What is nationalism? What impact can it have?

Nation - a group of people who share a common history, culture, or language and who live in the same area

Nationalism - strong feelings of support for one’s nation

According to the authors of these two images, what effects might nationalism have on a country?
What effect did nationalism have on Europe in the 19th century?

Objective: Describe how nationalism affected Europe in the 19th century with regards to the unification of Germany and Italy, and the weakening of the Austrian and Ottoman Empires.

1. In 1815, what two empires existed in Europe?

2. The German Confederation was an association of 39 German states in Central Europe, created by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The Congress of Vienna coordinated the economies of separate German-speaking countries and replaced the former Holy Roman Empire. According to the map, how would the establishment of the German Confederation impact existing empires and states?

3. Locate the Italian peninsula. It looks like a boot that juts into the Mediterranean Sea. How many different states/kingdoms control sections of the Italian peninsula?
1. What is the purpose of this map?

2. Based on both maps, which language(s) were spoken in France? Spain? Why do you think this was?

3. Which languages were spoken in the Austrian Empire?

4. Which languages were spoken in the Ottoman Empire?

5. Which states controlled land where people spoke German the most?

6. Which states controlled land where people spoke Italian the most?

7. Based on both maps, which areas are most likely to be pulled together by nationalism? Why?

8. Which states are most likely to be pulled apart by nationalism? Why?
The Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon on European Nationalist Movements

The French Revolution (1789–1799) was a period of political and social upheaval in France and Europe, during which the French government, previously an absolute monarchy, underwent radical changes based on Enlightenment principles of republic, citizenship, and inalienable rights.

This revolution sparked five wars between the well-trained armies of Napoleonic France and neighbors including Prussia and Austria. From 1803 to 1814, Napoleon ruled over a large section of Europe. During that time he and the ideals of the French Revolution greatly affected the regions he controlled. The revolution’s nationalistic call for “liberty, equality, and fraternity” and a government ruled by the will of the French people, instead of a royal family with connections outside of France, inspired similar feelings in regions occupied by Napoleon’s troops.

In central Europe, for example, Napoleon created the German Confederation, an association of German speaking states that were previously part of the Holy Roman Empire, Prussia, and the Austrian empire. Soon after Napoleon was defeated the German Confederation was dismantled. At the Congress of Vienna (1815) the major European powers decided to given the land back to Prussia and the Austrian Empire, but the idea of unity for German speaking people remained.

The French Revolution and Napoleon affected people living on the Italian peninsula as well. Napoleon ruled the entire area as the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy. His reign inspired nationalistic feelings in the Italians. As happened to the German Confederation, the Kingdom of Italy was broken up after Napoleon’s defeat. The representatives at the Congress of Vienna divided Italy up into small independent governments and gave the Austrian Empire control of Northern Italy. Austrian Chancellor Franz Metternich, an influential diplomat at the Congress of Vienna, stated that the word Italy was nothing more than “a geographic expression.”

Though Napoleon was defeated, the nationalism that he and the French Revolution inspired lingered in German and Italian speaking regions, threatening the Austrian Empire.

**What effects did the French Revolution and Napoleon's rule have on the German and Italian speaking people in Europe?**
By the mid-1800s, **Prussia** had been a force in politics in Northern Europe for centuries. Like most of Europe, it was conquered by Napoleon in the early 1800s and was a part of the coalition of countries who defeated him in 1814.

In 1861, **King Wilhelm I**, a supporter of German unity, came to power. In 1862, he appointed **Otto von Bismarck** (1815–1898) the new Prime Minister of Prussia. Bismarck became known for his style of diplomacy known as **realpolitik**. Realpolitik is also known as “pragmatism” and is a way of making political decisions based on being practical instead of based on ideals. Bismarck argued that Germany could only unify through a **foreign policy called “blood and iron,”** meaning through war and military strength.

In 1863–64, disputes between Prussia and Denmark grew over ownership of an area called Schleswig on their borders. The dispute led to war, in the course of which Prussia, joined by Austria, defeated Denmark. Denmark was forced to give up Schleswig and another German-speaking area called Holstein. In the aftermath, the management of the two areas caused growing tensions between Austria and Prussia, which ultimately led to the **Austro-Prussian War** (1866). The Prussians were victorious and as a result, by 1871, Prussia, led by King Wilhelm I and Otto von Bismarck, was in control of most of the German speaking land in central Europe.

King Wilhelm I and Bismarck then looked to the German-speaking lands to the west. They went to war against France in the **Franco-Prussian War** (1870-71). The Germans invaded Paris, captured Emperor Napoleon III, and won the war. France ceded [gave over] what became known as Alsace-Lorraine to Germany.

During the Siege of Paris, the German princes assembled in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles and proclaimed the Prussian King Wilhelm I as the "German Emperor" on January 18, 1871. The **German Empire** was thus founded, and Bismarck, again, served as Chancellor. It was dubbed the "Little German" solution, since Austria was not included.

### Questions

1. Who were the two leaders of Prussia that led the unification of Germany?

### Timeline of German Unification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>King Wilhelm I of Prussia comes to power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Wilhelm I appoints Otto von Bismarck as Minister-President of Prussia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Danish War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Austro-Prussian War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-1871</td>
<td>Franco-Prussian War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 18, 1871</td>
<td>German Empire is proclaimed, unifying Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Photograph of Otto von Bismarck in 1881](https://example.com/otto-bismarck-1881)
2. Describe Otto von Bismarck’s policy called **realpolitik**. How was **realpolitik** different from the way Maximilien Robespierre led during the French Revolution?

3. According to Bismarck’s “blood and iron” policy, how was Prussia going to unite the German-speaking people?

4. Which countries did Prussia go to war with to gain control of the German speaking areas in Europe?

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**Italian Unification (1849-1878)**

**Directions:** Read through the text and examine the images and maps below, then answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeline of Italian Unification</th>
<th>The Soul, The Brain, and the Sword of Italian Unification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1849</strong></td>
<td><strong>1849</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Victor Emmanuel II becomes king of Sardinia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1852</strong></td>
<td><strong>Count Cavour becomes prime minister of Piedmont</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1860</strong></td>
<td><strong>Giuseppe Garibaldi’s invasion of the Two Sicilies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>March 17, 1861</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kingdom of Italy is proclaimed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1866</strong></td>
<td><strong>Italy annexes Venetia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1870</strong></td>
<td><strong>Italy annexes Rome, uniting all of the Italian peninsula</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After Napoleon I’s empire crumbled, the representatives at the Congress of Vienna decided to award most of northern Italy to the Austrian Empire and to grant authority to several monarchs throughout the Italian peninsula, instead of unifying them. Despite the Austrian Empire’s attempts to suppress it, nationalistic fervor [passion] inspired by the French Revolution took hold of the Italians.
Revolutionary groups formed in Italy and tried to organize the people into revolt. Giuseppe Mazzini, who was later known as "the soul" of Italian unification, was a part of one of the most influential groups, known as the Carbonari, that created a secret organization called Young Italy in 1831. In southern Italy, another member of the Carbonari, a general named Giuseppe Garibaldi gathered nationalistic volunteers called red shirts to fight with him against the Austrian Empire and those Italian monarchs who did want to unify Italy. Between 1814 and 1849, the rebellions started by nationalist organizations like those led by Mazzini and Garibaldi were stamped down by local forces or Austrian troops. As a result, both Mazzini and Garibaldi were exiled for their revolutionary actions. They returned when leaders in northern Italy started a campaign that eventually brought Italy together.

In 1849, Victor Emmanuel II, a supporter of Italian unification, became the King of Sardinia in the Piedmont region of northern Italy. Camillo di Cavour, an experienced and savvy diplomat, became Emmanuel's president of the Council of Ministers in 1852. Emmanuel and Cavour, with the help of Napoleon III of France, used Piedmontese and French troops to successfully pushed the Austrians out of Northern and Central Italy, expanding the Kingdom of Sardinia to a large amount of the Italian peninsula by 1859.

Garibaldi, who had returned to Italy to aid in the unification, was convinced by Cavour in May of 1860 to concentrate his forces on Sicily where recent rebellions demonstrated that there was support for their cause. Garibaldi and about a thousand red shirts conquered Sicily in three days. Garibaldi went on to attack several other cities and invaded Naples, gaining support from the inhabitants and becoming a national hero in the process.

To finally defeat the Neopolitan army, Garibaldi needed help from the Sardinian army. Under Victor Emmanuel's command the Sardinian army marched south, defeating the Papal states, and coming to Garibaldi's aid. Garibaldi gave over his command to Emmanuel and they defeated the king of Naples. Only Rome and Venetia remained. On February 18, 1861, Victor Emmanuel assembled the deputies of the first Italian Parliament in Turin. On March 17, 1861, the Parliament proclaimed Victor Emmanuel II King of Italy.

Three months later, Cavour, having seen his life's work nearly complete, died. When he was given the last rites, Cavour purportedly said: "Italy is made. All is safe.

By 1871 both Venetia and Rome came under the control of the Italian government. Venetia was won because the Italians sided with the Prussians in the Prusso-Austrian War in 1866 and Rome was taken by force when French troops left the city to defend France against Prussia in 1870.
1. Identify the four most important leaders of Italian unification.

2. Which countries/empires did the Italians have to fight or make deals with to gain control of the entire Italian peninsula?

**Synthesis Map Activity**

*DIRECTIONS: EXAMINE THE MAPS BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.*
1. Based on the maps above, identify **three** changes in Europe between 1815 and 1914.

2. Based on the maps above, which two states lost the most land in the hundred years after 1815?

3. How do you think this affected those two states?