

CHAPTER 24 Section 3 (pages 692–697)

TERMS AND NAMES

Russification A policy of forcing Russian culture on ethnic groups in the Russian Empire

Camillo di Cavour Prime minister who unified northern Italy

Giuseppe Garibaldi Leader of the Red Shirts who won control over parts of southern Italy

Otto von Bismarck Leader who worked to expand Prussia

Junker Wealthy German landholders

realpolitik Tough, practical politics

kaiser Emperor

Nationalism

Case Study: Italy and Germany

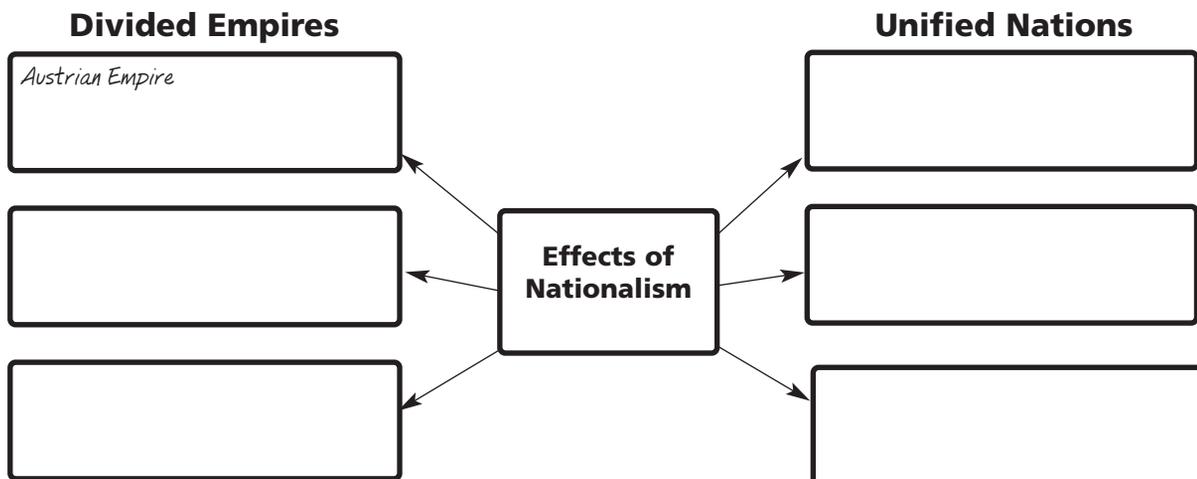
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about revolutions and reform in western Europe.

In this section, you will learn about nationalism.

AS YOU READ

Use a chart like the one below to take notes on the effects of nationalism.



Nationalism: A Force for Unity or Disunity (pages 692–693)

What is nationalism?

Nationalists thought that many factors linked people to one another. First was nationality, or a common *ethnic* ancestry. Shared language, culture, history, and religion were also seen as ties that connected people. People sharing these traits were thought to have the right to a land they could call their own. Groups with their own government were called nation-states.

Leaders began to see that this feeling could be a powerful force for uniting a people. The French Revolution was a prime example of this. However,

nationalism could also be a force to rip apart empires. This happened in three empires in Europe.

1. What shared characteristics can unite people and create a strong national feeling?
- _____
- _____

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires (page 693)

Why did nationalism divide empires?

Feelings of nationalism threatened to break apart three aging empires. The Austrian Empire was

forced to split in two parts—Austria and Hungary. In Russia, harsh rule and a policy called **Russification** that forced other peoples to adopt Russian ways helped produce a revolution in 1917. This revolution overthrew the czar. Like the other two, the Ottoman Empire broke apart around the time of World War I.

2. What three empires were torn apart by nationalism?

Cavour Unites Italy (page 694)

How did nationalism unite Italy?

Italians used national feeling to build a nation, not destroy an empire. Large parts of Italy were ruled by the kings of Austria and Spain. Nationalists tried to unite the nation in 1848. But the revolt was beaten down. Hopes rested with the Italian king of the state of Piedmont-Sardinia. His chief minister was Count **Camillo di Cavour**. Cavour worked to expand the king's control over other areas of the north.

Meanwhile, **Giuseppe Garibaldi** led an army of patriots that won control of southern areas. Garibaldi put the areas he conquered under control of the Italian king. In 1866, the area around Venice was added to the king's control. By 1870, the king completed the uniting of Italy.

3. Who helped unify Italy?

Bismarck Unites Germany; A Shift in Power (page 695)

How was Germany united?

Germany had also been divided into many different states for many centuries. Since 1815, 39 states had joined in a league called the German Confederation. Prussia and Austria-Hungary controlled this group. Over time, Prussia rose to become more powerful. Leading this move was prime minister **Otto von Bismarck**. He was supported by wealthy landowners called **Junkers**. Bismarck was a master of **realpolitik**—tough power politics.

Bismarck worked to create a new **confederation** of German states. Prussia controlled it. To win the loyalty of German areas in the south, he purposefully angered a weak France so that it would declare war on Prussia. Prussia won the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. The war with France gave the southern German states a nationalistic feeling. They joined the other states in naming the king of Prussia as emperor, or **kaiser**, of a strong united Germany.

These events changed the balance of power in Europe. Germany and Britain were the strongest powers, followed by France. Austria, Russia, and Italy were all even weaker.

4. What was the result of the defeat of France and the uniting of Germany?

Types of Nationalist Movements		
Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	• Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands	• 19th century Germany • 19th century Italy
Separation	• Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away	• Greeks in the Ottoman Empire • French-speaking Canadians
State-building	• Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture	• The United States • Turkey

Skillbuilder

Use the chart to answer the questions.

1. Categorizing

Which type of nationalism movement occurred in the United States?

2. Drawing Conclusions

Which type of nationalist movement is a force for disunity?
