

Welcome to

Take Command

German Unification Wars

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I. Installation

1. Make a new installation of TC2M, since this mod will change quite a few things. Otherwise I can't guarantee that all will work as it should.
2. Install the latest patch
3. Install the CMP 3.0 (community mod pack)
4. This step is optional: Delete all the OOB's and all scenarios, since you won't need american civil war scenario's or OOB's in this mod. I personally find it all a bit more neatly arranged when there aren't any other scenario's or OOB's in between.
5. Just unzip the contents of the TCGU archive into your new TC2M folder and overwrite all files.

II. What's this all about ? - A lesson in history

At first: Sorry for any mistakes in grammar and orthography. As you probably have already guessed, english isn't my native language ;-)

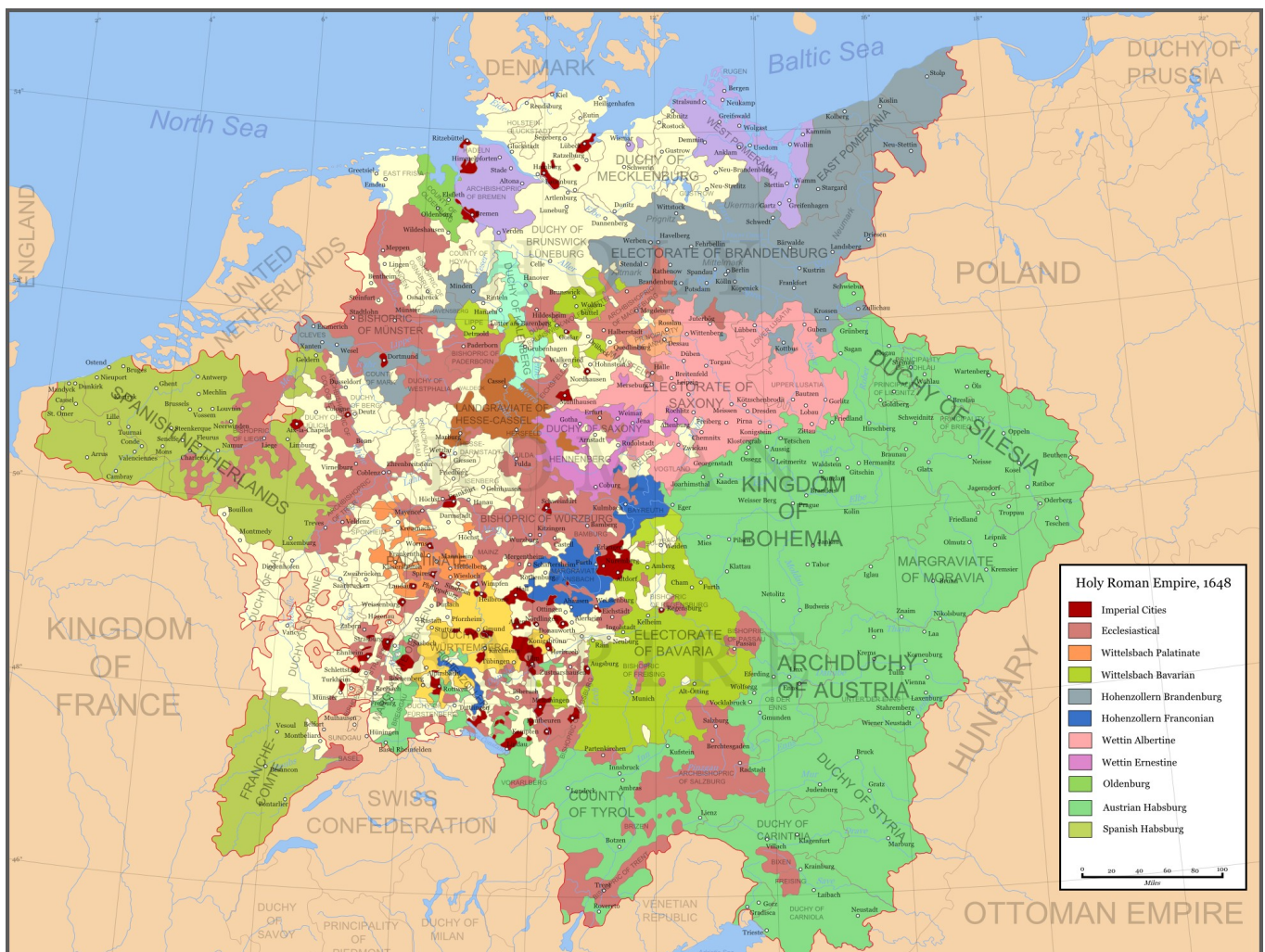
If you are well versed in the history of Europe and Germany in the 19th century, then you can skip this chapter. And if you only need some refreshment of your knowledge in history you can also just read the loading screens in TCGU, since they repeat in short what I've written here.

However, since most normal german citizens know virtually nothing about it, I thought that it would be prudent to write a few things about the historical

background of this mod, since many people who will play it live outside Europe and maybe know even less.

I have mostly written this (quite long) synopsis out of my own mind, and copied only a few things out of Wikipedia and other sources of that kind. Therefore you won't find here just the Wikipedia articles on the matter. However, since I'm german myself, my point of view may not be a completely neutral one. Although I tried to be as neutral as possible. So don't rely on me as the only source of information. But now we come down to business...

The state you know today as the *Federal Republic of Germany* or just „Germany“ is a quite young one, compared with the other european states. From the year 962 A.D. until 1806 on this territory (and a „bit“ more) existed a structure named the **Sacrum Romanum Imperium** or **Holy Roman Empire**. It once covered quite a big part of Europe, but eventually shrunk until it's biggest parts were only german speaking. Therefore it was since the 16th century called **Sacrum Romanum Imperium Nationis Germanicae** or **Holy Roman Empire of the German nation**.



The Holy Roman Empire in 1648, after the „30 years war“

The Holy Roman Empire wasn't a nation state, but more a supranational union. At some periods in history it's emperors tried to make it more centralized and at some points it seemed that it could turn to a path of forming a nation state, but this never happened. Instead the Empire became weaker as the stream of history went on. And as Napoleon Bonaparte invaded it and the *Confederation of the Rhine* was formed under his „protection“, the Empire was finally torn apart. On 06. August 1806 Emperor Franz II. declared the Holy Roman Empire as dissolved.

After Napoleon was defeated in 1815 the many german speaking states formed a new union: The *German Confederation*. However this confederation also wasn't a nation state, although most german citizens desired a common nation state. During the so called „Liberation Wars“ against Napoleon the idea of nationalism had spread from France to Germany and the wars against a common foreign enemy had deepened the sense of a german nation.

The former member states of the Holy Roman Empire had however no intention to put themselves under the restriction of an Empire again. They wanted to expand their power and nothing more – external like internal power. Therefore they suppressed not only the idea of nationalism but also the ideas of *Liberté, égalité, fraternité* which had spread to their countries.

The time from 1815 to 1848 is also known as the „*European Restauration*“, a time of suppression of civil rights and trying to rebuild the old structures which collapsed in the napoleonic wars.



The German Confederation from 1815 – 1866

But after over 30 years the pressure discharged in the revolution of 1848. This revolution led to the design of the first common german constitution. The so called *Paulskirchen-Verfassung* – the constitution of the Paulskirche (church of St. Paul), named after the

Paulskirche in Frankfurt (Main), where the parliament formed in the revolution was in session.

The members of the parliament even offered the crown of German Emperor to the prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. (Frederick William IV.).



The flag of the German Confederation, introduced in 1848.

However Friedrich Wilhelm declined, because he didn't like the democratic way the constitution and the offered crown were created. He claimed the crown would carry the „smell of revolution“.

In 1849 the parliament was dissolved and all of the remnants of the revolution were knocked down by force.



Fighting at the barricades. The revolution of 1848.

Now we must take a look upon two very important topics, before we can go on in history. The first is the so called „Deutsche Frage“ or „German question“.

This question can be phrased simply as: *What is Germany? Or What should be the boundaries of a german nation state?*

In the Confederation there were two major powers. Prussia and Austria. Although a sovereign nation state today, Austria was once part of the Holy Roman Empire (many of the Emperors were of the House Habsburg, the ruling family of Austria), part of the Confederation and the citizens of it's german speaking parts were considered Germans. But huge parts of the Austrian Empire were of other ethnic groups, like Hungarians and Bohemians. This facts led to the two following problems: Neither Prussia nor Austria would accept a nation state of which the other is the leading power. Austria would have never accepted a prussian emperor and Prussia no austrian emperor.

And even if they would have come to a solution of this matter – what would happen to the non-german parts of the Austrian Empire?

Two solutions were considered: The „*Kleindeutsche Lösung*“ or „*Lesser German Solution*“ and the „*Greater German Solution*“ - the „*Großdeutsche Lösung*“. The latter would have been a nation state with Austria and under exclusion of it's non-german parts. They would remain parts of the Austrian Empire but not of the german nation state.

The „*Kleindeutsche Lösung*“ would be a nation state completely without Austria.

The second topic is the „Schleswig-Holsteinische Frage“ or „Schleswig-Holstein Question“. Basically it is the question: *Is or is not the Duchy of Schleswig an integral part of the Kingdom of Denmark?* (see map on next page)

For centuries the King of Denmark was in personal union the duke of Schleswig and Holstein. While the Duchy of Holstein was completely of german culture and part of the former Holy Roman Empire as well now of the Confederation, the Duchy of Schleswig was of mixed culture, some german some danish and no part of the former Empire or the present Confederation. Is it important to know that the order of succession in the Kingdom of Denmark was different of that in the both Duchies (due to matters which are really to difficult to explain here).



Schleswig and Holstein in 1864



and today

Should the present line of danish Kings cease to exist, the new danish King wouldn't be duke of Schleswig and Holstein anymore!

Now we can go on in history.

We are still in the year 1848 and revolution is swashing all over the country.

Now a self-proclaimed regional government of Schleswig and Holstein demanded of the danish King a new constitution for the duchies, which would have allowed Schleswig to become part of the German Confederation.

Instead the danish King Friedrich VII. allowed that a new danish constitution is designed, which would have made Schleswig a part of the Kingdom of Denmark, and not only a independent duchy with the danish King as duke.

This led to the 1st *Schleswig War* when the german majority in Schleswig began an uprising against this plans. The new local army of the both duchies got support of the German Confederation and especially Prussia, however the war went not too well for the german forces and in 1851 ended due to the pressure from Great Britain, Russia and France. In the so called *London Protocol* it was appointed that the danish King would remain duke of Schleswig and Holstein, even if the present line of rulers should cease to exist and that Schleswig would not become a part of Denmark.

However only Austria and Prussia signed this treaty, the Confederation itself didn't recognize it – especially not the new order of succession.

Now the year is 1849, the revolution has failed but the „ban“ on the idea of nationalism is broken. Now the german states actually try to form a nation state in the so called „Erfurt Union“. A nation state without Austria.

However Austria protests heavily and the matter almost leads to war. Finally the „Erfurt Union“ is given up.

In September 1862 the former prussian envoy to the *Bundestag* of the German Confederation in Frankfurt and ambassador in St. Petersburg, *Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck, Graf von* (= Count of) *Bismarck-Schönhausen* or just Otto von Bismarck became prussian prime minister.

Bismarck was heavily conservative and absolutely loyal to the prussian King, which was now King Wilhelm I. (William I.)



His main intention was to expand the power of Prussia, and at first he opposed the idea of a common nation state. But soon he discovered the national movement as a way to expand Prussia's influence. Whether Bismarck's intention was **only** to expand prussian power or if he really had a master plan to unify Germany is until today a topic of discussion among historians and can't be said for sure.

Bismarck about 1860

In late 1863 the danish King Friedrich VII. died and with his death his line actually ceased to exist. From the point of view of the German Confederation the new danish king Christian IX. was not the legitimate ruler of Schleswig and Holstein (and Lauenburg, I haven't mentioned that yet; but it's not important). Therefore in late 1863 hanoverian and saxon troops under the mandate of the Confederation invaded the duchy of Holstein. However the danish forces retreated and no shots were fired.

But now again a new danish constitution was designed and this time actually came into effect, which considered Schleswig a part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Prussia and Austria considered this as a violation of the *London Protocol* of 1852 and began a invasion of Schleswig. The 2nd *Schleswig War* had begun, which should become known as the first of the **German Unification Wars**.

The danish forces retreated behind the legendary redoubt line of the *Danevirke* which was considered impregnable. But soon the danish commander-in-chief Christian Julius de Meza came to the conclusion that the Danevirke would be impossible to hold, due to the lack of manpower and the unfinished state of the modernized redoubts.

Therefore he gave it up and the main force of the danish army retreated to the redoubt line of Dybbøl (*german: Düppel*).

The rest retreated to the north of Jylland (*german: Jütland*) being pursued by the austrian forces. The Prussians at the same time pursued the main force and besieged the redoubts of Dybbøl.



Movements in the 2nd Schleswig War



Danish soldiers at the redoubts of Dybbøl

The Prussians besieged the redoubts almost four weeks and built three parallel trenches. On 18th April 1864 the assault began. The redoubt line wasn't constantly manned 24 hours a day over this four weeks with the full necessary manpower to defend it, due to the constant bombardment of the prussian 24 pounders.

As the assault began the Danes hadn't enough men at the redoubts and therefore the outcome of the battle wasn't much in doubt, although the danish 8th Brigade made a fierce counterattack which became legendary.



The heroic counterattack of the 8th Brigade

The „Day of Dybbøl“ as the Danes call it, is until today a national memorial day in Denmark.

In Germany it became legendary as the „*Erstürmung der Düppeler Schanzen*“ (= „Storming of the redoubts at Dybbøl“)

This battle was the decisive battle of the 2nd Schleswig War. A few weeks later the Isle of Alsens was occupied and soon whole Jylland as well was under German control. The war ended with the „Treaty of Vienna“, in which the Danish King abandoned all claims on the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. In 1865 the Prussian King Wilhelm I. becomes duke of Lauenburg in personal union. The fate of Schleswig and Holstein remains undecided for the time being. Until 1866 Schleswig is occupied by Prussia and Holstein occupied by Austria.



The famous windmill of Dybbøl after the battle



and today

But why was this war a „unification war“?

One reason is that it paved the way to the Austro-Prussian War, which was another important step in history to the common nation state. But it also caused a new wave of patriotism in Germany and like 1815 and 1848 demands of national unification arose all over the country.

A good and funny example is this caricature in the satiric magazine named „*Kladderadatsch*“, published during the 2nd Schleswig War.



It says: „*Deutschlands Zukunft. Kommt es unter einen Hut?*“

Ich glaube es kommt eher unter eine Pickelhaube!“

which means: „*Germany's future. Does it come under one hat? I believe it rather comes under one Pickelhaube!*“.

To „come under one hat“ is a german idiom for a number of things get accomodated.

The „Pickelhaube“ (spiked helmet) was the typical prussian military helmet at this time.

Although they fought together against Denmark, the differences between Prussia and Austria weren't solved at all.

The next question was what to do with the conquered duchies of Schleswig and Holstein? Austria and Prussia came to a temporary agreement in 1865, the *Gastein Convention*, in which among other things was agreed that the future of the both duchies should only be decided by Austria and Prussia under exclusion of any other power. For Austria Holstein was quite worthless, since it was hundreds of miles away. Austria would i.e. gladly have exchanged Holstein for the prussian territory of Schlesien (Silesia), which once belonged to the Austrian Empire. But no compromise could be found.

On 1st June 1866, Austria brought the question of Holstein's future to the *Bundestag*, a congress of envoys of the member states of the German Confederation. However this was a violation of the above mentioned Gastein Convention, for the future of Holstein should only be decided between the both major powers.

Prussia took this as a cause to invade Holstein. Although the austrian forces under General Ludwig Karl Wilhelm von Gablenz retreated without resistance, that action was the prelude to war!

Austria called the Bundestag for a „Bundesexekution“ against Prussia, a kind of *casus foederis* in which the other members of the Confederation are called to aid the attacked member. On 14th June 1866 the application for a „Bundesexekution“ was granted and Prussia declared the German Confederation unilaterally as dissolved.

The Austro-Prussian War or as it is also often called the „*Deutscher Krieg*“ („German War“) had begun!

Both sides had many allies, too many to list them all here. Only the most important in

short. Prussia's most important ally was Italy, which had become a unified nation state just a few years ago. It claimed the territory of Venetia, which was part of the Austrian Empire and therefore joined the war against Austria. An important fact was also that France remained neutral in the present conflict, due to an agreement which promised territorial concessions to France.

Important allies of Austria were the Kingdoms of Saxony and of Bavaria. Also the Kingdom of Württemberg and the Grand Duchy of Baden stood on the side of Austria. Especially for the southern German states like Bavaria (where I live, by the way) this war was also an uprising against the cultural hegemony of Prussia. Bavaria was a quite liberal state at this time and considered the Prussian conservatism as a threat to its way of life.

There's a Bavarian saying which is sometimes still quoted today, according to which the Austro-Prussian war „was the most pleasant war, because Bavarians were allowed to shoot at Prussians“ !

(Today Prussia doesn't exist anymore, but ironically now Bavaria has become the most conservative of the German states and there's not much left of the once liberal spirit)

Prussia invaded Saxony without resistance, after which the 1st and 2nd Army as well as the „Army of the Elbe“ under the commands of Prinz Friedrich Karl (Frederick Charles), Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm (Crownprince Frederick William) and General Eberhard Herwarth von Bittenfeld headed to Bohemia, which was part of the Austrian Empire.

At the same time the „Army of the Main River“ under the command of General Eduard Vogel von Falckenstein headed to the south of Germany. In Bohemia there were at first some minor engagements, i.e. at *Hühnerwasser*, *Podol*, *Trautenau* and several more.

On 27th June the Prussians experienced one of their few defeats. Parts of the Army of the Main were outnumbered and beaten in the *Battle of Langensalza* by forces of the Kingdom of Hannover.

On 3rd July however the great catastrophe for the forces of the Confederation took place, when the Austrians and Saxons were heavily beaten in the legendary *Battle of Königgrätz!* Königgrätz was a battle of huge dimensions. At both sides fought over 200,000 men.

Almost half a million altogether. In comparison: At the battle of Gettysburg fought about 160,000 altogether (all three Prussian armies in Bohemia met the complete Austrian and Saxon forces). But Königgrätz was to the Austrian commander-in-chief Ludwig August Ritter von Benedek, what was Gettysburg to Robert E. Lee.

For details on the battle I strongly recommend other sources like Wikipedia, since a detailed description here would be a bit of a stretch.

The Battle of Königgrätz was the decisive battle of the war and what happened afterwards in the west, happened only to complete the victory respectively to save the military honour out of the point of view of the southern German states.

The Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph reacted to the defeat with the words:

„Benedek, der Trottel!“ which translates as *„Benedek, that dork!“*



Battle of Königgrätz. Painting by Christian Sell.



„The battery of the dead“ - the austrian battery Nr. 7/VIII sacrificed itself to allow the retreat of their comrades

In the western theater the Army of the Main was now more successful and began the so called „Main campaign“ or „Campaign at the Main River“.

It's adversaries were the VII. and VIII. Bundeskorps (*federal corps*) under the command of Prinz Karl von Bayern (*Prince Karl of Bavaria*) respectively under Prinz Alexander von Hessen.

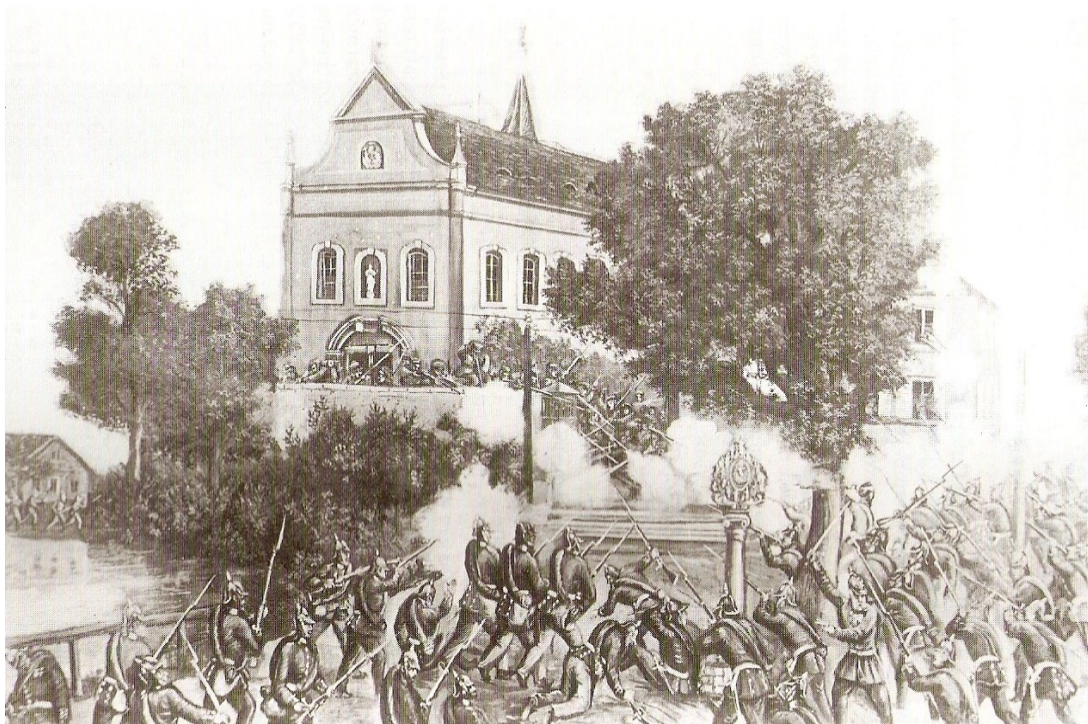
However the federal forces couldn't agree to a common strategy at first and in the end were therefore beaten separately by the Prussians.

At 10th July it came to a minor battle at the city of *Bad Kissingen* or just *Kissingen* as it was called then („Bad“ is a title meaning „spa“; literally translates as „bath“), which was actually the military action nearest to where I live. Almost at my front lawn ;-)

At the same day a few more engagements took place at the crossings of the river of the Fränkische Saale (Franconian Saale). As well as on the 13th and 14th in the vicinity of Aschaffenburg.

The bavarian forces retreated then to the cities of Würzburg and Schweinfurt. Now the both federal corps tried finally to meet, but the Prussians knew to prevent that at the engagements at Hundheim and Tauberbischofsheim on 23th and 24th July. The last battle of the Austro-Prussian War took place at Uettingen and Roßbrunn on the 26th July between prussian, austrian, bavarian and other southern german forces.

On the same day prussian forces shelled fort Marienberg in the city of Würzburg, where bavarian troops had dug in. However the Bavarians effectively answered the bombardment and didn't surrender until on that very day an armistice was called and the war came to an end.



Fighting at the Kapellenfriedhof (= cemetery of the chapel) in Bad Kissingen

However at first some officers in the prussian military and King Wilhelm I. himself wanted to march into Vienna and totally subjugate the Austrian Empire. But Otto von Bismarck strongly argued against this plans and also threatened the king with his resignation as prime minister (which he did quite often in his career), even shed tears (!) to prevent a invasion of Austria itself!

Bismarck had no intention to subjugate or humiliate Austria, for he planned already a reconciliation and a later alliance with Austria. Therefore he didn't want to make Austria a permanent enemy. In the end the plans of invasion were actually given up, and the principle of primacy of politics over the military (which was formulated by the prussian military theorist Carl von Clausewitz in his book „*On War*“) was retained.

The war was formally ended in the Treaty of Vienna on 3th Octobre 1866. The German Confederation was actually dissolved, Hannover and several other small german states were annexed by Prussia. A new union was founded under the leadership of Prussia, under exclusion of Austria and the southern states. The „*North-German Confederation*“, became the forerunner of the later nation state. Actually the constitution of the North-German Confederation of 1867 made it already a nation state, although only one of the northern part of Germany.



The french ambassador Vincent Comte Benedetti brought this demand personally to the King, who was at this time in the spa of Bad Ems. However this time Wilhelm declined and informed his prime minister Otto von Bismarck in a telegraphical dispatch about the incident. Bismarck edited this dispatch, gave it a more sharp tone and handed it to the press at 13th July. This edited version the so called „Emser Depesche“ or „Ems dispatch“ could be regarded as a diplomatic insult. As Napoléon III. had already internal problems he couldn't bear another humiliation. Also the french public demanded „*Revanche pour Sadowa!*“ or „Vengeance for Sadowa!“ (Battle of Sadowa is the french name of the Battle

of Königgrätz), meaning vengeance for the territorial concessions they were promised, but hadn't got.

On 19th July 1870 the Empire of France declared war on Prussia.

Emperor Napoléon III. had hoped that Austria and the southern German states would join France in his war against Prussia, as revenge for the lost war four years ago. However Austria hadn't much interest in another war with an uncertain outcome and remained neutral. And on the contrary the southern states adhered to their secret alliances with Prussia.

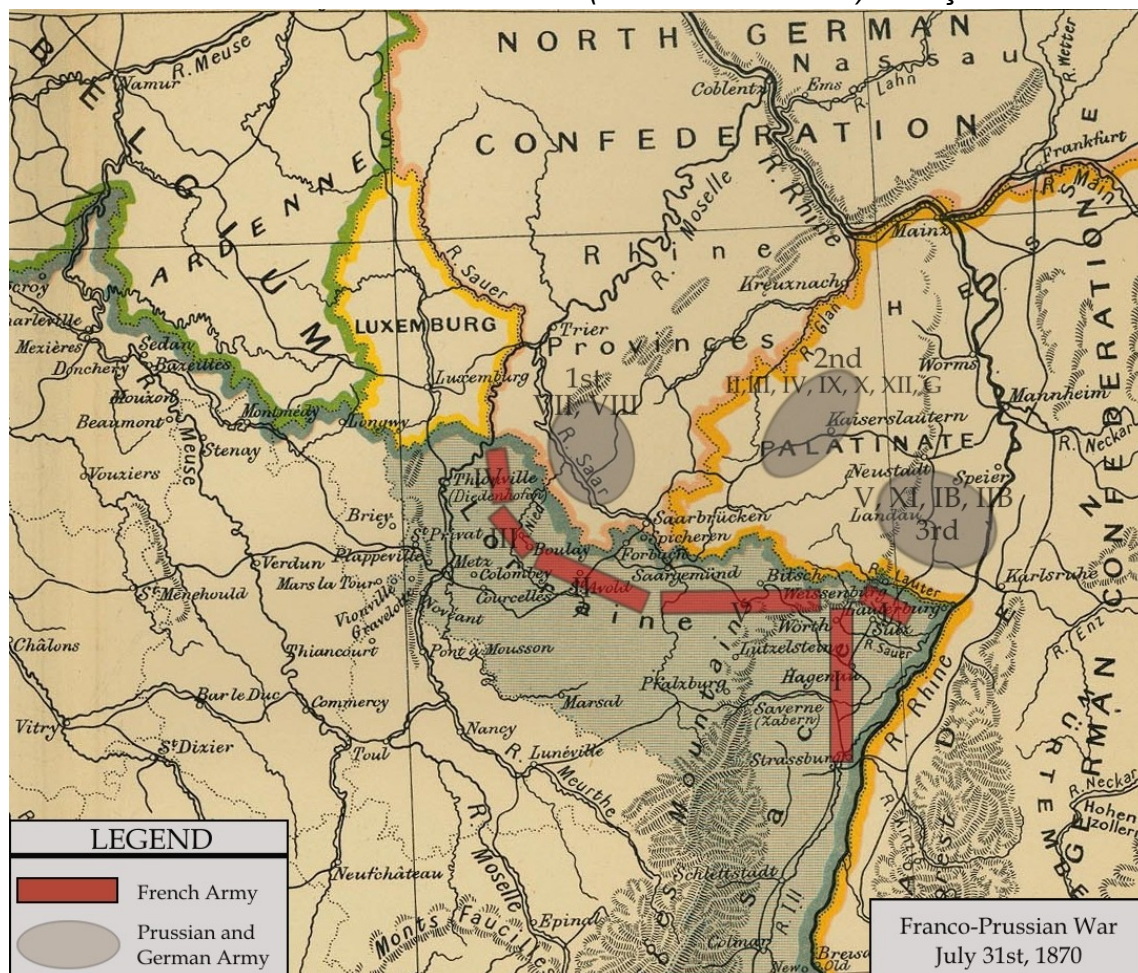
And so whole Germany went to war with France.

The mobilizing of the German forces progressed however more rapidly than the French expected, whereas the French mobilization progressed rather slowly. Therefore the planned French offensive proved soon impossible.

Napoléon III. was however under enormous public pressure to start an offensive and it was discovered that the German city of Saarbrücken was only lightly defended by the 16th infantry-division. Saarbrücken was soon taken but proved as an unfavourable position to advance further into Germany. In addition Napoléon got alarming news of considerable German forces massing on the border. Therefore Saarbrücken was given up and the French retreated.

Soon three German armies marched into Alsace-Lorraine (*ger.: Elsaß-Lothringen*) where they faced the French Army of the Rhine (*fr.: Armée du Rhin*).

The Army of the Rhine consisted of seven corps (I. - VII. corps) and one guard corps, about 400,000 men altogether. It was at first under the command of Emperor Napoléon III., later under Marechal de France (*Marshal of France*) François-Achille Bazaine.



The French and German armies at the beginning of the war.

The German 1st Army consisted of the I., VII. and VIII. Prussian corps under the command of General der Infanterie Karl Friedrich von Steinmetz. The 2nd Army consisted of the Prussian II., III., IV., IX., X., and the Guard Corps, completed by one Royal Saxon Corps. It was commanded by Prinz Friedrich Karl von Preußen (*Frederick Charles of Prussia*). The 3rd Army was formed by the V., VI. and XI. Prussian corps, as well as by the I., and II. Royal-Bavarian Corps and a combined Corps of forces of the Kingdom of Württemberg and the Grand Duchy of Baden. The 3rd Army was commanded by Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Preußen.

Altogether about 320,000 men.

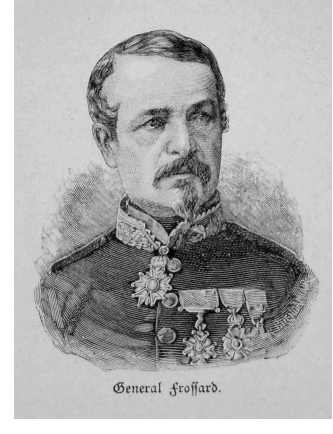
The Prussian chief-of-staff and military mind was „as usual“ Generalfeldmarschall Helmuth von Moltke



Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke, Prussian chief-of-staff



Adolphe Niel, French minister of war and Charles Auguste Frossard, commander of the II. corps. They did the French war planning at the start of the war



At 4th July the first battle took place at Wissembourg (*ger.: Weißenburg*) when the 3rd Army clashed into parts of the French I. corps. Whereas the Prussian „Dreyse Zündnadelgewehr“ („needle gun“ of gunsmith Nikolaus Dreyse“, a breechloader) proved superior in the wars of 1864 and 1866 now the French „Chassepot“ breechloader was the better weapon, due to its longer range. However at Wissembourg the French were severely outnumbered and the superior artillery was that of the Prussian forces – the Krupp steel breechloader cannons with almost double range of the French artillery (made of bronze).

The next day the French were again beaten by the 3rd Army in the battle of Wörth, where the Germans lost about 10,000 men altogether and the French 20,000. With these numbers the Battle of Wörth was even more bloody than the Battle of Antietam.

At the 6th July the 1st and 2nd Army defeated the II. French Corps under General Frossard in the Battle of Spicheren.

After further defeats at the battles of Mars-La-Tours, Gravelotte and a few others the Army of the Rhine under Marshal Bazaine retreated to the fortress of Metz, where they were besieged.

Emperor Napoléon III. and Marshal MacMahon formed now the Army of Châlons and tried to rescue Bazaine. However they were again beaten in the Battle of Sedan, which was one of the most important battles of the war. After the battle Napoléon surrendered his army and was taken prisoner.



Bismarck hoped that the capture of the french Emperor would end the war, but this didn't happen. Instead the Second Empire was overthrown and the Third Republic was proclaimed, which *Government of National Defence* decided to go on with the war, due to german territorial demands in the Alsace.

Napoléon III. at Sedan

No the remaining french forces digged in at the capital of Paris, which was heavily fortified. From 19th September 1870 until 28th January 1871 Paris was besieged by german forces. However Léon Gambetta, a member of the new government, broke through the siege in a hot air ballon and organized a new resistance against the Germans. Five new armies of 500,000 men were raised in short time, which defeated the Germans on 9th November at Coulmiers.

However after Marshal Bazaine surrendered at the fortress of Metz, the besieging german forces were now available for battle in the field and the french Army of the Loire was beaten.

In January the Army of the North was defeated due to severe morale and supply problems. At next Generalfeldmarschall Edwin von Manteuffel defeated the Army of the East under the command of General Charles Bourbaki. He forced the Army to retreat over the border into Switzerland, where they were imprisoned by the neutral swiss army at 1st February.



Edwin Karl Rochus, Freiherr von Manteuffel and Charles-Denis-Sauter Bourbaki.

von Manteuffel was one of the most successful prussian generals in the unification wars. His surname could be translated as „man devil“ (teufel = devil) and the politician Karl Twesten once called him a „ominous man in a ominous position“, due to his political role in Prussia.

From the point of view of the present there's however not much „devilish“ at him, although von Manteuffel shot Twesten in a duell for his words.



On 28th January an armistice was negotiated with the government in Paris. On 5th February Léon Gambetta surrendered his armies to the government in Paris and a ceasefire was ordered.

Already on 18th January 1871 an important event took place at the Palace of Versailles. As well as 1815 and 1864 the war caused another wave of patriotism swashing over Germany. Forces of almost all German states fought together, which had severe emotional effects and caused a new national spirit. Bismarck now saw the ideal opportunity to finally found a German nation state. None of the monarchs of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, etc. could further withstand the national enthusiasm of their people. Therefore Bismarck managed to bring the southern states to join the North-German Confederation, which was now renamed into „*Deutsches Reich*“ (= „*German Empire*“).

Actually it's an interesting detail that the „German Empire“ wasn't a new state, but just the North-German Confederation with a new name and slightly altered constitution.

On 18th January, in the „Hall of Mirrors“ all heads of state of the German states gathered and the Prussian King Wilhelm I. was proclaimed „*Deutscher Kaiser*“ („*German Emperor*“).



Proclaiming the German Emperor Wilhelm I. at Versailles

In the middle Wilhelm with his son Friedrich Wilhelm on his right and Grand Duke Friedrich I. von Baden at his left. In front of the Emperor Otto von Bismarck in the white uniform. Right of Bismarck, in the front of the picture, the Prussian chief-of-staff Helmuth von Moltke.

The war ended officially on 10th May with the „Treaty of Frankfurt“. France had to pay five billion Francs of reparations and Germany annexed the Alsace-Lorraine which belonged once to the Holy Roman Empire and was annexed by France in 1648 at the end of the 30-years-war.

However, despite the fact that the Alsace-Lorraine once was German territory, most of its inhabitants felt meanwhile more French than German and Bismarck was not too happy

about the annexation but couldn't prevail against the public opinion in this matter, which demanded territorial concessions in form of the return of the Alsace-Lorraine. He foresaw already the problems that could arise out of forcing people in a state they didn't want to live in.

Now we're almost at the end of our „short“ synopsis.

I'll just give a short outlook on the „future“. What happened after the unification of 1871? Germany was unified now and the national demands of the revolution of 1848 were satisfied. Internally Germany was however a heavy conservative and authoritarian state. Although having a parliament and elections it wasn't really democratic. The demands for civil rights and democracy of 1848 were only partially satisfied.

In matters of foreign relations the now german chancellor Otto von Bismarck tried to convince the other european states that the new German Empire wasn't a threat to them. Helmuth von Moltke said once in the „Reichstag“ (the german parliament): *„Our latest fortunate wars have gained us respect everywhere, but love nowhere!“* Although the german unification was considered a necessary and consistent step by most european powers, they also observed with suspicion the new military and economical major power.

But Bismarck had reached his goal and actually had no further expansionistic intentions. Instead he called Germany „saturated“ and tried to preserve the status quo and to prevent any wars in Europe that could threaten the stability of the German Empire. And actually the peace lasted for 43 years until Emperor Wilhelm II. with his chauvinistic and aggressive foreign policy reduced Bismarcks work to nothing.

We will conclude this synopsis in the chapter Dedication

III. About this mod in general

Why did I create this mod?

It's sad to say that most Germans these days know very little about their past. The public mind doesn't reach farther back as 1933, when Hitler came to power.

The time before that is widely ignored. Sometimes at least the first World War is a topic of public discussion, but even this is rare.

Americans have movies about their civil war like „*Gods and Generals*“, „*Gettysburg*“ or „*Glory*“. There are games like TC2M or Sid Meier's „*Gettysburg*“.

But there's nothing like that in Germany. No movie, no game, no word about unification or napoleonic wars. Not about the revolution of 1848 and not about the middle ages or the 30-years-war.

There was a few years ago an indepedent movie project about 1848, of which still a trailer can be found on „YouTube“ (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51QhSAEVCpO>), but it seems that it was finally cancelled.

The only exception is the movie „*Luther*“ of 2003, about the german church reformer Martin Luther with Joseph Fiennes in the title role and Sir Peter Ustinov as Elector of Saxony, Frederick the Wise. But besides that, modern Germany is widely ignorant of it's past before the Nazi era. If you think I'm exaggerating than take it from me that most people I told about my mod here, didn't know what I was talking about at all. They know the names Bismarck and Emperor Wilhelm II. but that's all.

And because I'm very interested in history and a passionate „arm chair general“ I felt someone should do a game like TC2M about the unification wars. But since this almost certainly will never happen, I decided to create this mod.

There are several things to say about this mod. At first the main difference compared to the original game is that TC2M features one single battle, whereas TCGU features three complete wars. There are of course the both mods „Rebels and Redcoats“ and „Horse and Musket“, about the American War of Independence and the Napoleonic Wars, which do the same. But I have to confess that until now I never played them. This means I haven't any paragon or example how such a mod should be done. I just did what I thought would be right.

And since TCGU features three wars instead of one battle, there's much more historical research to do. What were the uniforms, weapons, OOB's, battlefields, flags,.....? Probably *MadMinute Games* had a bunch of people who did this research, whereas I'm just one man. Why I tell you this?

Well...I'm sure that I made a lot of mistakes and there are quite a few things I never found out at all. The most unimportant are just a bunch of forenames. But there are things more important which are missing in the mod.

I tell you this to prevent any complaints or disappointments at the outset.

If you know anything...names, weapons,....tell me and I will add or correct it.

One of the restrictions I had to deal with is that TC2M knows only two sides – USA and CSA. Whereas in my mod there are several sides, like Prussia, Denmark, Austria, France. Therefore I divided the Open Play part of the game in the sides „Prussia“ and „It's Enemies“, since Prussia were the driving force of the german unification and is the focus of this mod.

Then there's the problem that my abilities in *3DS Max* are quite limited. Therefore I created only new infantry units. No new cavalry, no artillery. Both are the same as in TC2M.

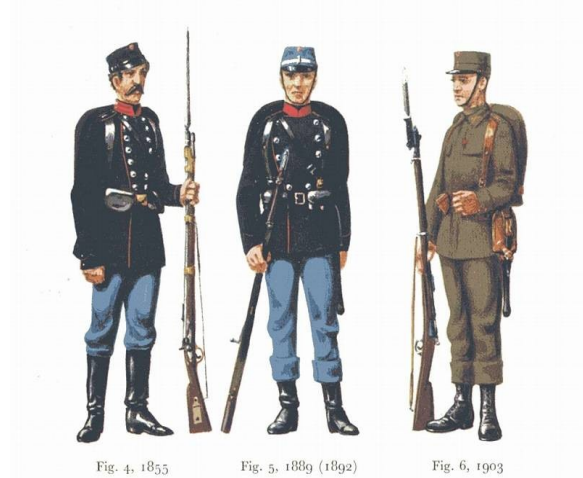
However, most units at this time had uniform colors that were shades of blue or gray.

Therefore using the original unit sprites looks not too bad. Besides...infantry is the „queen of the battlefield“ and most units in the game are infantry men.

In addition more sprites means more memory and the mod takes about 350 MB as it is!

For danish infantry I reused the original union sprites as well, since the Danes looked very similar to US soldiers at this time.

The following pictures show the templates of the sprites I created. Soldiers of...



Denmark (left and middle)



Prussia



Bavaria



Baden



Austria



France

It should be mentioned that regiments had often very different uniforms. These are only examples I used. You will find i.e. austrian soldiers with completely different uniforms. But of course I can't add all of them, since the number is sheer endless. If you deal with all that uniforms you get the feeling that war in Europe of the 19th century was a fancy-dress ball, anyway.

If you search just long enough you will most certainly find regiments in any army that look similar. That is one reason why I used the same sprites for the forces of Württemberg, Baden and Hessen. In addition the same sprites for Saxony as for Bavaria. However each side has it's individual and correct flag.

Now a word about names and ranks.

I personally like it very much if in a video game units speak in their native language. For example the Romans speaking Latin in several mods for *Rome – Total War*.

I therefore gave all units their genuine name and rank. Of course partially this is easier for me, since most units have german names. But I did the same with french and danish units. This means that a german infantry regiment is an „Infanterie-Regiment“ in the game and a french one is a „régiment d'infanterie“ as well as a danish is an „Infanteri-Regiment“ (without the e).

The rank of captain is i.e. in german units a „Hauptmann“, in french a „Capitaine“ and in danish units a „Kapitajn“. I hope I made no mistakes with the French and the Danes. If I did, please tell me.

Maybe you will notice that almost all german officers have a surname beginning with „von“, as well as many french commanders a surname beginning with „de“.

Actually many officers (and especially in Germany almost all of them) where noblemen back then. Very few officers were commons. In France a bit more than in Germany.

After I created the OOB's I got the feeling of knowing the names of all noble families :-/

There are by the way some really weird names. Ever heard of a guy with the prename of of „Kolbenschlag“ (which translates as „hit with the rifle butt“) !?!?!

There's however a problem with the *names.csv*, especially in Open Play mode.

Since replacements of killed commanders have all english names in TC2M, in this mod it's not so easy. It's really bad when a killed french commander is replaced by a unit with the name „Hauptmann Herbert Schuster“ or a german by a „Capitaine François Ducrot“

Therefore I used the more „neutral“ english ranks in the *names.csv* and tried to find names

which are plausible for all sides. This was of course only partially possible.

Then there's a problem with the map of the Battle of Dybbøl. It has a lot of water and not just a creek or a stream. The water is the Baltic Sea!

Units shouldn't be able to walk on this area. But the game doesn't support a thing like a „no go area“. I heavily reduced the movement rate on this terrain, so that it is almost impossible to move there. But the AI will not understand that and probably routed units will run into the water. Therefore this map isn't quite ideal for Open Play. Either you accept this handicap or you don't Open Play battles on this map.

A short hint on the Dybbøl scenario. It's a quite easy scenario, since the Danes were really heavily outnumbered. But beware of the 8th Brigade! Don't underestimate them or they will hack you to pieces.

Now the OOB's. Almost all orders of battle for Open Play mode reflect the situation as it was at the beginning of each of the three wars. They are a collection of all forces that were available then on both sides. The opposing sides didn't necessarily fight against each other in this OOB!

This is important, especially for the Franco-Prussian OOB's !

Never did i.e. the 1st Army fight against the whole Army of the Rhine!

I did this in order that the player can choose any unit he wants for Open Play. Like I said, they are a kind of collection of all available forces. The orders of battle are of course correct on each side, but the forces didn't always face each other in this OOB. I hope I made myself clear.

Then there's a problem with the OOB of Königgrätz. In this battle three prussian armies, each consisting out of several corps, fought against the Austrians.

Well....the game supports only two armies !

What to do?

I discarded the corps structure completely in this OOB. This means We now have three corps wich are called „armies“. The real army commanders are in the game just corps commanders. Each „army“ consists only of divisions. The real corps commanders are completely discarded and don't appear at all.

Like I said, the OOB's are as historical correct as I could made them. This wasn't quite easy, since in Europe such information seems to be much harder to get than in America. You type just „order of battle“ and „Gettysburg“ into Google and there you are.

Not so for european wars!

However I heavily reduced the artillery, since it seemed madness to me to implement i.e. 1350 guns altogether into the OOB of Königgrätz.

In addition I often discarded the reserve units. But besides that the number of infantry and cavalry should be quite exact.

I was sometimes surprised when I compared the number of men in my OOB's, where a bataillon almost always consists of 750 men, with the numbers given in historical sources. I didn't expect that my OOB's would be that exact.

Now a short word about cavalry. In the ACW it seem's that most cavalry was a kind of mounted infantry. In Europe however there were many forms of cavalry. Dragoons, hussars, uhlands, cuirassiers, mounted jägers and several more. How to implement them in the game? At first I wanted to make no difference at all, but in the end I changed my mind. I read a bit about them at some websites and decided to simulate the differences as follows.

The Uhlands had as primary weapon a lance, as secondary weapon they got at some point of history often carbine rifles. I therefore concluded, these guys must have been good at

melee! Therefore in the game they are very good melee fighters and average riflemen. The dragoons were mounted infantry. Therefore I gave them a carbine and very good shooting skills. They're only average at melee.

Hussars are in the game the same as Uhlans. Good melee fighters, average riflemen.

Lanciers are also the same, because they have – surprise – a lance as primary weapon like the uhlans. In the game they only appear in the french army, by the way.

The cuirassiers gave me the biggest headache. They had as primary weapon a sabre and in addition pistols. Therefore I gave them pistols and made them good melee fighters. But in this configuration they would be just bad uhlans or hussars. In reality they were equipped with a breast armor, which was called the „cuirass“ !

But there's no possibility in TC2M to implement such a thing. You can't make a unit harder to kill in the game. Therefore I made them at least very quick shooters as well and gave them more melee hit in the unitcommon.csv. It's not an ideal solution but better than nothing. Then we have the french „chasseurs à cheval“. They are mounted jägers and I made them the same as dragoons. In theory there should be also the „Jäger zu Pferde“, the german counterpart. But I discovered them in no OOB.

Then there are the bavarian chevaulegers. They had a sabre and a carbine. Bavaria was the only state which still had chevaulegers and they were almost the only cavalry type in Bavaria. In addition chevaulegers had a very high prestige in the bavarian public. It originates more out of phantasy in this case, but I made them just good at all skills. They are kind of elite units in the game, similiar to the guard cavalry of the other states. The opposite are the „Reiter“ regiments. „Reiter“ means just horseman or trooper. I made them average at all skills.

Now I think I've said all I wanted to say and hope you will have fun with this mod!

IV. Dedication

It's very unusual to „dedicate“ a computer game to something or someone, and probably even more unusual for mods.

But considering the scenario of this mod and what I said at the beginning of chapter III. I think this is justified in this case.

We will now conclude the „short history lesson“ of chapter II.

As I said there Germany was a very authoritarian state and the liberal ideas of 1848 weren't realized.

However many liberal and democratic minded citizens in this time set hope on the crownprince Friedrich Wilhelm (*Frederick William*). Friedrich was married to the eldest daughter of the british Queen Victoria. He was considered as quite liberal minded as well as his wife. Friedrich Wilhelm was strongly influenced by the british way of life, he even planned together with his wife the transformation of the German Empire in a constitutional monarchy like in Great Britain and all modern european monarchies.

In addition, although the crownprince did his duty in the wars of 1866 and 1870 and was even considered a war hero, he was disgusted of war and a quite peaceful character. These facts led to the mentioned hopes of the german liberals in the late 19th century.

However Friedrich Wilhelm suffered of laryngeal cancer, which was diagnosed correctly rather late and wasn't treated properly (there would have been possible treatments even in the 19th century).

When Emperor Wilhelm I. died in 1888 at the age of 90, Friedrich Wilhelm succeeded him as Emperor Friedrich III. But the new Emperor was already terminally ill when he ascended to the throne. He died only 99 days later on 15th June 1888 and the liberal hopes died with him.

Instead his son became Emperor as Wilhelm II., and set the course to a most chauvinistic and aggressive policy. He built a battlefleet, aquired colonies in Africa and this way provoked the British Empire. In the end he had a big share of responsibility for the outbreak of World War I.

Would his father have lived longer the german history would have probably gone a different way. Although some historians have doubts whether Emperor Friedrich III. would have dared to challenge the conservative elements of german society, it is quite certain that he wouldn't have set such an aggressive course in foreign policy. He wouldn't have discarded Bismarcks policy of retaining the status quo as Wilhelm II. did.

Maybe even the first World War and the horrible history of the 20th century which was to come could have been partially prevented, in the most positive scenario.

It is unusual as well to praise a man for what he could have done instead of what he did, but I think I made myself clear and the german history justifies this.



Crownprince Friedrich Wilhelm on a ball



and with the fallen french general Abel Douay after the battle of Wissembourg



The younger crownprince with his son at castle Balmoral in Great Britain



With uniform and armour of the Gardes du Corps cuirassiers

Therefore this mod is dedicated to the memory of

*Seine Kaiserliche und Königliche Hoheit
Friedrich Wilhelm von Preußen*



*als Friedrich III.
für 99 Tage
Deutscher Kaiser und König von Preußen**

who could have led Germany in a more peaceful future.

May there never be war in Europe again.

* His imperial and royal highness Frederick William of Prussia, as Frederick III.
for 99 days German Emperor and King of Prussia