

[illegible]

Nationalism

- Belief that people's greatest loyalty should not be to king or queen or empire, but to nation of people who share common culture and history
- Nation-state
 - When nation has its own government
 - Defends its territory and way of life

Political Views

- ~~Conservative~~ **Movements**

- Wealthy property owners and nobles
- Protect traditional monarchies

- Liberal

- Middle class business owners
- Give more power to elected parliaments

- Radical

- Drastic change to extend democracy to all

Nationalistic

Unification

Mergers of culturally similar lands

Separation

Culturally distinct group resists being added or tries to break away

State Building

Culturally distinct groups form one single group & accept differences

Nationalism

- Positive Effects
 - Overthrow of colonial rule
 - Overcome differences
 - Competition spurs scientific and technological advancements
- Negative Effects
 - Forced assimilation of minority to majority
 - Ethnic cleansing
 - Extreme nationalism (Nazi)
 - Competition leads to warfare

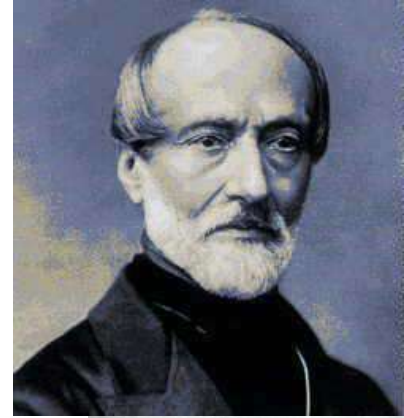
Nationalism



- | | |
|--|--|
| Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, 1815 | Prussia 1815 |
| Ceded by Austria, 1859 | Territory added to Prussia, 1815-1866 |
| Ceded to France, 1860 | Territory added to Prussia/German Empire, 1871 |
| United with Piedmont, 1860 | → Attack on Denmark, 1864 |
| Ceded by Austria, 1866 | → Attack on Austria, 1866 |
| Occupied by Italy, 1870 | → Attack on France, 1870-1871 |
| ✕ Battle | — Border of German Empire, 1871 |



Italian Unification



- 1815 - Italian Peninsula divided into a number of independent states; Cultural and economic differences divided the region
- Leaders
 - Mazzini
 - The “soul of Italy”
 - Inspired revolution in Sicily
 - Garibaldi
 - The “sword of Italy”
 - Led a voluntary army (the red shirts) & united Southern Italy to the Italian Kingdom in 1861
 - Cavour
 - The “mind of Italy”; architect of unification
 - Built the new country into a new economic and political power

- March 17, 1861 – Kingdom of Italy created w/ Victor Emmanuel II as king
 - All of Italy united, except Venetia (Austria) and Rome (Pope)
- Major obstacle to unification was Austria
 - Alliance w/ Prussia in 7 Weeks War gained northern region of Venetia (1866)
- Rome (1870)
 - protected by French troops at first, Italians annex and declare it the capital
 - Popes consider themselves “Prisoners of the Italian state” until 1929 treaty created Vatican City
- Cavour, PM of Sardinia, used Realpolitik to make his state dominant



Problems with Unification

- Little experience with constitutional govt.
- Profound cultural and economic divisions separate the south and the north
 - South: poor, rural, agricultural
 - North: Industrial, wealthier, urban
 - Inequity produced emigration to U.S., Canada, & S. America: 6-10 million btwn. 1890-1914
- Sardinia forced its laws and customs onto other Italian states, fanning resentment
- Relations between the papacy and the Kingdom of Italy strained until the 20th century

German Unification

- Dominant state during process of unification: Kingdom of Prussia
- Major Obstacle: Austria
- Nationalism a reaction to Napoleon's domination of German states
- The Congress of Vienna created the German Confederation in 1815 (39 states)
 - Austria dominated the Confederation, which brought it in conflict with Prussia

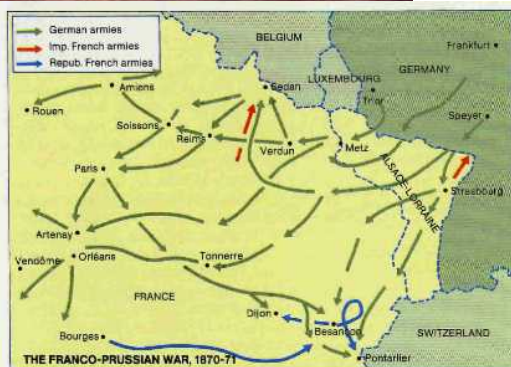


Leaders

- Kaiser Wilhelm I – King of Prussia
- Otto von Bismarck
 - Prime minister of Prussia
 - Developed Realpolitik
 - Shared the king's view that Prussia needed strong gov't and army to achieve German unity
 - Declared that the great issues of the times would be decided "by blood and iron"
- Wanted to remove the Austrians from German affairs as soon as possible



Three Wars



- War against Denmark (1863-1864)
 - Won territory that contained mostly German speaking people
 - Increases tensions w/ Austria
- Seven Weeks' War (Austro-Prussian War)-1866
 - Austria provoked into war
 - Over in one bloody battle
 - Bismarck only insists that Austria withdraw from German affairs
- Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)
 - used deception to maneuver the French into becoming the aggressor
 - Southern German states, although Catholic, driven by nationalism to join Prussia in the war
 - Unification of Germany under Prussia complete

Unified Germany



- January 18, 1871- Wilhelm I assumes the title of Kaiser of a united Germany
 - Wave of nationalist sentiment swept almost all German speakers
 - Bismarck becomes first chancellor
 - Est. of Second Reich
- Problems
 - Germany divided along religious and economic lines
 - North: Protestant & Conservative
 - South: Catholic & Liberal
 - East: Agricultural
 - West: Industrial

TIMELINE

Fill in timeline of nationalism for Germany
and Italy
Pp. 694-697