

I. Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871

A. Effect on Europe (pre-WWI)

1. Unification of Germany
 - a) 19 United
 - b) Prussia was at the head
2. Destabilizes Europe
 - a) because of the ***shift of the balance of power***
 - b) Germany draws power away from France
 - c) Does Britain side with Germany (the rising power) or France (the defeated country)
 - d) Britain wants to side with France because of Competition!
 - (1) Britain doesn't want Germany to take off without Britain, so Britain picks France up and they work together to compete with Germany
 - (2) Britain is already competing with the US, so they have to side with the enemy of their enemy, the nation that keeps the balance of power in Europe.

Causes of WWI	
N	Nationalism
I	Imperialism
M	Militarism
S	System of Alliances

B. The War

1. France is Humiliated!
2. Economy plays a role in warfare
 - a) Not really from a military point of view, but economic blockades
 - (1) Like Paris in the Franco-Prussian war
 - (2) No supplies going in or out
3. Railroads / Supply Lines
 - a) Changes tactics/technology
 - b) Allows for fast mobilization, & transportation
 - c) Have to be fluid to change and adapt to new changes
 - d) Focuses key strategies and locations on attacks of railroad stations
 - e) (In a way, this is a lot like the Russo-Japanese War)

C. Peace (?) Severe

1. France loses
 - a) Alsace Lorraine
2. Has to pay 5 billion marks
3. Prussia remains occupying of part of France until they pay
4. Victory parade through Paris
5. King of Prussia becomes emperor of Germany, and is crowned at Versailles

D. Post-War France

- 1.

E. Lessons Learned

1. Modern Warfare

F. Effect on Europe

1. Germany was unified
 - a) becomes an industrial power
 - b) starts to Imperialize
 - c) militarize/militarism
 - d) Growing power
2. France
 - a) Humiliated
 - b) Wanting Revenge
 - c) Another group though are pacifists, and want France to go into isolation

- (1) Retreat from the world stage, and build up our own country
- (2) Divides the French population pretty much down the middle
- (3) Revenge – Right Wing of the country
- (4) Pacifist – Left Wing of the country
- d) Divided France
- 3. Great Britain
 - a) Splendid Isolation
 - b) ?
 - (1) Where is GB after the Franco-Prussian war?
 - c) Leaning towards the French
 - (1) Focusing on keeping India, and Canada in order, focused on stabilization
- G. Warfare, 20th Century, Modern War
 - 1. Technology
 - a) Railroads being built
 - (1) Support larger armies
 - 2. Tactics (Franco-Prussian War)
 - a) First time in Europe that modern war is starting to come out
 - (1) Traditional warfare
 - (a) One army vs. one army at one point
 - (2) Modern Warfare
 - (a) Many battles, rather than mainly one
 - b) Larger numbers, spread out into smaller units, covering more area
 - c) The commanders become more of a chess player, instead of having 2 armies coming at each other, they divide their troops into smaller parts
 - d) Quarter master (in charge of supplies) has more of an important role, becomes a supply point, setting up a supply point
- H. Europe 1900
 - 1. Germany
 - a) Political Structure
 - (1) Democratic Monarchy/Authoritarian
 - (a) Kaiser Wilhelm I & Chancellor Otto van Bismarck
 - (b) Reichstag (Parliament) elected assembly
 - i) Limited Power
 - (1) They have limited power because the Kaiser and the Chancellor is from Prussia, and when the Franco-Prussian war begins, Prussia takes the lead, and the other countries of Germany eventually join, and the King of Prussia goes to the Emperor of Germany
 - (2) The **Reichstag** is made up of $\frac{1}{3}$ Prussians, so the Prussia wields the power.
 - (2) Power is held by the Kaiser, with the help of the Chancellor
 - (a) Chancellor is in charge of every day activities, and Kaiser is in charge of the big stuff
 - b) Economic
 - c) Foreign

2. France
 - a) Political Structure
 - (1) Democratic Republic – 1900
 - (a) (Like USA)
 - (b) Have a lot of rights/ “Civil Liberties”
 - (c) or Excessive Civil Liberties
 - (2) Not really good for Europe in 1900, because it makes France unstable
 - (3) Left-Wing and Right-Wing people can’t agree
 - (a) Left-Wing isolationists
 - (b) Right-Wing Revenge
 - (4) The Free thought polarizes the Nation
 - (5)
 - b) Economic
 - c) Foreign Policy
3. Great Britain
 - a) Political Structure
 - b) Economic
 - c) Foreign Policy