Aim #14: How Does Nationalism affect Europe in the 19th century?

What is Nationalism?

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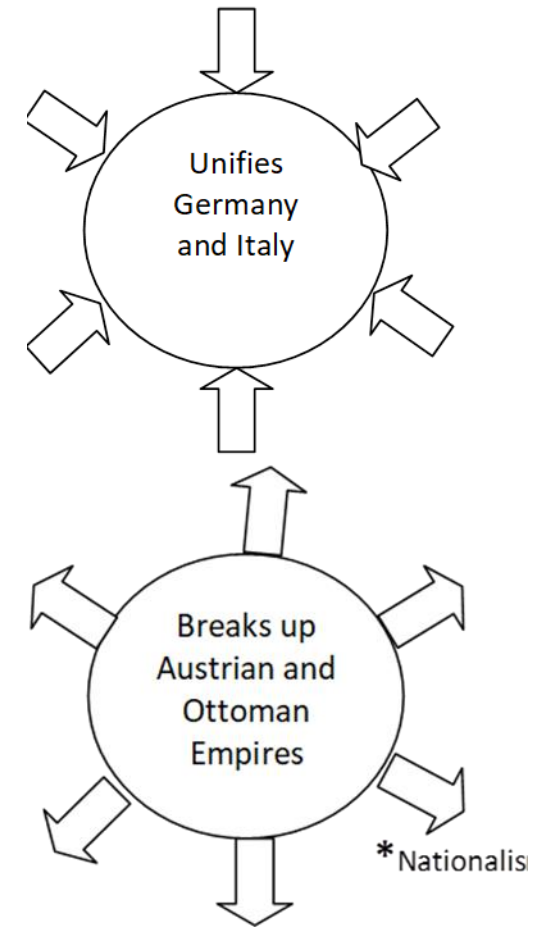
Unifies Germany and Italy

Breaks up Austrian and Ottoman Empires

*Nationalis

Nation | a group of people who share a common history, culture, _or_ language and who live in the same area

What is nationalism?

→ **Directions:** Read the definition of _nationalism_ and examine the images below, then complete the prompts that accompany each image.

Contextualize

Nationalism | strong feelings of support for one's nation

| Image A | Image B | Image C |

The French celebrate Bastille Day every year on July 14th to mark the start of the French Revolution and honor their history of government based on Enlightenment ideals.

Bastille Day 2014 military parade

In the 1930s, Indian nationalists protested against British rule. Led by Mohandas Gandhi, they used non-violent tactics to gain independence for India.

In the 1930s, nationalism in Germany was fueled by blaming the country's problems on Jewish people. In this photo, German soldiers hold signs reading "Germans! Defend yourselves! Don't buy from Jews!"

A1. Observe: What do you see happening in this image?
B1. Observe: What do you see happening in this image?
C1. Observe: What do you see happening in this image?

A2. Explain why this image depicts an example of nationalism.
B2. Explain why this image depicts an example of nationalism.
C2. Explain why this image depicts an example of nationalism.

3. Based on the images on the previous page, identify three effects that nationalism can have.

Map A — Germany: Hanover, Prussia, Brandenburg, Westphalia, Saxony, Nationalism

Map B — Austria–Hungary: Czechs, Rumanians, Nationalism, Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Serbs

Source: Sol Holt and John R. O'Connor, *Exploring World History*, Globe Book Co. (adapted)

Using the images above, identify the author's point of view concerning nationalism.

Patriotism VS Nationalism

When someone loves his country, is he a patriot or a nationalist? In fact, there is no definite answer to this question. Patriotism and Nationalism are two words that have very similar meanings but also very different connotations, with one being positive and the other being negative. So, it is wrong to call a patriot a nationalist and vice versa: if you call someone a nationalist, they can take it as an insult

DEFINITION

PATRIOTISM is the love someone feels for their country that is based on the idea that this country itself is good and that good people live there.

EXAMPLES

- They showed patriotism to their country.
- When it comes to talking about patriotism, he's an extremist.
- His new book is a demonstration of his patriotism.
- We will promote patriotism, collectivism and socialist ideology.
- The most successful newspaper stories are often declamations of patriotism.

DEFINITION

NATIONALISM also is the love and affection for one's country, but it's based on the idea that this particular country is better than all the rest.

EXAMPLES

- Nationalism was rapidly becoming a dangerous force.
- The country was gripped by a frenzy of nationalism.
- His speech presented racist ideas under the guise of nationalism.
- Extreme nationalism is the single greatest danger to peace in the modern world.
- The novel is really a dissection of nationalism.

Italian Unification

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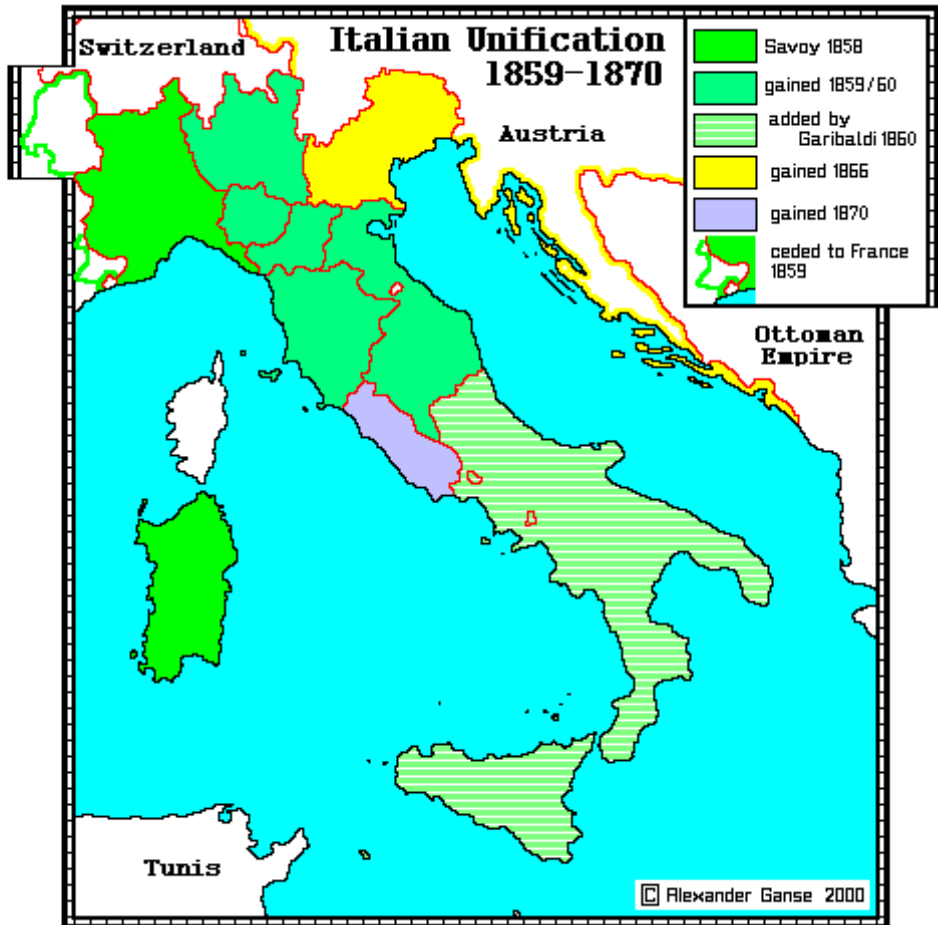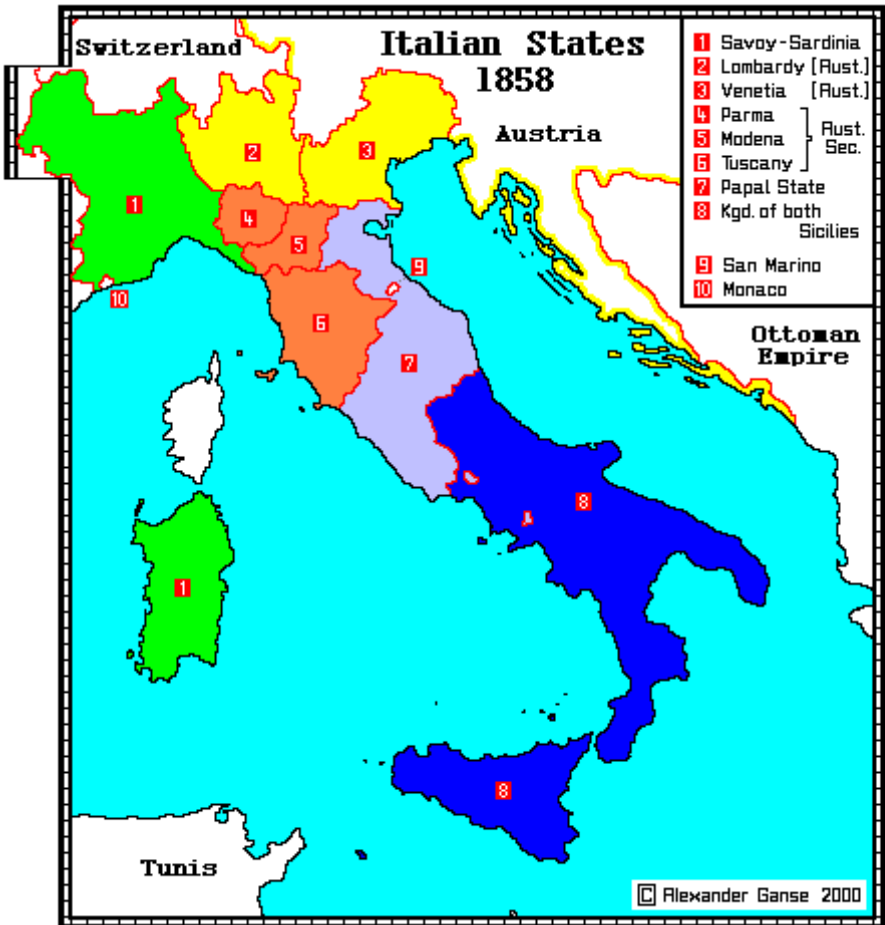
Nationalist Leaders

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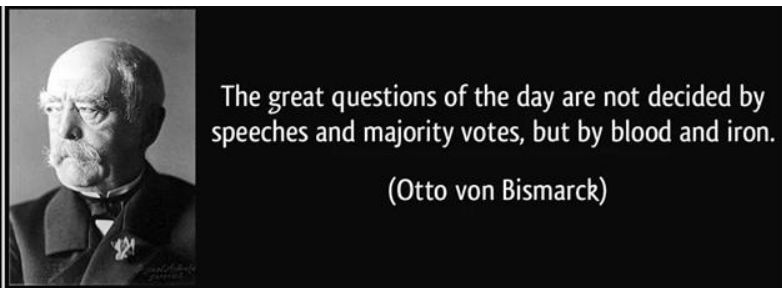
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Giuseppe Garibaldi, "The Sword"
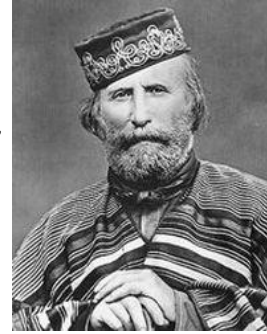
Giuseppe Mazzini, "The Soul"

Camillo Cavour, "The Brain"

3 February 1871 Rome became the capital of Italy

German Unification

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Realpolitik: means....

"Do whatever it takes to git 'er done!"

"You must have read my book!"

The great questions of the day are not decided by speeches and majority votes, but by blood and iron.

(Otto von Bismarck)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mz9Cy0xUH0E

Unification of Germany

Prussia leads German Unification
- → Mainly German population
- → Powerful Army

Bismarck takes Control

Prussia and Austria Versus Denmark
- → Victory of Prussia and Austria
- → National pride among Prussians

Prussia Versus Austria
- → Battle of Sadowa, 1866
- → Prussia Won

Prussia Versus France
- → Battle of Sedan, 1870-71
- → Prussia won

GERMAN UNIFICATION

What historical circumstances led to the unification of Germany and Italy?

Event: The Unification of Italy **OR** Germany

Who?
individuals, groups of people, regions, nations involved

_____

When?
date, year, era, "before ___," "after ___"

_____

Where?
continents, regions, countries, geographic features nearby, describe the geography if relevant

_____

How?
describe the process that took place

_____

Why?
use words and phrases like "led to," because, and so to show connections between events and to explain why

_____

Combined Contextualization
Why did it happen **when** and **where** it happened?

_____

What historical circumstances led to the unification of Germany and Italy?

- **Explain** the historical circumstances that led to the unification of Germany and Italy.

Introduction

➡ Directions: Examine the two maps below, then answer the questions that accompany them.

Map A

Map of Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.
image is courtesy of wikimedia commons

1. In 1815, what two empires existed in Europe?

2. The German Confederation was an association of 39 German states in Central Europe, created by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The Congress of Vienna coordinated the economies of separate German-speaking countries and replaced the former Holy Roman Empire. **According to the map, how would the establishment of the German Confederation impact existing empires and states?**

3. Locate the Italian peninsula. It looks like a boot that juts into the Mediterranean Sea. **How many different states/kingdoms control sections of the Italian peninsula?**

Map B

Map of Language Groups in Europe, 1910
Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is in the public domain

Language Group

Romance
- French
- Italian
- Spanish
- Catalan
- Portuguese
- Corsican
- Romanian
- Walloon

Germanic
- English
- Dutch
- German
- Flemish
- Danish
- Norwegian
- Swedish

Slavonic
- Great Russian
- Ukrainian
- White Russian
- Polish
- Serbian
- Croatian
- Slovak
- Czech
- Bulgarian
- Macedonian
- Slovenian

Celtic
- Irish
- Gaelic
- Welsh
- Breton
- Cornish

Finno-Ugrian
- Finnish
- Estonian
- Magyar

Baltic
- Latvian
- Lithuanian

Basque
- Basque

Thraco-Illyrian
- Albanian

Hellenic
- Greek

Turkish-Tataric
- Turkish

- Mixed use of languages

4. What is the purpose of Map B?

5. Based on both maps, which language(s) were spoken in France? Spain? Why do you think this was?

6. Which languages were spoken in the Austrian Empire?

7. Which languages were spoken in the Ottoman Empire?

8. Which states (empires, countries, kingdoms, etc) controlled land where people spoke German the most?

9. Which states controlled land where people spoke Italian the most?

10. Based on both maps, which areas are most likely to be pulled together by nationalism? Why?

11. Which states are most likely to be pulled apart by nationalism? Why?

The Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon on European Nationalism

→**Directions:** Read the text and examine the map below, then answer the question that accompanies them.
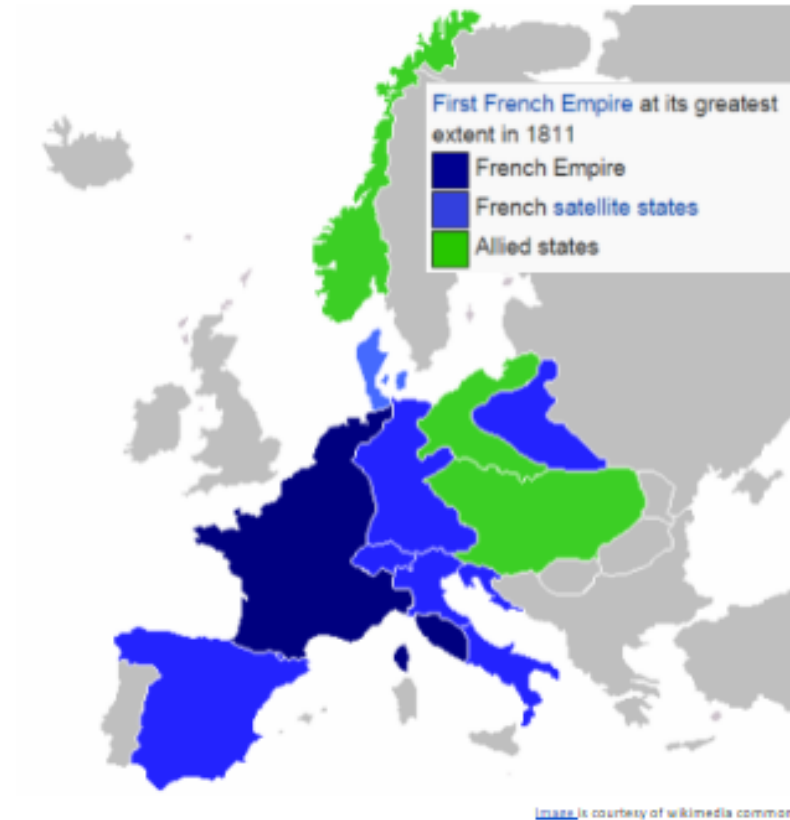
Contextualize

Connect Cause and Effect

The **French Revolution** (1789–1799) was a period of political and social upheaval in France and Europe, during which the French government, previously an absolute monarchy, underwent radical changes based on **Enlightenment principles** of republic, citizenship, and inalienable rights.

This revolution sparked five wars between the well-trained armies of **Napoleon Bonaparte,** Emperor of France, and neighbors including Prussia and Austria called the **Napoleonic Wars**. From 1803 to 1814, Napoleon ruled over a large section of Europe. During that time he and the ideals of the French Revolution greatly affected the regions he controlled. The revolution's nationalistic call for "liberty, equality, and fraternity" and a government ruled by the will of the French people, instead of a royal family with connections outside of France, inspired similar feelings in regions occupied by Napoleon's troops.

In central Europe, for example after conquering the area, Napoleon created the **German Confederation**, an association of German speaking states that were previously part of the Holy Roman Empire, Prussia, and the Austrian empire. Soon after Napoleon was defeated, the German Confederation was dismantled. At the **Congress of Vienna** (1815) the major European powers decided to give the land back to Prussia and the Austrian Empire, but the idea of unity for German speaking people remained.

The French Revolution and Napoleon affected people living on the Italian peninsula as well. Napoleon ruled the entire area as the **Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy**. His reign inspired nationalistic feelings in the Italians. As happened to the German Confederation, the Kingdom of Italy was broken up after Napoleon's defeat. The representatives at the Congress of Vienna divided Italy up into small independent governments and gave the Austrian Empire control of Northern Italy. Austrian Chancellor Franz Metternich, an influential diplomat at the Congress of Vienna, stated that the word *Italy* was nothing more than "a geographic expression."

Though Napoleon was defeated, the **nationalism** that he and the French Revolution inspired lingered in German and Italian speaking regions, threatening the Austrian Empire.

First French Empire at its greatest extent in 1811

French Empire
French satellite states
Allied states

Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons

1. What effects did the French Revolution and Napoleon's rule have on the German and Italian speaking people in Europe?

German Unification (1861-1871)
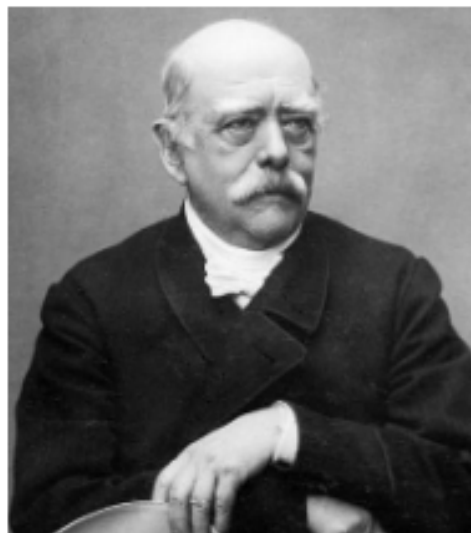
→ **Directions:** Watch this video from Simple History entitled "Otto von Bismarck (1815-1890)/German Unification" and read through the text and examine the image below, then answer the questions that follow.

video from Simple History entitled "Otto von Bismarck (1815-1890)/German Unification"

Photograph of Otto von Bismarck in 1881
Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons

By the mid-1800s, **Prussia** had been a force in politics in Northern Europe for centuries. Like most of Europe, it was conquered by Napoleon in the early 1800s and was a part of the coalition of countries who defeated him in 1814.

In 1861, **King Wilhelm I**, a supporter of German unity, came to power. In 1862, he appointed **Otto von Bismarck** (1815–1898) the new Prime Minister of Prussia. Bismarck became known for his style of diplomacy known as *realpolitik*. *Realpolitik* is also known as "pragmatism" and is a way of making political decisions based on being practical instead of based on ideals. Bismarck argued that Germany could only unify through a **foreign policy called "blood and iron,"** meaning through war and military strength.

Through a series of wars against Denmark, Austria, and France, Prussia led by Wilhelm I and Otto von Bismarck conquered most of the German speaking areas of Europe. On January 18, 1871, the German princes assembled in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles after defeating France and proclaimed the Prussian King Wilhelm I as the "German Emperor" on January 18, 1871. The **German Empire** was thus founded.

Source: "Germany." New World Encyclopedia. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Germany

Questions

1. Who were the two leaders of Prussia that led the unification of Germany?

2. Describe Otto von Bismarck's policy called *realpolitik*. How was *realpolitik* different from the way Maximilien Robespierre led during the French Revolution?

3. According to Bismarck's "blood and iron" policy, how was Prussia going to unite the German-speaking people?

4. Which countries did Prussia go to war with to gain control of the German speaking areas in Europe?

Timeline of German Unification

1861	King Wilhelm I of Prussia comes to power
1862	Wilhelm I appoints **Otto von Bismarck** as Minister-President of Prussia
1864	Danish War-
1866	Austro-Prussian War
1870-1871	Franco-Prussian War
1/18/1871	**German Empire** is proclaimed, unifying Germany

Contextualize

Connect Cause and Effect

Italian Unification (1849-1878)

→**Directions:** Watch this and read through the text and examine the images and maps below, then answer the questions that follow.

Timeline of Italian Unification

1849 **Victor Emmanuel II** becomes king of Sardinia

1852 **Count Cavour** becomes prime minister of Piedmont

1860 **Giuseppe Garibaldi's** invasion of the Two Sicilies

3/17/1861 **Kingdom of Italy** is proclaimed

1866 Italy annexes **Venetia**

1870 Italy annexes **Rome, uniting** all of the Italian peninsula

The Soul, The Brain, and the Sword of Italian Unification

Giuseppe Mazzini, "The Soul"
Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons

Camillo Cavour, "The Brain"
Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons

Giuseppe Garibaldi, "The Sword"
Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons

After Napoleon Bonaparte's empire crumbled, the representatives at the Congress of Vienna decided to award most of northern Italy to the Austrian Empire and to give several monarchs control over the rest of the Italian peninsula instead of unifying them. Despite the Austrian Empire's attempts to suppress it, nationalism inspired by the French Revolution took hold of the Italians.

Revolutionary groups formed in Italy and tried to organize the people into revolt. **Giuseppe Mazzini**, who was later known as "the soul" of Italian unification, was a part of one of the most influential groups, known as the Carbonari, that created a secret organization called **Young Italy** in 1831. In southern Italy, another member of the Carbonari, a general named **Giuseppe Garibaldi** gathered nationalistic volunteers called **red shirts** to fight with him against the Austrian Empire and those Italian monarchs who did not want to unify Italy. Between 1814 and 1849, the rebellions started by nationalist organizations like those led by Mazzini and Garibaldi were stamped down by local forces or Austrian troops. As a result, both Mazzini and Garibaldi were exiled for their revolutionary actions. They returned when leaders in northern Italy started a campaign that eventually brought Italy together.

In 1849, **Victor Emmanuel II**, a supporter of Italian unification, became the King of Sardinia in the Piedmont region of northern Italy. **Camillo di Cavour**, an experienced and savvy diplomat, became Emmanuel's president of the Council of Ministers in 1852. Emmanuel and Cavour, with the help of Napoleon III of France, used Piedmontese and French troops to successfully pushed the Austrians out of Northern and Central Italy, expanding the Kingdom of Sardinia to a large amount of the Italian peninsula by 1859.

Garibaldi, who had returned to Italy to aid in the unification, was convinced by Cavour in May of 1860 to concentrate his forces on Sicily where recent rebellions demonstrated that there was support for their cause. Garibaldi and about a thousand red shirts conquered Sicily in three days. Garibaldi went on to attack several other cities and invaded Naples, gaining support from the inhabitants and becoming a national hero in the process.

Meanwhile, Victor Emmanuel commanded the Sardinian army to march south, defeating the Papal states, and coming to Garibaldi's aid. Garibaldi gave over his command to Emmanuel and they defeated the king of Naples. Only Rome and Venetia remained. On February 18, 1861, Victor Emmanuel assembled the deputies of the first Italian Parliament in Turin. On March 17, 1861, the Parliament **proclaimed Victor Emmanuel II King of Italy**.

Three months later, Cavour, having seen his life's work nearly complete, died. When he was given the last rites, Cavour purportedly said: "Italy is made. All is safe."

By 1871 both Venetia and Rome came under the control of the Italian government. Venetia was won because the Italians sided with the Prussians in the Prusso-Austrian War in 1866 and Rome was taken by force when French troops left the city to defend France against Prussia in 1870.

1829 Duchy of Massa and Carrara was annexed by Duchy of Modena and Reggio

2 September 1860 Pontecorvo was joined to Kingdom of Sardinia

3 February 1871 Rome became the capital of Italy

1. Identify the four most important leaders of Italian unification.	2. Which countries/empires did the Italians have to fight or make deals with to gain control of the entire Italian peninsula?

Nationalism in Europe, 1800–1920

Italy

- In 1815 the Congress of Vienna split the Italian states apart.
- In 1831 Giuseppe Mazzini formed a nationalist group called Young Italy to fight for the unification of Italy.
- In 1852 Camillo di Cavour united states in northern Italy.
- In the 1860s Giuseppe Garibaldi continued the fight for unification of the rest of the Italian states.
- In 1861 under Victor Emmanuel's reign, Italians voted for unification.

Germany

- In 1834 the German states formed the Zollverein, or customs union, that made trade easier between the states.
- In 1848 German liberals revolted in the state of Prussia.
- In the mid-1800s Otto von Bismarck built up the Prussian military and pushed for the unification of Germany.
- In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in the Austro-Prussian War.
- In 1871 Prussia defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War, and Germany was unified.

Austria-Hungary

- After the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Austrian foreign minister Metternich passed laws limiting reforms and formed alliances with other European powers to deter uprisings.
- In 1848 Hungarian Magyars made an unsuccessful attempt at a revolution.
- In 1867 the Dual Monarchy was set up, and Austria and Hungary became two separate, equal states.

Ottoman Empire

- The power of the Ottoman Empire declined during the 1800s.
- In the 1850s the Ottomans fought with Great Britain, France, and Sardinia against Russia in the Crimean War.
- The Ottoman Empire lost much territory in Europe after the Balkan Wars.
- In 1908 a nationalistic movement called the Young Turks began a revolution against the Ottoman sultan.

Russia

- In the first half of the 1800s, many Russian peasants were serfs—agricultural workers who were considered part of the land on which they worked.
- In 1825 Russian revolutionaries rebelled against the Czar Nicholas I but were defeated.
- From the 1860s to the 1880s Czar Alexander II freed the serfs and made other reforms.
- The Russian Revolution of 1905 began after Bloody Sunday because people were upset with the slow pace of reform.