

### Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Readers will find an extensive collection of writings—albeit in a difficult format for searching—on all aspects of the revolutions by visiting the *Encyclopedia of Revolutions of 1848* at [www.ohio.edu/chastain/contents.htm](http://www.ohio.edu/chastain/contents.htm). There are useful materials on the history of Marxism, beginning with Marx but including many other writers and political activists, at the *Marxists Internet Archive*, [www.marxists.org](http://www.marxists.org); and additional information on the era of 1848 is available at the previously cited Fordham University *Internet History Sourcebook* at [www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp](http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp). Further information on Napoleon III may be found at the previously cited [www.napoleon.org](http://www.napoleon.org).

### 13. THE CONSOLIDATION OF LARGE NATION-STATES, 1859–1871

N. Rich, *The Age of Nationalism and Reform, 1850–1890* (1970), provides a balanced synthesis, while J. Sperber, *Europe, 1850–1914: Progress, Participation and Apprehension* (2009), offers an updated synthesis that discusses European reactions to social and cultural changes. Analytical books on nationalism have been cited for chapter 11, but readers may appreciate the detailed studies offered in N. Randerdaad, *States and Statistics in the Nineteenth Century: Europe by Numbers* (trans. 2010), and B. Curtis, *Music Makes the Nation: Nationalist Composers and Nation Building in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (2008).

#### The Crimean War

For the war itself and its complexities, one may read T. Royle, *Crimea: The Great Crimean War, 1854–1856* (2001); J. Sweetman, *The Crimean War* (2001); O. Figes, *The Crimean War: A History* (2010) and *Crimea: The Last Crusade* (2010); A. Troubetzkoy, *A Brief History of the Crimean War: The Causes and Consequences of a Medieval Conflict Fought in a Modern Age* (2006); and H. Small, *The Crimean War: Queen Victoria's War with the Russian Tsars* (2007). For its global ramifications, see J. Grainger,

*The First Pacific War: Britain and Russia, 1854–1856* (2008); A. Lambert, *The Crimean War: British Grand Strategy against Russia, 1853–56* (2011); and P. Duckers, *The Crimean War at Sea: The Naval Campaigns against Russia, 1854–6* (2011). The diplomatic aspects are studied in W. Baumgart, *The Peace of Paris, 1856* (1981); D. Wetzel, *The Crimean War: A Diplomatic History* (1985); and D. M. Goldfrank, *The Origins of the Crimean War* (1993). An impressive book rehabilitating Austrian policy is P. W. Schroeder, *Austria, Great Britain, and the Crimean War: The Destruction of the European Concert* (1972), while J. S. Curtiss, *Russia's Crimean War* (1979), sees the Western powers as more responsible than Russia for the outbreak. For Florence Nightingale's contributions to modern nursing, see biographies by H. Small (2000), B. Dossey (2001), and M. Bostridge (2008).

#### Unification of Italy

To the books on unification that have already been cited should be added F. J. Cappa, *The Origins of the Italian Wars of Independence* (1992); M. Clark, *The Italian Risorgimento* (1998); and the previously cited L. Riall, *Risorgimento: The History of Italy from Napoleon to Nation-State* (2009). Another recent contribution is A. Lang, *Converting a Nation: A Modern Inquisition and the Unification of Italy* (2008). For books on the unification leaders (in addition to those on Garibaldi cited for chapter 12), see D. Mack Smith, *Cavour and Garibaldi in 1860* (1954, 1985), *Giuseppe Garibaldi* (1956), *Cavour* (1985), which is critical of the Piedmontese statesman's opportunism, and *Mazzini* (1994); A. Scirocco, *Garibaldi: Citizen of the World* (trans. 2007); L. Riall, *Garibaldi: Invention of a Hero* (2007); and J. Ridley, *Garibaldi* (1975), a detailed, authoritative study. An outstanding history of Italy after unification is D. Mack Smith, *Modern Italy* (rev. 1997). The same author's *Italy and Its Monarchy* (1990) is an unflattering portrait of the House of Savoy.

### **Bismarck and the Founding of the Second Reich**

G. A. Craig, *Germany, 1866–1945* (1978) is a masterful account covering the years from Bismarck to Hitler, with many insights into German society and culture; a companion volume, *The Germans* (1982), equally perceptive, is a series of thematic essays; and the same author's *The Politics of the Prussian Army, 1640–1945* (1956, 1964) is as useful for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as for the earlier years. For accounts of Germany in the period of unification that touch on special topics see R. A. Bennette, *Fighting for the Soul of Germany: The Catholic Struggle for Inclusion after Unification* (2012); M. Stoetzler, *The State, the Nation, & the Jews: Liberalism and the Antisemitism Dispute in Bismarck's Germany* (2008); and H. W. Smith, *The Continuities of German History: Nation, Religion, and Race across the Long Nineteenth Century* (2008).

For Bismarck two comprehensive accounts are O. Pflanze, *Bismarck and the Development of Germany* (3 vols.; 1990), demonstrating how Bismarck controlled the dynamic social and economic forces of his day; and L. Gall, *Bismarck: The White Revolutionary* (2 vols.; trans. 1986–1987). Numerous biographies of Bismarck include J. E. Rose, *Bismarck* (1987); E. Feuchtwanger, *Bismarck* (2002); L. Abrams, *Bismarck and the German Empire, 1871–1918* (rev. 2006); F. Darmstaedter, *Bismarck and the Creation of the Second Reich* (2008); V. Ullrich, *Bismarck: The Iron Chancellor* (trans. 2008); D. Williamson, *Bismarck and Germany, 1862–1890* (rev. 2011); and J. Steinberg, *Bismarck: A Life* (2011). G. O. Kent, *Bismarck and His Times* (1978) is especially useful for the historiographical debate on Bismarck.

Social and economic aspects of unification are studied in W. O. Henderson, *The Rise of German Industrial Power, 1834–1914* (1976) and T. S. Hamerow, *The Social Foundations of German Unification, 1858–1871* (2 vols.; 1969–1972). An interesting

account of Bismarck's Jewish financial adviser, illuminating much of German history during these years, is F. Stern, *Gold and Iron: Bismarck, Bleichröder, and the Building of the German Empire* (1977). For the powerful industrialist family that contributed to Germany's military might see H. James, *Krupp: A History of the Legendary German Firm* (2012). W. J. Mommsen, *Imperial Germany, 1867–1918* (trans. 1995) is a collection of essays by an influential German historian. Other helpful studies of the German Empire are available in D. Orlow, *A History of Modern Germany: 1871 to Present* (2012); S. Conrad, *Globalisation and the Nation in Imperial Germany* (trans. 2010); A. Goldberg, *Honor, Politics and the Law in Imperial Germany, 1871–1914* (2010); and M. Jefferies, *Contesting the German Empire, 1871–1918* (2008). For the third and final Emperor of Germany see J. Röhl, *Wilhelm II: The Kaiser's Personal Monarchy, 1888–1900* (2004) and C. Clark, *Kaiser Wilhelm II: A Life in Power* (2009).

For the events of 1870–1871, recommended studies include W. Carr, *The Origins of the Wars of German Unification* (1991); M. Howard, *The Franco-Prussian War: The German Invasion of France, 1870–1871* (rev. 2001), a major study of the war and related events; and G. Wawro's two books for these years, *The Austro-Prussian War: Austria's War with Prussia and Italy in 1866* (1996), and *The Franco-Prussian War: The German Conquest of France in 1870–1871* (2003). Recent additions to these works include Q. Barry, *The Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871* (2007) and D. Wetzel, *A Duel of Nations: Germany, France, and the Diplomacy of the War of 1870–1871* (2012); and for a reappraisal of the military mastermind of the war see T. Zuber, *The Moltke Myth: Prussian War Planning, 1857–1871* (2008).

### **Austria-Hungary**

For the Compromise of 1867 and the creation of the Dual Monarchy, the volumes by C. A. Macartney and other studies

cited in Chapter 11 will be helpful as are the treatments in A. Gerö (ed.), *The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy Revisited* (2009). W. S. Johnston, *The Austrian Mind: An Intellectual and Social History* (1976) covers broad aspects of Austrian life, while the specific influence of the capital is considered in N. Parsons, *Vienna: A Cultural History* (2009). Jewish contributions to Habsburg culture and society are sympathetically assessed in R. S. Wistrich, *The Jews of Vienna in the Age of Franz Joseph* (1989); S. Beller, *Vienna and the Jews* (1989); and W. O. McCagg Jr., *A History of Habsburg Jews, 1670–1918* (1993). For the military, there are studies by G. E. Rothenberg, *The Army of Francis Joseph* (1976) and I. Deák, *Beyond Nationalism: A Social and Political History of the Habsburg Officer Corps, 1848–1918* (1990), which illuminates the Dual Monarchy in other ways. For Hungary, see J. K. Hoensch, *A History of Modern Hungary, 1867–1994* (1996); B. K. Kiraly, *Basic History of Modern Hungary: 1867–1999* (2001); and K. László, *Hungary in the Dual Monarchy, 1867–1914* (trans. 2008).

### **The Russia of Alexander II, 1855–1881**

An authoritative treatment for these years is provided in D. Saunders, *Russia in the Age of Reaction and Reform, 1801–1881* (1992), cited in Chapter 11; P. Waldron, *Governing Tsarist Russia* (2007); and E. K. Wirtschafter, *Russia's Age of Serfdom 1649–1861* (2009). On the reign of the last five rulers from Alexander I to Nicholas II, S. Harcave has written *Years of the Golden Cockerel: The Last Romanov Tsars, 1814–1917* (1968), a subject covered also in the latter portions of W. B. Lincoln, *The Romanovs: Autocrats of All the Russias* (1981). The Romanov exercise of power is described in the wide-ranging work of R. S. Wortman, *Scenarios of Power: Myth and Ceremony in Russian Monarchy* (2 vols. 1995, 2000). The expansion of Russia is considered in A. Etkind, *Internal Colonization: Russia's Imperial Experience* (2011);

while V. Leontovitsch, *The History of Liberalism in Russia* (2012) and A. Fedyashin, *Liberals under Autocracy: Modernization and Civil Society in Russia, 1866–1904* (2012) examine the understudied influence of liberalism in Russian society.

On the reforms of Alexander II one may turn to D. Lieven, *Russia's Rulers under the Old Regime* (1989), which describes Alexander's efficient bureaucracy, and to the more recent account in E. Radzinsky, *Alexander II: The Last Great Tsar* (2005), informative for Russian society of the era and the man himself. The peasant emancipation may be studied in J. Blum, *The End of the Old Order in Rural Europe* (1978); T. Emmons, *The Russian Landed Gentry and the Peasant Emancipation of 1861* (1968); and D. Moon, *The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia, 1762–1907* (2001).

For the activist world of nineteenth-century Russia and the world of the Russian exiles, there is a helpful synthesis: F. Venturi, *A History of the Populist and Socialist Movements in Nineteenth-Century Russia* (trans. 1983); and many special studies, among them E. H. Carr, *Michael Bakunin* (1937, reissued 1975); M. A. Miller, *The Russian Revolutionary Emigrés, 1825–1870* (1986); A. P. Mendel, *Michael Bakunin: Roots of Apocalypse* (1982); M. E. Malia, *Alexander Herzen and the Birth of Russian Socialism* (1961); V. Broido, *Apostles into Terrorists: Women and the Revolutionary Movement in the Russia of Alexander II* (1977); and I. Berlin, *Russian Thinkers* (1978), which is especially rewarding. For political violence see C. Verhoeven, *The Odd Man Karakozov: Imperial Russia, Modernity, and the Birth of Terrorism* (2009).

### **Centralizing States and Nationhood in the Atlantic World**

Events covered in this section pertain mostly to European interactions or influence, or direct comparisons with similar European developments. Readers should consult histories of the North American nations for

more detailed accounts. For a comparison of American slavery and Russian serfdom, both abolished in the same decade, see P. Kolchin, *Unfree Labor: American Slavery and Russian Serfdom* (1987); other comparisons are developed in P. Kolchin, *A Sphinx on the American Land: The Nineteenth-Century South in Comparative Perspective* (2003). There are also interesting comparative themes in A. M. Gleche, *The Revolution of 1861: The American Civil War in the Age of Nationalist Conflict* (2012), which places American events in a trans-Atlantic context, and in P. Quigley, *Shifting Grounds: Nationalism and the American South, 1848–1865* (2012). European views of the American Civil War are described in D. A. Campbell, *English Public Opinion and the American Civil War* (2003) and G. M. Blackburn, *French Newspaper Opinion on the American Civil War* (1997). An insightful, synthetic study of the American Civil War, stressing the war's influence on conceptions of American nationhood and noting interactions with Europe, is available in A. C. Guelzo, *Fateful Lightning: A New History of the Civil War and Reconstruction* (2012).

The French interventions in Mexico are discussed in N. N. Baker, *The French Experience in Mexico, 1821–1861* (1979), in the work by M. Cunningham, *Mexico and the Foreign Policy of Napoleon III* (2001), and in the more recent book by K. Ibsen, *Maximilian, Mexico, and the Invention of Empire* (2010).

The growth of Canadian self-government within an imperial framework is described in J. M. Ward, *Colonial Self-Government: The British Experience, 1759–1856* (1976); and the emergence of the dominion idea, beginning in these years and later applicable to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa as well as Canada, is comprehensively treated in W. D. McIntyre, *The Commonwealth of Nations: Origins and Impact, 1869–1971* (1977). Recent historical studies of Canada's interactions with

the wider British imperial system include P. Buckner (ed.), *Canada and the British Empire* (2008); P. Buckner and R. D. Francis (eds.), *Canada and the British World: Culture, Migration and Identity* (2006); and N. Christie, *Transatlantic Subjects: Ideas, Institutions and Social Experience in Post-revolutionary North America* (2008).

#### Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Interesting visual materials and other sources on the Crimean War can be found in the collection of the Library of Congress, *Roger Fenton Crimean War Photographs*, which is at [www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/ftncnw/](http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/ftncnw/). More on the war can be found at the *Crimean War Research Society* Web site, <http://cwrs.russianwar.co.uk/cwrsentry.html>. Additional resources for examining the consolidation of nation-states in Europe, and North America are at Fordham University's *Internet History Sourcebook*, [www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp](http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp), which has been noted in several previous chapters. For excellent links to materials pertaining to the era of the American Civil War and Reconstruction, one may visit *History Matters* at <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/>, a site maintained in conjunction with the American Social History Project/Center for Media and Learning at the City University of New York and the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University.

## 14. EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION, 1871–1914: ECONOMY AND POLITICS

Books on cultural and social history are mainly described in Chapter 15, but many titles overlap. An older volume that helps to provide a still useful synthesis for this era is O. J. Hale, *The Great Illusion, 1900–1914* (1971), exploring the many accomplishments of the early twentieth-century years and the widespread belief in continuing peace and progress. E. J. Hobsbawm completes his books on the years 1789–1914 with *The Age of Empire, 1875–1914* (1988). The early chapters of J. Joll, *Europe since*