

In Italy arose the most important revolt. The other provinces had merely demanded greater freedom; Italy was bent upon expelling the foreigners from its shores. Milan arose and expelled the Austrian troops, which were unprepared. Venice threw off the Austrian allegiance and declared itself a republic at once. Piedmont joined these states. The Austrian army was sent into Italy and was repulsed. Austria recovered Lombardy and by the summer of 1848 was again in power.

Hungary, while obtaining liberal laws for itself, was arrogant in its rule over the Serbs and Croats in their domains. These demanded of the Hungarian Parliament much the same privileges which the Hungarians had gained for themselves from Austria. To this the Hungarians would not consent. The Croats rose against the Hungarians. Austria seized this psychological moment and created a civil war between the Croats and Serbs against the Hungarians. Emperor Ferdinand was finally forced to abdicate and was succeeded in December, 1848, by his nephew, Francis Joseph I, a lad of eighteen, who is still Emperor of Austria during the present crisis.

Hungary declared Francis Joseph an usurper and refused to recognize him. In 1849 a war occurred between Austria and Hungary. At the beginning the Hungarian armies were unsuccessful, but later gained several victories and drove back the Austrians, declaring their independence on April 14, 1849. Francis Joseph made an appeal for aid to the Czar of Russia, who sent 200,000 troops into Hungary from the east and north, the Austrians advancing from the west, overwhelming the Hungarian army, which fought brilliantly but hopelessly, and Hungary was again conquered. Italy had also been re-conquered by the revised military power of Austria.

In 1852 the efforts of Prussia to establish itself at the head of the Germanic kingdoms, to the exclusion of Austria, nearly precipitated a war between these two countries. In the Congress of Dresden, Austria proposed the inclusion of Hungary and Lombardo-Venetia in the Germanic Confederacy, but this proposal was not accepted.

In 1853 Russia, demanding a protectorate of the Greek Christians in Turkey, sent her troops into Moldavia and Wallachia. Austria, France and England condemned these proceedings in an endeavor to bring about peace. Austria, in 1854, entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia. In the same year Austria, by agreement with Turkey, occupied the Danubian principalities. This eventually brought about the Treaty of Peace of 1856. In 1857 the troops were recalled from the Danubian principalities.

In 1859 Austria became involved in a war with France and Sardinia, owing to her Italian policy. As a result of this war Austria gave up Lombardo-Venetia to Napoleon III. Italy was to be formed into a con-