Chapter 4
Nationalism Triumphs in Europe
(1800-1914)

Section 1- Building a German Nation

The 1800s saw an upsurge of **nationalism** (to love your country; sometimes to where what you think is best for your country is ok even if it is bad for others) in Europe.

Section 1- Building a German Nation

Nationalism unified some countries but sparked divisiveness and conflict in others, which would ultimately lead to World War I in 1914.

Section 1- Building a German Nation

In the early 1800s, most German speaking people were loyal to their own states. From 1807 to 1812, Napoleon of France raided German lands while he led the most powerful country in Europe.

Napolean Bonaparte

Section 1- Building a German Nation

This was an example of **imperialism** (a policy of growing a country's power and influence over other countries through diplomacy or military force). Feelings of nationalism stirred in those who fought French rule. Some called for a unified Germany.

Napolean Bonaparte

England

Denmark

Russia

Netherlands

Mecklenburg

Pommern

stpreußen (East Prussia)

Westpreußen (West Prussia)

Hannover

Belgium

Rheinprovinz

Prussia (future Germany)

Posen

Nassau

Sachsen

Silesia

Poland

Luxembourg

France

Württemburg

Bayern

Böhmen (Bohemia)

Baden

die Schweiz (Switzerland)

Österreich

Austria

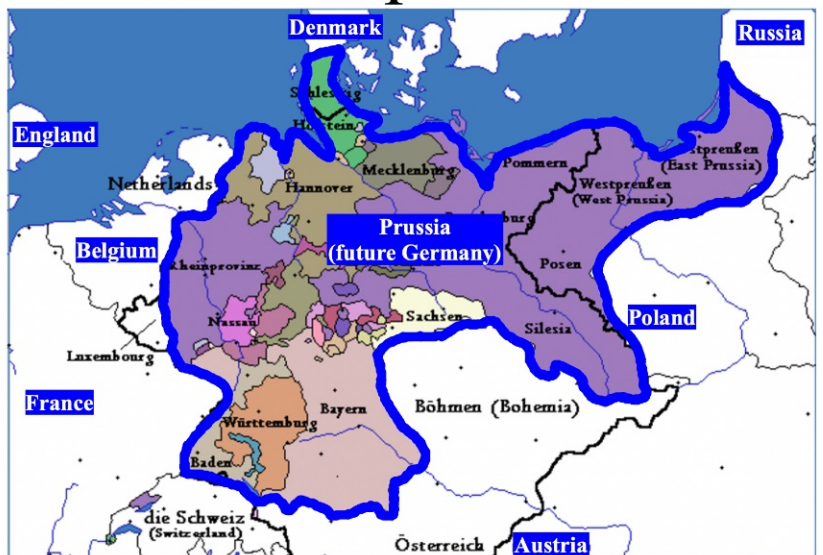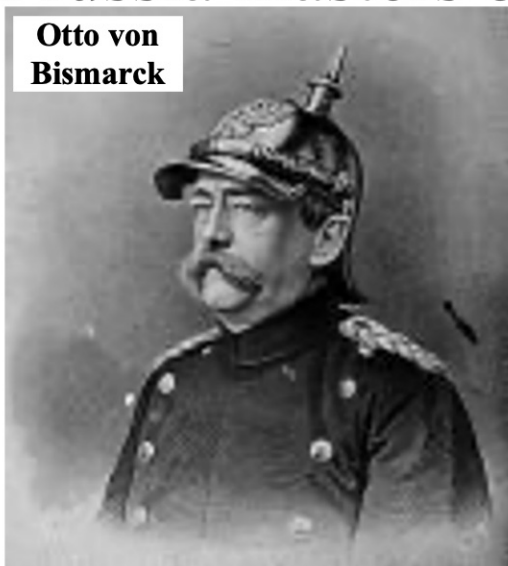# Section 1- Building a German Nation

In the 1830s, **Prussia** (a former state in northern Europe that was strong in the 1700s and 1800s) set up a trade agreement among German states. Each state still governed itself, but Prussia had become a clear leader under **King William I**.

Section 1- Building a German Nation

Otto von Bismarck, appointed **Chancellor** (Prime Minister) in 1862, guided policies. Bismarck aimed to unite the German states under Prussian rule. He was not, however, driven by nationalism. His goal was to make the ruling class of Prussia masters of a German empire.

Otto von Bismarck

Denmark
Russia
England
Netherlands   Mecklenburg   Pommern   Ostpreußen (East Prussia)
Hannover   Westpreußen (West Prussia)
Belgium   Prussia (future Germany)   Posen
Rheinprovinz
Nassau   Sachsen   Poland
Luxembourg   Silesia
France   Bayern   Böhmen (Bohemia)
Württemburg
Baden
die Schweiz (Switzerland)
Österreich   Austria

Section 1- Building a German Nation

Bismarck followed a tough policy he called "blood and iron." He led Prussia into three wars and **annexed** (took control of) new territory. Each moved the German states closer to unity. In 1864, Prussia teamed up with Austria to take lands from Denmark.
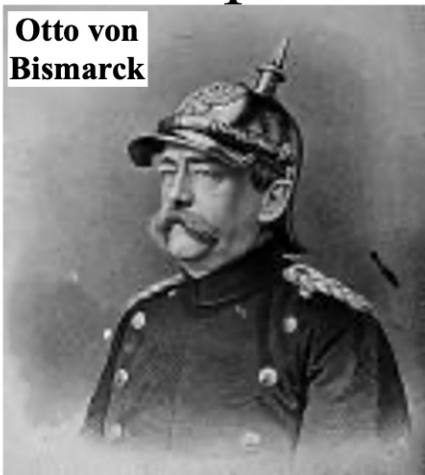
Otto von Bismarck

Section 1- Building a German Nation

In 1866, the great Prussian army turned against Austria. Bismarck let Austria keep self-rule but took some northern states. In 1870, he encouraged a war between Prussia and France. His triumph in the **Franco-Prussian War** (war between France and Prussia in 1870) stirred German pride.

Otto von Bismarck

Denmark

Russia

England

Schleswig

Holstein

Mecklenburg

Pommern

Ostpreußen
(East Prussia)

Netherlands

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(Switzerland)

Österreich

Austria

Section 1- Building a German Nation

Part of Bismarck's success was due to his belief in **realpolitik** (realistic politics based on the needs of the state). Because of Bismarck's successes, the German states united under William I in 1871 and both men became two of the most powerful people in Europe.
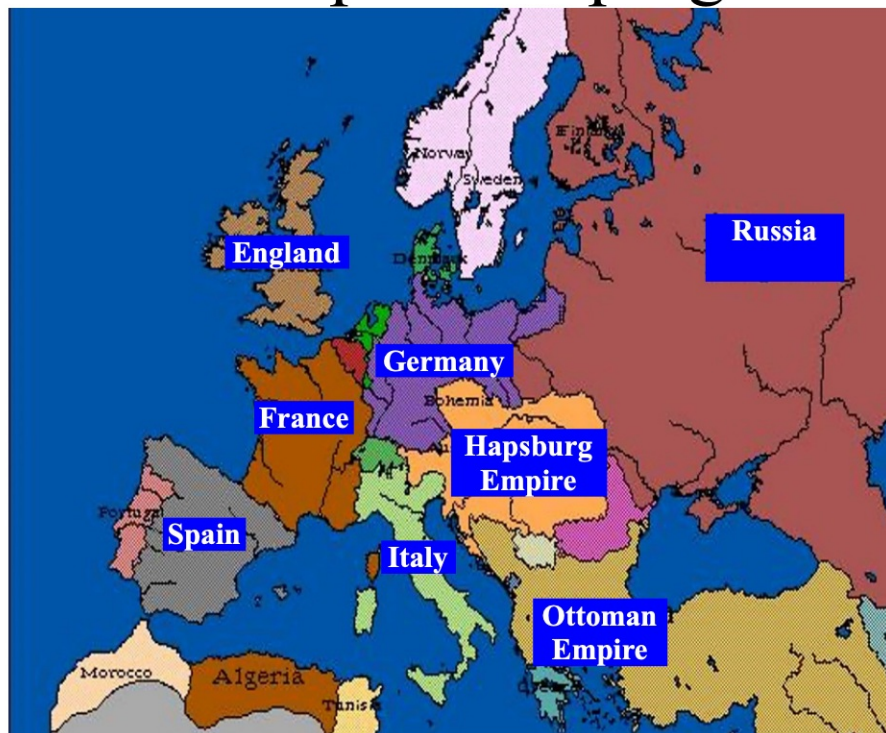

Otto von Bismarck
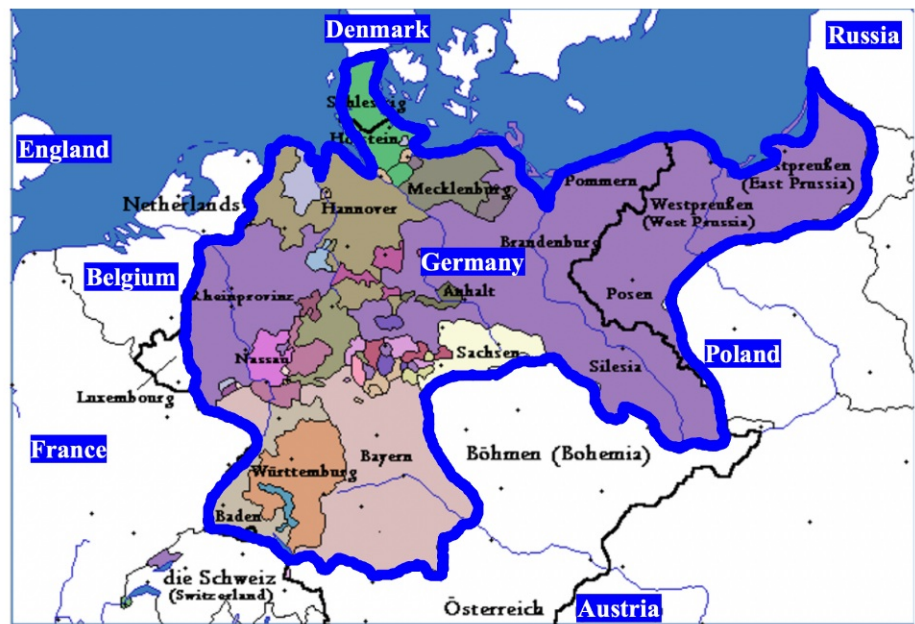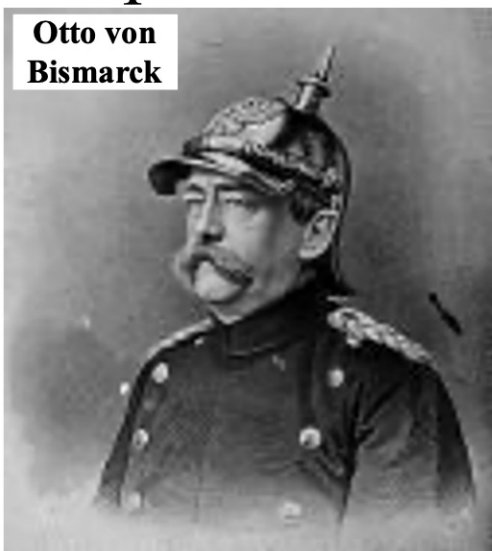
Section 1- Building a German Nation

William changed his title from King to **Kaiser** (emperor) and proclaimed the birth of the **Second Reich** (empire). The **First Reich** was the Holy Roman Empire from 962-1806 and the **Third Reich** was Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler from 1933-1945.
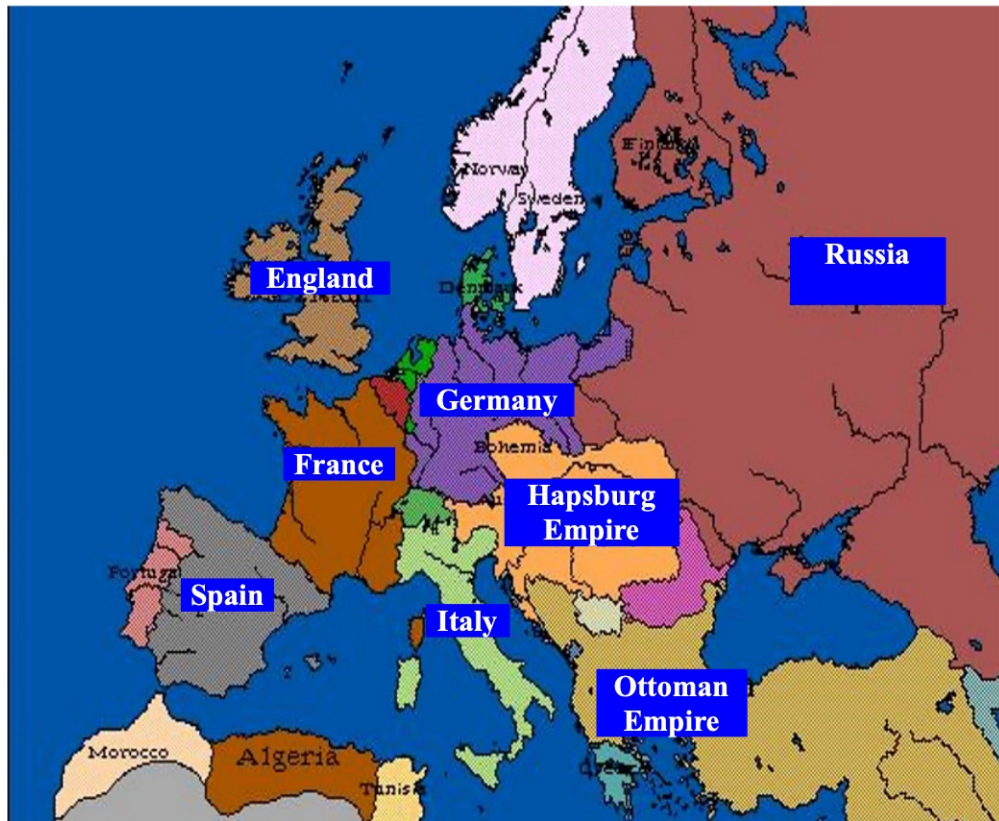

Otto von Bismarck
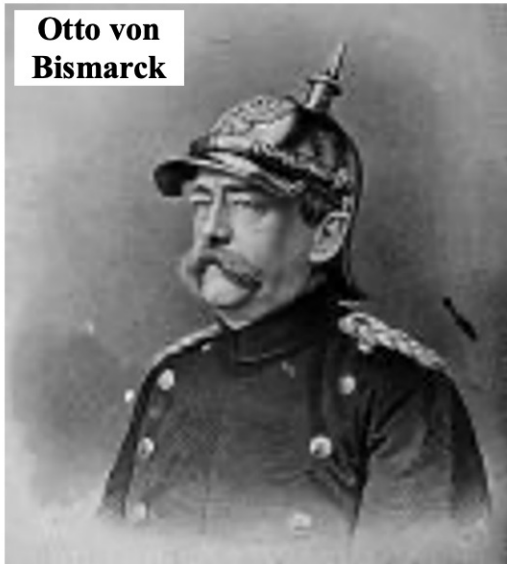
Section 2- Strengthening Germany

After Germany unified in 1871, it became the leader of industry in Europe. Before unification, many states had big factories and fine railroads. The new nation built upon this progress.

Section 2- Strengthening Germany

Germany had plenty of coal and iron, both needed by industries of the late 1800s. A population boom provided Germans to work and to buy products.

England

Russia

Germany

France

Hapsburg Empire

Spain

Italy

Ottoman Empire

Section 2- Strengthening Germany

Chancellor Otto von Bismarck had great plans for Germany. Foreign goals included keeping France weak and isolated and building ties with Austria and Russia. At home, he set out to crush all threats to the empire and to promote **social welfare** (economic programs to help people).

Otto von Bismarck

Section 2- Strengthening Germany

He feared that Catholics put their church before their state and launched an anti-Catholic campaign. The moves against the Church were met with outrage, and Bismarck ended his attacks. The Chancellor also feared that the growing power of socialists could lead to revolt.

Otto von Bismarck

Section 2- Strengthening Germany

He banned their meetings. When workers ignored the bans, Bismarck set up new programs to meet their needs, including health and accident insurance and retirement benefits. He felt that happy workers would not turn to socialism.

Otto von Bismarck

Section 2- Strengthening Germany

In 1888, **William II** took the place of his grandfather as Kaiser. The new ruler wanted total power and in 1890 he shocked Europe by asking Bismarck to step down. William II stopped all moves towards democracy (a system of government led by and for the whole population of a country, usually through representation).

William II

Section 2- Strengthening Germany

He made sure his people had good services, including schools that taught students to obey their Kaiser. He funded the largest army in Europe and built up the navy. Then he set out to gain colonies in other lands, as Germany became the most powerful country in Europe by the end of the 1800s.


William II

Norway
Sweden
England
Russia
Germany
Bohemia
France
Hapsburg Empire
Portugal
Spain
Italy
Ottoman Empire
Morocco   Algeria

Section 3- Unifying Italy

When the **Holy Roman Empire**, the First Reich, fell, **Italy** (peninsula country southeast of France) split into many kingdoms. In the 1800s, Napoleon of France combined some of the kingdoms. Italians began to dream of one free land. After the reign of Napoleon, Italy was still divided.
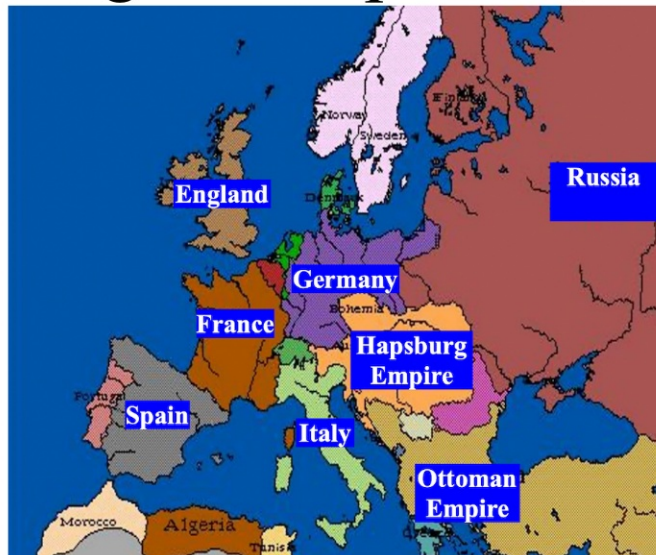
Section 3- Unifying Italy

Nationalists wanted unity, but regional differences and frequent warfare worked against them. Mighty Austria ruled in northern Italy. The Roman Catholic Church controlled central Italy.
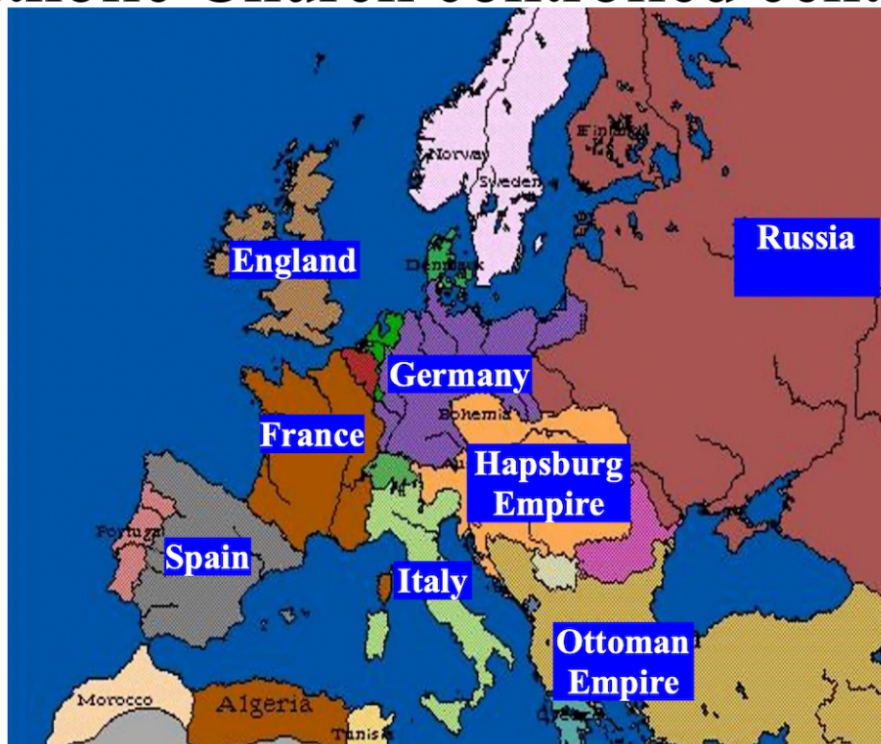
Section 3- Unifying Italy

Skilled leaders fought for unification. In the 1830s, **Giuseppe Mazzini** founded a rebel group called Young Italy. In the kingdom of Sardinia, **King Victor Emmanuel II** made plans to rule all of Italy. In 1852, he named **Camillo Cavour** as prime minister.
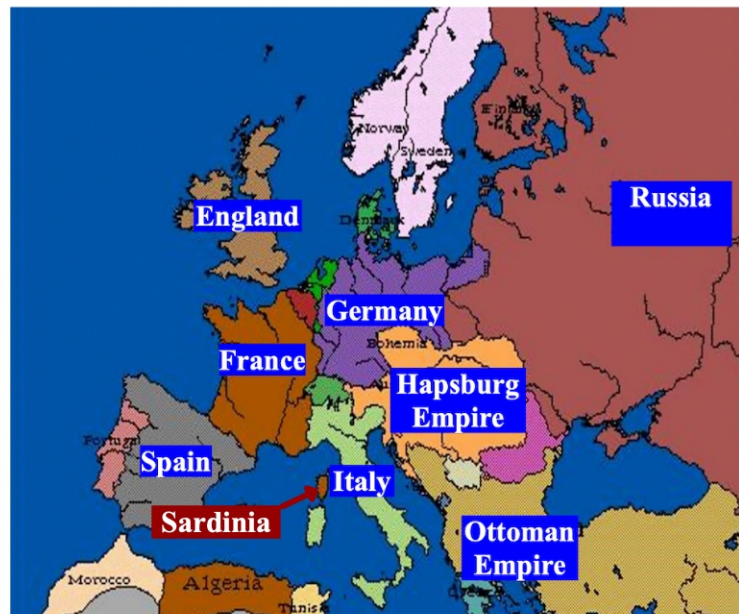
Giuseppe Mazzini

King Victor Emmanuel

Camillo Cavour

Section 3- Unifying Italy

Sardinia (an island nation off the west coast of Italy) became the center of the fight for unity. Cavour joined with France in a war against Austria. As he gained lands and respect, more northern states united with Sardinia.

Section 3- Unifying Italy

Giuseppe Garibaldi (an Italian nationalist) led a force that won Sicily and then moved north. Meanwhile, Cavour sent troops south. The two armies overran all of the Italian states but Venetia and Rome. As of 1861, Victor Emmanuel ruled the united lands and by 1871, all foreign control had ended.

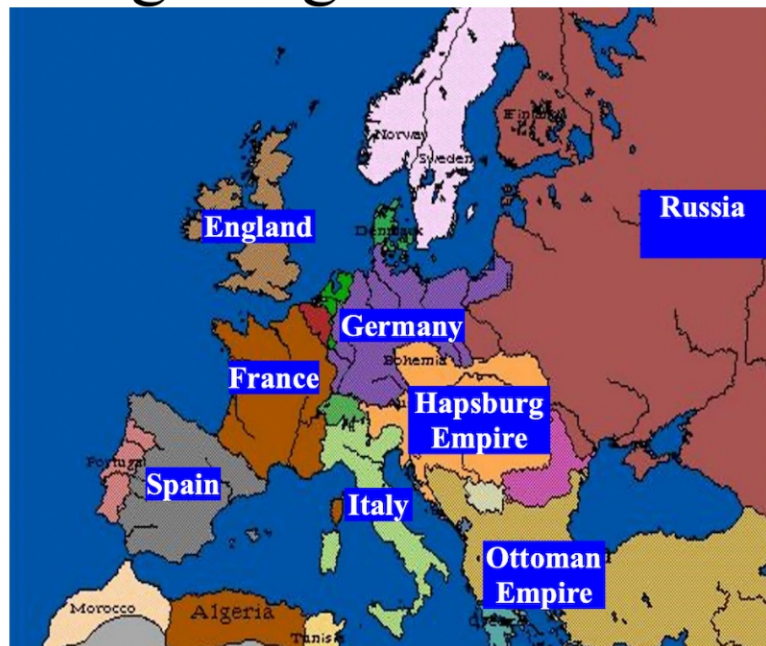Giuseppe Garibaldi

Camillo Cavour
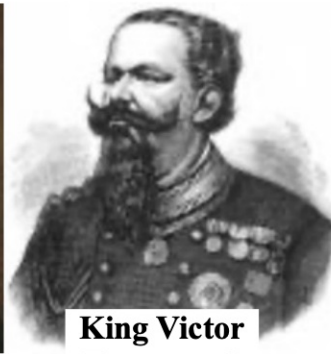
King Victor Emmanuel
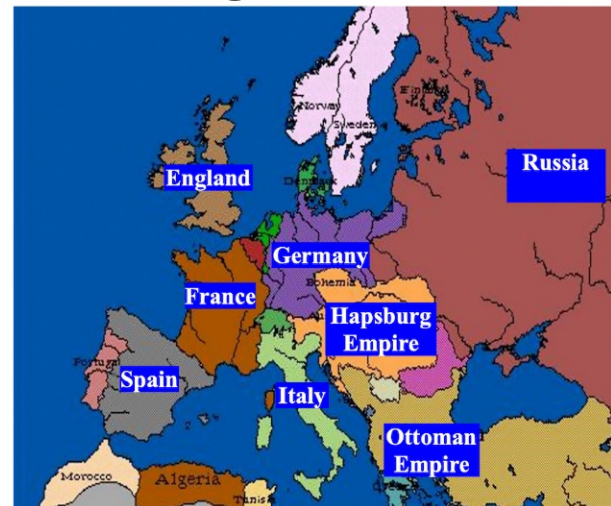
Section 3- Unifying Italy

The pope could not fight off Italian troops. **Rome** became the capital of the unified nation. Although the population in Italy increased greatly, **emigration** (to move away from your home) kept the situation from getting too bad.

Section 3- Unifying Italy

The new Italy faced conflicts. The urban North quarreled with the rural South. The Catholic Church resisted new leaders. Unrest grew as groups called for social and economic change and the right to vote for all men.
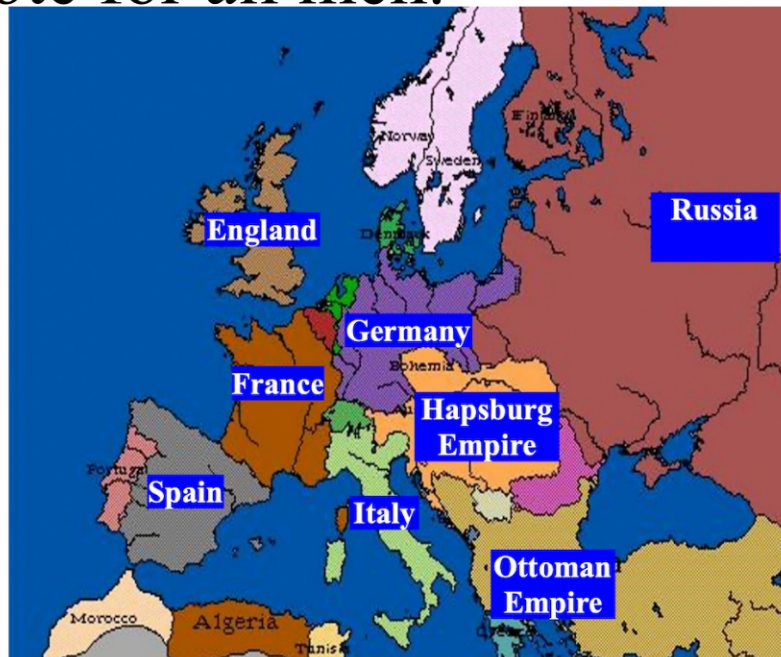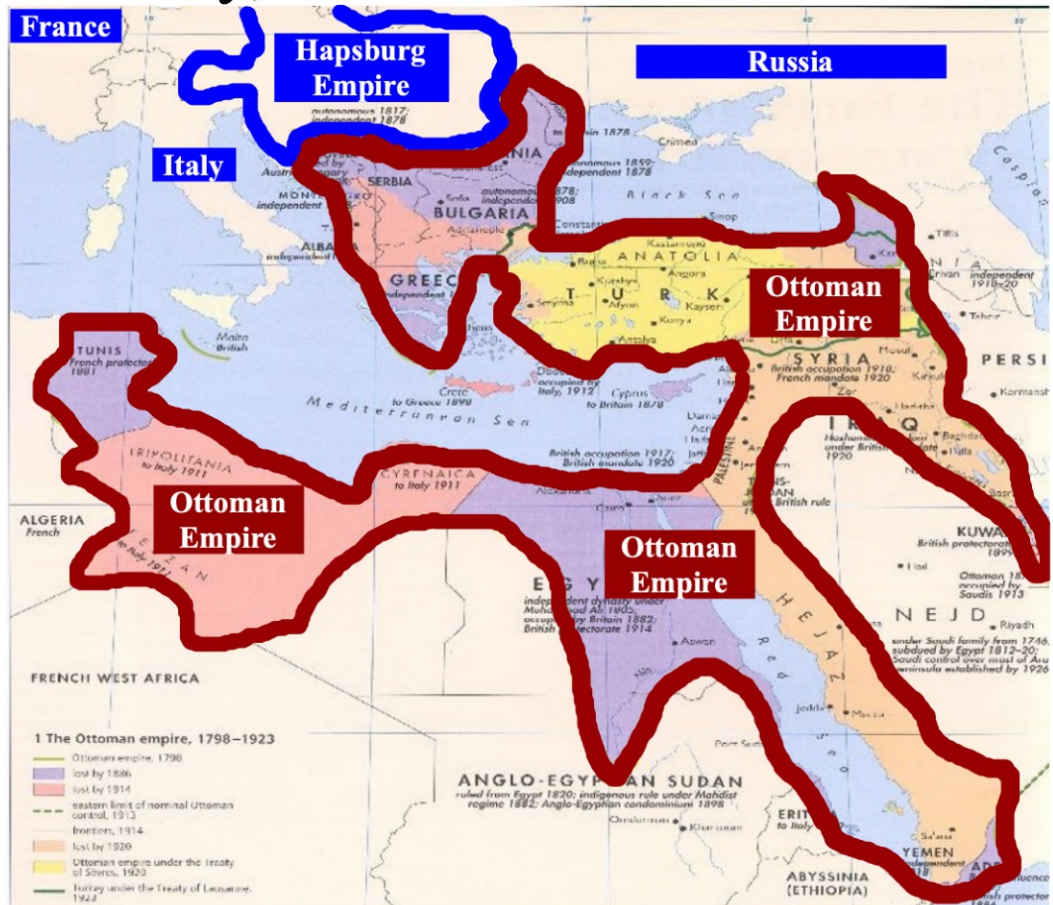
Section 3- Unifying Italy

At the same time, anarchists (people who want to abolish all government, called **anarchy**) rose up and tried to destroy the new Italian government.
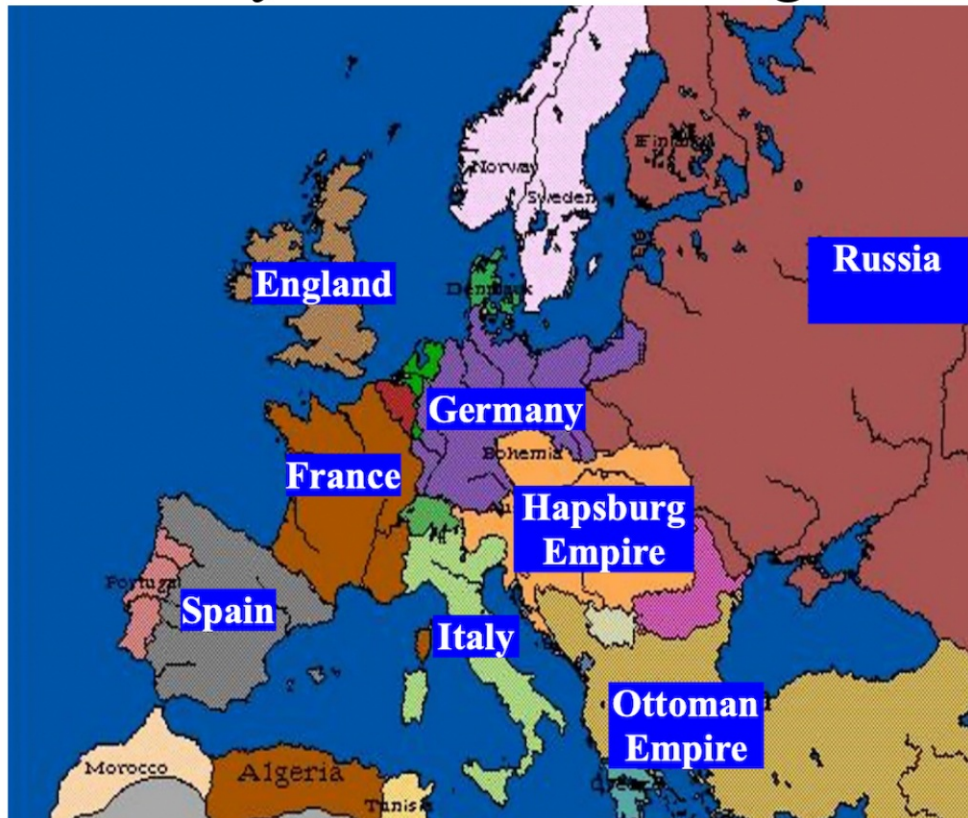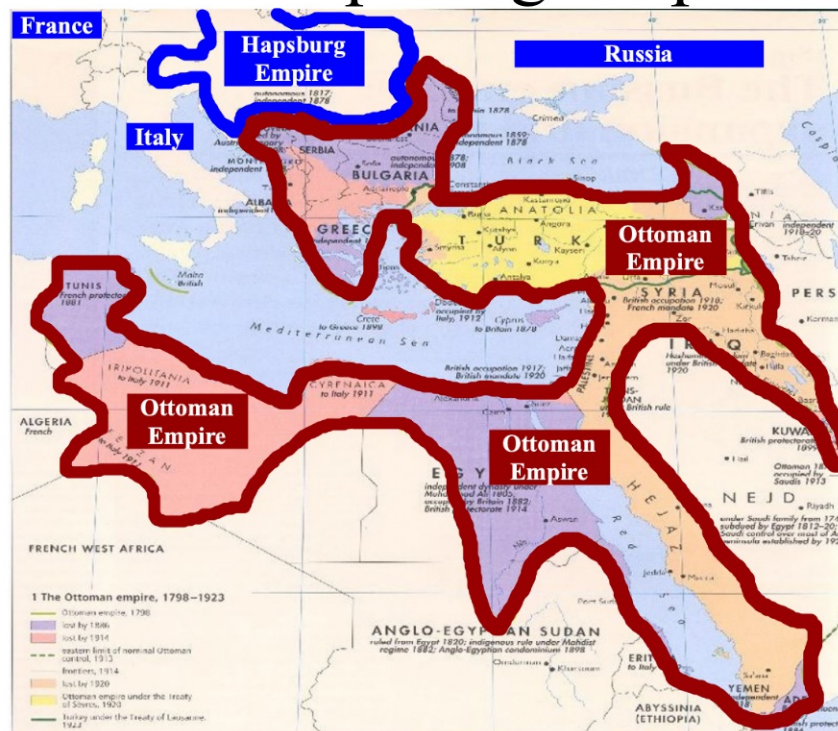
Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

The spirit of nationalism helped unite Germany and Italy, but nationalism hurt other countries.

Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

Nationalist feelings among diverse ethnic groups in Eastern Europe and the lack of industry created widespread unrest and helped hasten the decline of the Ottoman and Hapsburg Empires.

Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

In 1800, the Hapsburgs of Austria were the oldest ruling family in Europe. The **Hapsburg Empire** (1438-1806) controlled Bohemia and Hungary. They also ruled parts of Romania, Poland, Ukraine, and Italy.

Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

However, loyalties to regions and ethnic groups were growing. Nationalist minority groups wanted to be free from the Austrian empire. They wanted self-rule. In addition, a lack of industry

Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

In 1867, the leaders of **Hungary** (a country in central Europe) worked out a deal with Austria. They set up the **Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary**.
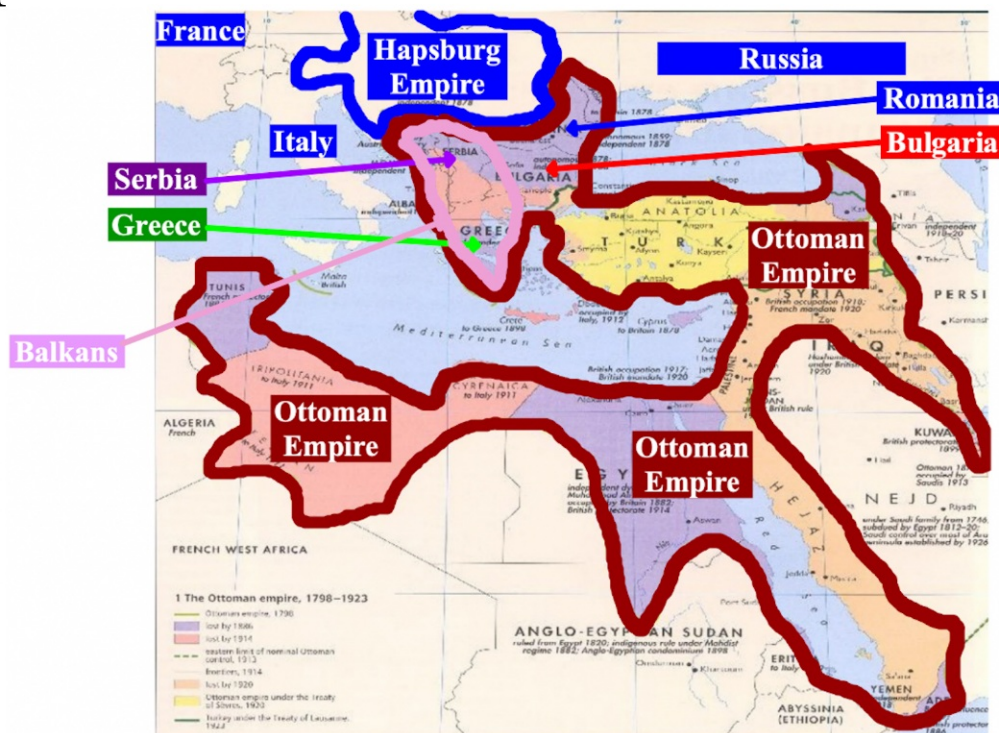
Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

The emperor of Austria still ruled as King of Hungary, but Austria and Hungary were separate states. Each made its own laws. By 1900, nationalists in other lands were pressing for liberty
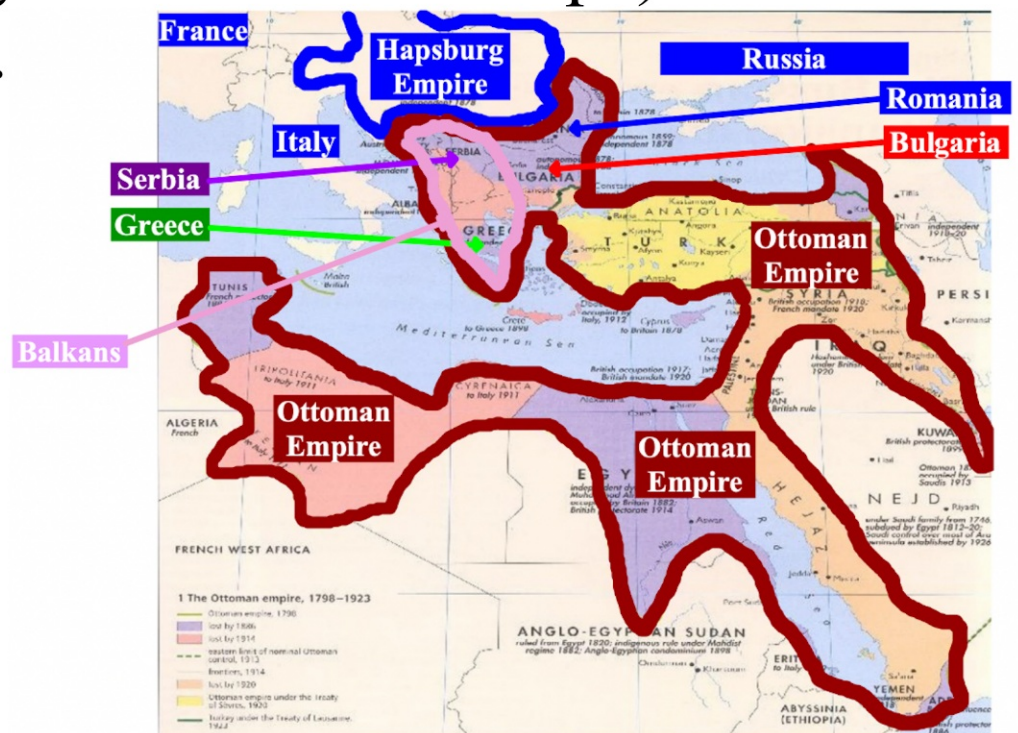
Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

Like the Hapsburgs, the **Ottoman Empire** (huge empire that controlled parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa from the 1300s to the 1900s) was a huge empire.
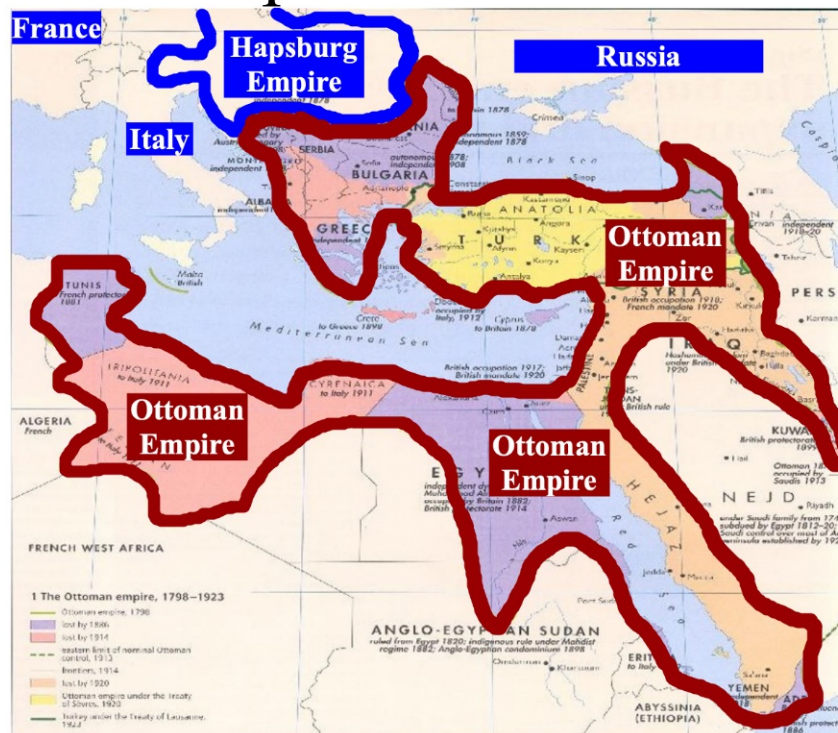
Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

It was home to many groups. Among them were Serbs, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Romanians. During the 1800s, groups in the Balkans rebelled. **Serbia** (a country in southeast Europe) won freedom in 1817.

Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

The south of Greece freed itself in the 1830s. The powers of Europe saw a chance to gain Ottoman lands. Russia, Austria-Hungary, Britain, and France all took part in wars and changing alliances.

Sect. 4- Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

At the same time, groups within the empire launched revolts and fought among themselves.

1 The Ottoman empire, 1798–1923
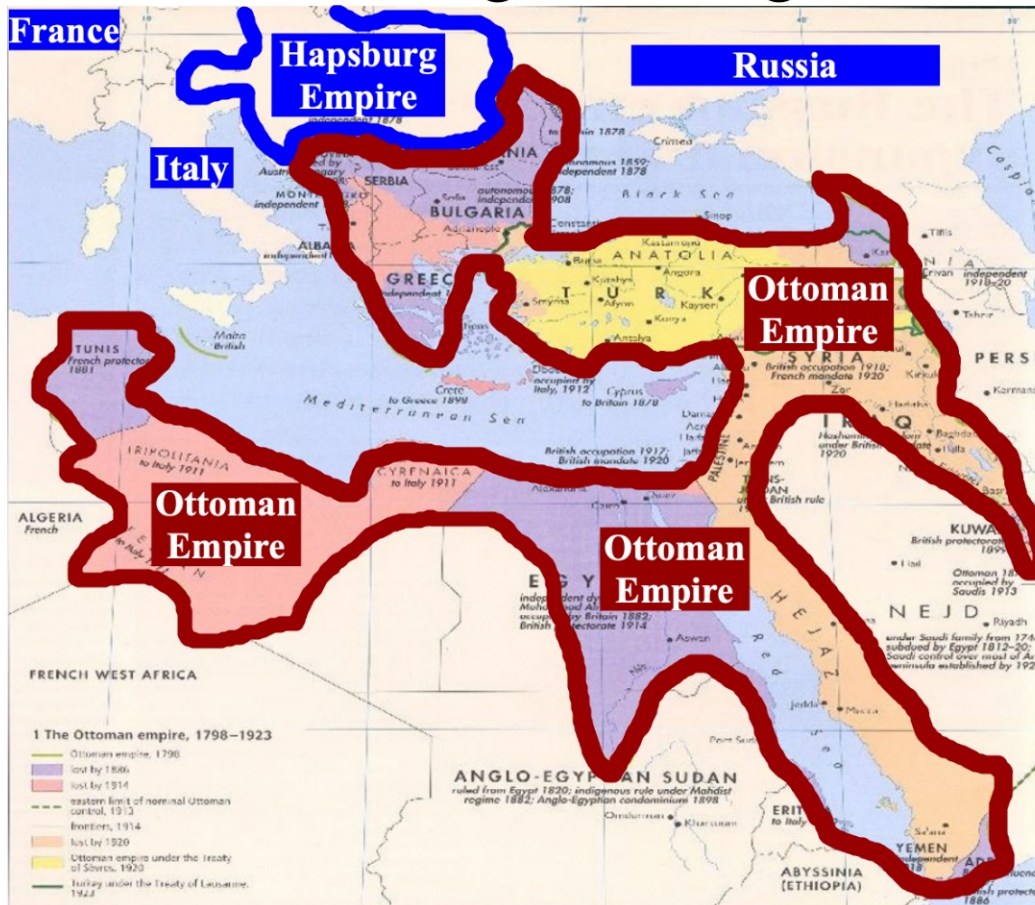
Section 5- Russia: Reform and Repression

By 1800, Western Europe had entered the industrial age. **Russia** (largest country in the world that covers parts of eastern Europe to northern Asia), on the other hand, saw little economic growth.

Section 5- Russia: Reform and Repression

But Russia was feared because it had immense natural resources, a vast country, and global interests. The **czars** (emperors) feared change might weaken their control and swung between **reform** (positive change) and **repression** (keeping people down by force).

Section 5- Russia: Reform and Repression

Also, a rigid system of social classes blocked progress. Wealthy nobles owned all farmlands. They cared little about industry. The middle class was too small to have much power.

Section 5- Russia: Reform and Repression

Most Russians were **serfs** (laborers bound to land) who toiled for the landowners. As long as people served masters, Russia could not move forward.

Section 5- Russia: Reform and Repression

   Alexander II (czar of Russia in the mid 1800s) **emancipated** (freed) the serfs in 1861. His few reforms did not satisfy many Russians. He was assassinated in 1881. His son, **Alexander III** (czar after Alexander II) persecuted all non-Russians.

Alexander II

Alexander III

Section 5- Russia: Reform and Repression

He insisted on one language, Russian, and one church, Russian Orthodox. Jews were beaten and killed in attacks known as **pogroms**. Many fled to other lands.

Alexander III

Section 5- Russia: Reform and Repression

Under Alexander III and his son, **Nicholas II**, Russia at last entered the industrial age. Factory owners could be as unfair as the nobles had been. On January 22, 1905, a priest led marchers to the palace of the czar. They called for an end to poverty and a voice in government. Soldiers opened fire and killed hundreds of the demonstrators.

Alexander III

Nicholas II

Section 5- Russia: Reform and Repression

That day, known as **Bloody Sunday**, sparked a revolution. In 1905, Nicholas II agreed to set up an elected **Duma** (body of lawmakers). However, its powers were limited. Unrest among peasants and workers did not end.

Nicholas II