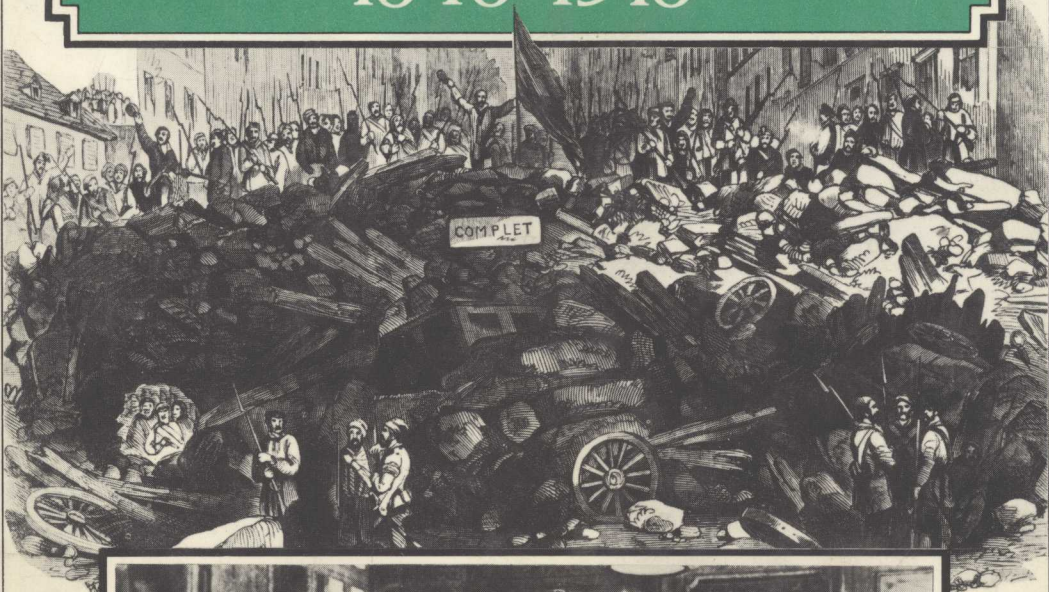


CHRIS COOK & JOHN PAXTON

— EUROPEAN —  
POLITICAL FACTS  
— 1848-1918 —



# EUROPEAN POLITICAL FACTS 1848–1918

Chris Cook and John Paxton



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*Christine Steinberg*  
*with affection*

# PREFACE

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In compiling this volume the editors have aimed to gather together, in one volume, as many of the important political facts as possible for a critical period of European history. In addition this book has also been designed as a companion volume to the existing *European Political Facts 1918–1973* and to the forthcoming *European Political Facts 1789–1848*. Once again the editors have taken all the countries of Europe, from Portugal and Spain to Tsarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire.

Throughout the aim has been to provide comparable material, even though this has not always been easy to achieve, most particularly in the earlier part of this period, when reliable sources were extremely limited. For simplicity, the editors have adopted the use of the Gregorian calendar in this work.

The editors have been helped by an enormous number of people. In particular they would like to thank Anthony Bax, Eve Beadle (who also compiled the index), Stephen Brooks and Sheila Fairfield for very substantial help. Penny White did her usual typing marathon with good humour and eagle eye.

The editors would like to be informed of any errors or inconsistencies so that these can be taken into consideration when revision takes place for the next edition. Suggestions for additional chapters will also be warmly welcomed.

Chris Cook  
John Paxton

*London and Bruton*  
*July 1976*

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# 1 THE MAKING OF MODERN EUROPE

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Between 1848 and the outbreak of the First World War, the map of Europe underwent a dramatic transformation. Two major powers (Germany and Italy) achieved their unification. Elsewhere, nationalist aspirations against Ottoman rule in the Balkans led to a series of revolts and insurrections; the disasters encountered by the Turks after 1877 led to the independence of Romania and Bulgaria. The Balkan Wars further changed the map of South-East Europe.

There were other changes also: thus in Scandinavia, Norway achieved her independence from Sweden in 1905.

Elsewhere, however, nationalist aspirations were less successful. Despite successive insurrections, Poland only received a shortlived independence in 1918. Elsewhere in the Habsburg Monarchy, Pan-Slav aspirations were held down by the joint interests of Vienna and Budapest. Meanwhile, the cause of Irish nationalism achieved only partial success with the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922.

The chronology of these nationalist movements impinges at almost every level on the history of modern Europe. This chapter sets out to arrange these events by area in chronological format. In addition, there are biographical notes on the key figures of the respective nationalist movements together with a section on the major frontier changes affecting the main countries during this period.

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

### THE RISORGIMENTO AFTER THE ACCESSION OF PIUS IX

15 June 46	Pius IX (Pio Nono) elected Pope. Major liberal concessions including a political amnesty; modification of press censorship; formation of Civic Guard and establishment of a Council of State. Charles Albert (in Piedmont) embarks on anti-Austrian
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- policy. D'Azeglio advocates end of Papal misrule in his publication *Ultimi casi di Romagna*.
- 47 Misgovernment in Naples exposed by Settembrini in *Protests of the People of the Two Sicilies*; Austrian occupation of Ferrara (17 July); protest by Pio Nono helped secure subsequent withdrawal.
- Imprisonment of Manin and Tommaseo after pleas for unity at Venice Scientific Congress.
- 21 Oct 47 Charles Albert of Piedmont dismisses reactionary ministers.
- 12 Jan 48 Revolt in Sicily. A provisional independent government proclaimed.
- 10 Feb 48 Constitution proclaimed in Naples by Ferdinand II.
- 4 Mar 48 Charles Albert proclaims constitution in Piedmont.
- 14 Mar 48 Pius IX grants constitution in Rome.
- 17 Mar 48 Daniele Manin leads revolution in Venice.
- 18 Mar 48 Uprising in Milan: Radetzky evacuates city.
- 20 Mar 48 Revolt in Parma.
- 22 Mar 48 Republic proclaimed in Venice.
- 24 Mar 48 Sardinia declares war on Austria.
- 8 Apr 48 Piedmontese troops defeat Austrians at Giotto.
- 13 Apr 48 Sicily declares independence from Naples.
- 25 Apr 48 Papacy joins war against Austria.
- 29 Apr 48 Pius IX withdraws support from nationalist movement.
- 30 Apr 48 Further Austrian reverse at Pastrengo.
- 15 May 48 Collapse of Naples revolt.
- 29 May 48 Battle of Curtatone; Austrians defeat Tuscany.
- 22 July 48 Battle of Custoza. Major victory for Radetzky. Sardinian troops driven from Milan and remainder of Lombardy.
- 9 Aug 48 Armistice of Vigevano between Sardinia and Austria.
- 11 Aug 48 Sardinian troops expelled from Venice.
- 15 Nov 48 Assassination of Count Rossi, Premier of Papal States.
- 24 Nov 48 Pius IX escapes to Gaeta.
- 7 Feb 49 Flight of Grand Duke of Tuscany to Gaeta.
- 9 Feb 49 Mazzini proclaims republic in Rome.
- 12 Mar 49 Sardinia ends truce with Austria.
- 23 Mar 49 Battle of Novara; major Austrian victory.
- Abdication of Charles Albert; accession of Victor Emanuel II.
- 25 Apr 49 French troops land in Papal States.
- 15 May 49 Troops from Naples occupy Palermo.
- 4 July 49 French troops enter Rome. Pius IX restored.

# THE MAKING OF MODERN EUROPE

6 Aug 49	Peace of Milan concludes Austria-Sardinia conflict.
28 Aug 49	Venice finally surrenders to Austrians.
11 Oct 50	Cavour appointed Minister in Piedmont; era of rapid economic development.
6 May 52	Tuscan constitution abolished by Leopold II.
4 Nov 52	Cavour appointed Prime Minister of Piedmont.
26 Jan 55	Piedmont joins allies in Crimean War.
May 55	General La Marmora joins allies in Crimea.
15 Aug 57	Garibaldi forms Italian National Association for unification of Italy under the leadership of Piedmont.
14 Jan 58	Orsini bomb plot to assassinate Napoleon III.
20 July 58	Plombières negotiations between Cavour and Napoleon III.
19 Jan 59	Treaty of Alliance between France and Sardinia.
19 Apr 59	Austrian ultimatum to Sardinia; rejected by Sardinia on 26 Apr.
29 Apr 59	Austrian troops enter Sardinia.
3 May 59	France declares war on Austria (for military details of the campaign, see p. 171).
11 July 59	Peace of Villafranca. Austria cedes Parma and Lombardy. Tuscany and Modena restored. Venice to stay Austrian. Resignation of Cavour.
10 Nov 59	Peace of Villafranca confirmed by Treaty of Zurich.
20 Jan 60	Return to power of Cavour.
24 Mar 60	Sardinia cedes Savoy and Nice to France.
2 Apr 60	First 'Italian' Parliament met at Turin.
5 May 60	Garibaldi's famous expedition sails for Sicily.
11 May 60	Garibaldi's landing.
27 May 60	Fall of Palermo to Garibaldi.
22 Aug 60	Garibaldi lands on the mainland.
7 Sep 60	Naples falls; flight of Francis II.
11 Sep 60	Sardinia invades Papal States.
18 Sep 60	Papal forces defeated at Castelfidardo by Garibaldi.
21 Oct 60	Naples and Sicily vote to unite with Sardinia.
26 Oct 60	Victor Emanuel proclaimed King of Italy by Garibaldi.
4 Nov 60	Umbria votes for union with Sardinia.
13 Feb 61	Garibaldi receives surrender of Francis II of Naples at Gaeta.
18 Feb 61	Victor Emanuel proclaimed King by Italian Parliament.
17 Mar 61	Formal proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy.
6 June 61	Death of Cavour.
29 Aug 62	Garibaldi captured at Aspromonte in the attempt to secure Rome.

#### EUROPEAN POLITICAL FACTS 1848–1918

8 Apr 66	Secret military alliance between Italy and Prussia.
24 June 66	Italians defeated at Battle of Custoza.
4 July 66	Cession of Venezia announced by Napoleon III.
20 July 66	Battle of Lissa. Destruction of Italian fleet.
12 Aug 66	Italians sign armistice with Austria.
3 Oct 66	Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Italy.
21 Oct 66	Venezia votes for union with Italy.
27 Oct 67	Garibaldi's march on Rome.
28 Oct 67	French forces arrive at Civita Vecchia.
3 Nov 67	Garibaldi defeated at Battle of Mentana.
20 Sep 70	Italian troops enter Rome.
2 Oct 70	Rome finally incorporated into Kingdom of Italy.

#### THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

7 June 40	Accession of Frederick William IV of Prussia.
3 Feb 47	Frederick William IV summons United Diet.
17 Mar 48	Uprising in Berlin: Frederick William IV grants constitution.
31 Mar 48	The <i>Vorparlament</i> meets at Frankfurt.
2 May 48	Prussia invades Denmark over Schleswig-Holstein question.
18 May 48	German National Assembly meets at Frankfurt.
22 May 48	Berlin meeting of Prussian National Assembly.
26 Aug 48	Treaty of Malmo between Denmark and Prussia.
5 Dec 48	Dissolution of Prussian National Assembly.
23 Jan 49	Prussia advocates union of Germany without Austria.
27 Mar 49	German National Assembly offers title 'Emperor of the Germans' to an unwilling Frederick William IV.
3 May 49	Revolt in Dresden suppressed by Prussia.
6 June 49	National Assembly moves to Stuttgart.
18 June 49	Troops dissolve Stuttgart assembly.
23 July 49	Baden rebels surrender to Prussia.
31 Jan 50	Liberal constitution granted in Prussia.
20 Mar 50	German Parliament summoned to Erfurt by Frederick William IV.
29 Apr 50	Erfurt Parliament opened.
2 July 50	Peace of Berlin between Prussia and Denmark.
28 Nov 50	Convention of Olmütz. Prussia subordinated to Austria and recognised Frankfurt Diet.
23 Dec 50	Inconclusive Dresden conference.
4 Apr 53	Oldenburg and Hanover join Zollverein.

# THE MAKING OF MODERN EUROPE

11 Dec 59	Appointment of Albert von Roon as Prussian Minister of War.
2 Jan 61	Death of Frederick William IV; succeeded by William I.
22 Sep 62	Bismarck appointed Minister-President of Prussia.
29 Sep 62	Bismarck's 'Blood and Iron' speech.
7 Oct 62	Prussian military budget rejected by Diet.
8 Feb 63	Prussian alliance with Russia to crush Polish revolt.
30 Mar 63	Schleswig incorporated into Denmark.
1 Oct 63	German Diet votes for action against Denmark.
15 Nov 63	Death of Frederick VII of Denmark.
24 Dec 63	Saxon and Hanoverian troops enter Holstein.
16 Jan 64	Ultimatum to Denmark from Austria and Prussia.
1 Feb 64	Austro-Prussian forces invade Schleswig.
18 Apr 64	Danes defeated at Battle of Duppel.
25 June 64	Failure of London conference to settle Schleswig-Holstein question.
30 Oct 64	Peace of Vienna. Denmark cedes Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to Austria and Prussia.
14 Aug 65	Convention of Gastein. Austria receives Holstein; Prussia given Schleswig and purchases Lauenburg.
4-11 Oct 65	Biarritz conversations between Bismarck and Napoleon III.
8 Apr 66	Prussian secret military alliance with Italy.
7 June 66	Holstein invaded by Prussia and subsequently annexed.
12 June 66	Secret treaty between Austria and France.
14 June 66	German Diet votes to mobilize against Prussia.
15 June 66	Prussian forces invade Saxony, Hesse and Hanover.
20 June 66	Italian declaration of war on Austria.
29 June 66	Hanover defeated by Prussia at Battle of Langensaza.
3 July 66	Battle of Sadowa-Koniggratz. Major Austrian defeat.
26 July 66	Peace preliminaries between Austria and Prussia at Nikolsburg.
13 Aug 66	Prussian peace signed with Württemberg, Baden and Bavaria.
23 Aug 66	Peace of Prague signed. Austria excluded from Germany. Prussia absorbs Frankfurt, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau. Formation of Prussian-dominated North German Confederation.
19 July 70	French declaration of war on Prussia (for details of the campaign, see p. 173).
2 Sep 70	Surrender of Napoleon III at Sedan.
18 Jan 71	Proclamation of German empire at Palace of Versailles.
10 May 71	Peace of Frankfurt. Alsace-Lorraine ceded by France.

THE DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

28 July 48	Russian invasion of Danube principalities to suppress revolts.
1 May 49	Convention of Balta Liman. Joint 7-year Russo-Turkish occupation of Danubian principalities.
19 Apr 53	Russia claims protectorate over Christian subjects within the Ottoman Empire.
2 July 53	Russia invades Danubian principalities.
4 Oct 53	Turkey declares war on Russia.
28 Mar 54	Britain declares war on Russia (for military details of Crimean War, see p. 171).
18 Feb 56	Major reform edict in Ottoman Empire.
30 May 56	Treaty of Paris; neutralization of the Black Sea; Russia cedes Bessarabia.
19 Aug 58	Moldavia united with Wallachia.
8 Nov 58	Frontiers of Montenegro determined.
23 Dec 58	Deposition of Serbian King Alexander Karageorgevic.
23 Dec 61	Union of Moldavia and Wallachia (as Romania) agreed by Sultan.
15 June 62	Rising by Serbs in Belgrade; Turkish bombardment of the city.
2 Sep 66	Revolt in Crete against Turks; union with Greece proposed.
16 July 75	Bosnia and Herzegovina rise in revolt against Ottoman rule.
12 Dec 75	Reforms promised by Sultan.
31 Jan 76	Andrassy Note accepted by Sultan.
9–16 Mar 76	Bulgarian massacres by Turks.
30 June 76	Serbia declares war on Turkey.
2 July 76	Montenegro joins the war.
31 Aug 76	Sultan Murad V deposed; accession of Abdul el Hamid II.
31 Oct 76	Russian ultimatum forced Ottoman Empire to accept armistice.
23 Dec 76	Constitution proclaimed in Ottoman Empire, promised parliamentary government and freedom of worship.
15 Jan 77	Convention of Budapest.
28 Feb 77	Peace treaty between Serbia and Ottoman Empire.
12 Apr 77	Turks reject London Protocol.
24 Apr 77	Russia invades Ottoman Empire (for details, see p. 173).
16 May 77	Romania joins war against Turks.
10 Dec 77	Plevna falls to Russian army.

# THE MAKING OF MODERN EUROPE

14 Dec 77	Serbia joins war against Turks.
20 Jan 78	Adrianople falls to Russians.
28 Jan 78	Rebellion in Thessaly.
31 Jan 78	Russo-Turkish armistice.
2 Feb 78	Greek declaration of war on Turks.
3 Mar 78	Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, unacceptable to Austria and Britain.
13 July 78	Treaty of Berlin signed (for details of territorial changes, see p. 166)
29 Apr 79	Prince Alexander of Battenburg becomes Alexander I of Bulgaria.
26 Nov 80	Montenegrin occupation of Duicigno accepted by Turks.
3 July 81	Greece obtains Thessaly.
18 Sep 85	Disturbances in Eastern Rumelia.
11 Nov 85	Serbian invasion of Bulgaria.
17 Nov 85	Bulgarians defeat Serbs at Slivnitza.
3 Mar 86	Treaty of Bucharest signed between Bulgaria and Serbia.
8 May 86	Greece blockaded by major powers over continued agitation in Eastern Rumelia.
4 Sep 86	Stambulov becomes Regent in Bulgaria.
6 Oct 88	Germany granted concession to construct the Baghdad Railway.
6 Mar 89	Abdication of King Milan of Serbia.
15 July 95	Assassination of Stambulov.
1 Oct 95	Armenians massacred by Turks.
23 Oct 95	British Navy despatched to the Dardanelles.
7 Feb 96	Revolt of Crete against Turks.
3 July 96	Self-government for Crete agreed by Abdul Hamid II: insurrection continues.
6 Feb 97	Crete proclaims union with Greece.
18 Mar 97	Great powers blockade Crete.
7 Apr 97	Turks declare war on Greece.
12 May 97	Greek reverse on Thessaly. Powers aid Greece.
19 May 97	Greek-Turkish armistice.
16 Dec 97	Peace of Constantinople signed between Greece and Turkey.
Oct 98	Visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to Syria and Palestine.
6 Oct 1908	Bosnia-Herzegovina annexed by Austria-Hungary. Provokes major crisis.
May 12	Dodecanese occupied by Italy.
8 Oct 12	First Balkan War begins (for details, see p. 174).
30 May 13	First Balkan War ended by Treaty of London.
1 June 13	Pact between Serbia and Greece.



- 29 June 13 Second Balkan War begins (for the campaign, see p. 175).  
 10 Aug 13 Treaty of Bucharest ends Second Balkan War.  
 14 Dec 13 Von Sanders arrives in Constantinople at the head of the German military mission.

NATIONALISM IN THE HABSBURG MONARCHY

- 12 Mar 48 Revolution in Vienna.  
 13 Mar 48 Resignation of Prince Metternich.  
 15 Mar 48 Hungarian Diet accepts reforms of Mar 47.  
 25 Apr 48 Constitution, including responsible government, granted to Austria.  
 15 May 48 Second rising in Vienna.  
 17 May 48 Ferdinand flees Vienna to Innsbruck.  
 2 June 48 Pan-Slav Congress meets at Prague.  
 17 June 48 Czech rising suppressed by Austrians.  
 12 Aug 48 Ferdinand I returns to Vienna.  
 7 Sep 48 Abolition of serfdom in Austria.  
 24 Sep 48 Louis Kossuth proclaimed President of the Committee for the National Defence of Hungary.  
 6 Oct 48 Third rising in Vienna.  
 31 Oct 48 Government in full control again in Vienna.  
 2 Dec 48 Abdication of Ferdinand I: accession of Franz Joseph.  
 4 Mar 49 Proclamation of an Austrian constitution.  
 7 Mar 49 Austrian Assembly dissolved.  
 14 Apr 49 Hungarian Diet proclaims independence with Kossuth as leader.  
 13 Aug 49 Battle of Vilagas. Hungarians defeated by Austrians, aided by Russians.  
 31 Dec 51 Austrian constitution abolished.  
 21 Aug 61 Dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.  
 17 Feb 67 *Ausgleich* agreed. Hungarian Diet opened.  
 8 June 67 Franz Joseph crowned King of Hungary.  
 20 Nov 73 Croats granted self-government within the Dual Monarchy.  
 12 Dec 92 Pan-Slav congress in Cracow.  
 29 Oct 93 Resignation of Taaffe.  
 8 Sep 95 Badeni ministry attempts to pacify Czech agitation.  
 28 Nov 97 Badeni resigns over language policy.  
 10 Jan 1900 New attempt to resolve Czech question with appointment of von Koerber ministry