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## David W. Ziegler: War, Peace, and International Politics: Study Guide

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# DAVID W. ZIEGLER: WAR, PEACE, AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS: STUDY GUIDE, 2003

Steven Alan Samson

## CHAPTER ONE: THE BEGINNINGS OF MODERN WARFARE

### Study Questions

1. Identify the two historical schools of thought on the risks of war. What are the underlying beliefs of each? Identify two adherents of each. Why do the wars of German unification appear to confirm the realist views of **Clausewitz** ("War is a continuation of politics by other means")? (5-6)
2. How would you characterize the German national problem" [or "security dilemma"] in the first half of the nineteenth century under the German Confederation? Identify some reasons for the growth of German national feeling. What factors complicated the Prussian/Austrian rivalry for hegemony [leadership]? What accounts for the liberal nationalist failure to unify Germany in 1848? (6-7)
3. Summarize the political philosophy of **Otto von Bismarck**. As a Junker (*jung herr*), what was his chief objective? In his political calculations, how did he regard nationalism, Austria, and the use of the army? (8-9)
4. What were Bismarck's two objectives in starting the war against Denmark in 1864? What was the pretext for war? How did he afterwards set up the Austrians for a fall? How did Bismarck's subsequent diplomacy isolate Austria internationally? [See whether the checkerboard pattern helps explain his maneuvers]. (9-11)
5. Identify the three major technological developments that contributed to the Prussian victory over Austria in 1866. What advantages did the Prussians gain from each. How was the German Confederation reorganized? Why was it important to exercise restraint in victory? (11-12)
6. How and why did Bismarck provoke Napoleon III into declaring war on Germany in 1870? With what result? How did German tactical superiority defeat French technological superiority? What were the consequences of Bismarck's failure to exercise restraint over the king and the army? [**Revanchism** soon entered the language of international politics]. Why did Germany annex Alsace and Lorraine? (12-14)
7. What were the chief characteristics of Bismarck's foreign policy? What was his overriding concern? What three lessons did the other states, rightly or wrongly, draw from the wars of German unification?

### Review

Carl von Clausewitz	Junker	Otto von Bismarck
technological developments that contributed to the Prussian victory		
Neville Chamberlain	wars of German unification	Helmut von Moltke
realists	idealists	
reasons for which Bismarck is admired	reasons for French desire for revenge (Revanchism)	
German Confederation		