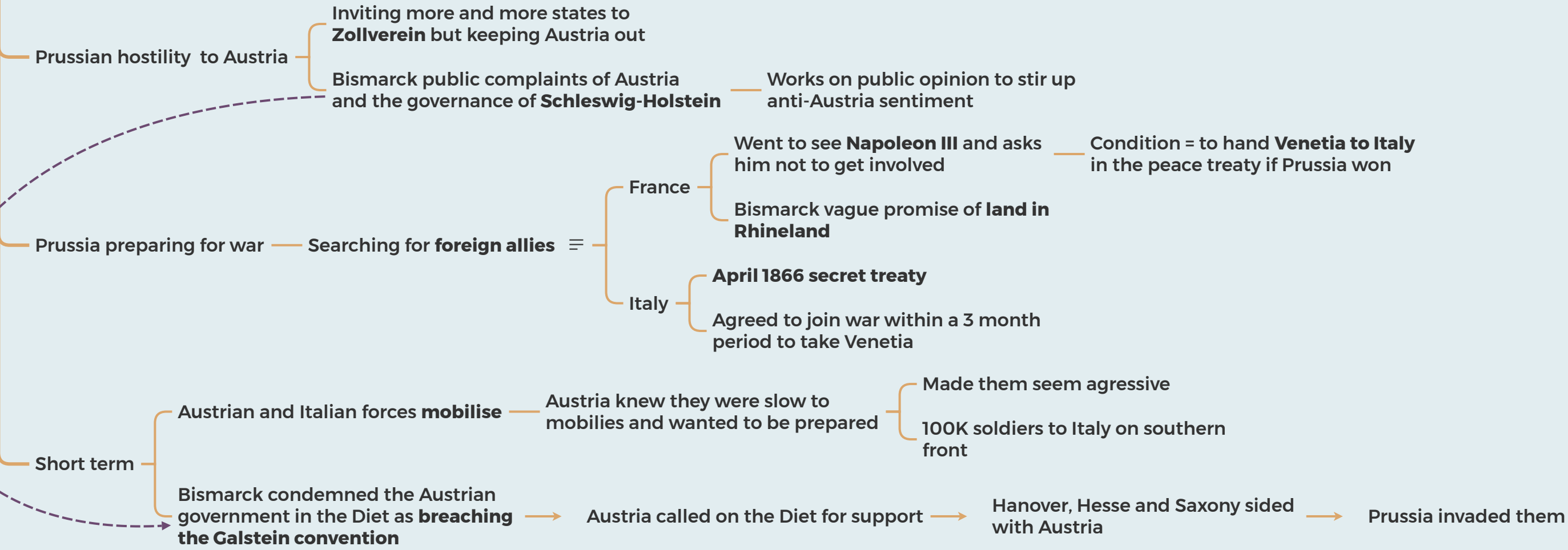


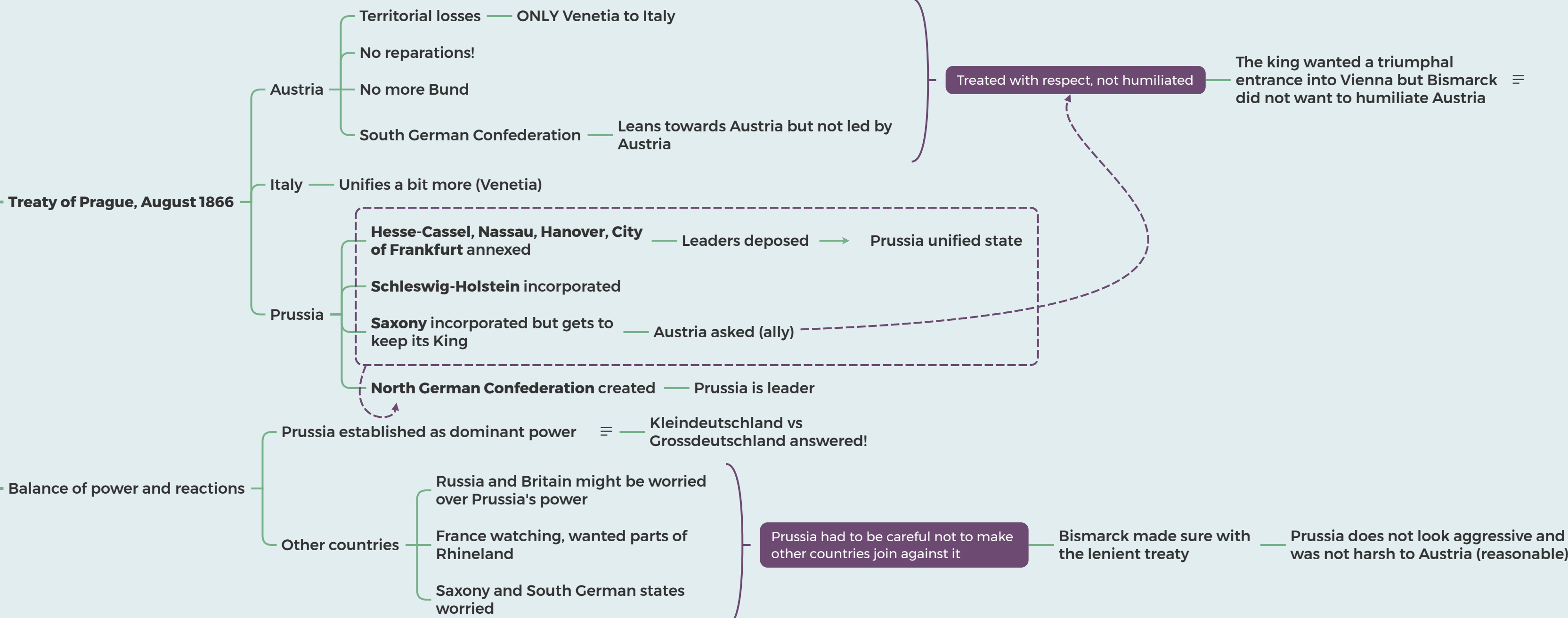
"Seven Weeks war"

Austro-Prussian War

Cause



Outcomes



Military		
Reason	Prussian strengths	Austrian weaknesses
Planning and preparation for war	Good background preparation: army training, discipline, command structure Moltke could trust those under him to take good decisions Allies	Army not modernised, not well trained, led by aristocrats, many languages and dubious loyalty. Were able to combine forces with Saxony but not Bavaria (65K troops) Not prepared internationally
Ability to mobilise troops	5 railways to take troops to Bohemia - more soldiers transported and possible to encircle Austrians	1 railway line to Bohemia - fewer soldiers transported + to 1 place only. 100K troops sent to fight Italy in the Southern front - sent too many.
Command and control of armies	Moltke , a genius commander - also delegates and mobile and adaptable. Manages to encircle Austrians. Using electric telegram for efficient command and communication!	Benedick - not talented - indecisive, not mobile, sent army to trapped position with backs to River Elbe. Waited for 3 Prussian armies to arrive instead of using cannons first. Had to use messengers and pigeons to communicate.
Weaponry	Dreyse rifle / needle gun - 7 shots / min, 600m range; breech-loading - could be loaded from same position on floor or kneeling	Better cannon BUT Gun - 2 shots / min, 400m range; needed to get up from lying position to reload it - exposed to enemy fire, less efficient

Fought at Königgratz (Bohemia)

Only 1 decisive battle = Battle of Sádova