



How did the unification of Germany change the course of world history?

Germany Wasn't Always Germany

The nation we currently know as Germany was not always a country. In fact Germany the country is one of the more recent additions to the map of Europe. As late as 1860 the area we today call Germany was divided up into 39 separate states. While many of the people living in these states shared a common language, a common culture, common history and for the most part a common language the German people had been intentionally left divided at the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars (1815). The division of the German people began to end in 1860 when the Prime Minister of Prussia (Prussia was the 2nd largest of the German States) a man by the name of Otto Von Bismarck began to take steps to unite the German people under one ruler.

Why do you think Bismarck wanted to unite the German people?

Elements of German Nationalism	
Language	German
Culture	Germanic
Religion	Protestant

#	Place	Language	Culture	Religion
35	Prussia	German	Germanic	Protestant
42	Vienna (Austria)	German	Germanic	Catholic
30	Copenhagen (Denmark)	Danish	Danish	Protestant
29	Schleswig & Holstein	German	Germanic	Protestant
25	Bavaria	German	Germanic	Catholic
28	Hanover	German	Germanic	Protestant
26	Ruhr	German	Germanic	Protestant
27	Frankfurt	German	Germanic	Protestant
9	Alsace & Lorraine	German & French	Germanic & Frankish	Protestant & Catholic
5	France	French	Frankish	Catholic

Based upon the chart to the left what is the main national difference between the Austrians and the Prussians?

Based upon the elements of German nationalism listed above which of the two is more "German"?



The map above shows some of the 1860 political divisions in Germany

Strategy Session:

You are Otto Von Bismarck, your goal is to get more power for Prussia. Based upon the information listed on the charts above and ONLY the states listed on the chart above how would you gain more power for Prussia?



The
Notorious
O.V.B.



Otto Von Bismarck: The _____ of _____ in the late _____. Famous from uniting _____ under Prussian rule.

Blood & Iron: Bismarck's plan to unite Germany based on German "blood" (_____) and Prussian "iron" _____ conquest and of course the notorious O.V.B.'s diplomatic trickery.

Prussian Supremacy: Bismarck wanted to make his homeland Prussia a _____, in doing so he united central Europe based upon its German heritage.

Evil Genius: In 1860 Prussia defeated Denmark with Austria's help, in 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in 7 weeks. In 1870 Prussia leads a united Germany to victory over France after Bismarck tricks France into declaring war on Prussia. (Momma never said Social Studies was easy, luckily you don't have to memorize this!)

Bismarck's Accomplishments: Bismarck does succeed in making Prussia a _____. By uniting the German states under Prussian leadership Bismarck is known as the "_____". Bismarck institutes policies aimed at jump starting German industry. Late to the _____ game, Bismarck hosts the _____ to claim Germany's "place in the sun". All of which combines to make Germany the world undisputed #2 power in 1900.

What were the consequences of unification for Germany?

How was Europe (and the world) changed by unification?

What is the difference between "Realpolitik" and "Weltpolitik"?

