

**A HISTORY OF
EUROPEAN
DIPLOMACY, 1815-1914**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649604623

A History of European Diplomacy, 1815-1914 by R. B. Mowat

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

R. B. MOWAT

**A HISTORY OF
EUROPEAN
DIPLOMACY, 1815-1914**

A HISTORY OF
EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY
1815-1914

M93654

A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY 1815-1914

BY
R. B. MOWAT, M.A.
FELLOW OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD

LONDON
EDWARD ARNOLD & CO.

1922

(All rights reserved)

1922
38-38-57

1922
7214

PREFACE

Now that foreign affairs are, as Disraeli said, merely Britain's domestic affairs in foreign parts, it is the duty of every citizen to know about them and to reflect upon them. Things apparently remote from foreign policy must be regarded in the light of our external relations as well as of our internal situation. And it is not merely the relations of Britain to other countries that the British citizen must know about; he must understand the dealings of the other states of Europe and of the world with each other; for the affairs of all the nations are so interwoven that no nation, and no part of any nation, can for a moment live unto itself.

It is with the modest aim of contributing something towards political education that this book has been written. I have tried to continue in a more accessible form the admirable work accomplished by the Strasbourg Professor Koch, author of the *Histoire abrégé des traités de paix*, for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In England we have for the nineteenth century the grand collection of Hertslet—treaties and maps, with neither comment nor narrative: a great repository of truth, but of use mainly for scholars. In France M. Bourgeois, in his *Manuel historique de politique étrangère*, and M. Debidour, in his *Histoire diplomatique*, have placed before their public the results of long study and wide observation. I have aimed at doing something like this for the British citizen: to place before him a hundred years of the diplomatic relations of the chief Powers of Europe, including Great Britain, and so to give him the means of following the stream of history that flows before his own eyes from day to day, and of forming sound judgments about it.

In the quiet of an Oxford College a historian can reasonably profess to write "without hatred and partisanship," *sine ira et studio*. If he still believes in the honour and dignity of his country, it is because study and observation confirm him in this view. The

aim of diplomacy is peace and good-fellowship : the normal diplomatist has always been an honourable man ; and this is true, on the whole, both of Continental and of British diplomacy. Practical experience of British diplomacy at a significant period of this country's history has confirmed the conclusion formed from study, namely that British men of affairs, the statesmen, diplomatists, and administrators, have the same standard of conduct in managing international affairs as they have in their private dealings. But they cannot go on with their work and maintain its honourable standard unless the people behind them know that they are honest and will honestly support them. Such is the idea which, I trust, will be gleaned from this book.

R. B. MOWAT.

CORPUS CHEISTI COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

September, 1922.

CONTENTS

PART I.—FROM THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA TO THE CONGRESS OF PARIS

CHAP.	PAGE
I THE DIPLOMATIC PROFESSION	1
II THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA	4
III THE CONCERT OF EUROPE	20
§ 1. The Second Peace of Paris	20
§ 2. The Holy and Quadruple Alliances	20
IV AIX-LA-CHAPELLE	28
V THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW	32
VI THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE	46
VII EAST AND WEST	54
VIII BELGIUM AND SPAIN	70
§ 1. Belgium	70
§ 2. The Iberian Peninsula	75
§ 3. The Spanish Marriages	78
IX THE DIVIDING YEARS: GERMANY AND AUSTRIA	85
§ 1. The Revolutions	85
§ 2. The Imperial Crown	88
§ 3. Olmütz	90
§ 4. Dresden	92
X THE CRIMEAN WAR	94
§ 1. The Holy Places	95
§ 2. The Protectorate of the Greek Church	96
§ 3. The First Conference of Vienna	99
§ 4. The Franco-British Alliance	101
§ 5. The Seymour Conversations	102
§ 6. The Second Conference of Vienna	103
§ 7. The Congress of Paris	108

PART II.—THE UNION OF ITALY

XI ITALY FROM THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA TO THE FAIL- URE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF 1848	115
XII THE LIQUIDATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF 1848	120
XIII THE ITALIAN QUESTION BEFORE EUROPE	125

CHAP.		PAGE
XIV	THE SECOND WAR OF ITALIAN LIBERATION	131
XV	VILLAFRANCA	138
XVI	THE UNION OF THE DUCHIES AND THE ROMAGNA	143
XVII	THE KINGDOM OF ITALY	148
XVIII	VENICE	154
XIX	MENTANA	159
XX	THE LAST DAYS OF THE TEMPORAL POWER	164
PART III.—THE UNION OF GERMANY		
XXI	THE RISE OF PRUSSIA	167 —
	§ 1. The Zollverein	167 —
	§ 2. Schleswig-Holstein	171 —
XXII	THE FOUNDATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE	184 —
	§ 1. Gastein and Biarritz	184 —
	§ 2. The Peace of Prague	192 —
XXIII	THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR	196
	§ 1. The Movements of M. Benedetti	196
	§ 2. Luxemburg	199
	§ 3. The War	203
	§ 4. The Treaty of Frankfort	213
XXIV	THE CONGRESS OF BERLIN	219
	§ 1. Three Chancellors	219
	§ 2. The Insurrection in Herzegovina and its Consequences	221
XXV	THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE	237
XXVI	THE REVIVAL OF FRANCE	250
XXVII	THE ENTENTE CORDIALE	255
	§ 1. Egypt	255
	§ 2. Africa	258
	§ 3. The Far East	262
	§ 4. The <i>Rapprochement</i>	268
XXVIII	THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN	274
XXIX	TEN YEARS OF CRISES	282
INDEX		299

A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY, 1815-1914

PART I

From the Congress of Vienna to the Congress of
Paris

CHAPTER I

THE DIPLOMATIC PROFESSION

"There is a European atmosphere. The same ideas are spread everywhere: they are all French, and find naturally in France their most perfect expression."¹ This European atmosphere is the greatest achievement of civilisation; and in spite of wars and furious national rivalries it has existed since the eleventh century. It is evinced in the common observances of religious worship, in community of scholarship and learning, and in a definite standard of conduct and manners. It is this European atmosphere that has led the Powers of Europe to regard themselves as a society of States, who in normal times conduct themselves towards one another with the same courtesy and morality as individuals within a State observe in their mutual transactions. The manners of this society of States is what we mean by Diplomacy.

The French have always been the greatest exponents of the diplomatic art; and among the many gifts which that grand nation has conferred upon Europe there is none more fruitful than this. They have not shone with the same luminousness in the domain of International Law, which differs from, and stands in relation to, Diplomacy, in the same way as ordinary municipal law differs from,

¹ Sorrel: *L'Europe et la Révolution Française* (1912), I, 147.