Teacher Overview Objectives:
Nationalism and the Unification of Germany and Italy

NYS Social Studies Framework Alignment:

Key Idea	Conceptual Understanding	Content Specification
10.2: ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, AND NATIONALISM: The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements. (Standards: 2, 3, 5; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, SOC, GOV, CIV)	10.2d Cultural identity and nationalism inspired political movements that attempted to unify people into new nation-states and posed challenges to multinational states.	Students will investigate the role of cultural identity and nationalism in the unification of Italy and Germany and in the dissolution of the Ottoman and Austrian Empires.

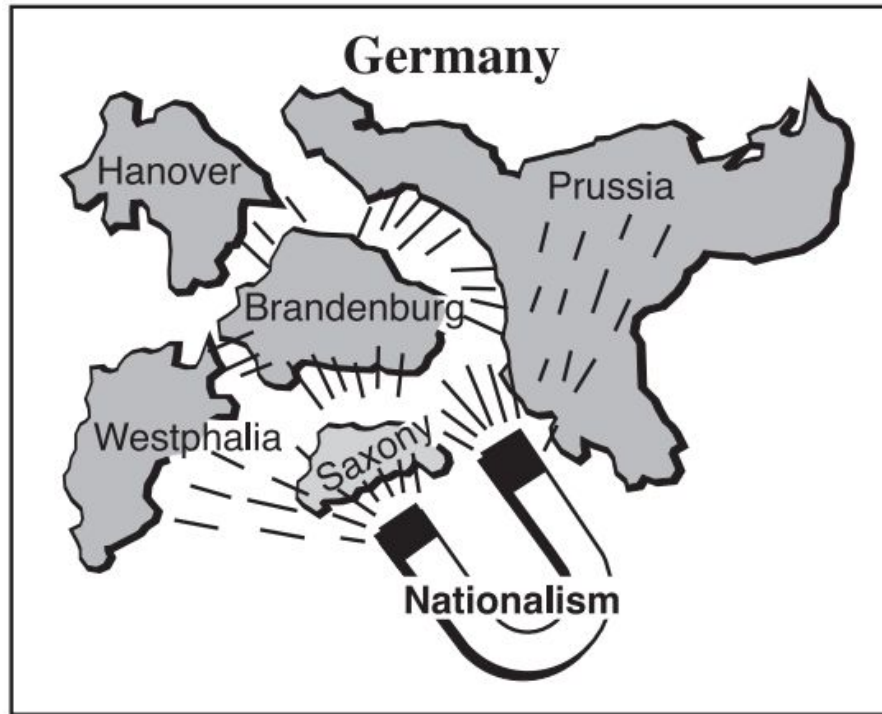| Objective	Guiding Question and Activity Description
1. Explain what nationalism is and what effect it can have on individuals and on society.	What is nationalism? What impact can it have? ● image analysis, connection to self and community
2. Describe how nationalism affected Europe in the 19th century with regards to the unification of Germany and Italy, and the weakening of the Austrian and Ottoman Empires.	What effect did nationalism have on Europe in the 19th century? ● secondary source reading, map analysis, multiple choice practice

What is nationalism? What impact can it have?

Objective: Explain what nationalism is and what effect it can have on individuals and on society.

Introduction

Directions: Examine the images and information presented, then answer the question that follows.

Map A

Germany

Hanover

Prussia

Brandenburg

Westphalia

Saxony

Nationalism

Map B

Austria–Hungary

Czechs

Rumanians

Nationalism

Austrians

Hungarians

Italians

Serbs

Source: Sol Holt and John R. O'Connor, *Exploring World History*, Globe Book Co. (adapted)

According to the authors of these two images, what effects might nationalism have on a country?

What is a nation?

Directions: Read the definition of a nation below, then identify and explain whether the examples that follow should be considered nations.

Nation- a group of people who share a common history, culture, _or_ language and who live in the same area
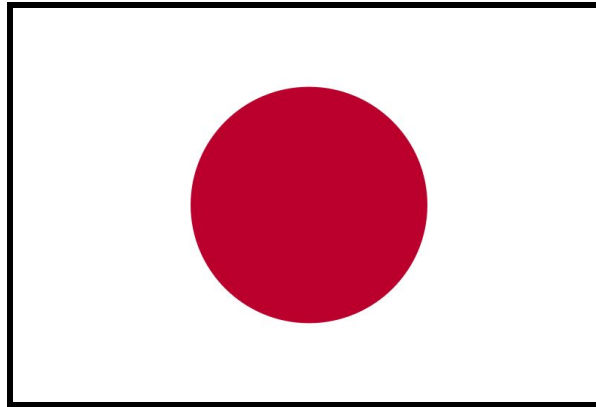
The Nation of Warring Wizards	Japan	Navajo Nation
Simon loves to play video games. He is on a team that plays together online called the "Nation of Warring Wizards." The team members are from all over the world and two of them only speak Russian but they are very good, so the rest of the team doesn't mind that they cannot understand them. Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TGS_2014_gamer_PC_-0880.jpg	Japan is a country in east Asia made up of a series of islands. Close to 127,000,000 people live there and 98.5% of them are of Japanese descent. Japan has a long and rich history that started with paleolithic people as early as 30,000 BCE. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_Japan.svg	The Navajo Nation is a semi-independent Native American-governed territory covering 27,425 square miles, occupying portions of northeastern Arizona, southeastern Utah, and northwestern New Mexico in the United States. The 250,000 residents of the Navajo Nation have Navajo ancestry and the area is governed by elected representatives. Image Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:DineBikeyahBe%27elyaigii.svg
1. Should the Nation of Warring Wizards be considered a nation? Why or why not?	**2. Should Japan be considered a nation? Why or why not?**	**3. Should the Navajo Nation be considered a nation? Why or why not?**

What is nationalism?

Directions: Read the definition of *nationalism* and examine the images below, then complete the prompts that accompany each image.

Nationalism- strong feelings of support for one's nation

Image A	Image B	Image C
The French celebrate Bastille Day every year on July 14th to mark the start of the French Revolution and honor their history of government based on Enlightenment ideals.	In the 1930s, Indian nationalists protested against British rule. Led by Mohandas Gandhi, they used non-violent tactics to gain independence for India.	In the 1930s, nationalism in Germany was fueled by blaming the country's problems on Jewish people. In this photo, German soldiers hold signs reading "Germans! Defend yourselves! Don't buy from Jews!"
<u>Observe</u>: **What do you see happening in this image?**	<u>Observe</u>: **What do you see happening in this image?**	<u>Observe</u>: **What do you see happening in this image?**
Explain why this image depicts an example of *nationalism*.	**Explain why this image depicts an example of *nationalism*.**	**Explain why this image depicts an example of *nationalism*.**

Based on the images on the previous page, identify *three* effects that nationalism can have.

When have you seen examples of nationalism.
Identify two examples of nationalism have you seen. Do you think they had positive or negative effects?

Describe the example of nationalism	Were the effects positive or negative? Explain.

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.

Predict

Examine the two maps below, then answer the questions that accompany them.

Map of Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map_congress_of_vienna.jpg

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?**

Map of Language Groups in Europe, 1910

Source: http://thedockyards.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Language-map-of-Europe-1910.jpg

Legend — Language Group

Romance: French, Italian, Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese, Corsican, Romanian, Walloon

Germanic: English, Dutch, German, Flemish, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish

Slavonic: Great Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Polish, Serbian, Croatian, Slovak, Czech, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovenian

Celtic: Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Cornish

Finno-Ugrian: Finnish, Estonian, Magyar

Baltic: Latvian, Lithuanian

Basque: Basque

Thraco-Illyrian: Albanian

Hellenic: Greek

Turkish-Tataric: Turkish

Mixed use of languages

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?

6

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.
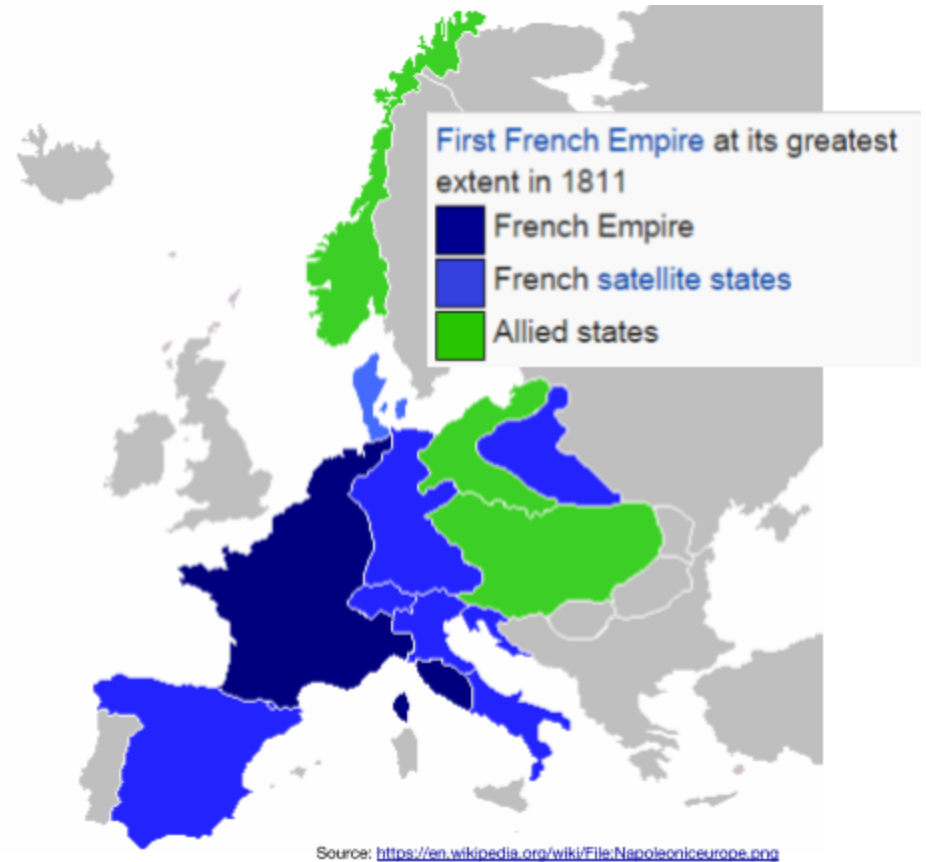
This revolution sparked five wars between the well-trained armies of **Napoleonic France** and neighbors including Prussia and Austria. From 1803 to 1814, Napoleon ruled over a large section of Europe. During that time he and the ideals of the French Revolution greatly affected the regions he controlled. 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."
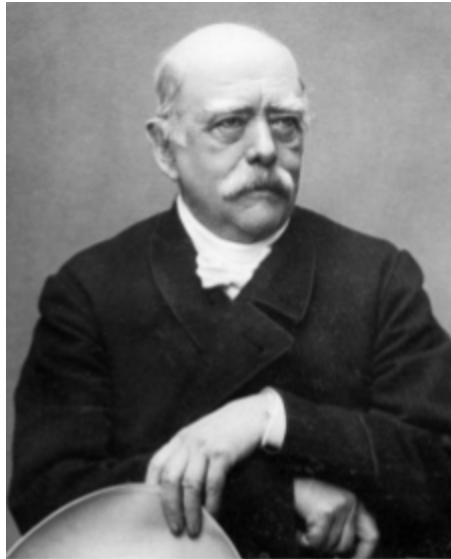
Though Napoleon was defeated, **the nationalism** that he and the French Revolution inspired lingered in German and Italian speaking regions, threatening the Austrian Empire.

First French Empire at its greatest extent in 1811
- French Empire
- French satellite states
- Allied states

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Napoleoniceurope.png

What effects did the French Revolution and Napoleon's rule have on the German and Italian speaking people in Europe?

German Unification (1861-1871)
Directions: Read through the text and examine the image below, then answer the questions that follow.

Photograph of Otto von Bismarck in 1881
Source:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_146-1990-023-06A_Otto_von_Bismarck.jpg

Timeline of German Unification

1861	**King Wilhelm I** of Prussia comes to power
1862	Wilhelm I appoints **Otto von Bismarck** as Minister-President of Prussia
1864	**Danish War**-
1866	**Austro-Prussian War**
1870-1871	**Franco-Prussian War**
January 18, 1871	**German Empire** is proclaimed, unifying Germany

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.

Source: "Germany." New World Encyclopedia. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Germany

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

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?

Italian Unification (1849-1878)
Directions: Read through the text and examine the images and maps below, then answer the questions that follow.

Timeline of Italian Unification

1849	**Victor Emmanuel II** becomes king of Sardinia
1852	**Count Cavour** becomes prime minister of Piedmont
1860	**Giuseppe Garibaldi's** invasion of the Two Sicilies
March 17, 1861	**Kingdom of Italy** is proclaimed
1866	Italy annexes **Venetia**
1870	Italy annexes **Rome, uniting** all of the Italian peninsula

The Soul, The Brain, and the Sword of Italian Unification

Giuseppe Mazzini, "The Soul"
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Giuseppe_Mazzini.jpg

Camillo Cavour, "The Brain"
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Camillo_Benso_Conte_di_Cavour_II.jpg

Giuseppe Garibaldi, "The Sword"
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Giuseppe_Garibaldi_(1866).jpg

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 Neapolitan 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.

Source: Adapted from "Italian Unification." New World Encyclopedia. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Italian_unification

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Italian-unification.gif

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.

Map of Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map_congress_of_vienna.jpg

Map of Europe in 1914.

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FR-WW1-1914.png

1. Based on the maps above, identify <u>three</u> 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?

☑ Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding

Directions: Circle the choice that answers each question or complete the sentences below.

• Appointment of Otto von Bismarck as Chancellor
• Austro-Prussian War, 1866
• Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871

1. These events led directly to
    (1) the unification of Germany
    (2) foreign rule in Italy
    (3) the rebellion of the Sepoys
    (4) an alliance between Serbs and Russians

5. The unification of Italy and the unification of Germany show that
    (1) socialism was an effective way of organizing the economy
    (2) nationalism could be used to consolidate political interests
    (3) colonialism could be used to spread European civilization
    (4) interdependence was a significant obstacle to waging war

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2. The slogan "Blood and Iron" and a united Germany are most closely associated with
    (1) Prince Metternich
    (2) Simón Bolívar
    (3) Camillo Cavour
    (4) Otto von Bismarck

6. The unification of Germany under Otto von Bismarck demonstrates the
    (1) influence of Marxist ideology
    (2) impact of nationalism
    (3) force of civil disobedience
    (4) power of democratic ideals

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3. One political objective of both Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi was to
    (1) overthrow divine right monarchies
    (2) unify their nations
    (3) establish communist systems
    (4) form an alliance with Great Britain

7. Which individual is associated with the phrase blood and iron as related to the unification of Germany?
    (1) Otto von Bismarck
    (2) Giuseppe Garibaldi
    (3) Kaiser Wilhelm II
    (4) Count Camillo di Cavour

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4. "To him who wishes to follow me, I offer hardships, hunger, thirst and all the perils of war."
    — Garibaldi's Memoirs
This quotation from Garibaldi is most closely associated with Italian
    (1) exploration
    (2) nationalism
    (3) imperialism
    (4) neutrality

8. One reason Italy and Germany were not major colonial powers in the 16th and 17th centuries was that they
    (1) had self-sufficient economies
    (2) lacked political unity
    (3) rejected the practice of imperialism
    (4) belonged to opposing alliances

Base your answer to question 9 on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Bismarck's German Empire

| Zollverein Trade and Tariff Unions | Danish War 1864 | Austro-Prussian War 1866 | North German Confederation 1867 | Franco-Prussian War 1871 |

Common Language, Customs, Race, and Historic Traditions

Source: Sue A. Kime et al., *World Studies: Global Issues & Assessments,* N & N Publishing Co. (adapted)

9. All the elements identified in the illustration contributed to German
    (1) interdependence
    (2) unification
    (3) imperialism
    (4) apathy

10. Which 19th century ideology led to the unification of Germany and of Italy and to the eventual breakup of Austria-Hungary and of the Ottoman Empire?
    (1) imperialism
    (2) nationalism
    (3) liberalism
    (4) socialism

"Not by democracy or liberal standards will our goal be achieved but by blood and iron. Then we will be successful, no nation is born without the traumatic experience of war."
    —Otto von Bismarck

11. This statement was used to justify a policy of
    (1) ethnocentrism
    (2) militarism
    (3) containment
    (4) appeasement