

## 9.5: Nationalism

### Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can define \_\_\_\_\_ and explain its role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Germany and Italy by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

### **Nationalism**

Definition: Intense \_\_\_\_\_ and devotion to the state (or \_\_\_\_\_) with an emphasis on a \_\_\_\_\_ history, language, and culture above all else

### **Italy**

- Italy had been independent \_\_\_\_\_ for centuries going back to Ancient Rome and the Roman Empire
- Many wanted to return Italy to its past glory as a \_\_\_\_\_ nation
- Unification might end \_\_\_\_\_ barriers, stimulate the economy, and \_\_\_\_\_ the small city-states from getting pushed around by larger nations like France and Great Britain



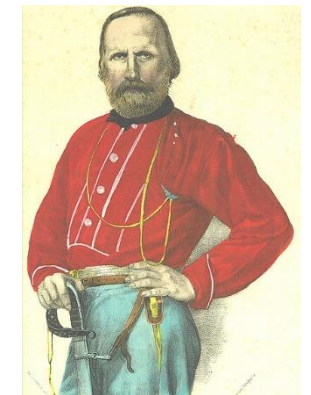
### **Italy:** \_\_\_\_\_

- Prime Minister of Sardinia in northern \_\_\_\_\_ in 1852
- Sardinia allied with Britain and France in a war against Russia and \_\_\_\_\_ Russia
- France then assisted Sardinia against Austria in a war and won
- Sardinia began to \_\_\_\_\_ other city-states in northern Italy to bring them together



### **Italy: Giuseppe Garibaldi**

- Led the “\_\_\_\_\_” which were a group of freedom fighters that wanted all of the Italian city-states in \_\_\_\_\_ Italy to reunite
- Camillo Cavour’s troops helped Garibaldi and his Red Shirts to \_\_\_\_\_ southern Italy
- Cavour and Garibaldi forces met in central Italy in the \_\_\_\_\_ States to try to finish the unification process of Italy’s city-states



### **Italy: Victor Emmanuel**

- Cavour and Garibaldi gave power over to King Victor \_\_\_\_\_, who was crowned King of Italy, to complete the unification process
- Venice and Rome later joined the rest of the Italian city-states to make the \_\_\_\_\_ complete

### Results of Italian Unification:

- Internal \_\_\_\_\_ for years, not every city-state wanted to unify since many city-states were very \_\_\_\_\_ on their own
- \_\_\_\_\_ Church did not love the unification, the Papal States had ruled an entire area for years, unification left the church with less \_\_\_\_\_ in the region
- Development as a unified country was slow, many Italians left for opportunities in the \_\_\_\_\_, others rebelled against the Constitutional Monarchy since only a small percentage of men could \_\_\_\_\_

### Germany

- Since the fall of Charlemagne's Holy Roman Empire 1,000 years prior, the area now known as \_\_\_\_\_ had been split up into small states
- After Napoleon's attempts to take over the area, over 500 smaller states were loosely connected as the Germanic \_\_\_\_\_ by the Congress of Vienna
- A strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_ unified the Germanic people
- Believed unification would end tariffs (\_\_\_\_\_) from trading across state borders and promote the people to work together to make Germany a strong \_\_\_\_\_



### Germany: Otto von Bismarck

- Otto von Bismarck became the Prime Minister of \_\_\_\_\_ (a small state in the German Confederation) in 1873
- Used \_\_\_\_\_ to appeal to all German speakers
- Used a policy called "\_\_\_\_\_" to take power and did not always play by the rules to take and maintain power – very similar to Machiavelli's methods
- Bismarck made it seem that \_\_\_\_\_ had insulted the Prussian people, which sparked a \_\_\_\_\_ (which Prussia won) to get what he wanted



### Germany: King William

- War with Denmark and Austria brought neighboring lands into \_\_\_\_\_ control
- The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of \_\_\_\_\_ after the individual states came together to defeat France
- King William, known as \_\_\_\_\_ Wilhem I, became the Emperor of a united Germany in 1888
- A \_\_\_\_\_ Monarchy was established with Kaiser Wilhelm II as the King and Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck in charge of the government - this became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Reich



Note: The First Reich was during the Holy Roman Empire era under Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ in the 800s, the Third Reich will come later when Adolf \_\_\_\_\_ takes power in 1933

**Results of German Unification:**

- Germany became an \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ powerhouse in Europe
- Over the next 40 years and two kings later, Kaiser \_\_\_\_\_ will lead Germany into World War I in \_\_\_\_\_

**Review Video:** “Italian & German Unification” by Crash Course

1. What did Napoleon III set out to do?
2. What did Cavour set out to do?
3. What is *Realpolitik*?
4. What did Otto von Bismarck want?
5. How did Bismarck get the rest of the German states to join with Prussia and create a unified Germany?
6. What is negative integration?
7. What is positive integration?

**Unit wrap up:**

How did revolutions across the globe lead to nationalism and the creation of new nations such as Italy and Germany?