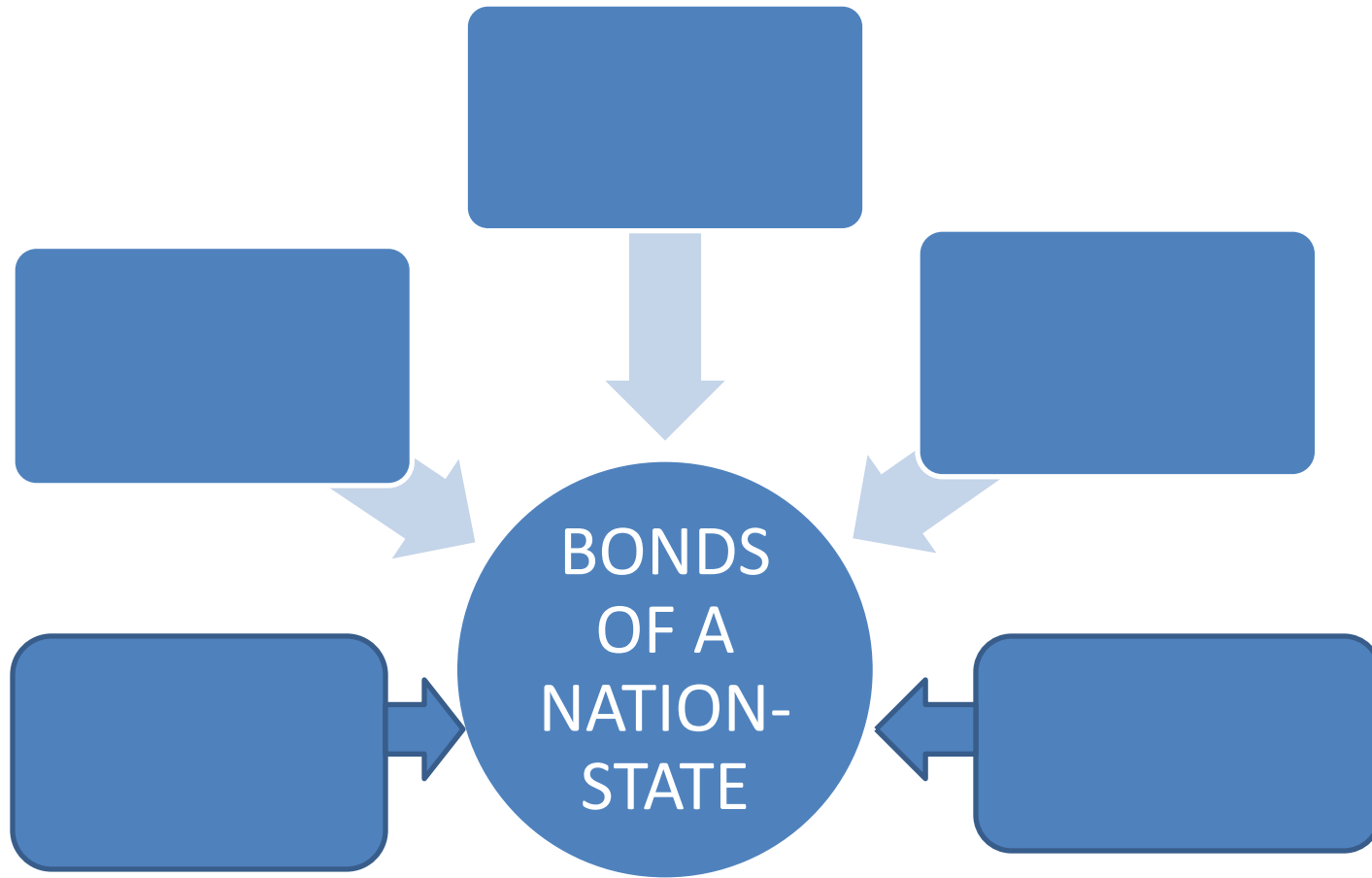




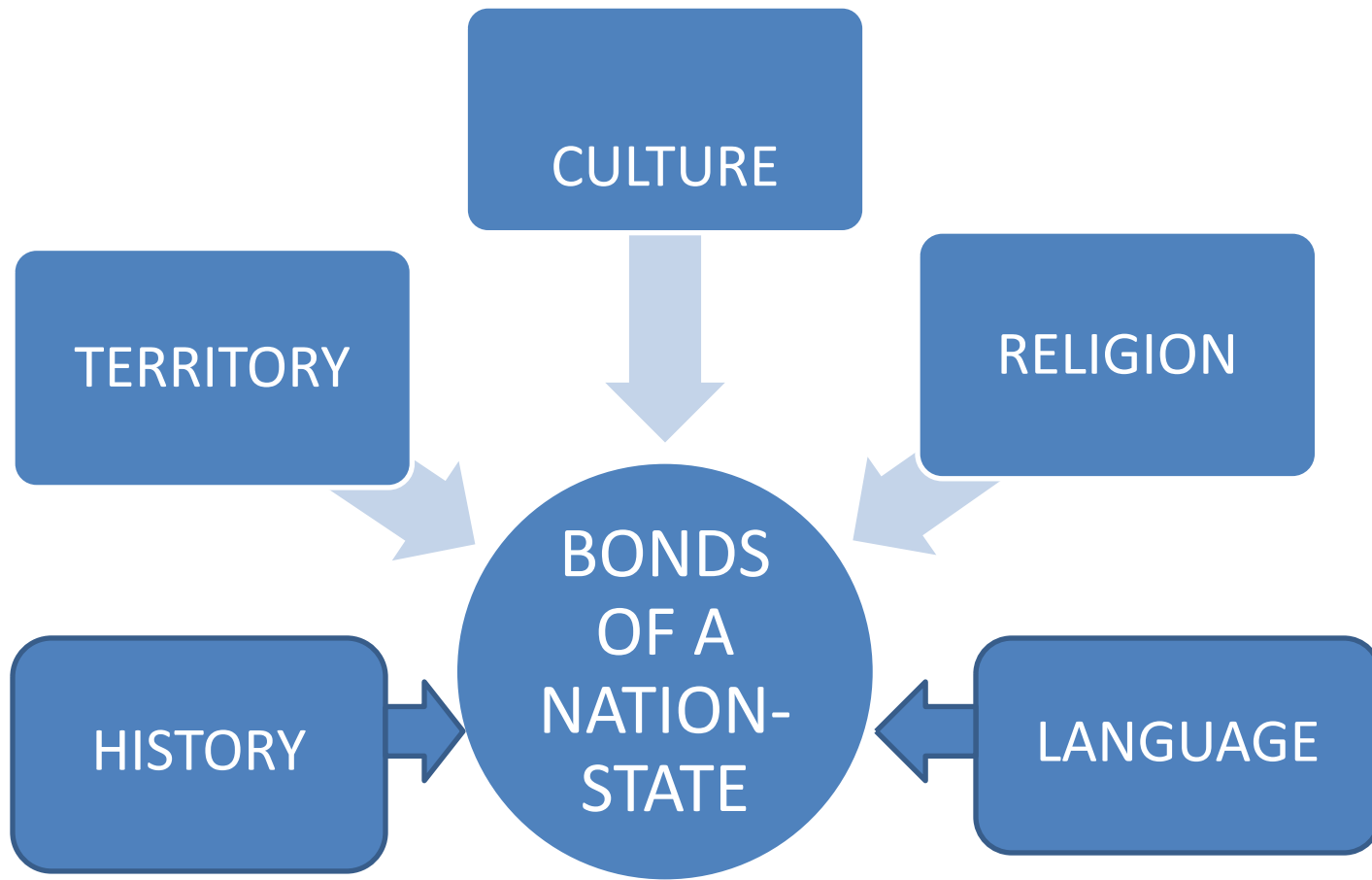
NATIONALISM: UNIFICATION IN ITALY AND GERMANY IN THE 19TH CENTURY

What role did nationalism play in the unification of Italy and Germany? What role did it play in European politics in the 19th century?

From Nationalism to Nation...



From Nationalism to Nation...



TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS	EXAMPLES
UNIFICATION		
SEPARATION		
STATE-BUILDING		

Types of Nationalist Movements

**Nationalism: A force for
Unity or Disunity?**

TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS	EXAMPLES
UNIFICATION	Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19th century Italy • 19th century Germany
SEPARATION	Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greeks in the Ottoman Empire (1830) • French-speaking Canadians
STATE-BUILDING	Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States • Turkey

Types of Nationalist Movements

**Nationalism: A force for
Unity or Disunity?**

Nationalism around the globe – 19th century

Nationalism in Europe - Disunity

- Revolts in 1830
- Revolts in 1848
- Austrian Empire
- Russia >> **Russification**
- Ottoman Empire

Globally – movements against imperialism

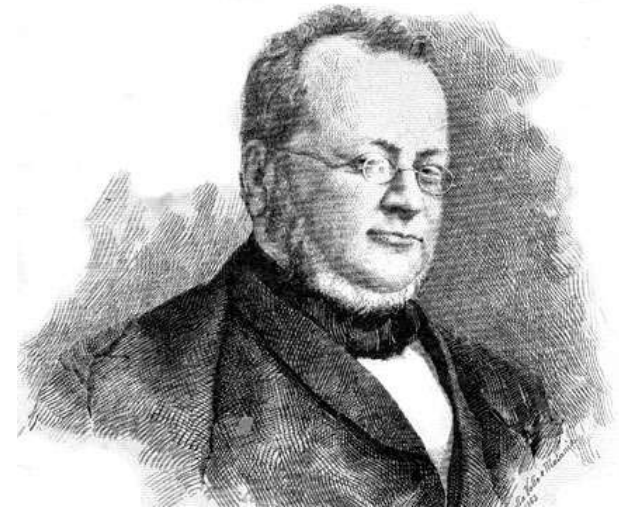
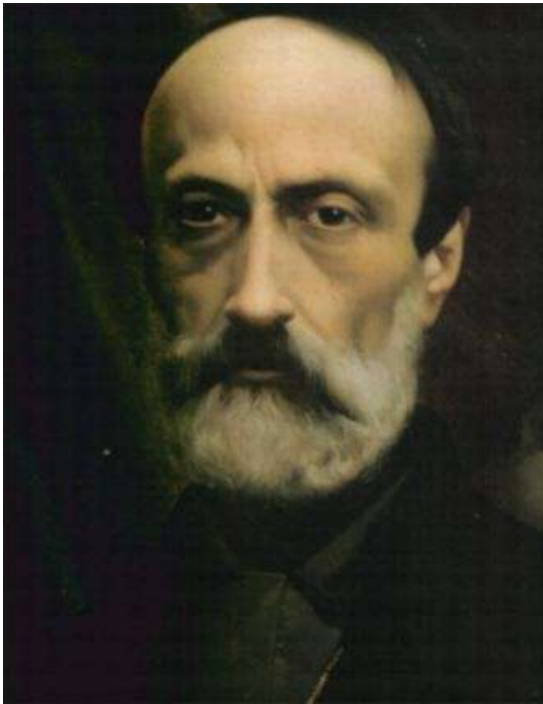
- Japan – 1868 >>
- India – 1857 >>
- China – 1850s and 1900
- Puerto Rico and Cuba – 1860s
- SE Asia / Philippines
- Africa – resistance to European imperialism

What does the information show about the influence of nationalism in the 19th century?

Italy becomes a nation

LEADERSHIP

Giuseppe Garibaldi



COUNT CAMILO DI CAVOUR
-- THE "BRAINS" OF ITALIAN
UNIFICATION
1852 >> PRIME MINISTER

Giuseppe Mazzini –
“Young Italy”

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

1850

CAVOUR - PRIME MINISTER OF
SARDINIA

1853 – 56

ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE & BRITAIN
AGAINST RUSSIA IN CRIMEAN WAR --

1859

WAR VS AUSTRIA (WITH FRENCH
HELP), WON LOMBARDY!!

1859-60

VICTORY ENCOURAGED TUSCANY,
MODENA AND PARMA TO REVOLT AND
JOIN ITALY!!

1860

GARIBALDI – BROUGHT SICILY AND
SOUTHERN ITALY

1866

VENETIA

1870

PAPAL STATES



OTTO VON BISMARCK – THE “BRAINS” OF GERMAN UNIFICATION

1862 – PRIME MINISTER OF PRUSSIA

MASTER AT **REALPOLITIK**

“THE POLITICS OF REALITY”

RULED BY:

“BLOOD AND IRON”

“IT IS NOT BY... SPEECHES AND
MAJORITY RESOLUTIONS THAT THE
GREAT ISSUES OF THE DAY WILL BE
DECIDED... BUT BY BLOOD AND IRON.”

How is this quote reflective of
realpolitik?



UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

BACKGROUND:

AUSTRIA V PRUSSIA (NATIONALISM)

1862 >> BISMARCK -- PRIME MINISTER

1864>> ALLIANCE W/ AUSTRIA VS DENMARK >> SCHLESWIG & HOLSTEIN

1866>> WAR W/ AUSTRIA (PROVOKED)
>> AUSTRIA LOST VENETIA (TO ITALY) &
PRUSSIA GAINED MORE GERMAN TERRITORY

1870 >> **FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR**
(PROVOKED) >> PRUSSIAN VICTORY
ENCOURAGED SOUTHERN GERMAN S
TO ACCEPT PRUSSIAN LEADERSHIP

1871 >> **KING WILHELM I** OF PRUSSIA
CROWNED **KAISER** (SECOND REICH)



How were the roads to unification for Italy and Germany the same?

They both relied on:

FOR DISCUSSION:

- What role did nationalism play?
- How did the creation / unification of Italy & Germany affect European politics?