policy that the ends justify the means. The Großdeutsch school of German Unification sought to include multiple surrounding nations in the Union, and Kleindeutsch sought to exclude the neighboring nations. Von Bismarck was of the latter school of thought. He fought the Austrians, in what was known as the “Seven Weeks War”. The Austrians expected to have to secede land to the Germans, but the Germans didn’t demand any land. He did, however, take two Provinces (Alsace and Lorraine).

- The Congress of Vienne left Italy in a sort of patchwork situation. The Risorgimento (resurrection) was the Italian unification movement. The first movement to unify Italy was led by a fellow named Mazzini, and the group he organized was Young Italy. He wanted a democratic republic, with no monarchs at all. He failed in his attempt to Unify and had to escape the country until such a time as they were unified. The second attempt to unify Italy was led by a priest known as Gioberti; he founded the Neo-Guelf movement. He suggested that Italy unify under the Pope, and the Pope would rule Italy. Pius IX (1846-1878) was the pope at this time; he was liberal and paid lip service to Democracy. Among the revolutions in 1848 was a revolution in Rome. Count Cavour: was the prime minister of Piedmont. Once he became Prime Minister, Cavour knew he had to get Austria expelled from Italy. So, they gave Austria the provinces of Venetia and Lombardy. Napoleon III (1848-1870) ran for president and won simply because of his Family name. Garibaldi was the “Fighter”. He was a soldier of Fortune, fighting for a number of wars in South America. Garibaldi had an