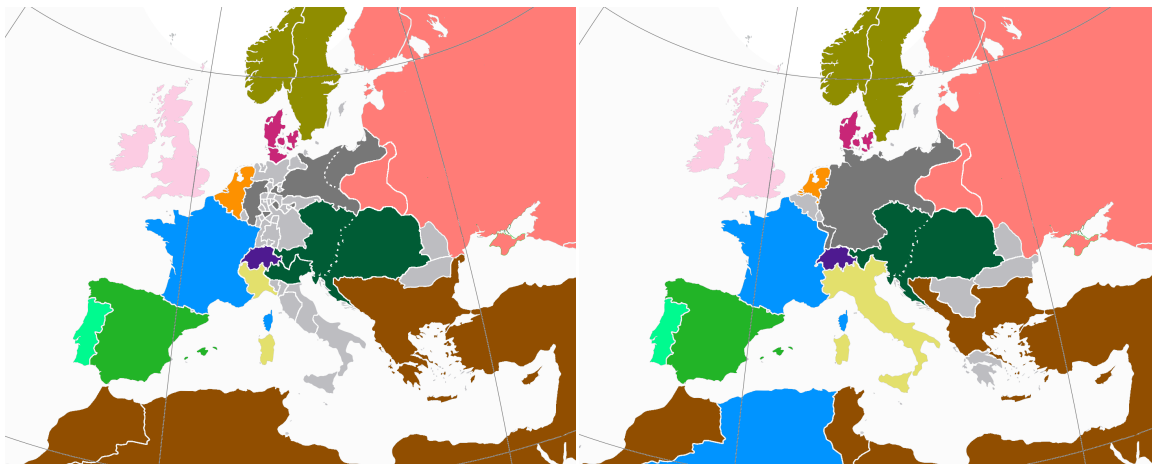


H. The Changing Face of Europe (1848-1914)

1. When Napoleon was defeated in 1815, the other major powers of Europe forced France to accept the return of its traditional monarchy.
2. This arrangement lasted until 1848 when the people rebelled against king Louis-Philippe, and the nephew of Napoleon, named Louis Napoleon, was elected as France's new president.
3. Like Napoleon before him, Louis Napoleon was a charismatic leader who saw an opportunity to grab more power. When he was re-elected in 1852 he declared the Second French Empire, with himself as Napoleon III. (Napoleon had had a son, known as Napoleon II.)
4. Both Italy and Germany saw the rise of a new Napoleon as a chance to unite their nations once and for all. Italy's leaders offered Napoleon a region called Savoy, (which was traditionally French, but had been taken away after the original Napoleon's defeat) as a bribe to help the Italians expel the Austrians, who had occupied northern Italy after Napoleon. This succeeded and Italy was unified in 1871.
5. For German leaders the rise of a new Napoleon represented a different kind of opportunity: it gave them the common enemy they needed to finally unite into a nation. Germany's most important leader Otto von Bismarck fooled Napoleon III into attacking Germany by pretending to be seeking the union of Prussia (northern Germany) and Spain by the combination of their hereditary monarchies. When Napoleon attacked, Bismarck proved to be a better commander, and Prussia won the *Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1*, which allowed Prussia's king to become the head of the new *German Empire*.



After the defeat of Napoleon (1815, left map) Italy and Germany had still not combined into nations. The rise of a new Napoleon revived the dream of a French empire, starting with the conquest of Algeria in northern Africa, but it also gave Italy a temporary ally to defeat Austria and unify. Finally, and most importantly, it gave Germany's leaders a common enemy to rally the still un-integrated parts of Germany into the *German Empire*. By 1871 (right map), the map of Europe had changed dramatically.

7. When Germany united, the Austrians realized that they would be left out, and they decided to ally themselves with the Hungarians to create the Austro-Hungarian Empire, a.k.a. Austria-Hungary.
8. Once all these pieces were in place, the scene was set for World War I. (This has already been covered in our story of European history 1.0, and you can review the headline events on page 12 of the notes from before).

I. American Intervention in Europe and a New Concept for Peace

1. Americans usually wanted to stay out of European wars, but president Woodrow Wilson believed in political interconnection with the world. He wanted America to use its strength to make the world a better place. As expressed by president Wilson, American could make the world “safe for democracy.”
4. Wilson was the president, won approval for the idea and in 1917, over two *million* American men were sent to fight in a European war.
5. The positive outcome of this intervention was that Germany and Austria were defeated and the war was brought to an end.
6. Following World War I, Europe’s leaders examined their history and decided that “imperialism” was to blame for wars. If one looks at a map of Europe before WWI, it’s easy to see how they might think that.
7. These same leaders still believed in nationalism, so they tried to reject empires while embracing nations as the proper building blocks of Europe. This meant redrawing the map to make nations, and then, to help them maintain peace, fostering their integration through institutions (such as a parliament of nations) where they could discuss their disputes in a civilized way and wars could be avoided.
8. This idea of political *interconnection*, paired with nationalism is known as “internationalism.”
9. To encourage political interconnection, a “League of Nations” was created in **1920** (the prototype of the United Nations of today).

