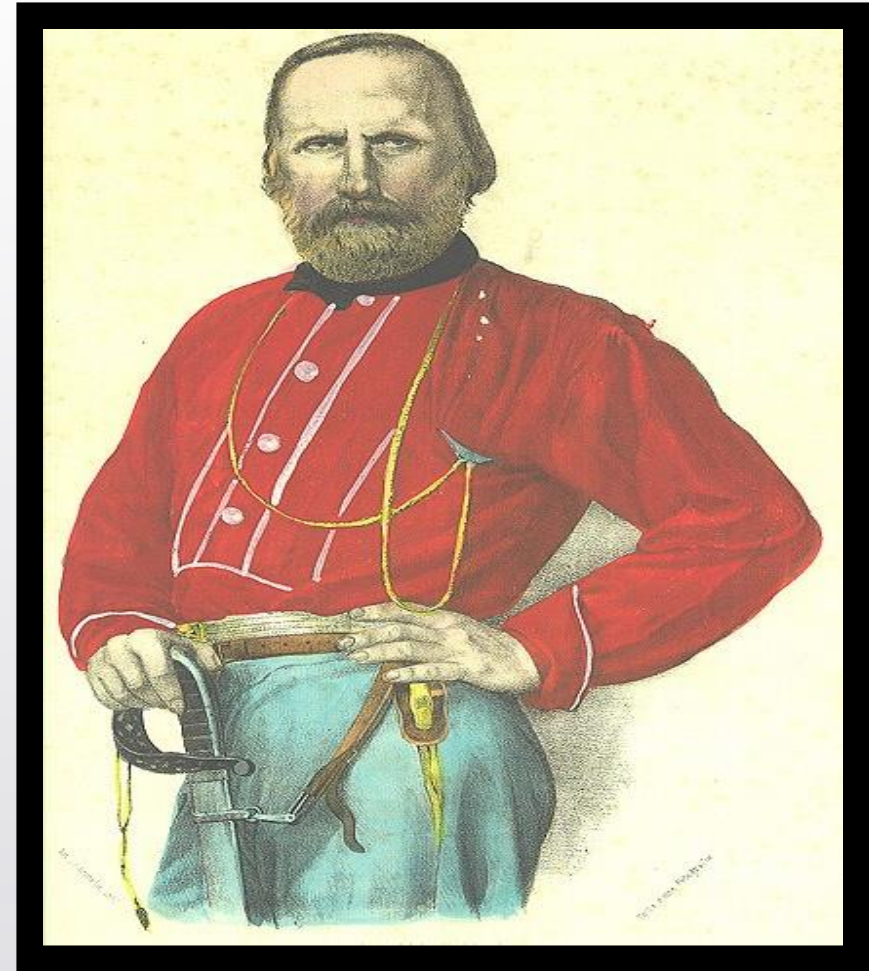


NATIONALISM



Mr. Violanti / Mrs. Verni

ICS--2016

Key Terms

1. **Otto Von Bismarck**: Leader of German Unification. Prussian.
2. **Blood and Iron**: German Nationalist idea. Unifying German states through War and Industry.
3. **Realpolitik**: “end justifies the means”. Politics of Reality.
4. **Alsace-Lorraine**: resource rich area between France and Germany.
5. **Giusseppe Mazzini**: Northern Leader of Italian Unification.
6. **Camillo Cavour**: Central Leader in Italian Unification.
7. **Garibaldi**: Southern Leader in Italian Unification.

Key Terms



8. **Zionism**: Nationalist movement for a Jewish Homeland in Israel.
9. **Indian National Congress**: Nationalist movement for freedom for Indian people from England.
10. **Young Turks**: nationalist movement to bring modernization and western ideas to Ottoman Empire.
11. **Pan Slavism**: Nationalist movement to unite the Balkans and rid it of the Austrian Empire.
12. **“Powder Keg of Europe”**: Balkan Peninsula. Want freedom from foreign control. Violent.



What is a country?



Why do you
love America?

NATIONALISM

A feeling of pride and devotion to one's country OR ethnic background.

May be *unifying or destructive*.

- (ETHNOCENTRISM is extreme nationalism)
- Ignored by the Congress of Vienna when the new lines of Europe were drawn in 1815.

Map A



Map B





To develop a sense of nationalism, a group of people must

- A. share the control of an important natural resource
- B. believe in the value of democracy
- C. have some beliefs and values in common
- D. develop a strong military force

Which quotation best reflects a feeling of nationalism?

1. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."
2. "A person's greatest social obligation is loyalty to the family."
3. "For God, King, and Country."
4. "Opposition to evil is as much a duty as is cooperation with good."

Italian Regions Before Unification



Stirrings of Nationalism > Italy was politically divided for hundreds of years after the fall of the Roman Empire. During the early 1800s, the idea of a unified Italy began to re-emerge. After a failed revolution against Austrian rule in northern Italy, many rebels, fearing retribution, begged for funds to pay for safe passage to Spain. Giuseppe Mazzini (mat SEE nee), a boy at the time, described his reaction to the events.

What awareness did this experience spark in young Mazzini? What do you think he will do with this “confused idea”?



He (a rebel) held out a white handkerchief, merely saying, 'For the refugees of Italy.' My mother...dropped some money into the handkerchief.... That day was the first in which a confused idea presented itself to my mind...an idea that we Italians could and therefore ought to struggle for the liberty of our country.

—Giuseppe Mazzini, *Life and Writings*

Italian unification



- **Unify** = to bring together. Join.
- **LEADERS:** Giuseppe Mazzini, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Count Camillo Cavour.
- **GOAL:** Reunite the states & kingdoms of the Italian Peninsula to create one country. (**Mare Nostrum, Nationalism**)
- Eliminate Austrian, French Influence established by the Congress of Vienna.



Garibaldi



First King of Italy, 1871 Victor Emmanuel





VITTORIO · EMANVELE · II
PADRE · DELLA · PATRIA

“To him who wishes to follow me, I offer hardships, hunger, thirst and all the perils of war.”

— *Garibaldi's Memoirs*

This quotation from Garibaldi is most closely associated with Italian

- A. exploration
- B. nationalism
- C. imperialism
- D. neutrality

Giuseppe Garibaldi, Thomas Jefferson, and Simón Bolívar were similar in that each

1. encouraged a spirit of nationalism in their people
2. denied voting rights to the citizens after gaining control of their nation
3. opposed the territorial expansion of the United States
4. followed the ideas of Marx in establishing a government

German Unification



- **LEADER:** Otto von Bismarck (Chancellor of Prussia) seeks to unify 26 states of Germany with Prussia in charge.
- **GOAL:** BLOOD and IRON. (War and Industry)
- 1871: William I (Kaiser) establishes the “2nd Reich” as the strongest empire in the world.
- Seizes **Alsace-Lorraine** from France as a center of raw materials.
(*coal, iron ore*)

Otto Von Bismarck

BLOOD & IRON

REALPOLITIK

“The Politics of Reality”. You do what must be done to achieve your goal.

Realpolitik = Machiavelli

Ends justify the means.

Alsace and Lorraine





Which individual is associated with the phrase *blood and iron* as related to the unification of Germany?

- A. Otto von Bismarck
- B. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- C. Kaiser Wilhelm II
- D. Count Camillo di Cavour

Base your answer on the illustration and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Sue A. Kime et al., *World Studies: Global Issues & Assessments*, N & N Publishing Co. (adapted)

All the elements identified in the illustration contributed to German

1. interdependence
2. unification
3. imperialism
4. apathy

////////////////////////////////////

One political objective of both Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi was to

1. overthrow divine right monarchies
2. unify their nations
3. establish communist systems
4. form an alliance with Great Britain

EUROPE 1871





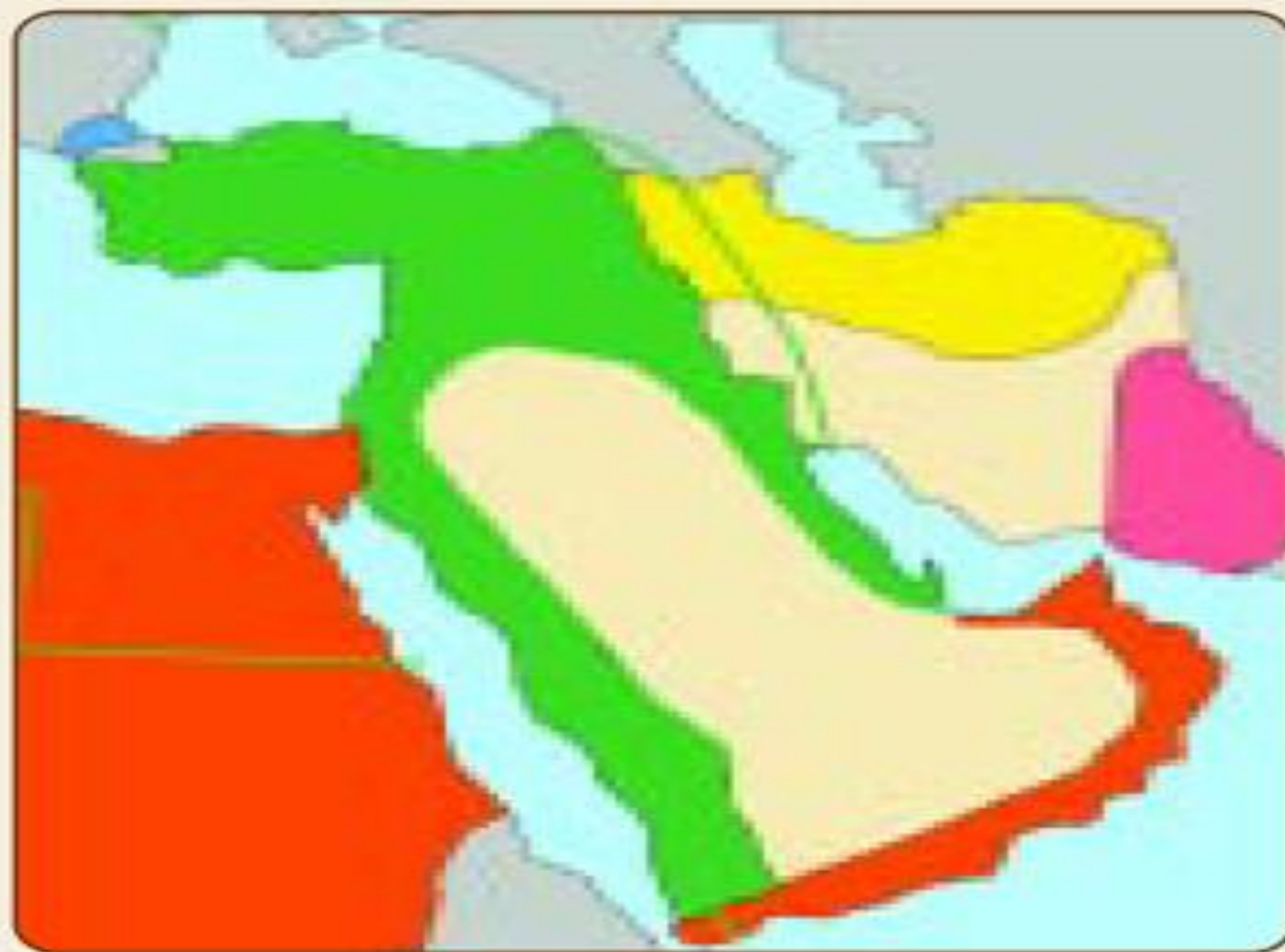
What if you don't
have a country to
call home?

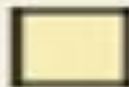
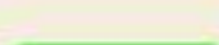


Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
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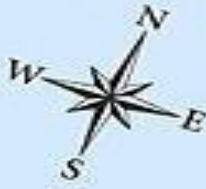
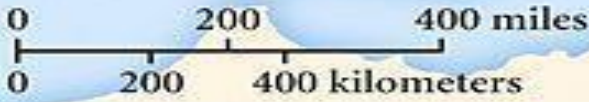
Google

THE MIDDLE EAST 1914



-  BRITISH CONTROL
-  OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN 1914
-  INDEPENDENT TERRITORY
-  BRITISH ZONE OF INFLUENCE
-  RUSSIAN ZONE OF INFLUENCE
-  BOUNDARY OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE C.1800

	Prussia	A=Parma
	Austrian Empire	B=Modena
	France	C=Lucca
	Piedmont-Sardinia	D=Tuscany
	Russia	E=San Marino
	German States	
	Boundary of German Confederation	



Language Group

Romance

- French
- Italian
- Spanish
- Catalan
- Portuguese
- Corsican
- Romanian
- Walloon

Germanic

- English
- Dutch
- German
- Flemish
- Danish
- Norwegian
- Swedish

Slavonic

- Great Russian
- Ukrainian
- White Russian
- Polish
- Serbian
- Croatian
- Slovak
- Czech
- Bulgarian
- Macedonian
- Slovenian

Celtic

- Irish
- Gaelic
- Welsh
- Breton
- Cornish

Finno-Ugrian

- Finnish
- Estonian
- Magyar

Baltic

- Latvian
- Lithuanian

Basque

- Basque

Thraco-Illyrian

- Albanian

Hellenic

- Greek

Turkish-Tataric

- Turkish

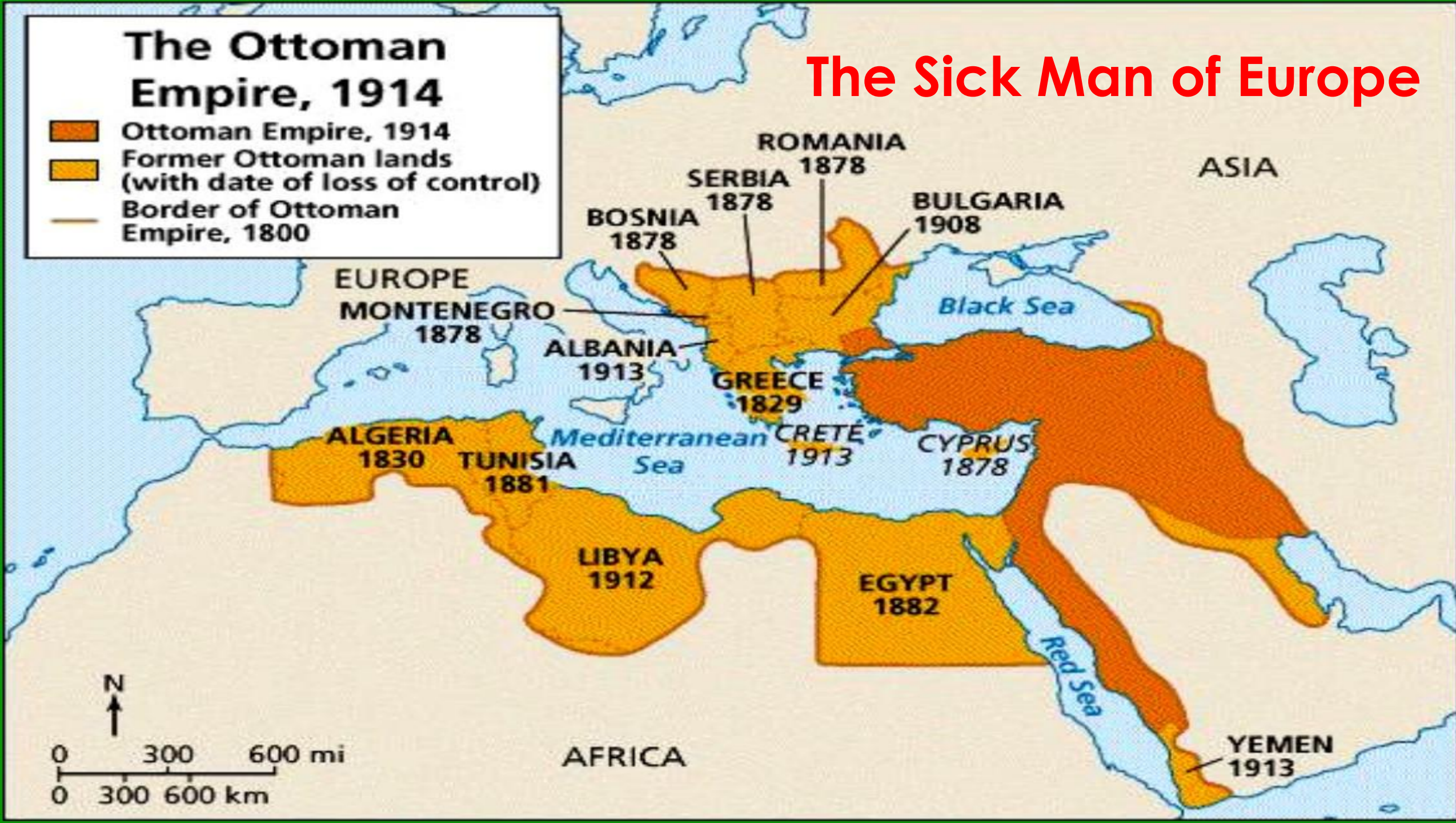
- Mixed use of languages



The Ottoman Empire, 1914

-  Ottoman Empire, 1914
-  Former Ottoman lands (with date of loss of control)
-  Border of Ottoman Empire, 1800

The Sick Man of Europe





Young Turks: 1908. Nationalists fighting for democracy, freedom, equality in the Ottoman Empire

- Revolution, to overthrow Sultan.
- Want to Modernize, Westernize Turkey.

What to do with the Armenians?



ARMENIA

- ★ National capital
- ⦿ Autonomous republic capital
- Town, village
- ✈ Major airport
- International boundary
- Road
- - - Railroad

0 10 20 30 40 50 km
0 10 20 30 mi

ETHNO-LINGUISTIC GROUPS IN THE CAUCASUS







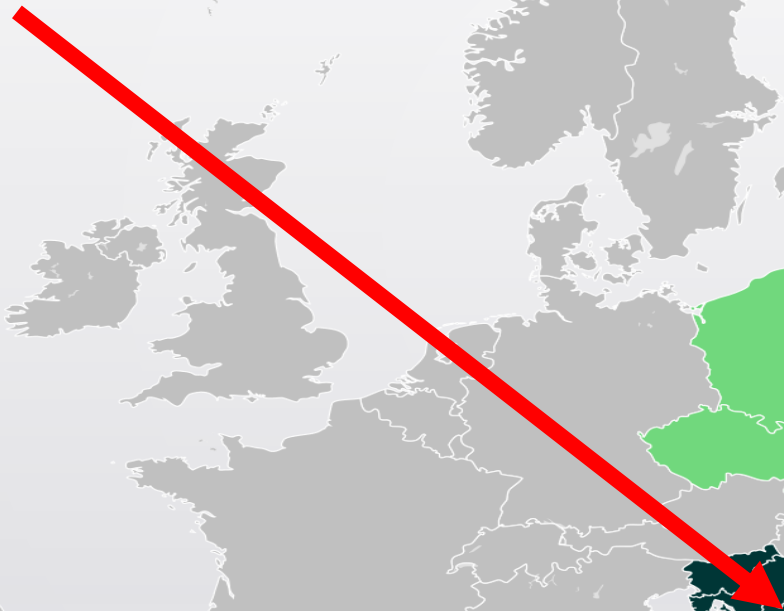
Pan Slavism

Goal: unity of all the Slavic peoples. Main impact occurred in the Balkans.

-Non-Slavic empires (*Byzantine Empire, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire*) had ruled the Balkans for centuries.

-Extremely Nationalistic, Radical movement.

“Powder Keg of Europe”



The Balkan Powder Keg



