

CHAPTER 22

AN AGE OF REALISM AND NATIONALISM
1850-1871

LOUIS NAPOLEON → TOWARD THE SECOND EMPIRE



1. Elected 1st pres. of the 2nd Republic
2. 1851 seizes control → coup d'état
3. 1852 holds election to restore the empire
4. 1852 Emperor Napoleon III and the 2nd Empire begins

NAPOLÉON III's 2nd EMPIRE 1852-1870

1. Napoleon III → authoritarian ruler
2. Emperor controls police, military, civil service
3. Controls the budget, legislation, war
4. First five years = successful → econ growth
5. Govt stimulation of econ → ind growth
6. Improved social welfare programs = hospitals, meds, better housing



Baron von Haussmann



Baron Haussmann et la modernisation de Paris

1853-1870
Le Second Empire



Napoléon III -
neveu de Napoléon Bonaparte



Baron Haussmann

Haussmann and the City of Light.

Paris at the dawn of the 19th century.

- The Revolution had confirmed the central political role of Paris
- The First Empire reinforced this central role of the city
- Paris had been beautified through:
 - La rue de Rivoli
 - La Madeleine
 - Les arcs de triomphe de l'Etoile et du Carrousel
 - Construction de quais et de maisons
 - La place de la Concorde



Paris at the dawn of the 19th century.

- As the political capital at the dawn of the 19th century, Paris prepared itself to become the centre for:
 - Industry
 - Commerce and business
 - Finance



What was old Paris like?

- In spite of the efforts made during the Revolution and the First Empire to beautify Paris, the Gothic centre – the medieval area near Notre Dame and the Latin Quarter – still remained seedy and poor.



The old city.

- According to the philosopher Voltaire it was: "Barbarous".



An unhealthy city.

- Paris was an unhealthy city and the old city centre was completely congested.
- The poorer classes lived on top of each other
- The population density was 1000 people per hectare!



An unhealthy city.

- There were deplorable sanitary conditions.
- The cholera epidemic of 1832 was murderous.
- That of 1853 killed 11,520 people.



Poverty

- The poverty of the Parisians had inspired the compassion of the writer Victor Hugo in his work: "Les Misérables".
- It also inspired a fear of the "dangerous classes" among the wealthier middle class.



The lifestyle of the rich.

- But pre-Haussmann Paris had contrasting faces.
- On the boulevards, the stockbroker crossed paths with the shop-girls, and the investor crossed paths with office workers, which enchanted the romantic writer, Balzac, who saw Paris a little differently from Hugo.



A lack of interest.

- During the first half of the 19th century, people showed little interest in transforming Paris.
- It was the 1848 Revolution that was the catalyst for its transformation.



What was old Paris like?

- The 1848 revolution had shown the need
 - for better control of the lower class suburbs of Paris
 - to distance this "social menace" further away from the city centre.



What was old Paris like?

- Paris was still a medieval city with narrow, dirty, unsafe streets that had a dubious reputation
- Paris needed a new face, that of a real imperial capital city.



Transformation

- Emperor Napoleon III decided to give the city a face-lift
- He chose Baron Haussmann as the chief of works – the transformation of Paris into a smart new capital – the city of light.



Overview

- Haussmann was responsible for the enormous changes to the capital for the seventeen years from 1858 to 1870, thanks to the unconditional support of Emperor Napoleon III



Overview

- Luckily for Haussmann, the industrial and economic expansion of the era assisted him to complete the multiple projects.



Haussmann's approach.

- To remedy the situation, Haussmann razed the old city of Paris to the ground.
- He confiscated, indemnified, demolished and rebuilt without counting the cost.
- He even threw his own mother out of her house so he could demolish it!



The building works.

- Haussmann constructed the "grandes avenues" along which were apartment blocks for the wealthy middle class.



The building works.

- He made the "grands boulevards, avenues and lastly roads.



The building works.

- He also wanted to build churches, since during that era there were strong links between the Catholic church and the government.



The parks in Paris

- He created a large number of parks - (les bois de Boulogne et de Vincennes, le parc Monceau, le Buttes-Chaumont).



Sewers

- He also supervised the building of several hundreds of kilometres of sewers and the improvement of drinking water system.



Footpaths

- He oversaw the installation of asphalted footpaths.
- Gone were the unhealthy and dirty streets of the past.



Social segregation.

- But Haussmann's Paris was also a city of social segregation.



Social segregation.

- On the one hand, in the renovated centre, there were the wonderful new shops, the wealthy middle class, the modern apartment blocks, the business and banking centres....



Social segregation.

- On the other hand, there were the lower class suburbs – industrial areas, disadvantagedthese would explode into the Commune after the 1870 siege.



And the end of the story..?

- Haussmann was eventually accused of fraud and had to resign in 1870.



Haussmann's legacy.

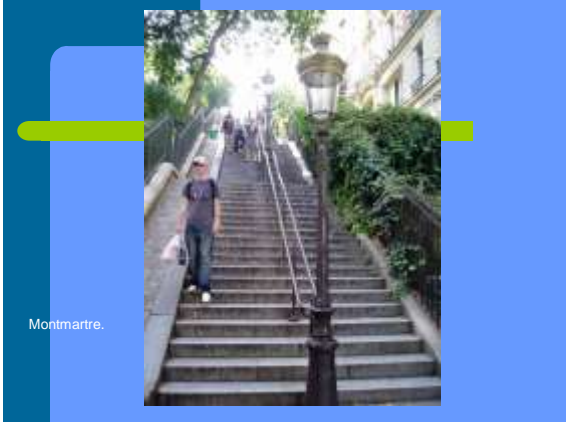
Elegant stores like this one.

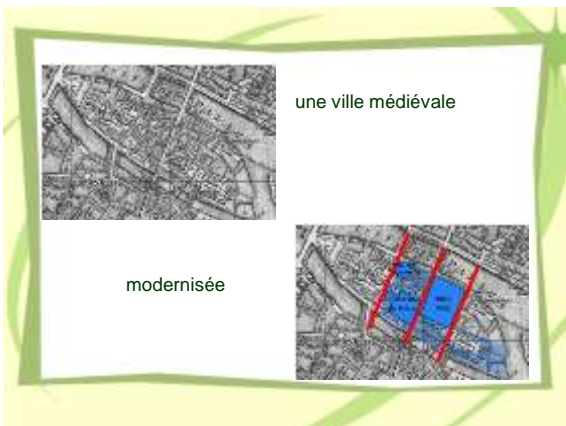


Avenues like Grande Armée.



The Opera





Destroying the Old Paris



Daguerrotype – Barricades on the Faubourg du Temple on the Morning of June 25, 1848



The Aftermath of June 25, 1848



Charles Marville, Parisian Street before Haussmann



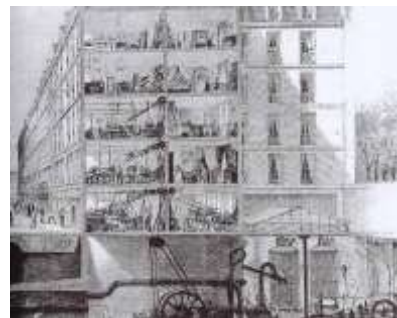
Charles Marville, Parisian Street before Haussmann



Where Prostitutes Plied Their Trade



Urban Factory Building



Polluting Paris



Destroying the Old City



Vision of Paris Centered on L'Opera



The Boulevard



L'Opera



Cleaning Up the Street and Gas Lamps



Rue de Rivoli



Le Printemps, Department Store



Interior, Galleries Lafayette



Interior, Le Bon Marché



Displaced Parisians



Displaced Parisians in New Shanty Towns





de grands boulevards
droits et larges



la façade Haussmannienne



- * ground floor and 'between floors' with thick walls
- * second "noble" floor with one or two balconies
- * third and fourth floor in same style but a less elaborate
- * fifth floor with a unique continuous undecorated balcony
- * eaves angled at 45°.

(Wikipedia)



Paris Metro



Gustave Caillebot, Parisian Street Scene



Parisian Street during Market



Manet, "Bar at Les Folies Bergeres"



Another Bar Scene



RECONSTRUCTION OF PARIS

1. Designed and directed by BARON HAUSSMANN
2. Old medieval city destroyed
3. New modern city created
4. Wide grand boulevards
5. Large spacious buildings
6. Plazas and public squares
7. Underground sewage system
8. Public water
9. gaslights



Foreign Policy: The Mexican Adventure

- ✦ Sent troops to Mexico in 1861 to intervene in struggle between Mexican liberals and conservatives
- ✦ French forces remained after order had been restored
- ✦ Installed Archduke Maximilian of Austria as emperor in 1864
- ✦ Maximilian overthrown and executed in 1867

THE EASTERN QUESTION

- Who will benefit from the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire



THE CRIMEAN WAR



A LITTLE KNOWN WAR IN A FAR OFF LAND THAT HAD A HUGE IMPACT!

INTRODUCTION

- The Concert of Europe had been undermined by the Revolutions of 1848. No longer any agreement among the great powers to resolve issues collectively.
- Crimean Peninsula becomes the center of international focus
 - barely connected to the Ukraine.
 - Location of Russian naval base at Sevastopol.
 - Gave Russia a commanding presence in the Black Sea

Prelude to War

- Russian desire to dominate Ottoman Empire
- Two disputes led to the conflict
 - Russian Protection over Orthodox Christians within the Ottoman Empire ... Ottomans had given control of Holy lands to Roman Catholics (French pressure) ... this angered Russia
 - Russia wanted control over Moldavia and Walachia (in modern day Romania)
 - In 1853 Russia occupied these regions under the pretense of protecting Orthodox Christians

CAUSES

Tsar Nicholas I demanded the right to protect Christian shrines in Jerusalem (part of the Ottoman Empire). Nicholas felt that Turks had insulted the Orthodox religion by granting French some concessions regarding shrines in the Holy Land.



CAUSES

- What Russia really meant:
- Nicholas perceived the Ottoman Empire to be in its twilight and saw an opportunity to extend Russian control into the Mediterranean – sought to annex the entire Ottoman Empire. The Russians believed they had international support.



Russia as defender of Balkan peoples

- Christian Orthodox
 - Serbs
 - Greeks
 - Roumanians
 - Bulgarians
- Slavs (Slavdom)
 - Serbs
 - Bulgarians
 - Slovenes
 - Croats

Nicholas I and the Crimean War, 1853-1856



Turning point in nineteenth-century Europe

In Russia: Восточная война
- Vostochnaya Voina

In Britain: "Russian War"

CAUSES

- France and Britain feared the growth of Russian power and encouraged the sultan to reject the Russian ultimatum and promised support in case of war.
- Britain was concerned about maintaining open trade routes with India and the East.

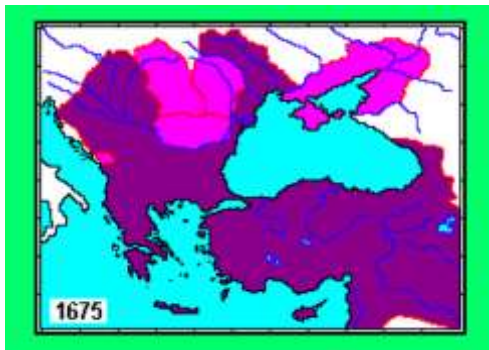


CAUSES

- The Ottoman Empire was viewed by most European powers as a receding power. Called “the Sick Man of Europe”.
- Napoleon III, eager to live up to the family name, decided to pick on the Turks. He demanded the Ottoman sultan agree to protect Christian minorities within the empire.



Ottoman Empire

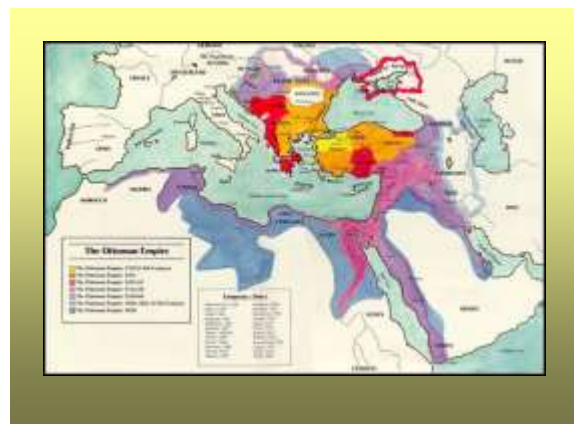
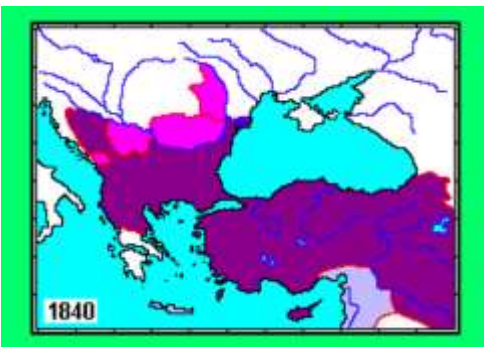


THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE

- Ottoman Empire was old and declining
 - 1699 loses → Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slovenia
 - 1782 → Russia seizes Crimea
 - 1812 → Russia seizes Bessarabia
 - 1817 → Serbia declares independence
 - 1830 → Greek independence
- * Russia and Austria want to take advantage of Ottoman decline



Ottoman Empire: “Sick Man of Europe”



The Crimean War



- Ottomans declared WAR!!!



Crimean War, the Combatants

- Russian Empire: 700,000 troops
- Bulgarian legion: 7000 troops
- Ottoman Empire: 300,000 troops
- British Empire: 250,000 troops
- French Empire: 400,000 troops
- Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont: 30,000 troops
- Total: 980,000 troops

Ripple Effect

- As the Ottoman Empire had grown weaker, other major powers had gained influence over it
- England and France opposed Russian expansion, preferring the weak Ottomans
- Napoleon III also saw war as a way to unite France behind his weak ineffectual leadership

Overview

- Fought entirely on Russian soil
- Russia suffered humiliating defeat
- Shattered Russian nationalist ideas of Russian cultural superiority
- War will shatter the image of Russia as invincible (dating back to Napoleon)

- March 1854, France and Britain declared war on Russia
- Austria and Prussia remained neutral



Crimean War 1853-1856

- Russia
-
- Ottoman, Britain, France

- War was very poorly fought
- "Charge of the Light Brigade" by Tennyson
- Siege of Sevastopol
- Florence Nightingale



Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
'Forward, the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!' he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred



Siege of Sevastopol



Florence Nightingale



Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)



November 1854: Nightingale and nurses arrived at Scutari



Russian Expansion: Warm water port?



Outbreak of war

- 1690: Ottoman Sultan gave Roman Catholic Church authority over churches of Nazareth, Bethlehem and Jerusalem
- 1740: Franco-Turkish treaty solidified RCC's authority, but not many Catholics to protect.
- By 1840s Nicholas and Russian Orthodox Church basically controlled and assumed authority
- Orthodox and Catholic priests actually fought over control of these churches.
- 1844: Nicholas visited Britain, talked with Lord Aberdeen about the Ottoman Empire.

Outbreak of war (continued)

- 2 July 1853: Russian forces occupied Wallachia and Moldova, bullying or brinkmanship?
- Vienna note: Russia agreed; the Sultan thought too vague, and felt snubbed.
- 3 October 1853: Encouraged by British and French, Sultan Abdülmecid I declared war on Russia.

Map of Crimean War, 1853-1856



Battle of Sinope (November 30, 1853) shell-firing artillery guns



Battle of Sinope (3000 Ottoman soldiers killed)



Crimean War



- March 28, 1854: Britain and France declared war on Russia
- Crimean Peninsula
- Sevastopol

Map of Crimean War, 1853-1856



Battle of Balaklava (October 1854)
Charge of the Light Brigade
Lord Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892; poem 1880)



Endgame

- March 2, 1855: Nicholas I died
- Alexander II vowed change
- Armistice signed on 29 February 1856
- Treaty of Paris 30 March 1856:
 - Black Sea became neutral territory, no warships
 - Ottoman independence and territorial integrity were to be "respected."
 - Ottomans had to proclaim Muslims and non-Muslims equal before the law.
 - Moldavia and Wallachia back under nominal Ottoman rule
 - Russia lost territory it had been granted at the mouth of the Danube
 - Russia forced to abandon its claims to protect Christians in the Ottoman Empire in favour of France.

Death toll

Allies:

- 374,600 total dead
- **Turks:** total dead and wounded: 200,000 est. total dead est. 50,000
- **French:** 100,000, of which 10,240 killed in action; 20,000 died of wounds; ca 70,000 died of disease
- **British:** 2,755 killed in action; 2,019 died of wounds; 16,323 died of disease
- **Sardinians-Italians:** 2,050 died from all causes

Russians:

- (estimates vary):
- High: ca 522,000 killed, wounded and died of disease
- Medium: 256,000 killed, wounded and died of disease of which dead 60,000 to 110,000
- Low: ca 143,000 dead and 81,000 injured, of which 25,000 killed in action; 16,000 died of wounds; 89,000 died of disease

Consequences

- Great Reforms in Russia (1860s)
 - serfdom abolished in 1861
 - Army reformed
- Isolation of Austria
- War correspondents change warfare
- Nursing professionalized
- Britain and France on same side

IMPACT



- The war destroyed the Concert of Europe, encouraging states to pursue national interests with little regard for the effects on the international order.
- France's Napoleon III considered the war a great victory and was falsely convinced of France's strength and prominence.

IMPACT

- British leaders felt disappointed at the cost and the outcome and fell into "splendid isolation" for half a century, standing aside while Italy and Germany unified.



Palmerston

IMPACT

- Austria had isolated itself, a fatal error as it would face two wars in the next ten years.
- Russia, before the ink was dry on the treaty, was determined to reform internally and continued its expansion at the first opportunity.



Franz Joseph



Alexander

IMPACT

- Art and literature of the Romantic Era glorified the war
 - *The Charge of the Light Brigade*
 - Alfred, Lord Tennyson



Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!
"Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

RUSSIA is a LOSER!!!

- Russian rifles only shot 1/3 as far as those of Western armies
- Russians had sailing ships v. steam ships
- Backward regarding medical treatment
- Lack of RRs on Crimea had them using mule carts and marching on foot
- Treasury was bankrupt due largely to a lack of trade

Peace Settlement

- Treaty of Paris
- Russia
 - Surrender territory (Moldavia, Walachia)
 - Recognize neutrality of Black Sea
 - No longer protector of Orthodox Christians
 - *Image of invincible Russia was forever destroyed*

“Concert of Europe” was shattered (Post Napoleonic cooperation, conservative club)

THE CRIMEAN WAR 1853-1856



- War between Russia and Ottomans breaks out 1853
- Britain and France join with the Ottomans against Russia
- Russians want the Dardanelles
- Britain and France don't want a stronger Russia
- Austria stays neutral

RESULTS OF THE CRIMEAN WAR

1. Ends the Concert of Europe → old regimes become rivals
2. Russia and Austria become enemies
3. Russia loses badly → must reform
4. Britain permanently w/draw from Cont. affairs
5. Austria is left w/out allies
6. New situation allows Italy and Germany to unify

Media in War

- First ‘Media’ War
 - William Howard Russell and Roger Fenton



Roger Fenton



Meanwhile in Britain...

- A fantastical new creation known as the “photograph” had just been invented



Meanwhile in Britain...

- The Crimean War was the first "media war", where the public was kept up to date daily through newspapers and photographs
- This led to warmongering in newspapers, because the leaders wanted to demonstrate Britain's military might
- A large part of why the war went on so long



Crimean War

- War Correspondents
- Nicholas I: No spies, all we need is the *Times of London!*



THE WAR

- In 1853, the Russian navy shattered the archaic Ottoman fleet in the Black and moved into the Turkish of Moldavia and Wallachia (Romania).
- France and Britain demanded that the Russians evacuate the two provinces or face war. Even though the Russians complied the two declared war anyway as a result of anti-Russian public opinion at home.

THE WAR

- Austria, instead of siding with Russian as repayment for Russian help putting down the Hungarian revolts in 1848, took advantage of the situation and moved into Moldavia and Wallachia.
- Isolated, Russia attempted to defend itself against the combined weight of France, Britain, and the Italian kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia.

THE WAR

- In 1854, French and British forces land on the Crimean Peninsula and were victorious in the Battle of Alma River, forcing the Russians to withdraw to Sevastopol. As siege of Sevastopol ensued, lasting until the end of the war.
- Nicholas I died in 1855 and was succeeded by Alexander II who began to negotiate the end of the war.
- The war concluded in 1856.

SIGNIFICANCE

- The Crimean War was the initial modern conflict
- Firsts
 - trenches
 - telegraphs
 - Railways
- Nevertheless, poor communications, strategic errors, and disease cost an inordinate number of lives



SIGNIFICANCE

- The only hero of the struggle was Florence Nightingale
 - Helped found the nursing profession and demonstrated how women were capable of taking on productive public roles.



SIGNIFICANCE

- The war revealed Russia's technological and economic backwardness.
- To end the conflict Russia had to agree to demilitarize the Black Sea and halt its expansion into the Balkans



SIGNIFICANCE

- The war showed the lack of preparation among European nations for modern war.
 - Ideals of honor and glory outweighed true military preparation for the realities of war.
 - Britain had experienced 40 years of relative peace and had few battle-hardened veterans and had reduced standing army. Many units more interested in flashy uniforms and parades than mechanics of war
 - Glorified war because of lack of knowledge

Treaty of Paris

- The war ends
- Russia loses a third of Bessarabia and all of the territory surrounding Kars
- Orthodox Christians are protected, but by the French, not Russia
- The Danube was neutralized, preventing anyone from building forts along it
- Russia can do what it wants with the Circassians

Treaty of Paris

- The Aland Islands were neutralized, preventing Russia from building forts along it
- Russia wasn't allowed to build a navy in the Black Sea, but could maintain ports
- Russia was not allowed to keep forts along the Black Sea, but can keep some along the Azov Sea, north of the Black Sea



Conclusion

- Fairly accurate, but in the actual Treaty of Paris, many more items were split
- The majority of discrepancies can be attributed to two things
 - The AW method is designed to split one item, not several
 - Russia was more willing to compromise because public opinion of the war had fallen rapidly, creating internal pressure
- In the end, the Crimean War majorly altered the balance of power in Europe

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