Nationalism
Changing
Europe
1. Define nationalism

2. Define nation (what is a nation? How are nations made?)

3. What makes you an American? (List at least 5 things and explain how they make you an American.)
Nationalism

• Define:
  – A strong identification with a group (ex: I AM an American)
  – Devotion and loyalty to one’s own nation; **patriotism**
  – The desire for national advancement or independence
  – The policy of asserting the interests of one’s own nation

• Examples of Nationalism:
  1.
  2.
  3.
Nationalism

• What makes a nation?

• What makes us American?
Changing the Map of Europe

Focus on the maps on pages, 693, 703, 707, and 817.

• **Locate (create a key if you shade)**
  1815: Sardinia, Prussia, Austria, Ottoman Empire, and France.
  1913: Greece, Germany, Italy, Ottoman Empire, France, and Serbia.

• **Trace/outline on the maps**
  On the map of Europe in 1815: boundaries of the German Confederation
  On the map of Europe in 1913: the Balkan Peninsula

• Look closely at the northeast corner of France. Did France gain or lose land in its northeast corner between 1815 and 1913?

• Name one other country that lost land between 1815 and 1913.

• Look closely at the southern border of Austria-Hungary. Did Austria-Hungary gain or lost land on its southern border between 1815 and 1913?

• Name one other country that gained land between 1815 and 1913.

• What major change took place in the Balkan Peninsula between 1815 and 1913?

• What major change took place in central Europe between 1815 and 1913?
Discussion:
Final Map Questions

Pull together ideas

1. Many of the European boundaries changed dramatically from 1815 -1913. What are some ways that boundaries traditionally change? (list at least 3 and explain)

2. Using your definition for nationalism - How did nationalism inspire the major changes to boundaries in Europe between 1815 and 1913?
Birth of the German Empire

1. Napoleon raids German lands, he conquers and partially unifies the German states.

2. As states gain freedom from French rule, the people demand a unified Germany.

3. Prussia creates an economic union called the Zollverein.

4. Bismarck becomes chancellor (the highest official of a monarchy) and strengthens the Prussian army. Leads Prussia into 3 wars for power and to pave the way for German Unity.

5. In 1866, Bismarck invents an excuse to attack Austria and start the Austro-Prussian War. Prussia wins and annexes several north German states.

6. Bismarck provokes Franco-Prussian War of 1870 to create a unified German empire.
Birth of the German State

- Otto von Bismarck unites German states under Prussian rule
- William I takes title of kaiser (Emperor, derived from Caesar) and the Second Reich begins
- Bismarck drafts constitution, creating a two-house legislature - the Bundesrat and the Reichstag

Otto von Bismarck – Chancellor 1862-1890, nicknamed the Iron Chancellor becoming the hero of nationalistic Germans. Dominated politics during his time as Chancellor.

William I, German Emperor – King of Prussia who becomes the first German Empire after unification.
Review

Define: Nationalism:

- What is the ‘German’ identity?
  - How did the Germanic States unify into a country?
Why unify Germany?

- Nationalism Inspired by Napoleonic era
  - Napoleon had unified much of Germany
  - Germans shared desire to rid Germany of Napoleon

- Shared history & culture
  - Hanseatic League, *Holy Roman Empire
  - Shared language: German
  - Shared stories: ie: Brothers Grimm
What is German...

• The following excerpt is from the beginning of "What is German?" where Richard Wagner gives his account of how the German people became a national entity even without political borders to define it.

• "An attempt to gain a clear idea of what is really to be understood by the expression "German" has often weighed upon my mind.... The word "deutsch" (German), according to the latest and most exhaustive researches, is not the name of a specific people; there was not in the past a race that could claim the original title "German." On the contrary, Jacob Grimm has proved "diutisk" or "deutsch" means nothing more than that which is familiar to those of us speaking a mutually intelligible language.... It is to the speech and the original homeland, then, that the idea of "deutsch" is knit; and there came a time when the people of this name could reap the reward for their loyalty to their homeland and their speech."

• (Richard Wagner, "What is German?" 1865)

Germania, a personification of the German nation.
She is holding a shield with the coat of arms of the German Confederation with the seven traditional Electors of the Holy Roman Empire.
Instructions:
1. Read your assigned source and answer the questions associated with your source
2. Compare your sources – what method(s) does your source promote and why?
3. Answer the group questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bismarck – Blood and Iron</th>
<th>Wilhelm – A Place in the Sun</th>
<th>The Zollverein</th>
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Who led unification?

- Otto von Bismarck and Wilhelm of Prussia’s strategies
  - Practical politicians – *realpolitik*
    - refers to diplomacy based on power and on practical and material factors, rather than diplomacy based on ethnical choices
  - Conservative: monarchy, limited suffrage
  - **Blood and Iron**
How was unification accomplished?

Diplomacy, Economy, & Wars

- **Diplomacy:**
  - Gained support from foreigners
    - Teamed up with Russia against Poland
  - Formed Alliances
    - Alliance with Italy against Austria (France)

- **Economic** unity in the **Zollverein** (Economic Union)

- 3 major **wars** unite the German Confederations
  - Danish-German War (1864)
  - Austro-Prussian War (1866)
  - Franco-Prussian War (1870)
After Congress of Vienna (1815)
Franco-Prussian War
Cause and Effect of Creating a strong German State

**Causes**

1. Abundant natural Resources
2. Disciplined and educated workforce
3. Society that prided itself on its sense of responsibility
4. Rapidly growing population
5. Social welfare programs that supported workers

**Effects**

1. Industrial development
2. Scientific research and development
3. Economic development
4. Workers who realized conditions could improve without revolution
# Italian and German Unification

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<td>* Otto von Bismark – Chancellor - supports the use of “Blood &amp; Iron” to unify Germany and “Realpolitik” (power over principles) to gain more power for Germany</td>
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<td>*William I - kaiser (or emperor) of the new German State</td>
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| **Figurehead - Kings of new Sts** | **Foreign** – Keep France weak, *Britain is the main naval power & later Germany’s main competition**  
| **Main foes or Obstacles** | **Domestic** – The Catholic Church & Socialists (threats to unity & Socialists want democratic reforms) |

| **Chronology of events & wars** | Wars used to establish the empire: Annex more land  
1. Danish-German War  
2. Austro-Prussian War  
3. Franco – Prussian War |

| **Outcomes** | Bismark – 1. loses his “Kulturkampf” battle of civilization against the Catholic Church & laws repressing the socialists also backfire → Bismark recants & starts social reforms  
2. 1888 William II asks Bismark to resign  
3. Germany a military & industrial world power |
Who led unification?

- Otto von Bismarck and Wilhelm of Prussia’s strategies
  - Practical politicians – *realpolitik*
    - refers to diplomacy based on power and on practical and material factors, rather than diplomacy based on ethnical choices
  - Conservative: monarchy, limited suffrage
  - *Blood and Iron*
Italian Unification

- Explain: the rise of the Italian Nation State
- Identify the leaders of the Italian Revolution and the Role that they played
- Identify the causes and consequences of major political revolutions.
Italy Before Unification...

- Dominated by Foreign Powers
- People identify themselves with local regions (i.e.: I’m Tuscan... Not I’m Italian)
- Than → Napoleon invade and Nationalism!
  - Italian based on – geography, shared history, language & culture.
  - End trade barriers
Unifying Italy
Timeline

1830
1840
1850
1860
1870

1831
1849
1852
1855
1859
1860
1861
1866
1870
Italian Unification – Organize the following events

- Victor Emmanuel names Count Cavour prime minister
- Mazzini founds Young Italy
- Sardinia joins Britain & France in Crimean War
- Cavour defeats Austria, annexes Lombardy. Nationalist overthrow northern Italian States
- Mazzini helps set up a revolutionary republic in Rome
- Garibaldi and “Red Shirts” capture Sicily & Naples. Turns regions over to Emmanuel
- Venetia is added to Italy
- Emmanuel II is crowned king of Italy. Cavour dies
- France withdraws troops from Rome – Italy Unified
- Italy Unified
Unifying Italy

Timeline

1831
Mazzini founds Young Italy

1849
Mazzini helps set up a revolutionary republic in Rome

1852
Victor Emmanuel names Count Cavour prime minister

1855
Sardinia joins Britain & France in Crimean War

1859
Cavour defeats Austria, annexes Lombardy. Nationalist overthrow northern Italian States

1860
Garibaldi and “Red Shirts” capture Sicily & Naples. Turns regions over to Emmanuel

1861
Emmanuel II is crowned king of Italy. Cavour dies

1866
Venetia is added to Italy

1868
France withdraws troops from Rome

1870
Italy Unified
Garibaldi on a horse in Genoa
## Italian Unification

### Italy

| Main leader(s) & philosophies | Several Leaders  
1. Count Cavour (Prime Minister of Sardinia) believes in Realpolitik & wants more power for Sardinia  
2. Giuseppe Garibaldi (nationalist revolutionary) |
| Figurehead - | Victor Emmanuel (King of Sardinia) Viva Verdi! |
| Main foes or obstacles | Domestic: strong regional ties make nationalism hard, Socialist & Anarchists cause unrest  
Foreign: Foreign Countries (Austria) own parts of Italy |
| Chronology of events & wars | 1855 The Crimean War  
1859 Sardinia (backed by France) provokes a war with Austria  
1860 Garibaldi’s invasion of Sicily  
1861 add Venetia, 1870 add Rome |
| Outcomes | 1. Divisions between Northern & Southern Italy still a problem  
2. Popes angry at losing Rome = urge Italian’s to not support their gov’t (this is a problem until WWII!)  
3. Gov’t extends suffrage & social programs, difficult industrial transition causes emigration in early 1900s |
Close but not quite... 1830s-50s

1. Giuseppe Mazzini –
   - leader of “young Italy”– 1849 leads a failed revolt, Exiled for the rest of his life
   “ideas grow quickly when watered with the blood of martyrs”

Leaders of Italian Unification: 1850s-70

1. Victor Emmanuel (King of Sardinia)
   - Goal is to end Austrian power in Italy
   - 1858 – nationalist leaders begin overthrowing their leaders & joining Sardinia

2. Count Cavour (Prime Minister of Sardinia)

3. Giuseppe Garibaldi
   - Revolutionary: “Read Shirts” ‘invade’ Sicily & Southern Italy (supported by Sardinia) & gives the land to Victor Emmanuel declaring him ‘King of Italy’
Warm-Up

• Examine the Cartoon and answer the following questions:

1. Based on your knowledge of the events leading to the unification of Italy, what event is being represented in this cartoon?

2. What do you think Garibaldi means when he suggests that King Emmanuel use ‘more Powder’ to force on the boot?

3. How is Garibaldi’s suggestion similar to Bismarck’s use of ‘blood and iron’ to unify Germany?

4. Draw a conclusion – based on your observation how do you think the artist feels about the unification of Italy?

Right leg in the Boot at last by John Tenniel Garibaldi. “If it won’t go on sire, try a little more Powder.”
Warm-Up #3

Examine the Cartoon and answer the following questions:

Italian Unification -

1. What do you think Garibaldi means when he suggests that King Emmanuel use ‘more Powder’ to force on the boot of Italy?

2. How is Garibaldi’s suggestion similar to Bismarck’s use of ‘blood and iron’ to unify Germany?

3. Draw a conclusion – How does the artist feel Italy must be unified? (explain using detail from cartoon)

- based on your observation how do you think the artist feels about the unification of Italy?

Right leg in the Boot at last by John Tenniel

Garibaldi. “If it won’t go on sire, try a little more Powder.”
1. How many ethnic groups are there in the Balkans in 1867?

2. Why do you think competing interests in the Balkans led the region to be called a ‘powder keg’?

3. Nationalism helped unify Italy and Germany. How might Nationalism also break apart countries? (reference the definition of nationalism)
The Ethnic Groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910

- Germans
- Hungarians
- Czechs
- Slovaks
- Poles
- Ukrainians
- Slovenes
- Croats, Serbs
- Romanians
- Italians

Legend:
- Germans
- Hungarians
- Czechs
- Slovaks
- Poles
- Ukrainians
- Slovenes
- Croats, Serbs
- Romanians
- Italians
The Balkans

- In the 1800s many of the Balkan states declared their independence from the Ottoman Empire.
- The region becomes very unstable and conflict ensues.
Understanding Nationalism Today

Discussion – how would our knowledge of what happened to Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire help us understand current events in Iraq?

-Using the map what problems might Iraq be facing in trying to create a unified country?
1. The United States also has many ethnic groups, why do you think the US has not suffered from Revolutionary nationalism the way that the Balkans and Iraq have?
- What event(s) in recent years has brought out nationalistic feelings among Americans?
Nationalism Threatens the Stability of Europe

Nationalism = some New Countries strengthened and some weakened

New Countries formed:
- Italy, Germany, Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary

New countries want more power
- Begin competing with one another

1830 and 1848 – nationalistic revolts in Europe for independence and reform

1. Austria-Hungary a multiethnic, divided State
2. Ottoman Empire Collapses – Balkan States nationalist revolt

*European powers want Ottoman lands but Balkan States want their independence (‘powder keg’)

Imperialism...
Written Response

1. How have people used nationalism as a basis for their actions: (pg. 709 in textbook)
   – Read the three actions associated with nationalism & use this information to help you answer question #2.

2. Write two lists answering the following question.
   - Considering the major changes to European boundaries, and the methods that leaders used to complete boundary changes, do you think nationalism was a constructive or a destructive force in this era?
Nationalism

Constructive  Destructive
Russia

Events Leading to Revolution

• 1815: Russia is the largest nation in Europe, lead by tsar Alexander II
• 1856: Russia loses the Crimean War, and the people demand reforms.
  • Tsar Alexander II frees the serfs, but he is assassinated in 1881
• 1881: Tsar Alexander III is repressive, reversing many of the reforms, tries to force Russia to industrialize and modernize
• 1905 – series of protests by workers turn deadly as the government violently represses the marches (Bloody Sunday)

Results of the Revolution

• 1905, October: Tsar Nicholas announces reforms – October Manifesto
  – (freedom of speech, assembly, & person) & summons the Duma (elected national assembly)
• 1906: the first Duma met but is dissolved when they criticized the Tsar.
• 1906: Peter Stolypin made Prime Minister
  – Arrests, Executions and Pogroms (Persecutions or massacres against Jews) followed
  – Some limited reforms: land reforms, improved education
• 1911: Stolypin assassinated
• 1914: Russia still an autocracy but with many problems
Barge Haulers on the Volga or Burlaki
by the Russian realist painter Ilya Repin
Bloody Sunday (1905)
Expansion of the United States
Territorial Changes (Ch 23, Sec 4)

- Key events:
  - 1803 Louisiana Purchase
  - 1846-1848 Mexican War
  - 1849 California Gold Rush
  - 1861-1865 Civil War
  - 1867 Purchase of Alaska
  - 1869 Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
  - 1898 Spanish-American War; Hawaiian islands annexed
Why did the United States Expand?

**Nationalism Definition:**
The desire for national advancement or independence
The policy of asserting the interests of one’s own nation

- **Manifest Destiny:** the idea that the US was destined to spread across the entire continent
  - Manifest Destiny b/c to Americans this idea was readily apparent (manifest) and inevitable (destiny).
  - Policy of expansionism continued even after the US controlled the continent
    (Imperialism)
Nationalism Review...

Review Questions:
How did Nationalism inspire or affect the individual or event that you and your partner received?

**Nationalism**

1. A strong identification with a group (ex: I AM an American)
2. Devotion and loyalty to one’s own nation; **patriotism**
3. The desire for national advancement or independence
4. The policy of asserting the interests of one’s own nation

**Terms**

1. Manifest Destiny
2. The Balkans
3. Victor Emmanuel
4. Count Cavour
5. Otto von Bismarck
6. *Realpolitik*
7. *October Manifesto*
8. Giuseppe Garibaldi
9. William I
10. Giuseppe Mazzini
11. Bloody Sunday
12. Zollverein
13. Blood & Iron Speech

**Definition**

1. destined to spread across the entire continent
2. The powder keg of Europe
3. King of Sardinia
4. Prime Minister of Sardinia
5. Prime Minister of Prussia
6. Practical politics over principled politics
7. Reforms in Russia by Tsar Nicholas II
8. Revolutionary leader of the “Read Shirts”
9. King of Prussia/ Kaiser of Germany
10. Failed Revolutionary leader of “young Italy”
11. The spark that started the Russian Revolution in 1905
12. Economic Union within the German Union
13. Bismarck’s plan to unify the German States
Key Elements For the Development of a Nation

• Shared History or heritage
• Shared culture / sense of group identity
• A vision for a united future

http://online.missouri.edu/exec/data/courses/2309/public/lesson01/lesson01.aspx

http://www.historyhome.co.uk/europe/bismarck2.htm

http://www.americanrhetoric.com/moviespeechesa-f.htm
Nationalism in Austria-Hungary

- 1840 – Austrian Cities industrialize and bring worker discontent and desire for reforms
- 1848 – Nationalist revolts break out, but are crushed by Austrian Government
- 1859 – 1866 Austria defeated by France, Sardinia, and Prussia (lose land)
- 1867 – Austro-Hungarian Compromise creates semi-independent states of Hungary – Austria (the Dual Monarchy)
  - Tension between different ethnic groups increase (Slavic people want independence)
  - Examples of independent, ethnic nations in the Balkans (Serbia, Greece) break from Ottoman Empire
I. The "Spirit" of German Nationalism: Richard Wagner and the Ring Cycle Operas

Richard Wagner (1813-83) is one of the most controversial composers of the nineteenth century. His talent and place as one of the great romantic composers is often overshadowed by his virulent anti-Semitism, having claimed that Jews were "the evil conscience of our modern civilization." He was also an ardent German nationalist. The Ring Cycle operas, perhaps his greatest works, were composed and first staged in 1876, shortly after Germany unified. They were intended to develop a mythic national history for the new empire, which had no actual political history on which to construct a national identity. Early in his career, Wagner identified with the socialist movement and supported the Revolution of 1848 in Germany. Following the 1848 upheavals, Wagner penned his essay, "Art and Revolution," in which he argued that the task of the artist is to effect political change through artistic expression. The career and music of Richard Wagner offer a unique interdisciplinary approach to the romantic aspect of German nationalism.