

Nationalism

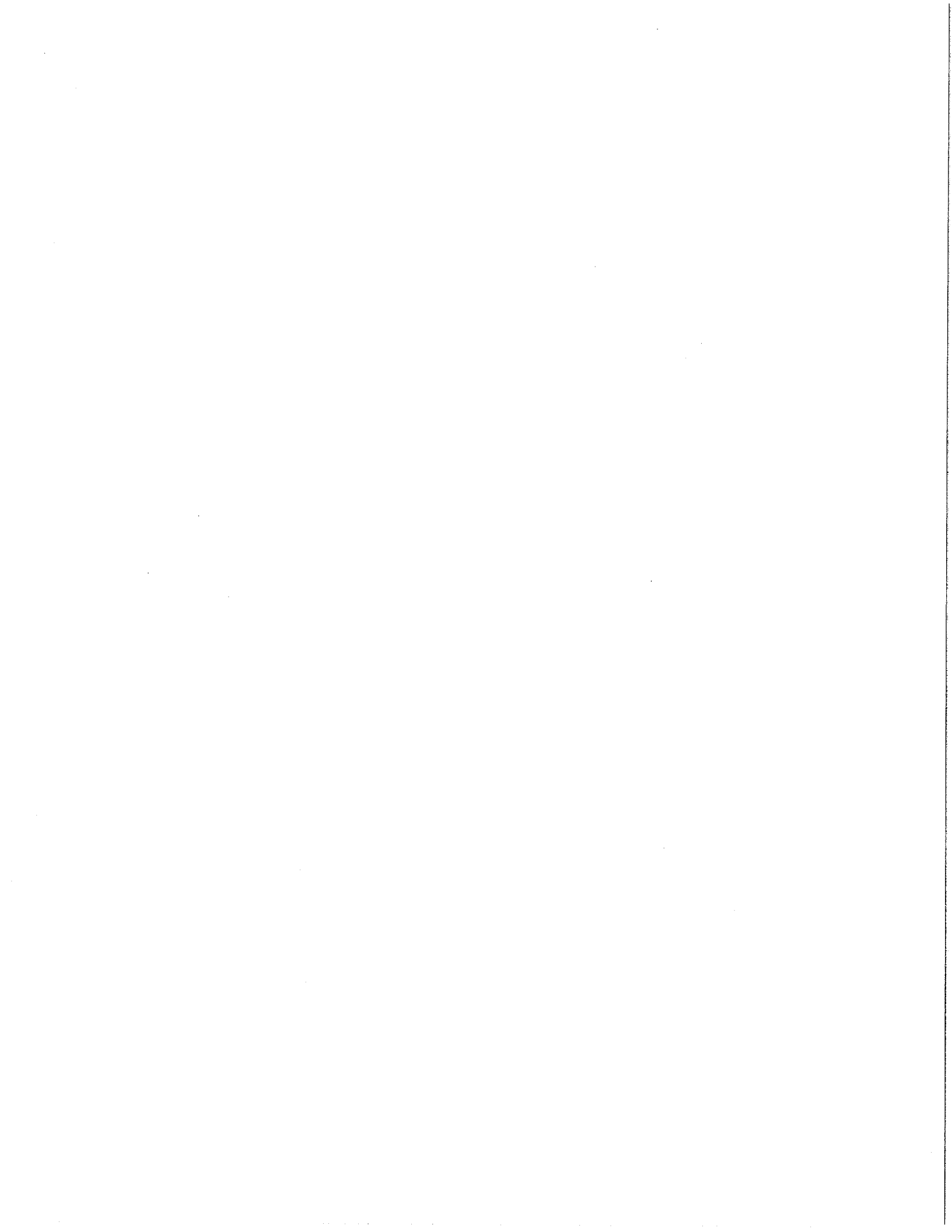


NAME Them!

Name _____

Period _____

Date Due _____



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.*



Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour
Global History and Geography II



GARIBALDI THE LIBERATOR: or, The Modern Perseus.

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Since the Middle Ages, Italy had been a collection of small kingdoms and city-states rather than one nation. However, as the spirit of nationalism swept across Europe, the people of the Italian peninsula longed for a unified nation. Individuals like Giuseppe Mazzini, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and Count Cavour worked tirelessly to unite Italy. Mazzini has been called the “soul” of unification as his writings from exile inspired Italian nationalists. Garibaldi has been called the “sword” of unification as his army of Red Shirts fought from Sicily northward to unite the nation. Of course, Count Cavour may well be considered the “brain” of unification as his strategic use of war and alliances ultimately united Italy.

“This *Harper's Weekly* cartoon glorifies Giuseppe Garibaldi, the military leader of the Italian independence and unification movement, as a liberator of the Italian people from their oppressive rulers. He appears as Perseus, the mythical Greek hero who rescued Princess Andromeda (here, Sicily) from a sea monster (here, “Bomba,” King Ferdinand II of Sicily).”

~ Harpweek.com
Originally published in July 7, 1860

“I offer neither pay, nor quarters, nor food; I offer only hunger, thirst, forced marches, battles and death. Let him who loves his country with his heart, and not merely with his lips, follow me.”

~Giuseppe Garibaldi

Questions:

1. Who was Garibaldi and what did he believe?

2. What obstacles faced Italian nationalists?

3. Why was Mazzini the “soul” of unification?

4. Who was Count Cavour?



**Caption: "Right Leg in the Boot at Last"
Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel**

Questions:

1. What was the *Risorgimento*?

2. What were the two phases of the *Risorgimento*?

3. What conflict existed among the various Italian nationalists?

4. Who was Count Cavour?

5. How did he persuade conservatives to fight for a united Italy?

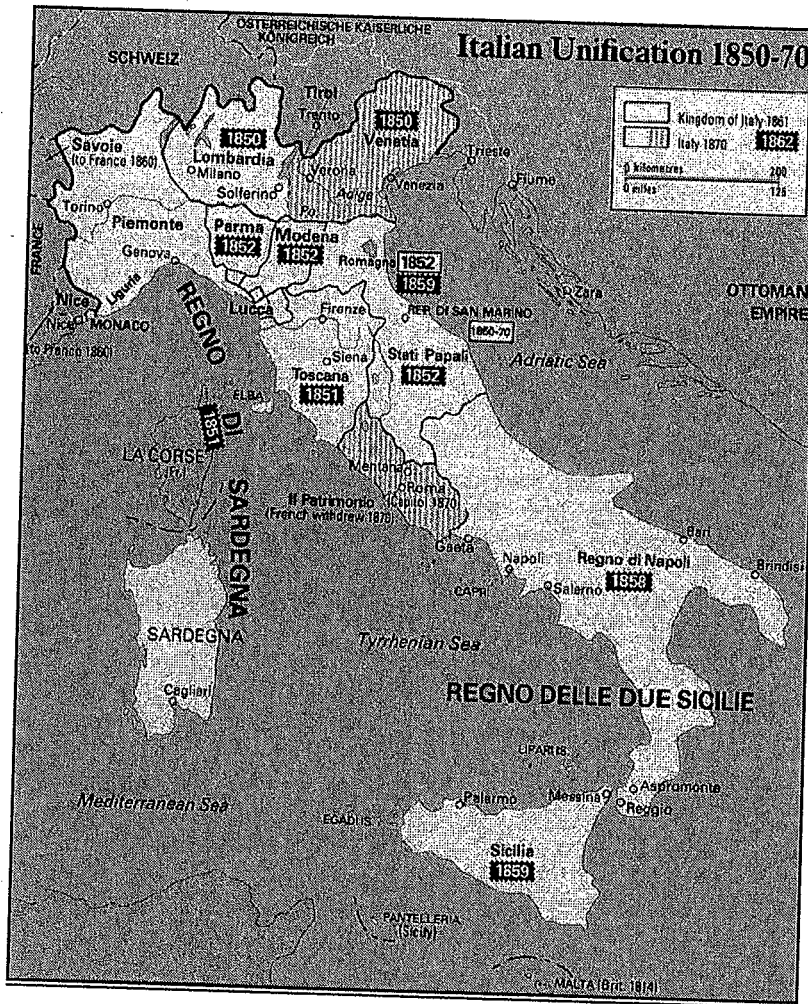
6. What was unique about Piedmont-Sardinia?

7. What was achieved in 1870?

Excerpt adapted from: ohio.edu

"The *Risorgimento* was a nineteenth century movement for Italian unification...The *Risorgimento* had two distinct phases, the first, idealistic, romantic, revolutionary began in 1815 and climaxed in the revolutions of 1848-1849; the second, pragmatic, diplomatic, practical during the 1850s culminated in the creation of a united Italian kingdom by 1861...As a manifestation of the nationalism sweeping over Europe during the nineteenth century, the *Risorgimento* aimed to united Italy under one flag and one government...(However) there was further disagreement on whether a united Italy should be a republic or a monarchy...(this conflict) paved the way for the cautious, deliberate diplomacy of Count Camillo Benso di Cavour (1810-1861), prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia after 1852. Cavour used the threat of potential revolutionary resurgence to persuade conservative opinion that an Italy united under the House of Savoy, would be a force for stability. The only Italian state with a constitution and an elected parliament after 1849, Piedmont-Sardinia, exerted a powerful attraction for the large majority of Italian nationalists who accepted its leadership...By 1870 the aims of the political *Risorgimento* had been achieved, but many Italians among them Mazzini and his followers, still sought the true *Risorgimento*, or rebirth of the Italian people."

~ Emiliana P. Noether



Questions:

1. What geographic feature of Italy is evident from the map?

2. What "obstacle" faced Italian nationalists in central Italy?

3. In what part of Italy is Piedmont located?

4. What bodies of water surround Italy?



"To arms, then, all of you! all of you! And the oppressors and the mighty shall disappear like dust. You, too, women, cast away all the cowards from your embraces; they will give you only cowards for children, and you who are the daughters of the land of beauty must bear children who are noble and brave. Let timid doctrinaires depart from among us to carry their servility and their miserable fears elsewhere. This people is its own master. It wishes to be the brother of other peoples, but to look on the insolent with a proud glance, not to grovel before them imploring its own freedom. It will no longer follow in the trail of men whose hearts are foul. No! No! No!" ~ Giuseppe Garibaldi

According to Garibaldi, what must the Italian people do? _____



Garibaldi meets King Victor Emmanuel II

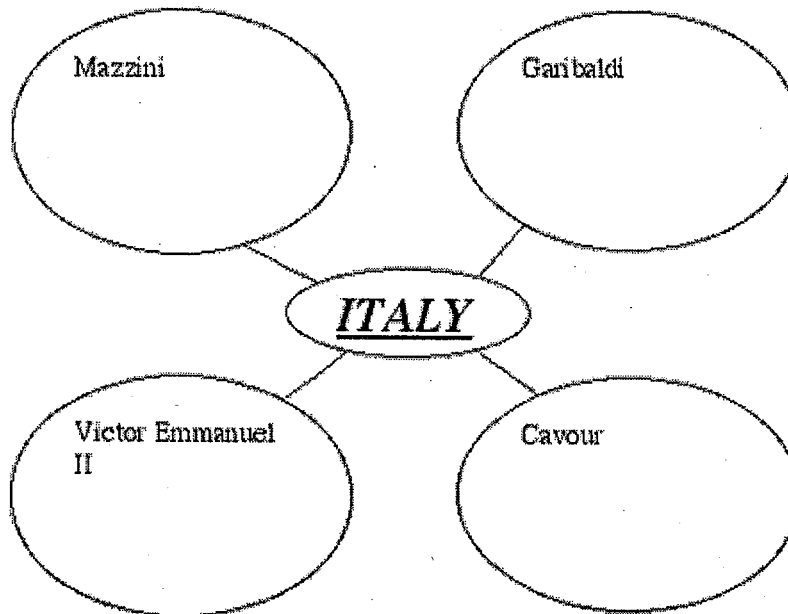
Excerpt adapted from ohio.edu

“Victor Emmanuel II was the first king of a united Italy and the last king of Piedmont-Sardinia.”

“Give me the ready hand rather than the ready tongue.”

~Giuseppe Garibaldi

Complete the following graphic organizer from phschool.com



“A country is not merely a geographic territory. A country is also the idea given birth by the geographic territory. A country is a sense of love that unites, as one, all the sons and daughters of that geographic territory...”

--World History: A Story of Progress

This quotation supports the idea of

1. totalitarian rule
2. absolute monarchy
3. mercantilism
4. nationalism

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.

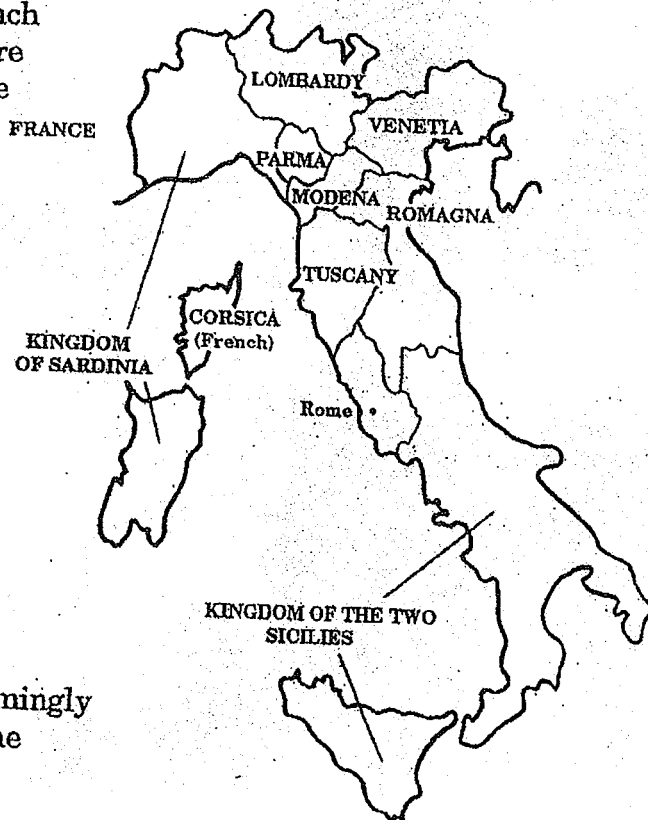
The existence of so many political divisions within the country made unification seem nearly impossible. But Italian nationalists were determined to bring the country together under one government. They were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution -- liberty, equality, and fraternity. They hoped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

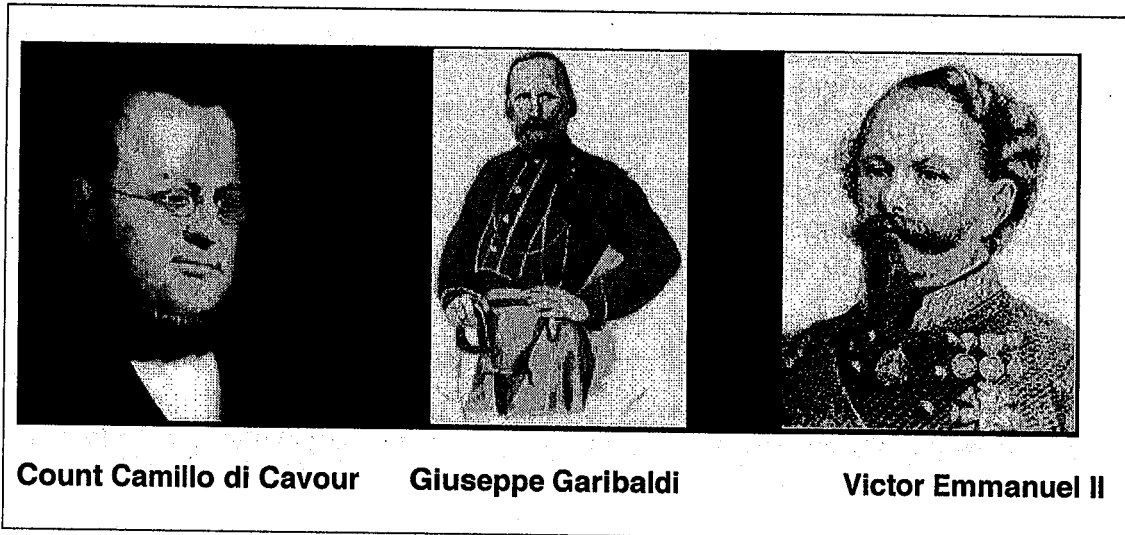
Thought Questions

- (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.

Unification of Italy

Source A



Source B

"I have discovered the art of deceiving diplomats. I tell them the truth and they never believe me."

(Camillo di Cavour)

Source C

"I offer neither pay, nor quarters, nor food; I offer only hunger, thirst, forced marches, battles and death. Let him who loves his country with his heart, and not merely with his lips, follow me."

(Giuseppe Garibaldi)

Source D

Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy was the King of Piedmont, Savoy, and Sardinia from 1849 to 1861. On February 18, 1861, he assumed the title King of Italy to become the first king of a united Italy, a title he held until his death in 1878.

(Extract taken from Wikipedia Encyclopedia)

1. Which Italian term is generally used to refer to these particular events? Underline the correct word.

- a. Il Rinascimento
- b. Il Risorgimento
- c. L'Illuminismo
- d. Il Capitalismo

2. For each of the written sources indicate whether they are primary or secondary sources and explain why.

Source B: _____

Source C: _____

Source D: _____

3. After reading sources B and C, what do you think was the role of these people in what was happening in Italy during those times?

a. Cavour: _____

b. Garibaldi: _____

4. Give an example of how Cavour used this role in achieving what he wanted for his Italian cause.

5. Give an example how Garibaldi managed to use his role in achieving Italian unity.

6. In what ways were Garibaldi and Cavour different in their view regarding the future of Italy?

7. Which of these sources gives you a clear picture of what happened in the final outcome of the Italian cause? _____

8. Underline the three cities which formed part of the new Italian state in 1861.

- a. Venice
- b. Milan
- c. Turin
- d. Napoli
- e. Rome

9. Which city was the capital of the new Italian state in 1861? _____

Blood and Iron

Global History and Geography II



“HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?”

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Originally published in 1871, a Harper's Weekly cartoonist, Thomas Nast, shows the crowning of King Wilhelm I of Prussia as Kaiser (emperor) of Germany, after the unification of the German states into a single nation in 1871. Nast shows Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian chancellor, as the artist who has redrawn the map of Germany. The emperor's kingly crown is in the wastebasket. However, the imperial crown rests squarely on the Kaiser's head.

“The great questions of the day will not be settled by means of speeches and majority decisions but by iron and blood.” ~ Otto von Bismarck

Before 1848, Germany was a confederation of 38 states ruled by princes or kings. Prussia was the largest and most powerful of these states. Many Germans believed that unification could only be achieved under Prussian leadership. But the Prussian king did not want to take a crown from the hands of revolutionaries and liberals. Unification would have to be on his terms.

He appointed Otto von Bismarck to be his chief minister in 1862. Bismarck set forth a policy called “blood and iron”. Bismarck intended to use war to achieve his aims of unifying Germany. Bismarck started three wars. The Prussians fought against the Danes, the Austrians, and the French. By 1871, Germany was united. The policy of “blood and iron” had worked.

Questions:

1. Why was German unification a difficult goal to achieve?

2. Who was Otto von Bismarck and what did he believe?

3. Explain the meaning of “blood and iron”:



Questions:

1. According to Bismarck, what determines Prussia's position in Germany?

2. According to Bismarck, how will the greatest problems of the time be decided?



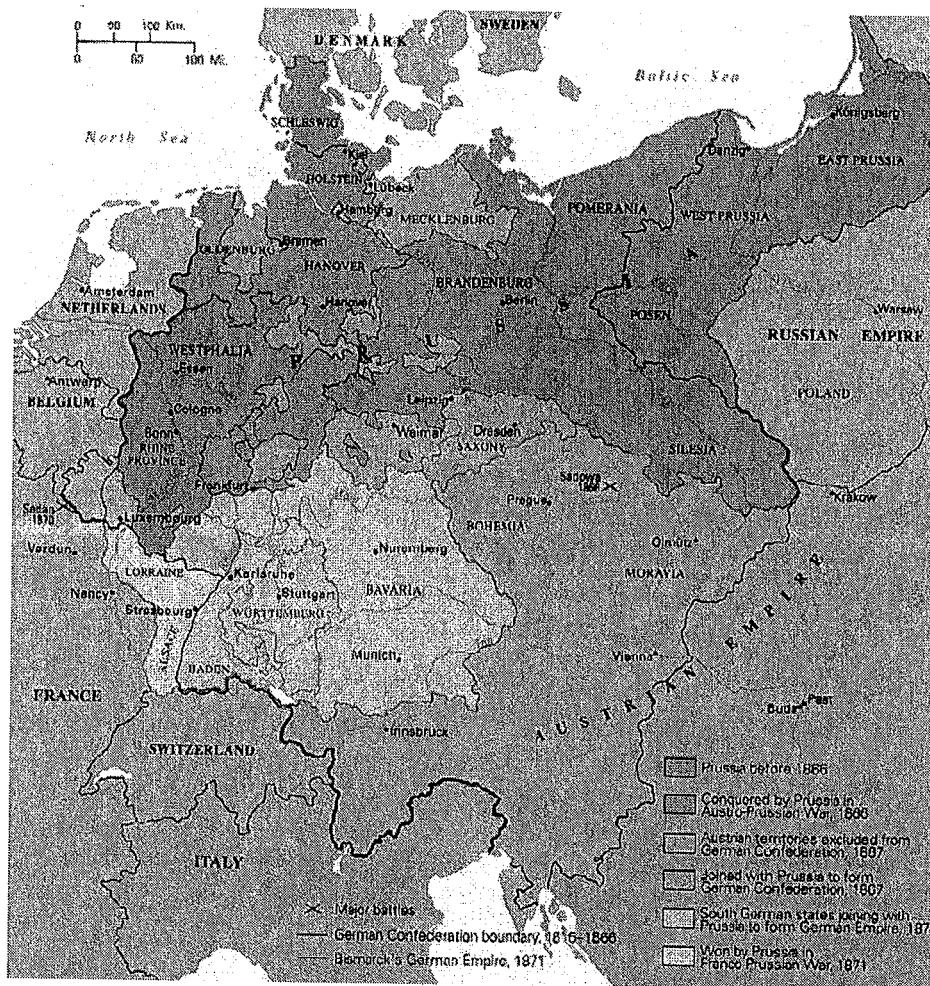
“The position of Prussia in Germany will not be determined by its liberalism but by its power ... Prussia must concentrate its strength and hold it for the favorable moment, which has already come and gone several times. Since the treaties of Vienna, our frontiers have been ill-designed for a healthy body politic. Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided - that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849 - but by iron and blood.”

~ Otto von Bismarck

**Excerpt adapted from
hyperhistory.net**

“Bismarck was very conservative in his political views. “King and Country” were his watchwords. While he remained a political conservative, Bismarck realized that things couldn’t be the way they were before. Bismarck also believed that Prussia could lead the unification of Germany. Bismarck believed in the rights of the aristocrat based on his belief that it was the only way to maintain the stability within the state.”

How was Bismarck similar to Thomas Hobbes regarding the role of the monarch?



Question:

1. What countries bordered the German states?

2. Why might these nations be concerned with a unified Germany?

3. The northern German states were primarily Protestant. The southern states were primarily Catholic. Why would the southern Catholic states be hesitant about joining the northern states?

Wars for German Unification

1. In 1864, the Danes took an area called Schleswig. It was between Denmark and Prussia. Many Germans lived in Schleswig. Bismarck and Austria objected. The Danes were defeated and turned over Schleswig and Holstein to the Prussians.
2. Bismarck persuaded Austria to govern Holstein (south of Schleswig) while Prussia ruled Schleswig but quarreled over administration of the

provinces. This conflict led to the Austro-Prussian War which Prussia won.

3. Bismarck started a third war. During the Franco-Prussian War, anti-French feelings united German Protestants and Catholics. Prussians won. France gave Germany the border province of Alsace and part of Lorraine.

Questions:

1. Sometimes a common enemy can unite people. How did a common enemy unite the German people?

2. Why, in particular, would the French be very concerned with a united Germany?

Excerpt from fordham.edu

The Imperial Proclamation, January 18, 1871

Whereas the German princes and the free cities have unanimously called upon us to renew and to assume, with the restoration of the German Empire, the German imperial office, which has been empty for more than sixty years; and Whereas adequate arrangements have been provided for this in the constitution of the German Confederation;

We, Wilhelm, by the grace of God King of Prussia, do herewith declare that we have considered it a duty to our common fatherland to answer the summons of the united German princes and cities and to accept the German imperial title. In consequence, we and our successors on the throne of Prussia will henceforth bear the imperial title in all our relations and in all the business of the German Empire, and we hope to God that the German nation will be granted the ability to fashion a propitious future for the fatherland under the symbol of its ancient glory. We assume the imperial title, conscious of the duty of protecting, with German loyalty, the rights of the Empire and of its members, of keeping the peace, and of protecting the independence of Germany, which depends in its turn upon the united strength of the people. We assume the title in the hope that the German people will be granted the ability to enjoy the reward of its ardent and self-sacrificing wars in lasting peace, within boundaries which afford the fatherland a security against renewed French aggression which has been lost for centuries. And may God grant that We and our successors on the imperial throne may at all times increase the wealth of the German Empire, not by military conquests, but by the blessings and the gifts of peace, in the realm of national prosperity, liberty, and morality. Wilhelm I, Kaiser und König.

Question:

1. What depends upon the united strength of the people?

Unification of Germany, 1865-1871

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1. ~~Students~~ students use ~~text~~ text (pg. ~~101~~) 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. ~~Students~~ Use different colors or different patters 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. ~~Students~~ create a key in the blank box.

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

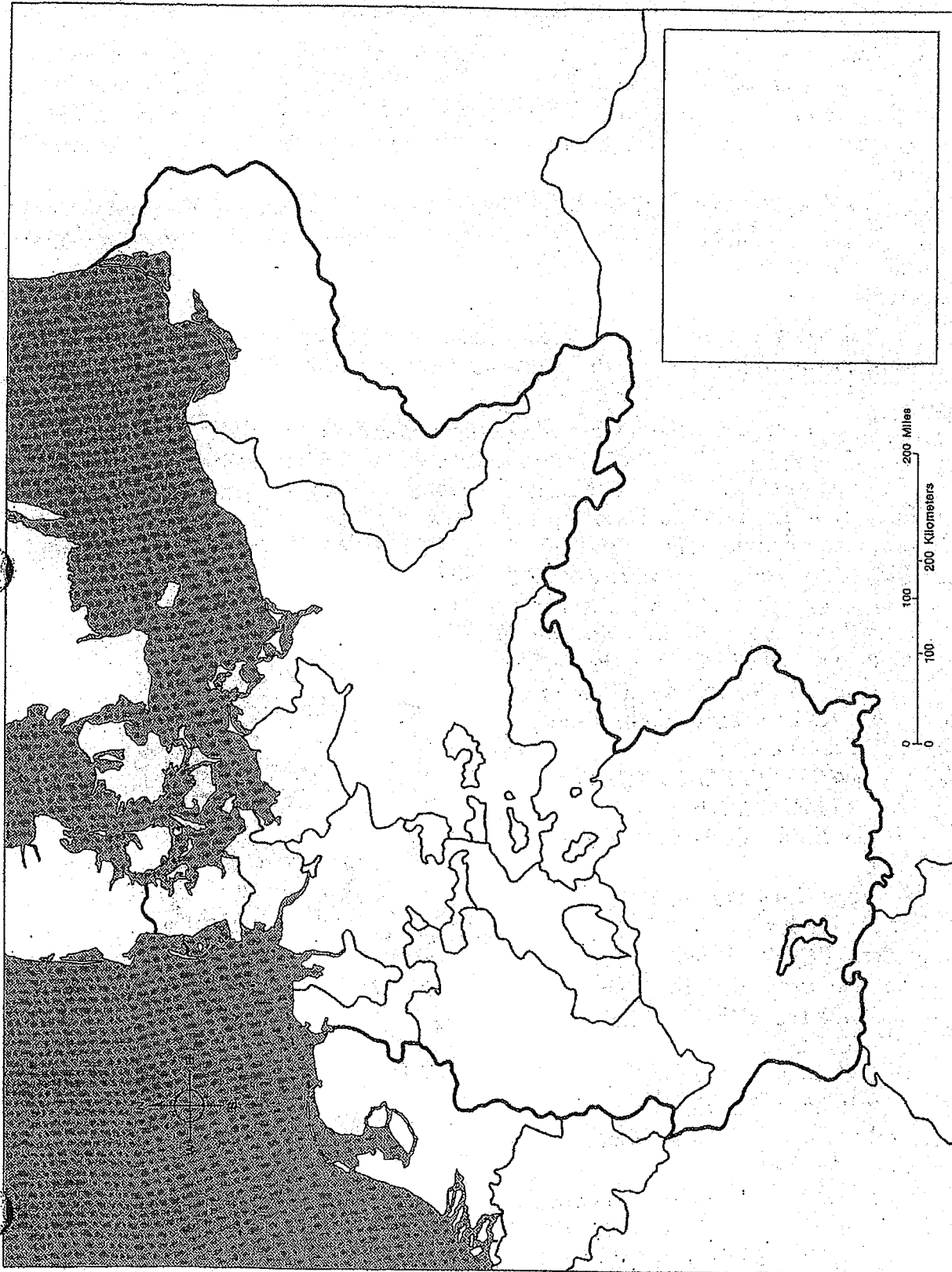
5. **Critical Thinking** (a) What neighboring states lost territory to the German Empire? (b) Which was most likely to seek revenge? Explain?



Name _____

Date _____

37 Unification of Germany, 1865-1871



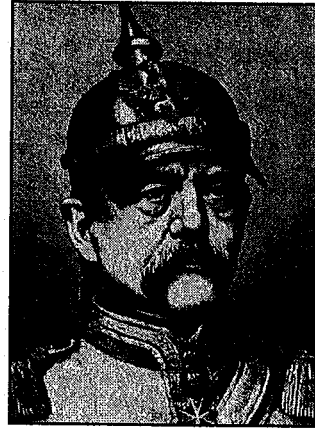
Unification of Germany

Source A



Map of Schleswig-Holstein

Source B



Otto von Bismarck

1. Who was Otto von Bismarck (**Source B**)?

2. What were his views of Prussia within a greater German state?

3. How did he prepare Prussia for the coming events before starting any war?

4. Look at **Source A**. Why was the problem in the regions of Schleswig and Holstein shown on the map?

5. What did Bismarck decide to do about this?

6. The Schleswig-Holstein affair was planned to somehow involve Prussia against a particular strong European power. Name this European power?

7. During the Seven Weeks' War (1866) Prussia defeated this power. Why was it so important for Bismarck to defeat this power in view of his plans for Germany?

8. How did he treat this power once he defeated it?

9. Why did he do so?

10. What was the last step in his plan for German unity?

11. How did he prepare for this step?

12. Bismarck is famous for his quote: *"The great questions of the day will not be settled by means of speeches and majority decisions but by iron and blood."*

a. What does this show on his character?

b. Was he right in the end?

13. Which important state inhabited by Germans was left out of the new united Germany? _____

14. Who became Emperor of the new united Germany? _____

CHAPTER 10 SECTION 4
Section Summary
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. _____

Nationalism in Europe

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

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.
- Nationalists 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 in 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.