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



Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

The Ottoman Empire Weakens

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

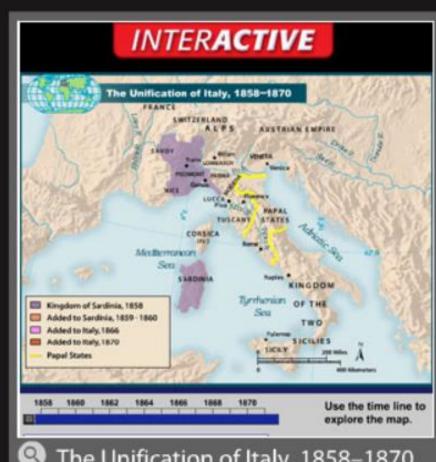
Case Study: Italy

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 Austriancontrolled Italian land



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).

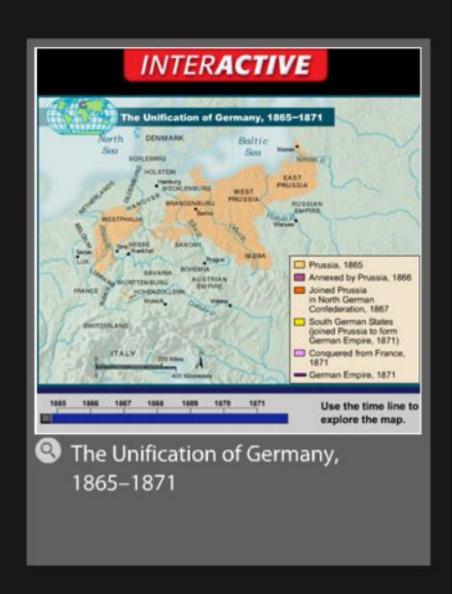
Case Study: Germany

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





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