

# Nationalism



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

Date Due \_\_\_\_\_

# **NATIONALISM**

## Key Terms

Austro-Prussian War

Otto Von Bismarck

“Blood and Iron”

Count Camillo Cavour

Victor Emmanuel II

Franco-Prussian War

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Giuseppe Mazzini

Napoleon III

North German Federation

Realpolitik

Red Shirts

Sardinia

King William I

Young Italy

## ***What is the difference between patriotism and nationalism?***

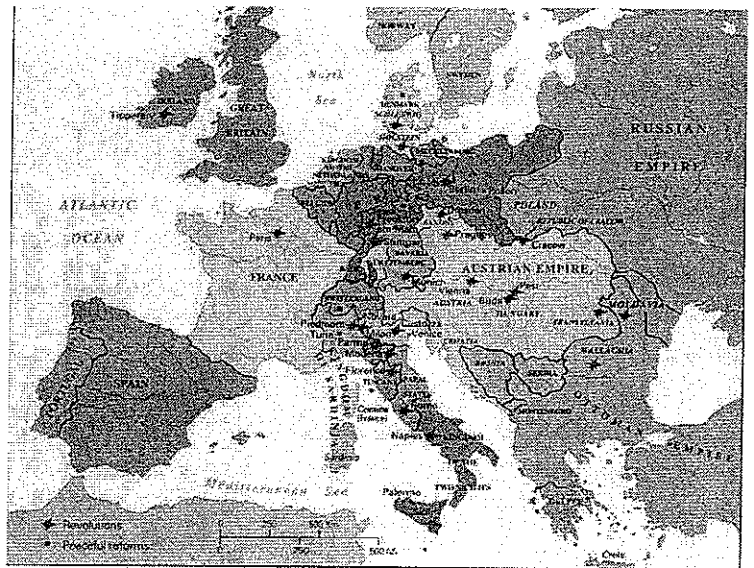
**Patriotism-** Is a love of one's country that inspires one to serve for the benefit of its citizens.

**Nationalism-** Is also a love of one's country, but with the belief that the country is superior to other countries.

\*Land, Traditions, Language, Religion, and Blood all have traditionally defined nations

Nationalism is loyalty to the idea of the state rather than to the community. It is pride in the image of the nation-state and its accomplishments in an international context. It is a powerful belief that people who share common land, traditions, language, religion, and blood belong together in a state of self-rule.

In 1848, the map of Europe looked profoundly different from how it would look later in the 19th century. Most noticeably, the powerful states of *Italy and Germany simply did not exist until nationalist movements culminated in the 1860s and 1870s.*



## Nationalism in Europe

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Germany</u></b></p> <p>Did Nationalism have a positive or negative effect on Germany/Prussia? Why?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Italy</u></b></p> <p>Did Nationalism have a positive or negative effect on Italy? Why?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Austro-Hungarian Empire</u></b></p> <p>Did Nationalism have a positive or negative effect on Austria Hungary? Why?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Ottoman Empire</u></b></p> <p>Did Nationalism have a positive or negative effect on Ottoman Empire? Why?</p>

# Nationalism

## Notes

### I. Unification of Germany (Nationalism)

#### A. The Rise of Prussia (Modern Germany)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – he was appointed chancellor of Prussia. Over the next decade he guided German unification. Bismarck was loyal to the Prussian King. Unification was a means to make the Prussian King, William I, the ruler of a strong German state.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ – Bismarck believed that the only way to unify Germany was through this policy. He believed Germany could be united through war and industrialization. In seven years, Bismarck led Prussia into three wars.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ – Prussia allied with Austria to seize land from Denmark

b. \_\_\_\_\_ – Prussia turned against Austria to gain more land.

c. \_\_\_\_\_ – Prussia and German allies easily defeated France

### II. Unification of Italy (Nationalism)

#### A. Three great leaders of Italian Nationalism

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (soul) – formed the Young Italy national movement in 1831, but was exiled for his views.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (brain) – prime minister of the Italian state of Sardinia, he formed alliances with France and later with Prussia.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (sword) – He was a soldier who led forces that won control of southern Italy and helped unite with the north.

### III. Zionism (Nationalism)

\_\_\_\_\_ – He began this movement in 1896. It called for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. This movement eventually led to the creation of Israel in 1948.

## IV. Austria-Hungary (Conflict)

### A. Key Leaders and Events

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (ruling family) – early 1800's face many problems due to industrialization and nationalism. Eventually forced to crush revolts.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – came to the throne at age of 18 and attempted to make reforms to save the empire. His reforms did little because he did not help the non-German speaking ethnic groups in the country.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – (1866) after Austria was defeated by Prussia, he helped establish the \_\_\_\_\_. Austria and Hungary are now two separate states with their own constitutions. Joseph still rules over both. Leads to collapse in the early 1900's.

## V. Ottoman Empire (Conflict)

### A. Too Many Problems

1. “\_\_\_\_\_” – The Ottoman Empire was too large and old. They attempted to maintain a traditional way of life and they tried to stop nationalistic feelings inside their borders. Europeans also hoped to gain some of their lands.
2. The empire weakened by numerous revolts by \_\_\_\_\_ in the empire. By 1908 these groups gained their independence. This includes Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Romania, and Montenegro.
3. Eventually collapses after \_\_\_\_\_.

# Nationalism

## DBQs

### **Otto von Bismarck: *Letter to Minister von Manteuffel, 1856***

Because of the policy of Vienna [the Congress of Vienna, 1815], Germany is clearly too small for us both [Prussia and Austria]; as long as an honorable arrangement concerning the influence of each in Germany cannot be concluded and carried out, we will both plough the same disputed acre, and Austria will remain the only state to whom we can permanently lose or from whom we can permanently gain. . . . I wish only to express my conviction that, in the not too distant future, we shall have to fight for our existence against Austria and that it is not within our power to avoid that, since the course of events in Germany has no other solution.

Why will they have to attack Austria?

### **Field Marshal Helmuth von Moltke: 1866**

The war of 1866 [between Prussia and Austria] was entered on not because the existence of Prussia was threatened, nor was it caused by public opinion and the voice of the people; it was a struggle, long foreseen and calmly prepared for, recognized as a necessity by the Cabinet, not for territorial aggrandizement, for an extension of our domain, or for material advantage, but for an ideal end--the establishment of power.

For what reason must Prussia attack Austria?

### **Otto von Bismarck: 1866**

We had to avoid wounding Austria too severely; we had to avoid leaving behind in her any unnecessary bitterness of feeling or desire for revenge; we ought rather to reserve the possibility of becoming friends again with our adversary of the moment, and in any case to regard the Austrian state as a piece on the European chessboard. If Austria were severely injured, she would become the ally of France and of every other opponent of ours; she would even sacrifice her anti-Russian interests for the sake of revenge on Prussia.

Why do they want to become friends again with Austria and not wound her too severely?



Bismarck: Germany from Blood and Iron

1. What method did Bismarck use to unite Germany?
2. According to Bismarck, what did the "common man" want?
3. What country did Bismarck plan to attack in the second phase of his plan?
4. If Prussia did not win its war with Austria, what would Bismarck do?
5. Why doesn't Bismarck want to attack Vienna and destroy Austria?
6. When the Spanish kicked out their leader, who did Bismarck want to put on the throne?
7. The Kaiser says that Bismarck is making Prussia hated, what does Bismarck think he is making Prussia?
8. What did Bismarck do to the King's telegram to France?
9. What does Bismarck convince the Kaiser to do to Paris during their war?
10. What name does Bismarck want the Kaiser to take when he becomes the leader of all the German states?

## Unification of Germany, 1865-1871

1. Have students use their text (pg. 331) or a reference maps to locate and label the following:

Denmark	East Prussia
Lorraine	Netherlands
Bavaria	Austria-Hungary
West Prussia	Westphalia
Belgium	Saxony
Switzerland	Brandenburg
Hanover	France
Alsace	Russian Empire
Mecklenburg	Schleswig-Holstein

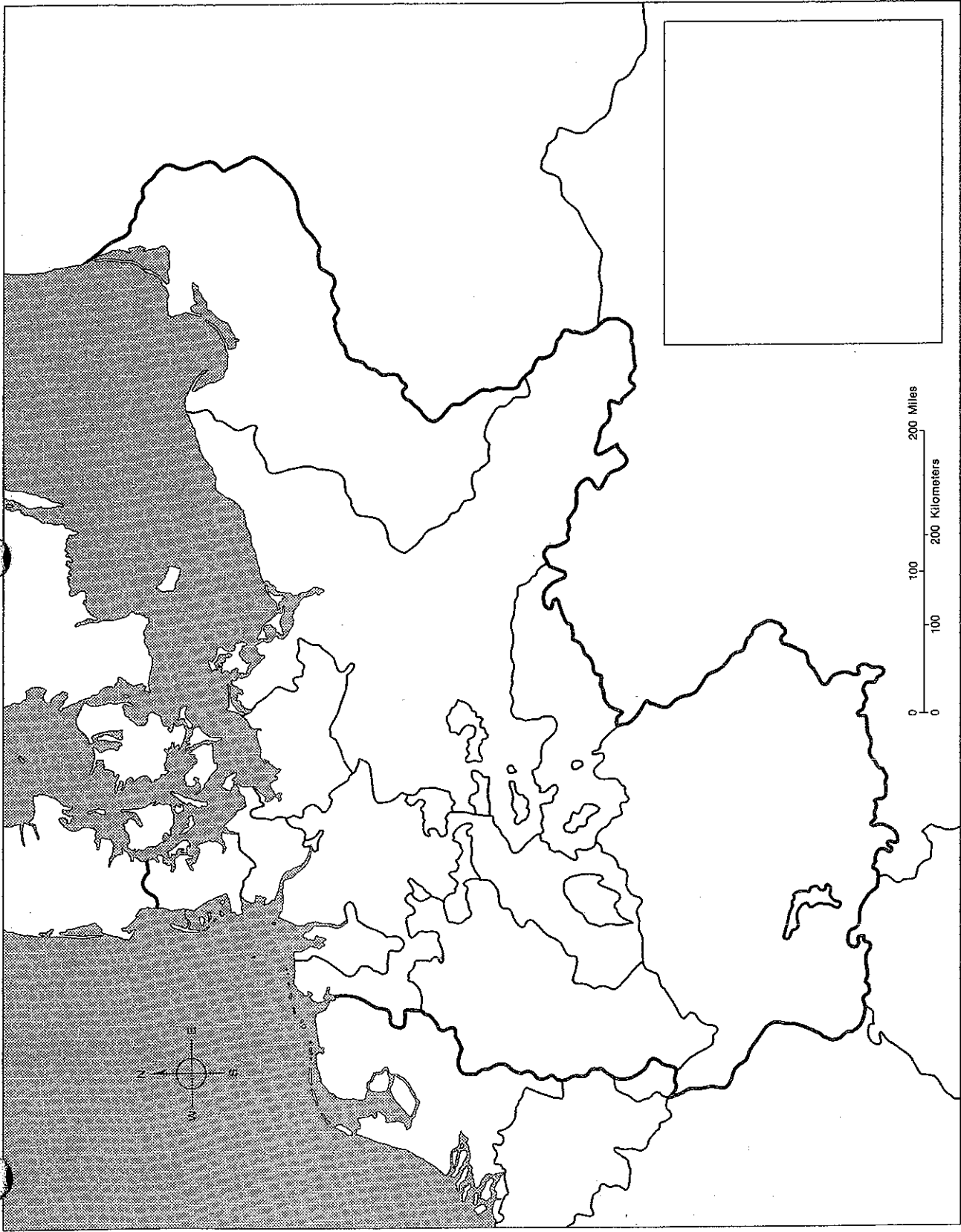
2. Ask students to use different colors or different patterns to shade Prussia in 1865, territory annexed by Prussia in 1866, states joined with Prussia in 1867, and territory added to form the German Empire in 1871.

3. Have students create a key in the blank box.

4. Ask: (a) Name two states that became part of the German Confederation in 1867. (b) What part of Germany remained outside the Confederation until 1871?

5. **Critical Thinking** (a) What neighboring states lost territory to the German Empire? (b) Which was most likely to seek revenge? Explain?

### 37 Unification of Germany, 1865-1871



## MAP EXERCISE: THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

As the map below shows, Italy was divided into numerous states and kingdoms in the early 1800's. The government of Austria controlled the states of Venetia and Lombardy in northern Italy. Austrian princes ruled Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. Spain governed the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Each of the other states and kingdoms had its own Italian leader.

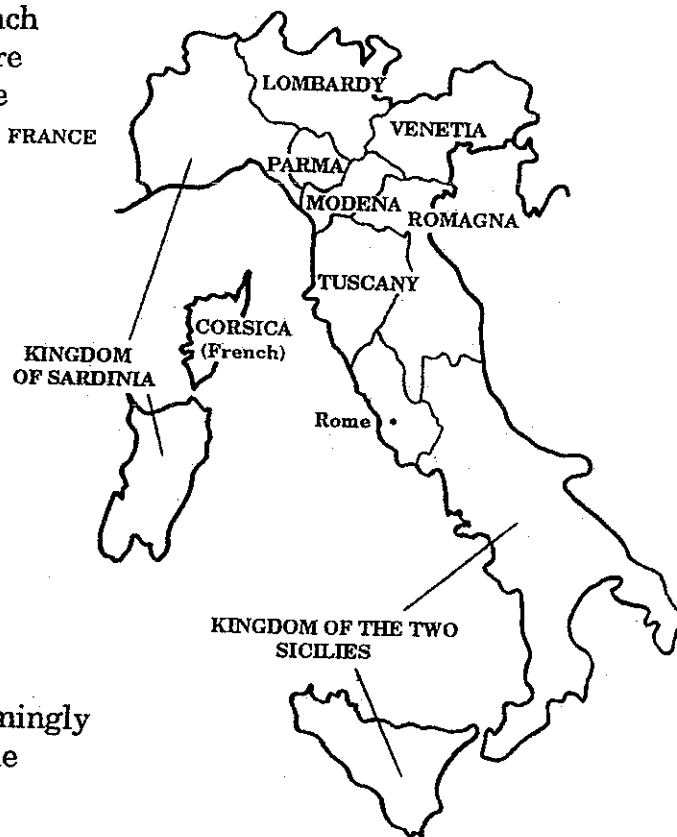
The existence of so many political divisions within the country made unification seem nearly impossible. But Italian nationalists were determined to bring the country together under one government. They were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution -- liberty, equality, and fraternity. They hoped to return the country to the glorious days of the ancient Roman Empire.

It took nearly forty years for the nationalists to achieve unification. The struggle was led by Giuseppe Mazzini, Camillo di Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi. By 1870, Italy had taken its place alongside the other nation-states of Europe.

### Map Directions

The timeline below summarizes the steps which brought about the unification of Italy. Begin by reading event number 1. Do the mapwork described at the end of the paragraph. Continue in the same way with events 2 through 6.

- (1) **1832-1852:** In 1832, a nationalist named Giuseppe Mazzini organized "Young Italy," a group of Italian patriots dedicated to making Italy a free and independent country. In 1849, Victor Emmanuel, the ruler of Sardinia, was given the title "King of Italy." Three years later, Camillo di Cavour became prime minister of Sardinia and pledged to drive out the Austrians and unite Italy. Lightly shade the KINGDOM OF SARDINIA on the map.
- (2) **1858-1859:** Napoleon III of France agreed to help Camillo di Cavour defeat the Austrians in return for two small Italian territories, Nice and Savoy. When Austria attacked Sardinia, the French came to Sardinia's aid. The Austrians were forced to give up Lombardy. Lightly shade LOMBARDY on the map.
- (3) **1860:** The people of PARMA, MODENA, TUSCANY, and ROMAGNA voted to unite with Sardinia. Shade these areas on the map.
- (4) **1860:** Giuseppe Garibaldi and his "Red Shirts" overthrew the ruler of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Soon afterwards, the people decided to join Sardinia. Shade the KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.
- (5) **1866:** Prussia waged war against Austria. For helping Prussia defeat Austria, Italy received Venetia. Shade VENETIA on the map.
- (6) **1870:** The citizens of Rome voted overwhelmingly to become a part of Italy. This completed the unification of Italy. Lightly shade the land region that includes the city of Rome.



Directions: Use the information on page one to answer the following questions.

Completion

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Before the unification movement began, Austria controlled Lombardy and what other state?
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Princes of three Italian states regarded Austria as a friend. These princes and the Austrian emperor opposed unification. They feared that they would lose power if one government was established for all of Italy. Parma, Tuscany, and which other state were allies of Austria?
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ What patriotic group was formed in the early days of the unification movement?
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Who was the first nationalist to support freedom and independence for Italy?
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Which kingdom led the way in creating a strong Italian nation-state?
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Who was the prime minister of Sardinia who vowed to drive out the Austrians?
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ What country helped Sardinia against Austria in return for Nice and Savoy?
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ What person was responsible for Austrian-held Lombardy being given to Sardinia?
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ How many states united with Sardinia in 1860?
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Whose "Red Shirts" fought to free the people of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies?
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_ Who became the first king of Italy?
- (12) \_\_\_\_\_ What state did Italy receive in return for helping Prussia win a war against Austria?
- (13) \_\_\_\_\_ The unification movement was completed when the citizens of what city-state voted to become part of Italy?

Thought Questions

- (1) What person do you think deserves the most credit for unifying Italy? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) The unification of Italy brought great excitement to the Italian people. But it also created a number of problems that contributed to political and social unrest. Which problem listed below do you think was the most serious threat to future stability? Why?
  - (a) The pope, who had lost control of Rome and the Papal States because of unification, urged Catholics not to support the new government of Italy.
  - (b) Many people were upset that Sardinia had more influence over the government than any other state or kingdom.
  - (c) Northern Italy prospered when the Industrial Revolution spread there during the late 1800's. Meanwhile, Southern Italy remained a poor farming region. These differences between the two sections led to economic and social inequality.
  - (d) Only 3% of the people were allowed to vote for the members of the lawmaking parliament.\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER  
**24**

## Section 3

PRIMARY SOURCE **Proclamation of 1860**  
by Giuseppe Garibaldi

*Giuseppe Garibaldi, an Italian nationalist, issued this proclamation before he left on a successful military expedition in May 1860 to liberate Sicily, the first step toward unifying southern Italy. How did Garibaldi try to persuade Italians to fight for Italy's independence?*

The Sicilians are fighting against the enemies of Italy, and for Italy. To furnish them with money and with arms, and to bring them the aid of his strong right arm, such is the duty of every Italian. The spirit of discord and the indifference of any one province to the fate of her neighbour are the things that have been at the bottom of the misfortunes of Italy.

The salvation of Italy began on the day on which the sons of the same soil rushed forward to defend their brothers when in danger.

If we abandon these brave children of Sicily and leave them to their fate, they will have to fight against the mercenaries of the Bourbon, plus those of Austria and those of the priest who reigns in Rome.

Let the people of the liberated provinces lift high their voices in championing the cause of their brothers who are fighting! Send your generous youth where the battle is for the Motherland!

Let the Marches, and Umbria, and Sabina, and the Roman Campania, and the land of Naples rise, so as to bring division into the forces of our enemy!

If the towns do not offer sufficient support to the insurrection, let the more determined of you range the country in bands.

A brave man can always find arms! In the name of God, do not listen to the cowards who parade before their richly laden tables!

Let us arm! Let us fight for our brothers! Tomorrow, we shall fight for ourselves.

A little band of brave men who follow me on the country's battlefields are marching to the rescue

along with me. Italy knows them: they appear whenever the tocsin of danger sounds. Noble and generous comrades! they have consecrated their lives to their country. They will give to her their last drop of blood, seeking no other reward save that of having done their duty, and that a clear conscience may abide with them.

"Italy and Victor Emmanuel!" This, our battle-cry when crossing the Ticino, will echo to the fiery rocks of [AE]tna. To this cry, prophetic of combat, and borne along by Italy's lofty mountains as far as the Tarpeian rock, the tottering throne of tyranny will crash. All, then, will rise as one man!

To arms! At one blow, let us end the sufferings of centuries. Let us prove to the world that it was indeed in this land that the sturdy race of ancient Romans once lived.

*from Alexandre Dumas, ed., The Memoirs of Garibaldi (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1931), 359.*

## Discussion Questions

### Recognizing Facts and Details

1. According to Garibaldi, what did the embattled Sicilians need to fight Italy's enemies?
2. Why did Garibaldi think Italians should volunteer to help the Sicilians?
3. **Recognizing Propaganda** Propaganda is the use of slanted information to further one's own cause or damage an opponent's cause. What are two examples of propaganda in Garibaldi's proclamation?

**CHAPTER 10**  
**Section Summary**  
**SECTION 4 NATIONALISM THREATENS OLD EMPIRES**

In 1800, the Hapsburgs were the longest-reigning family in Europe. Their Austrian empire was home to many ethnic groups, including German-speaking Austrians, Slavs, Hungarians, and Italians.

By the 1840s, the empire faced many problems associated with industrial life. Also, nationalism threatened the empire. The Hapsburgs ignored these issues as long as they could. When revolts broke out in 1848, the government crushed them. During this time of unrest, 18-year-old **Francis Joseph** came to the Hapsburg throne. In an attempt to strengthen the empire, he granted some limited reforms. He also created a constitution, but the majority of power remained with German-speaking Austrians. This did not satisfy most of the other ethnic groups.

Austria's defeat in the 1866 war with Prussia brought even more pressure for change, especially from Hungarians within the empire. **Ferenc Deák** helped work out a compromise known as the **Dual Monarchy** of Austria-Hungary. Under the agreement, Austria and Hungary became separate states. Each had its own constitution. However, Francis Joseph still ruled both nations. Hungarians welcomed the compromise, but other groups resented it. Unrest grew among the Slavs. Some nationalists called on fellow Slavs to unite in "fraternal solidarity." By the early 1900s, nationalist unrest often kept the government from addressing political and social problems.

The Ottomans ruled an empire that stretched from Eastern Europe and the Balkans, to the Middle East and North Africa. It also included many different ethnic groups. During the 1800s, various peoples revolted against the Ottomans. They wanted their own independent states. With the empire weakened, European powers scrambled to divide up the Ottoman lands. A series of crises and wars occurred in the Balkans. By the early 1900s, that region became known as the "Balkan powder keg." The "explosion" came in 1914 and helped set off World War I.

**Review Questions**

1. How did the Hapsburgs respond when nationalist revolts broke out?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why were the Balkans known as a "powder keg"?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**READING CHECK**

What new government did Ferenc Deák help set up?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

Find the word *fraternal* in the underlined sentence. The word comes from the Latin word *frater*, which means "brother." Look for clues in the surrounding text, such as *unite* and *solidarity*. Use the word's origin and context clues to help you figure out what *fraternal* means.

**READING SKILL**

**Recognize Sequence** What are two events that happened after the Ottoman empire weakened?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## What the Empire Lost

For over 600 years, the Ottoman Turkish Empire had been either a growing or a large power in the Balkan States, in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. However, by 1683, the Ottomans had reached their peak size. From that time on, they lost prestige, power, and land. What follows is a role call of some of the major areas lost by Turkey and the reasons for their loss.

### Hungary

After entering a war to expand their European territory, the Ottomans found that they had overextended themselves. They suffered a series of military defeats at the hands of the Hapsburg king of Austria. The results were a great loss of prestige and land including Hungary for the Ottomans by 1699. This represented a doubling of the lands for the Austrians who now called their country Austria-Hungary.

### Greece

Following the tide of nationalist feelings in the early 1800s, the Greeks revolted against the Ottoman Turkish rule of their country. The Greeks had an ancient culture, were Christians, and did not like being occupied by the Moslem Ottoman Turks. With the idea of nationalism firmly in their minds, the Greeks started a revolt in 1821. The powerful Ottomans were just about to crush the Greeks when England, France, and Russia intervened. Popular support in Europe was on the side of the Greeks. The French, British, and Russians sent in a combined naval force which badly defeated the Turkish navy and forced the Ottomans to give Greece complete independence in 1829.

### Romania and Serbia

In 1878, the Ottomans became involved in another war with the Russian Empire. The Russians were fighting the Turks for two reasons: one, they felt they were aiding Christians in the Balkan areas; and two, the Russians had territorial ambitions of their own. The Turks lost this war; as a result of the Congress of Berlin in 1878, Serbia, Romania, and Montenegro were granted independence. The Russians did not gain land from this war, but did gain friendly allies in these new nations, and, of course, great influence and prestige in the Balkan area.

### Bulgaria

In 1908, as a reaction to the continuing decline of the Ottoman Turkish Empire, a group of young Turkish military officers called the "Young Turks" overthrew the sultan whom they saw as corrupt, ineffective, and responsible for the decline of the Empire. In the confusion of this internal revolt in Turkey, the Bulgarian nationalists saw an opportunity to revolt and claim independence. They did so in 1908 and founded the kingdom of Bulgaria. The Turks, who were having enough trouble at home and in other areas of the Empire, did not have the strength to force the Bulgarians back into the Empire.

### Albania

With Turkey weakened by the revolt of the "Young Turks," the Balkan nationalists saw an opportunity to free all of the Balkans from Turkish rule. In 1912-1913, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro fought and beat Turkey in the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913. After their success, there was a period of fighting between the Balkan countries, but eventually a peace treaty was signed. Nearly all of the Balkans, including Albania, were independent nations in 1913.



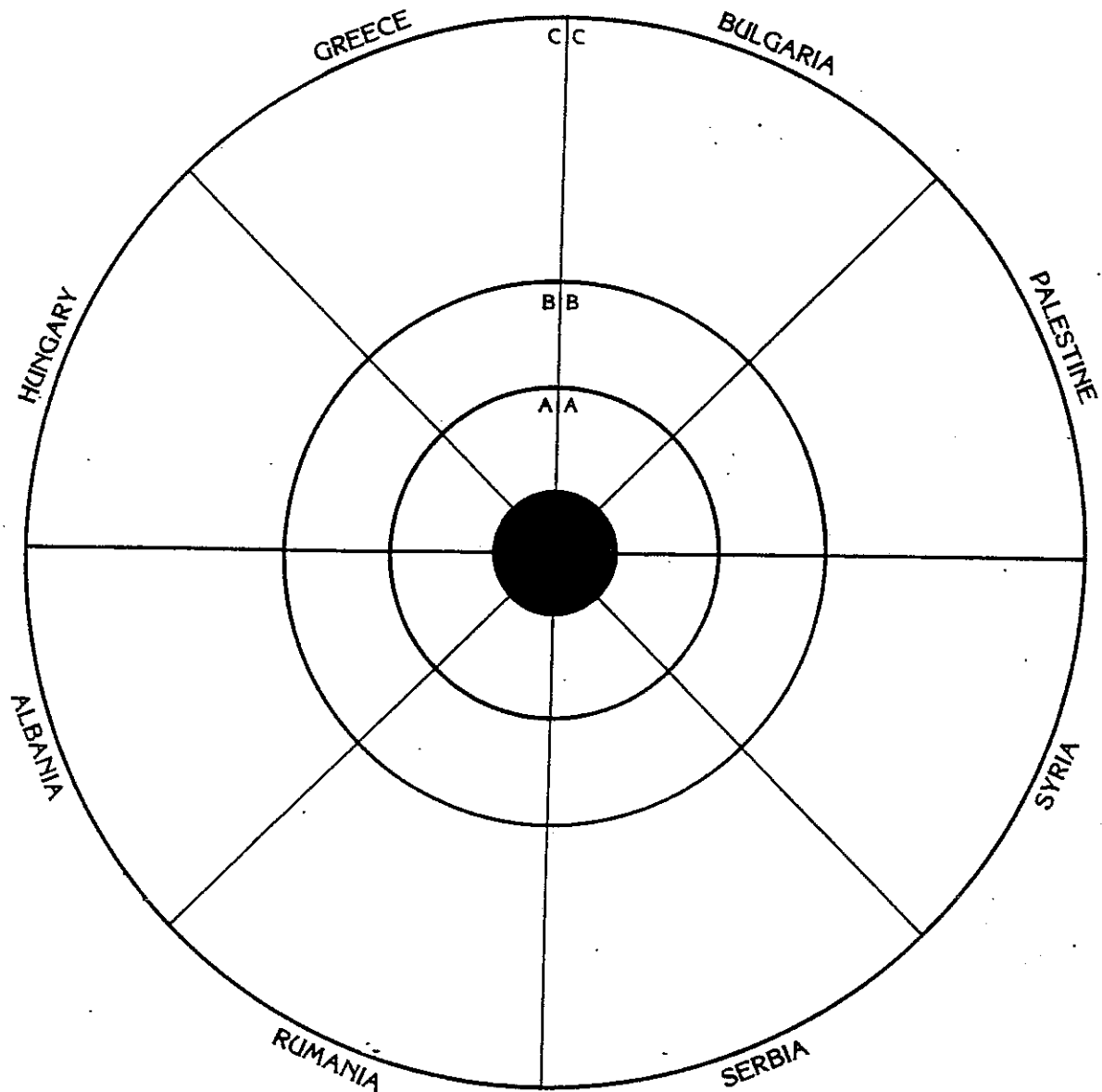
### Syria and Palestine

During World War I, the Ottomans entered the war on the side of the Germans and Austrians. This was mainly because these were the enemies of Russia who was a hated enemy of Turkey. After the loss of the war by the German-Austrian-Turkish alliance, Turkey was forced to give up more territory. This time, Syria was given to the French and Palestine to the British. Both became protectorates of the British and French in 1922.

A protectorate is a kind of colony in which the stronger power agrees to eventually grant independence to the colony that it is "protecting" until it is ready for independence hence "protector-ate." The British and French received these lands because they were on the winning side of the First World War.

1. What was the major philosophy behind the independence of many of these countries?
2. What was the method most often used to gain independence?
3. If you were the ruler of an empire, what might you be thinking about for the future because of the Ottoman decline? Why?
4. If you had been a young Turk in 1908, what would you have done? Why?
5. What do you think might eventually happen in Syria and Palestine? Why?

## Ottoman Empire: A Turkey Shoot



**Fill in the following:**

- A. Date that province or country was separated from the Ottoman Empire
- B. Status of the area—Examples: independent country, or taken over by another country (e.g., protectorate, colony)
- C. Reason that the country or province separated or was lost to the Ottoman Empire

# Global Nationalism

## Review Sheet

### **Nationalism**

- Nationalism is loyalty of a people to their values, traditions, and a geographic region.
- Nationalism usually develops in areas that have similar customs, language, and history.
- Nationalist are devoted to their nation or region. They are willing to do anything for their country.
- Example of nationalism: unification of Germany

### **German Unification**

- Militarism – using war to attain a solution
- Otto Von Bismarck – believed in “Blood and Iron” to unify Prussia. This means using industrialization and military power to strengthen Germany and unify it.
- During unification, Prussia fought wars with Denmark, Austria, and France.

### **Italian Unification**

- Giuseppe Mazzini was the founder of “Young Italy.” “Young Italy” was a group that wanted to make a free, independent Italy.
- The “Red Shirts,” founded by Giuseppe Garibaldi, also helped in Italy’s unification process.
- One hindrance to the unification of Italy was the fact that the Pope was against it because he was afraid the Catholic Church would lose influence in the region.

### **Austria-Hungary**

- Austria-Hungary was ruled by the Hapsburg family.
- Austria-Hungary was very ethnically diverse.
- Francis Joseph became king in the mid-1800’s and he instituted reforms which included a new constitution.
- After they lost a war with Prussia, Ferenc Deak set up a Dual-Monarchy is Austria-Hungary.

### **Ottoman Empire**

- Like Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire had very ethnically diverse population.
- The Ottoman Empire was known as the “Sick Man of Europe” because of all the problems facing the empire in the mid-1800’s.
- Balkan Powder Keg refers to several revolts that took place in the Balkan region of the Ottoman Empire
- These revolts led to the dissolution (break up) of the Ottoman Empire.
- Europeans also assisted in the breakup of this empire, they wanted their lands.

Be sure you are able to discuss the positive and negative effects of nationalism on Europe and the Middle East.