

## Section 3

# Nationalism

Nationalism contributes to the formation of two new nations and a new political order in Europe.



# Nationalism: A Force for Unity or Disunity

## Two Views of Nationalism

- Nationalists use their common bonds to build nation-states
- Rulers eventually use nationalism to unify their subjects
- Three different types of nationalist movements:
  - unification merges culturally similar lands
  - separation splits off culturally distinct groups
  - state-building binds separate cultures into one

# Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

## The Breakup of the Austrian Empire

- Austria includes people from many ethnic groups *[Visual]*
- 1866 defeat forces emperor to split empire into Austria and Hungary
  - still ruled by emperor

## The Russian Empire Crumbles

- After 370 years, Russian czars begin losing control over empire
- **Russification**—forcing other peoples to adopt Russian culture
  - policy further disunites Russia, strengthens ethnic nationalism



🔍 Ethnic Groups of Austria-Hungary, 1867





## Ethnic Groups of Austria-Hungary, 1867



# Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

## **The Ottoman Empire Weakens**

- Internal tensions among ethnic groups weakens empire
- Rulers grant citizenship to all groups, outraging Turks



# Case Study: Italy

## Cavour Unites Italy *[Visual]*

- Italy forms territory from crumbling empires
- 1815–1848 Italians want independence from foreign rulers

## Cavour Leads Italian Unification

- **Camillo di Cavour**—prime minister of kingdom of Sardinia in 1852
- Gets French help to win control of Austrian-controlled Italian land



The Unification of Italy, 1858–1870



## The Unification of Italy, 1858–1870





# Case Study: Germany

## **Bismarck Unites Germany**

- Beginning in 1815, 39 German states form the German Confederation

## **Prussia Leads German Unification**

- Prussia has advantages that help it unify Germany:
  - mainly German population
  - powerful army
  - creation of liberal constitution



# Case Study: Germany

## Bismarck Takes Control

- **Junkers**—conservative wealthy landowners—support Prussian Wilhelm I
- Junker realpolitik master **Otto von Bismarck** becomes prime minister *[Visual]*
- **Realpolitik**—power politics without room for idealism
- Bismarck defies Prussian parliament

## Prussia Expands

- Prussia and Austria fight Denmark, gain two provinces
- Quick victory makes other German nations respect Prussia



Portrait of Otto Von Bismarck, first chancellor of German Empire. Photograph (no date).

# Case Study: Germany

## Seven Weeks' War

- Bismarck creates border dispute with Austria to provoke war
- Prussia seizes Austrian territory, northern Germany
- Eastern and western parts of Prussian kingdom joined for first time

## The Franco-Prussian War *[Visual]*

- Bismarck provokes war with France to unite all Germans
- Wilhelm is crowned **kaiser**—emperor of a united Germany—at Versailles
- Bismarck creates a Germany united under Prussian dominance



 The Unification of Germany, 1865–1871





## The Unification of Germany, 1865–1871



# A Shift in Power

## Balance Is Lost

- In 1815 the Congress of Vienna established five powers in Europe:
- Austria, Prussia, Britain, France, and Russia
- By 1871, Britain and Prussia (now Germany) have gained much power
- Austria and Russia are weaker militarily and economically



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

