

Nationalism and Unification in the 19th Century

Nationalism

- What makes people nationalistic?
- Can you be nationalistic without a nation?
- What are the symbols of nationalism?
- How does nationalism both unify and divide?

The French Revolution

- Wars during the Radical phase
- Tri-color flag
- Anthem “La Marseillaise”
- Levee en masse
- Republic declared = increased rights, suffrage

Napoleon

Within France

- Order, Stability
- Prosperity
- Code Napoleon
- Merit system
- Wars

Outside France

- Spreads throughout Europe
- Reaction against Napoleon
- Russia = use of “scorched earth policy”
- Spain = guerilla war resistance during Peninsular War

Germany

- German states were reorganized by Napoleon into just 39— known as the Confederation of the Rhine = a first step toward unification of Germany

How did the Congress of Vienna (1815) react to Nationalism?

Leader =

Goal =

Political Ideology =

Major features:

Era of Revolution against the conservative Age of Metternich (1830 and 1848) France, Prussia, Austria, Italy

Attitude toward the French Revolution?

Attitude toward Nationalism?

How successful?

- ### Where does ZIONISM fit in with regard to Nationalism?
- Nationalistic feelings without a Nation?
 - Effects of “cultural nationalism”?

UNIFICATIONS

ITALIAN UNIFICATION

- Roles of the three important nationalist leaders?
- What kingdom leads the way?
- Who is foreign influence that interferes?
- How successful was unification? (North vs. South)

GERMAN UNIFICATION

- Prussia = Wilhelm (King) and Bismarck (Prime Minister)
- Realpolitick =
- What was meant by achieving unification through “BLOOD and IRON”?
- Wars = Nationalism = Unification
 - Danish War (Denmark)
 - Seven Weeks War (Austria)
 - Franco-Prussian War (France)
- EFFECTS Of German Unification?
 - upsetting “Balance of Power”
 - Britain-Germany = rivals
 - industrialization—modernization
 - Naval “arms race” with Britain
 - Bismarck rules as “Iron Chancellor”
 - authoritarian but many social programs