<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Nationalism</th>
<th>18th century (1700’s)</th>
<th>19th Century (1800’s)</th>
<th>20th Century (1900’s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
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<td>Why?</td>
<td>Why?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Nationalism in the 1800’s

UNITES

➢ Germany (1871)
➢ Italy (1870)

DIVIDES

❖ Austrian Empire
❖ Ottoman Empire
❖ Russian Empire
Nationalism = Unification

- Headed by Austria's Prince Metternich, the **Congress of Vienna (1815)** attempted to stop the tide of **nationalism** sweeping across Europe. Metternich believed nationalism created disorder *because it fostered violent revolution*.

- The Congress of Vienna was successful in suppressing nationalistic movements from 1815 to 1848, a period also known as the **Age of Metternich**, however, nationalism would eventually return to the Europe.

- **Nationalistic movements in Italy and Germany** would result in **unified, sovereign nation-states**.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doc 1</th>
<th>Doc 2</th>
<th>Doc 3</th>
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<td>Doc 4</td>
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<td>Doc 7</td>
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DBQ 15 – Nationalism in the 19\textsuperscript{th} century
“Germany is not looking to Prussia’s liberalism, but to its power...Prussia has to coalesce and concentrate its power for the opportune moment, which has already been missed several times; Prussia’s borders according to the Vienna Treaties [of 1814-15] are not favorable for a healthy, vital state; it is not by speeches and majority resolutions that the great questions of the time are decided – that was the big mistake of 1848 and 1849 – but by iron and blood.

Prince Otto von Bismarck, 30 September 1862
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Path” to Nationalism</th>
<th>Results? / Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY (Sections 1 &amp; 2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITALY (Section 3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUSTRIAN EMPIRE</td>
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<td>OTTOMAN EMPIRES</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIAN EMPIRE</td>
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</table>
Bismarck’s “Blood and Iron” Speech

There are members of the National Association [Nationalverein] – of this association that has achieved a reputation owing to the justness of its demands – highly esteemed members who have stated that all standing armies are superfluous. Yes, if only a public assembly had this view! Would not a government have to reject this?! – There was talk about the “sobriety” of the Prussian people. Yes, the great independence of the individual makes it difficult in Prussia to govern with the constitution (or to consolidate the constitution?); in France things are different, there this individual independence is lacking. A constitutional crisis would not be disgraceful, but honorable instead. – Furthermore, we are perhaps too “well-educated” to support a constitution; we are too critical; the ability to assess government measures and records of the public assembly is too common; in the country there are a lot of catiline [conspiratorial] characters who have a great interest in upheavals. This may sound paradoxical, but everything proves how hard constitutional life is in Prussia. – Furthermore, one is too sensitive about the government’s mistakes; as if it were enough to say “this and that [cabinet] minister made mistakes, as if one wasn’t adversely affected oneself. Public opinion changes, the press is not [the same as] public opinion; one knows how the press is written; members of parliament have a higher duty, to lead opinion, to stand above it. We are too hot-blooded, we have a preference for putting on armor that is too big for our small body; and now we’re actually supposed to utilize it. Germany is not looking to Prussia’s liberalism, but to its power; Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden may indulge liberalism, and for that reason no one will assign them Prussia’s role; Prussia has to coalesce and concentrate its power for the opportune moment, which has already been missed several times; Prussia’s borders according to the Vienna Treaties [of 1814-15] are not favorable for a healthy, vital state; it is not by speeches and majority resolutions that the great questions of the time are decided – that was the big mistake of 1848 and 1849 – but by iron and blood.

Prince Otto von Bismarck, 30 September 1862
Unification of Germany, 1865–1871
Events Leading to German Unification

- **1815**: Congress of Vienna sets up German Confederation
- **1834**: Zollverein moves toward economic unity among German states
- **1862**: Otto von Bismarck is named chancellor of Prussia; Bismarck begins to build up Prussian military
- **1848**: Frankfurt Assembly offers united German throne to Prussian King Frederick William IV
- **1866**: Prussia defeats Austria, sets up North German Confederation
- **1870**: Prussia defeats France
- **1871**: Second Reich proclaimed
The Unification of Germany

- Prussia was ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm, however, the person with the most power was Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck, shown here.

- It was Bismarck who strengthened German unity and power by calling on the nationalistic tendencies of the German people.

- Bismarck was able to unite Germany through his policy of Realpolitik, or realistic politics, which is a Machiavellian "ends justifies the means" approach to strengthening and uniting Germany.

“This great questions of the day will not be settled by resolutions or the votes of majorities in assemblies... but by **Blood & Iron**.”
The Unification of Germany

• Bismarck was a strong proponent of "Blood and Iron".

• **Blood** represented the sacrifices the German people would have to make in achieving the goal of unification. A culture of **militarism**, or the glorification of the military, was created by the crafty Bismarck. This played out in a series of wars against the Austrians and the French.

• **Iron** represented the need to **industrialize**. Bismarck saw that in order to be a world power, Germany would have to catch up with much of the rest of Europe in the areas of technology and **factory** production.

• In 1871, Bismarck succeeded in placing Wilhelm on the throne of a unified Germany.

• German power achieved through nationalism would foster a period of imperialization and would set the stage for the outbreak of **World War I**.
Why is this scene taking place at the Palace of Versailles, which is in FRANCE?
Otto Von Bismarck: The “Iron Chancellor”

Called the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck applied ruthless methods to achieve his goals.

**Foreign policy goals:**

- Bismarck wanted to keep France weak and isolated while building strong links with Austria.
- Later, Bismarck competed with Britain for colonies to expand Germany’s overseas empire.

**Domestic goals:**

- Bismarck sought to erase local loyalties and crush all opposition to the imperial state.
- He targeted the Catholic Church and the socialists, both of which he saw as a threat to the new German state.
RESULTS = The German Industrial Giant

By the late 1800s, German chemical and electrical industries were setting the standard worldwide. German shipping was second only to Britain’s among the European powers.

Germany possessed several characteristics that made industrialization possible: [compared to Italy]
- Ample iron and coal resources
- Disciplined and educated work force
- Rapidly growing population

In the 1850s and 1860s, Germans had founded large companies and built many railroads.

German industrialists were the first to see the value of applied science in developing new products such as synthetic chemicals and dyes.
Kaiser William II

When William II came to power in 1888, he wanted to put his own stamp on Germany. During his reign, he:

- asked Bismarck to resign, believing that his right to rule came from God [What is this concept called?] and that “there is only one master in the Reich.”

- resisted efforts to introduce democratic reforms.

- provided services, such as programs for social welfare, cheap transportation, and electricity.

- spent heavily on the German military machine.

- launched an ambitious campaign to expand the German navy and win an overseas empire.
Brothers Grimm

In the very early 19th century, the time in which the Brothers Grimm lived, the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation had recently dissolved, and the modern nation of Germany did not exist. In its place was a confederacy of 39 small-to-medium-size German states, many of which had been newly created by Napoleon as client states. The major unifying factor for the German people of the time was a common language.

Part of what motivated the Brothers in their writings and in their lives was the desire to help create a German identity.
The Unification of Italy

*il Risorgimento*, or "The Resurgence"

- The political structure of the Italian peninsula prior to 1861 was that of a fragmented group of small kingdoms and principalities. There was no political cohesion while internal fighting and rivalries were hampering any progress.

- However, the people of the Italian peninsula, shared language, **culture** and a historical background.

- Some Italian leaders began calling for nationalism with the goal of bringing Italy together into a sovereign nation-state with autonomous rule.
The Unification of Italy

- The most famous of Italian nationalistic leaders were **Count Camilo Cavour**, **Guiseppe Garibaldi**, and **Guiseppe Mazzini**.

- **Mazzini** was instrumental in being the "soul" of Italian nationalism. He also established the secret society known as **Young Italy**, an organization devoted to a united Italy.

- **Garibaldi** was considered to be the "sword" of Italian nationalism. His band of **Red Shirts** conquered forces opposed to unification and forced southern Italy into a cohesive political unit.

- **Cavour** was the "brains" in his role as a skilled diplomat. Cavour successfully received aid from France in a war against the Austrians and eventually put **Victor Emmanuel II** on the throne of a completely united Italian nation-state in 1861.

Mazzini the Soul  Cavour the Brains  Garibaldi the Sword
Giuseppe Garibaldi at the Battle of Calatafimi, 1860
Nationalism as a **Destructive Force**

- In the late 1800's, *nationalistic* movements were creating tremendous changes in Europe.
- Boundaries were redrawn as areas were unifying into *autonomous nation-states*. (Germany and Italy)
- However, nationalism was also a **divisive force** that literally tore apart nations with long histories.
- The *Austro-Hungarian Empire* and the *Ottoman Empire* shared similar fates when the *flames of nationalism* were fanned.
The Austro-Hungarian Empire Dissolves

- Following the advice of Metternich, the Austrian Empire led by the Hapsburgs was trying to stop the spread of nationalism. There were no efforts at industrialization and any actions made towards autonomy (self rule) were put down. The real issue in the empire was the diverse population of people located in the area known as the Balkans.

- Power was controlled by the German-speaking inhabitants of the Austrian Empire, but that group only made up about a quarter of the population.

- Slavic peoples including Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes made up about half the population.
The Austro-Hungarian Empire Dissolves

- Some reforms were attempted by Franz Josef, but it only seemed to add to the problem.
- The Austrian Empire was redesigned as the Dual Monarchy, also known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- Austria and Hungary had separate governments and constitutions but Josef remained as leader of both. This satisfied some but not all. The various Slavic groups remained unrepresented in the government.
- The turmoil caused by nationalism weakened Austro-Hungary to the point of utter collapse by the end of the World War I.
The Ottoman Empire

- The **Ottoman Empire** also had a situation where a multitude of ethnicities were calling for nationalistic change.
- The Ottoman Empire stretched from the Balkans into the Middle East. The Ottoman Empire existed from 1453 until 1918. Its sheer age heavily contributed to its eventual downfall after World War I.
- Referred to as the "**Sick Man of Europe**," the Ottoman rulers resisted nationalistic change, weakly trying to maintain a traditional way of life. As was the case with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it would prove its undoing.
How Did Conditions in Russia Affect Progress?

By the 1800s, czars saw the need to modernize but resisted reforms that would undermine their absolute rule.

While czars wavered, Russia fell further behind Western Europe in economic and social developments.

The rigid social structure was an obstacle to progress:

- Landowning nobles dominated society and rejected any change that would threaten their privileges.
- The majority of Russians were serfs.

Serfdom was inefficient and caused Russia’s economy to remain backward.
Problems of Industrialization

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, Russia finally entered the industrial age.

• The drive to industrialization increased political and social problems. Nobles and peasants opposed economic growth, fearing the changes brought by the new ways.

• Industrialization created social ills as peasants flocked to the cities to work in factories.

• Radicals preached revolutionary ideas among the new industrial workers.
### 1800s Russia = Reform and Reaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Czar</th>
<th>Actions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alexander I</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reformer at first then changed</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>n.b. – “defeated Napoleon; attended C.o.V.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the Blessed</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nicholas I</strong></td>
<td><strong>Harsh reactionary</strong> (Russification &amp; pogroms)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>the Unforgettable</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alexander II</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reformer, but it cost him his life (assassinated)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the Liberator</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alexander III</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reactionary - Bitter and harsh because of assassination of his father; increased fear and intimidation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the Peace-Maker</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nicholas II</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lame attempt at reform; burdened by WWI</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Forced to abdicate (step down) in 1917</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>“PATH” TO NATIONALISM</td>
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<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>Otto von <strong>BISMARCK</strong> = the architect of German Unity by policy of “BLOOD &amp; IRON”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blood = warfare. <strong>MILITARISM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Example – Franco-Prussian War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron = rapid industrialization</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>Had a more difficult time becoming united – it took 3 men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Mazzini = the SOUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Cavour = the BRAINS</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Garribaldi = the SWORD</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIAN EMPIRE</td>
<td>Diverse ethnic populations want their independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTTOMAN EMPIRES</td>
<td>Ethnic diversity also ripping empire apart. <strong>BALKANS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSIAN EMPIRE</td>
<td><strong>Same as France in 1789 Absolute monarchy resisting reforms...</strong> <strong>Russification</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Events Leading Up to the Meiji Restoration

By the 1800s, discontent simmered throughout Japan.

The government responded by trying to revive old ways.

The United States forced Japan to grant trading rights and forced unequal treaties on Japan.

Some Japanese strongly criticized the shogun for not taking a strong stand against the foreigners. Foreign pressure deepened the social and economic unrest.

Discontented daimyo and samurai overthrew the shogun and “restored” the emperor to power. The Meiji restoration, which lasted from 1868 to 1912, was a major turning point in Japanese history.
Reforms Under the Meiji

The Meiji reformers wanted to **replace the rigid feudal order** with a completely new political and social system **and to build a modern industrial economy**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>ECONOMIC REFORMS</th>
<th>SOCIAL CHANGE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adopted the <strong>German model of government</strong></td>
<td>Encouraged Japan’s business class to adopt western methods</td>
<td>Ended legal distinctions between classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set forth the principle that all people were equal under the law</td>
<td>Built factories and sold them to wealthy business families, known as <strong>zaibatsu</strong></td>
<td>Set up schools and a university</td>
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<tr>
<td>Established a western-style bureaucracy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hired westerners to teach the new generation modern technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Used western technology to strengthen the military</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ended the special privilege of samurai</td>
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</table>
Why Was Japan Able to Modernize So Rapidly?

• Japan was a **homogeneous society** — that is, it had a common culture and language that gave it a strong sense of identity.

• Economic growth during the Tokugawa times had set Japan on the road to development.

• The Japanese had experience learning from foreign nations, such as China.

• **The Japanese were determined to resist foreign rule.**

[“*The Last Samurai*” as an example]
Satsuma Rebellion was a revolt of Satsuma ex-samurai against the Meiji government in 1877, 9 years into the Meiji Era. It was the last, and the most serious, of a series of armed uprisings against the new government.
Japanese Imperialism

As with western industrial powers, Japan’s economic needs fed its imperialist desires.

In 1894, Japan defeated China in the Sino-Japanese War, gaining treaty ports in China and control over the island of Taiwan.

In 1905, Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War, gaining control of Korea as well as rights in parts of Manchuria.

In 1910, Japan annexed Korea, absorbing the kingdom into the Japanese empire and ruling it for 35 years.
Independence Movements in Latin America

Nationalism was also the driving force behind the revolutions of Latin America. The issue behind these episodes of the late-19th century involved the shedding of imperial control from Europe, as was the case in the American Revolution.

Some notable personalities include Simon Bolívar, Jose de San Martín, and Toussaint L'Ouverture. Bolívar and de San Martín both raised armies to drive the Spanish out of South America to establish autonomous governments. L'Ouverture led the revolt in Haiti to cast out French influence. L'Ouverture's inspiration? the French Revolution.

Extra F.Y. I...

• The Mexican Revolution of the early 20th century was fueled by nationalistic pride but was caused by oppressive Mexican leadership, not imperial rule.
• The Cuban Revolution of the mid-20th century was yet another instance where nationalistic feelings sparked conflict. Cuba's revolutionary figure, Fidel Castro, desired to rid his country of American influence with the aid of the Soviet Union. This conflict saw some of the most volatile episodes of the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviets. The world powers came close to launching nuclear warheads because of Cuban nationalism.

Nationalism is a force to be reckoned with.

...cue World War I
Toussaint L’Ouverature leader of the Haitian Revolution. The success of the Haitian Revolution shook the institution of slavery throughout the New World.

Simon Bolivar: Liberator of Latin America
Following the triumph over the Spanish Monarchy, Bolívar participated in the foundation of the first union of independent nations in Hispanic-America, a republic, which was named Colombia, and of which he was president from 1819 to 1830. Bolívar remains regarded in Hispanic-America as a hero, visionary, revolutionary, and liberator. During his lifetime, he led Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Bolivia to independence, and helped lay the foundations for democratic ideology in much of Latin America.