

# Modern European History

## Unit 7 - Industrialization, Nationalism, Imperialism

### Nationalism

### **The Congress of Vienna**

#### **METTERNICH'S PLANS FOR EUROPE**

In 1814, leaders of many nations met to draw up a peace plan for Europe. This series of meetings was called the Congress of Vienna. The most important person at the Congress of Vienna was the foreign minister of Austria, Klemens von Metternich. He shaped the peace conditions that were finally accepted.

Metternich had three goals at the congress. First, he wanted to make sure that the French would not attack another country again. Second, he wanted a balance of power in which no one nation was strong enough to threaten other nations. Third, he wanted legitimacy. This meant restoring monarchs to the thrones they had before Napoleon's conquests. The other leaders agreed with Metternich's ideas.

Metternich achieved his first goal when the congress strengthened the small nations that surrounded France. Meanwhile, France was not punished too severely. It remained independent and kept some overseas possessions. This helped achieve Metternich's second goal to create a balance of power.

The congress also worked to fulfill Metternich's third goal. Many rulers were returned to power in states throughout Europe, including France.

The Congress of Vienna created very successful peace agreements. None of the great powers fought against one another for 40 years. Some did not fight in a war for the rest of the century.

#### **POLITICAL CHANGES BEYOND VIENNA**

Many European rulers were nervous about the effects of the French Revolution. In 1815, Czar Alexander of Russia, Emperor Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia formed the Holy Alliance. Other alliances created by Metternich were called the Concert of Europe. The idea of these alliances was for nations to help one another if revolution came.

Across Europe, conservatives held control of European governments. Conservatives were people who opposed the ideals of the French Revolution. They also usually supported the rights and powers of royalty. They did not encourage individual liberties. They did not want any calls for equal rights.

But many other people still believed in the ideals of the French Revolution. They thought that all people should be equal and share in power. Later they would again fight for these rights.

People in the Americas also felt the desire for freedom. Spanish colonies in the Americas revolted against the restored Spanish king. Many colonies won independence from Spain. National feeling grew in Europe, too. Soon people in areas such as Italy, Germany, and Greece would rebel and form new nations. The French Revolution had changed the politics of Europe and beyond.

#### **Define the Following Terms and Names:**

Congress of Vienna

Klemens von Metternich

Legitimacy

Holy Alliance

Concert of Europe

1. What three goals did Metternich have?

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2. What happened to ideas about freedom and independence?

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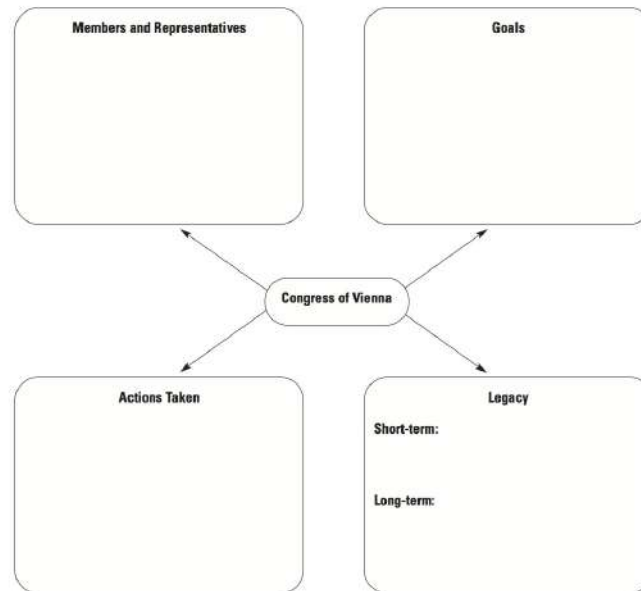
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CHAPTER  
**7**  
Section 5

GUIDED READING *The Congress of Vienna*

**A. Determining Main Ideas** As you read about the meeting of the Congress of Vienna, fill in the diagram below.



**B. Summarizing** On the back of this paper, briefly explain Klemens von Metternich's efforts to create peace and stability in Europe. Use the terms **balance of power** and **Concert of Europe** in your explanation.

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## **Europe Faces Revolutions**

### **CLASH OF PHILOSOPHIES; NATIONALISM DEVELOPS**

There was a power struggle in Europe in the first half of the 1800s. Three forces were involved. Conservatives wanted to continue to support the kings who had ruled these lands for many centuries. These were nobles and other people who owned large amounts of property. Liberals wanted to give more power to elected legislatures. They were typically middle-class merchants and business people. Radicals wanted the end of rule by kings and full voting rights for all.

At the same time, another movement arose in Europe—nationalism. This was the belief that a person's loyalty should go not to the country's ruler but to the nation itself. When the nation also had its own independent government, it became a nation-state. Nationalists thought that people with a common language and culture were a nation. And they had the right to their own government. These ideas grew out of the French Revolution.

### **NATIONALISTS CHALLENGE CONSERVATIVE POWER**

The first people to win self-rule during this period were the Greeks. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire for centuries. The Ottomans controlled most of the Balkans. That region includes most of modern Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and the former Yugoslavia. In 1821, the Greeks revolted against Turkish rule. The Greeks won their independence by 1830.

Other revolts broke out in other parts of Europe. In 1830, the Belgians declared their independence from rule by the Dutch. Nationalists began a long struggle to unify all of Italy. The Poles revolted against Russian rule. Conservatives managed to put down these rebellions. However, new ones broke out again in 1848 among Hungarians and Czechs. Once again, they were put down forcibly.

### **RADICALS CHANGE FRANCE**

Events differed in France. Riots in 1830 forced the king to flee, and a new king was put in his place. Another revolt broke out in 1848. The king was overthrown and a republic established. However, the radicals who had won began arguing. They differed over how much France should be changed. Some wanted only political changes. Others wanted social and economic changes that would help the poor.

When these forces began to fight in the streets, the French gave up on the radical program. They introduced a new government. It had a legislature and a strong president. The new president was Louis-Napoleon, Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew. He later named himself emperor of France. He built railroads and helped industry. The economy got better and more people had jobs.

### **REFORM IN RUSSIA**

In the early 1800s, Russia still did not have an industrial economy. The biggest problem was that serfdom still existed there. Peasants were bound to the nobles whose land they worked. Russia's rulers were reluctant to free the serfs, though. They feared they would lose the support of the nobles.

A new ruler of Russia, Alexander II, decided to free the serfs. Though it seemed bold, Alexander's move went only part way. Nobles kept half their land and were paid for the other half that went to the peasants. The former serfs were not given the land. They had to pay for it. This debt kept them still tied to the land. The czar's efforts to make changes ended when he was assassinated in 1881. Alexander III, the new czar, brought back tight control over the country. He also moved to make the economy more industrial.

### **Define the Following Terms and Names:**

conservatives

liberals

radical

nationalism

nation-state

the Balkans

Louis-Napoleon

1. What different goals did conservatives, liberals, and radicals have?

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2. What groups challenged conservative rule?

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3. What did Louis-Napoleon accomplish for France?

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4. What major reform was made in Russia at this time?

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As you read about uprisings in Europe, make notes in the chart to explain the outcomes of each action listed.

action	outcome
French citizens' armies win their revolution for liberty and equality	
Greeks revolt against the Ottoman Turks	
Nationalist groups in Budapest, Prague, and Vienna demand independence and self-government	
Charles X tries to set up an absolute monarchy in France	
Paris mobs overthrow monarchy of Louis-Philippe	
Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte is elected president of France and later assumes the title of Emperor Napoleon III	
In the Crimean War, Czar Nicholas I threatens to take over part of the Ottoman Empire	
Alexander II issues the Edict of Emancipation	

## **Nationalism**

### ***Case Study: Italy and Germany***

#### **NATIONALISM: A FORCE FOR UNITY OR DISUNITY**

Nationalists thought that many factors linked people to one another. First was nationality, or a common ethnic ancestry. Shared language, culture, history, and religion were also seen as ties that connected people. People sharing these traits were thought to have the right to a land they could call their own. Groups with their own government were called nation-states.

Leaders began to see that this feeling could be a powerful force for uniting a people. The French Revolution was a prime example of this. However, nationalism could also be a force to rip apart empires. This happened in three empires in Europe.

### **NATIONALISM SHAKES AGING EMPIRES**

Feelings of nationalism threatened to break apart three aging empires. The Austrian Empire was forced to split in two.

One part was Austria, the other was Hungary. In Russia, harsh rule and a policy called Russification that forced other peoples to adopt Russian ways helped produce a revolution in 1917. This revolution overthrew the czar. Like the other two, the Ottoman Empire broke apart around the time of World War I.

### **CAVOUR UNITES ITALY**

Italians used national feeling to build a nation, not destroy an empire. Large parts of Italy were ruled by the kings of Austria and Spain. Nationalists tried to unite the nation in 1848. But the revolt was beaten down. Hopes rested with the Italian king of the state of Piedmont-Sardinia. His chief minister was Count Camillo di Cavour. Cavour worked to expand the king's control over other areas of the north.

Meanwhile, Giuseppe Garibaldi led an army of patriots that won control of southern areas. Garibaldi put the areas he conquered under control of the Italian king. In 1866, the area around Venice was added to the king's control. By 1870, the king completed the uniting of Italy.

### **BISMARCK UNITES GERMANY; A SHIFT IN POWER**

Germany had also been divided into many different states for many centuries. Since 1815, 39 states had joined in a league called the German Confederation. Prussia and Austria-Hungary controlled this group. Over time, Prussia rose to become more powerful. Leading this move was prime minister Otto von Bismarck. He was supported by wealthy landowners called Junkers. Bismarck was a master of realpolitik—tough power politics.

Bismarck worked to create a new confederation of German states. Prussia controlled it. To win the loyalty of German areas in the south, he purposefully angered a weak France so that it would declare war on Prussia. Prussia won the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. The war with France gave the southern German states a nationalistic feeling. They joined the other states in naming the king of Prussia as emperor, or kaiser, of a strong united Germany.

These events changed the balance of power in Europe. Germany and Britain were the strongest powers, followed by France. Austria, Russia, and Italy were all even weaker.

### **Define the Following Terms and Names:**

Russification

Camillo di Cavour

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Otto von Bismarck

realpolitik

kaiser

1. What shared characteristics can unite people and create a strong national feeling?

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2. What three empires were torn apart by nationalism?

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3. Who helped unify Italy?

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4. What was the result of the defeat of France and the uniting of Germany?

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How did nationalism lead to the breakup of these empires?

1. Austro-Hungarian

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2. Russian

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3. Ottoman

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How did each of the following help unify Italy?

4. Camillo di Cavour

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5. Giuseppe Garibaldi

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6. King Victor Emmanuel

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How did each of the following lead to German unification?

7. Policy of realpolitik

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8. Seven Weeks' War

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9. Franco-Prussian War

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