

Objectives of the Unit

- 1. To define nationalism and identify characteristics that bind people into nations
- 2. To explain how nationalism UNIFIED nations – Italy and Germany
- 3. To explore the dangers of nationalism – “We are the best; we don’t accept any other”this can lead to war and even GENOCIDE
- 4. To explain the change in the balance of power among nations that eventually caused World War I

NATIONALISM

- Nationalism-a strong sense of pride in and devotion to one's nation
- Nationalism during the 1800s fueled efforts to build nation-states
- Nationalists were NOT loyal to kings but to their PEOPLE – to those who shared common bonds (common history, culture, world-view, or language)

LEFT SIDE OF NOTEBOOK

- Nationalism can be better understood by comparing it to school spirit. Citizens who are proud of their country are no different than students who are proud of their school.

School Spirit	Nationalism

- What happens when school spirit goes “too far”? Give examples.
- How does this relate to Nationalism....? How could nationalism go “to far”? Give examples

Nationalism UNIFIED people together

- Nationalism brought people together and allowed them to create nation-statesGermany and Italy were great examples!!

Consolidating the German Empire

THE GERMAN FATHERLAND

Where is the German's fatherland?

Name me its farthest bound!

Wherever rings the German tongue,
Wherever its hymns to God are sung

There shall it be!

There, brave German, make your Germany!



GERMANY



- Otto von Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, helped unite the German states into the nation of Germany.
- The Second Reich
 - Led by Bismarck – used “blood and Iron” to unite Germany under William I “the Kaiser”
 - Realpolitik-realistic politics favoring POWER over principles
- “A place in the sun” – strong nationalism and militarism = doubling the size of army and navy



The Unification of Italy

“A New Italy,
a united Italy,
the Italy of all Italians!”




ITALY



- Prime Minister, Count Cavour, also practiced realpolitik and helped create a united Italy.
- Constitutional Monarchy- led by Victor Emmanuel II



 *The Unification of Italy. By 1860, the majority of the Italian "boot" was under the rule of Piedmont-Sardinia. By 1870, the unification was complete.*

Nationalism also worked to break apart old empires.....

- The Austrian Empire and the Ottoman Empire had been around for a long time.....but now people wanted to create their OWN nations....
- Nationalism was a strong force in destroying these old empires.....



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

- Austrian Empire – nationalism was tearing it apart
 - Many ethnic groups who wanted self-determination (they hated the Austrian rule)
- Austria forced to accept a “dual monarchy” with Hungary to try to save the empire
 - Francis Joseph was the Emperor – inherited throne at 18 years old!

The Balkan Region



The Balkan “Powder Keg”



- Nationalism encouraged the many ethnic groups of the Balkans to rebel against the weakening Ottoman Empire that had ruled the peninsula.
- European nations competed for influence in the new territories.....led to tension and **CONFLICT!!!**



OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- AT ITS HEIGHT



OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- WEAKENING BY 1800' S because of nationalism
- Called the “sick man of Europe”
- By 1878 – Serbia, Greece, Romania and Montenegro gained INDEPENDENCE
- But.....Bosnia and Herzegovina were TAKEN by the Austrian-Hungarian Empire....people angry...grrrr





1 The Ottoman empire, 1798-1923

- Ottoman empire, 1798
- lost by 1886
- lost by 1914
- eastern limit of nominal Ottoman control, 1913
- frontiers, 1914
- lost by 1920
- Ottoman empire under the Treaty of Sèvres, 1920
- Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ruled from Egypt 1820; indigenous rule under Mahdist regime 1882; Anglo-Egyptian condominium 1898

under Saudi family from 1746, subdued by Egypt 1812-20; Saudi control over most of Arabia peninsula established by 1926

British influence 1839; British protector 1886