

Think 'N' Write

"I offer neither pay, nor quarters, nor food; I offer only hunger, thirst, forced marches, battles and death. Let him who loves his country with his heart, and not merely with his lips, follow me."

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Why would anyone follow Garibaldi to war?

"The great questions of the day will not be settled by means of speeches and majority decisions but by iron and blood."

Otto von Bismarck

What does the quote tell us about Bismarck's view of politics?



How did Nationalism
Affect Europe?

I. What is Nationalism?

Nationalism: sense of pride
and devotion to one's nation.



Aim #15 How was the modern nation of Italy created in the 19th century?

II. Results of Nationalism

A. Unification

1. Combining of politically divided but culturally similar lands
 - i. 19th century Germany
 - ii. 19th Century Italy

B. Separation

1. Culturally distinct group which tries to break away or resist joining a state.
 - i. Austrian Empire
 - ii. Ottoman Empire

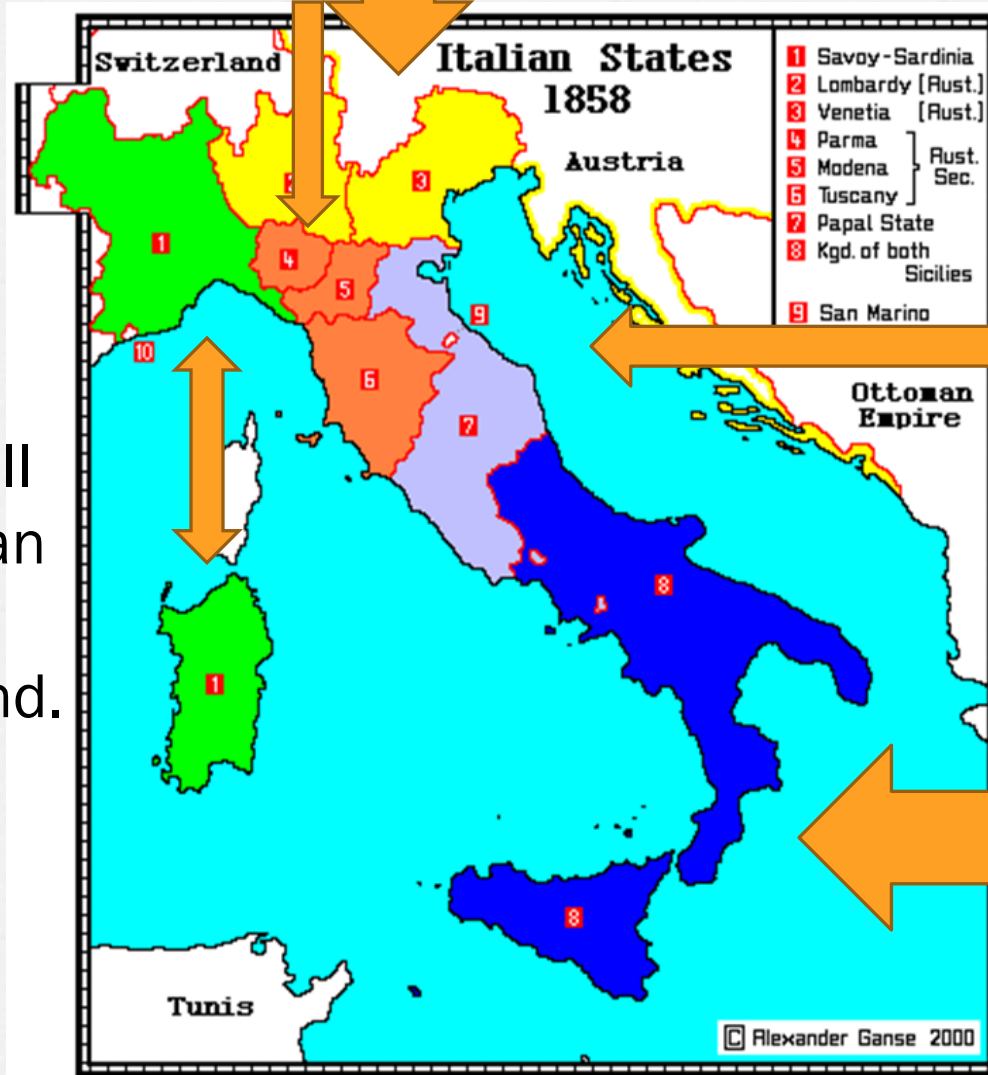
C. State-building

1. Culturally diverse groups which join together to form a new state and single culture.
 - i. USA
 - ii. Turkey

How was the modern nation of Italy created in the 19th century?

Italy after the Congress of Vienna

Austria



Victor
Emanuel II
Only Italian
Ruler of
Italian land.

The Pope

France

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Unification of Italy

◦ Giuseppe Mazzini –

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III. Leaders of Italian Unification

“Without country you have neither name, voice, nor rights, no admission as brothers into the fellowship of the Peoples. Israelites among the nations, you will find no protection...”

1. Wrote pamphlets promoting nationalism.
2. Started the “Young Italian movement.”

A. Giuseppe Mazzini “The Heart”



1. Led political movement for unification.

B. Camillo di Cavour – “The Brain”



C. Giuseppe Garibaldi – “The Sword”


1. Led the “Red Shirts.”
 1. Red Shirts- Army of 1,000 Italian Nationalists.
2. Defeated French and Papal Armies.



D. Victor Emanuel II

1. Italy Unified under King of Sardinia.



 The Unification of Italy. By 1860, the majority of the Italian "boot" was under the rule of Piedmont-Sardinia. By 1870, the unification was complete.

Challenges after Unification

Regional
differences

Widespread
poverty

Catholic
church

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Reforms

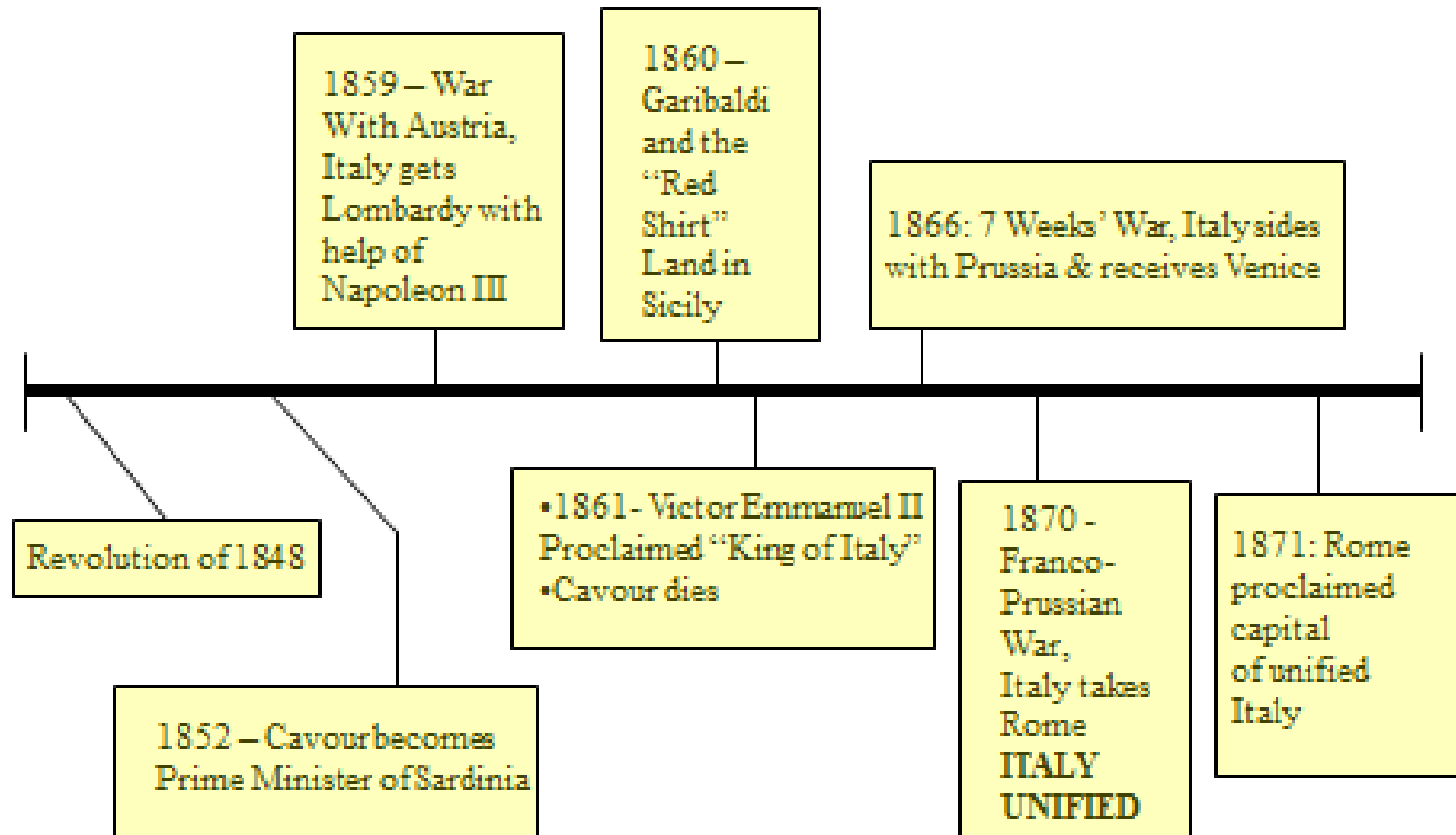
Male Suffrage

Labor laws

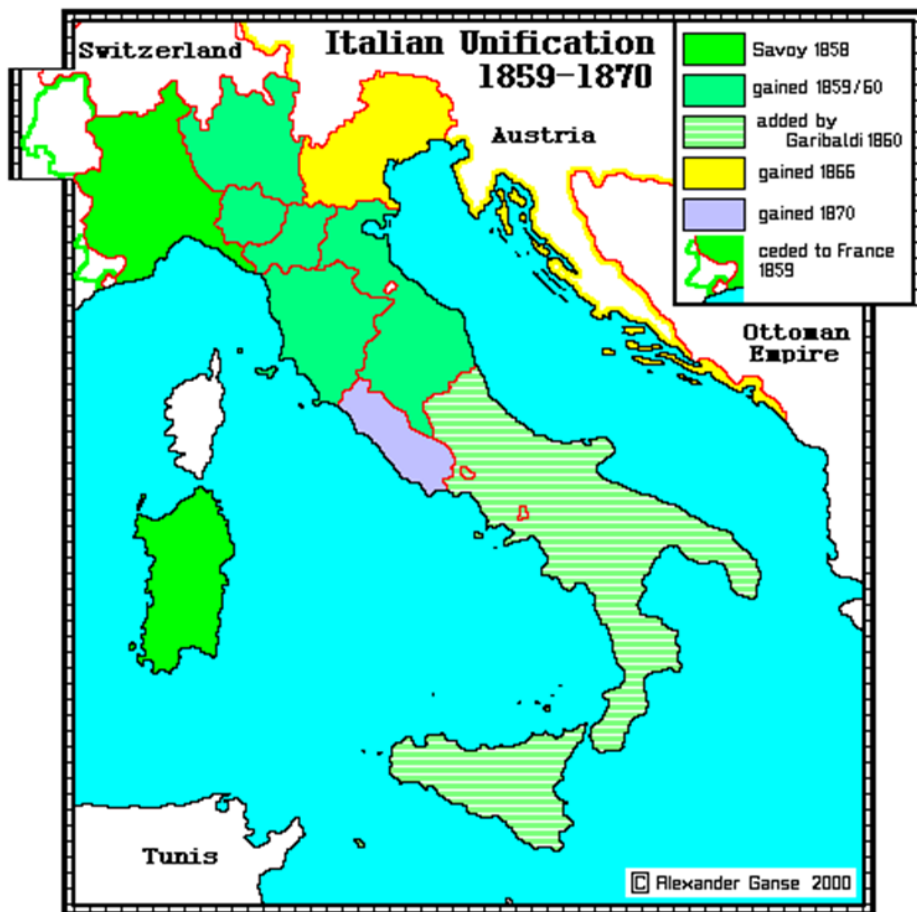
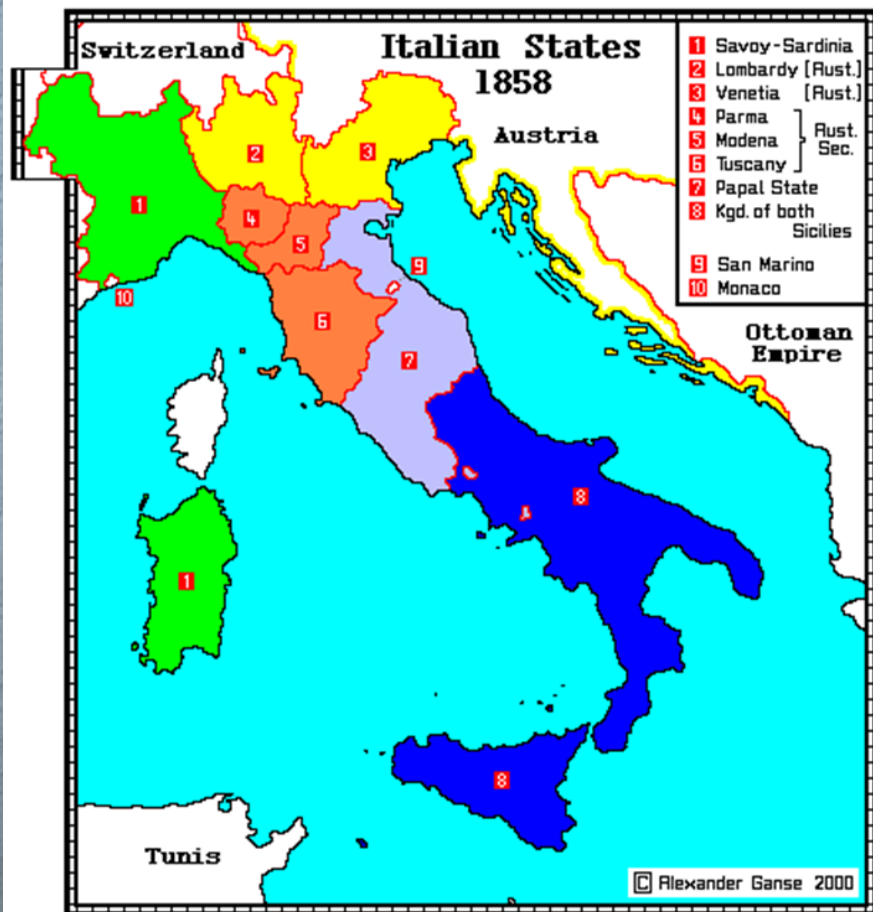
Better transportation

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Italian Unification Timeline



Aim #15 How was the modern nation of Italy created in the 19th century?



Qim #15 How was the modern nation of Italy created in the 19th century?

I. Background

A. German Confederation

1. Napoleon formed the German Confederation in order to rule more efficiently.

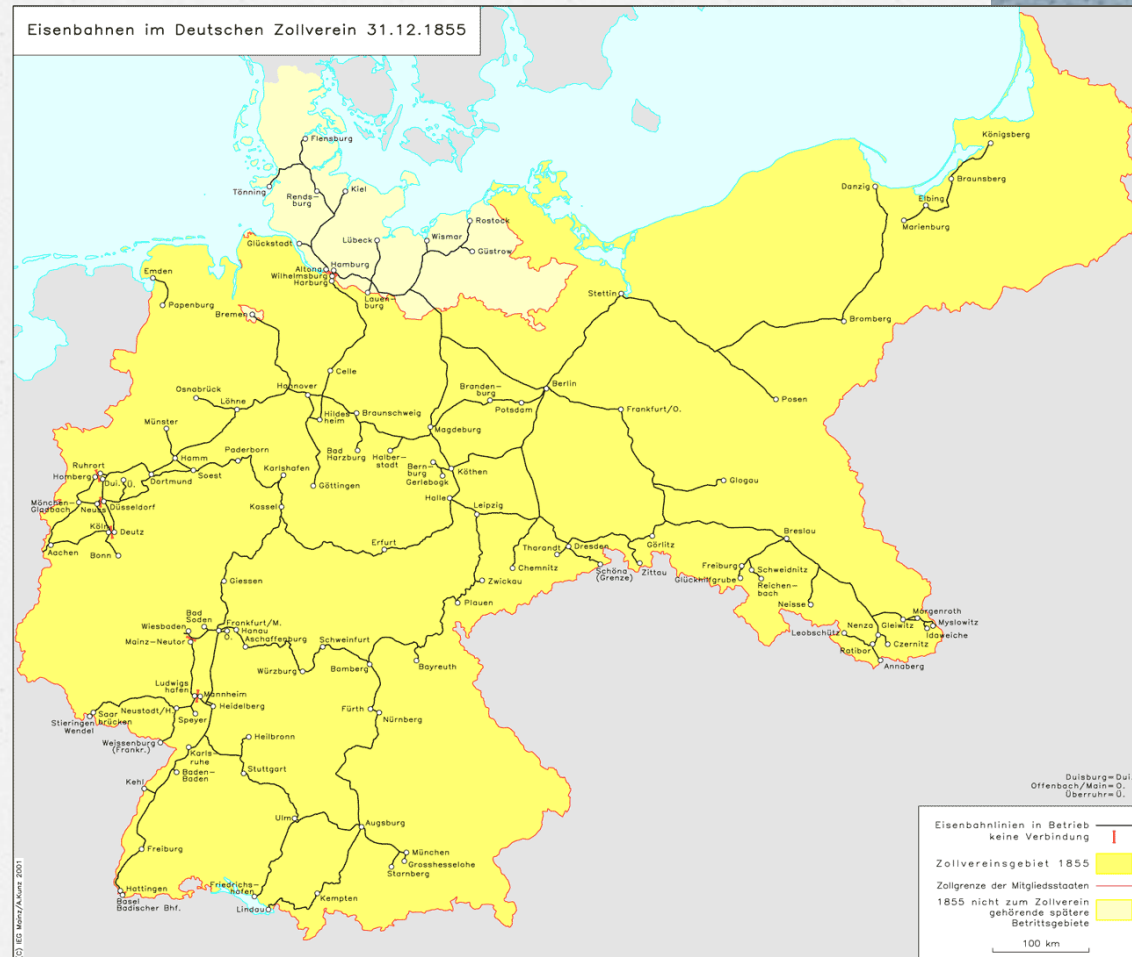
300 states

39 States



B. The Zollverein

1. Economic Treaty, between German States. Economy.
2. Railroads linked all the German States.



Aim #16 How was the modern nation of Germany created in the 19th century?



C. Otto Von Bismarck

1. Otto Von Bismarck, Prussian chancellor.
 - i. Extremely Nationalistic.
2. Bismarck was a master of realpolitik.
 - i. doing whatever it takes to strengthen the nation.
3. Double the size of the army.
4. Used War to Expand Germany's border.

Ques. #16 How was the modern nation of Germany created in the 19th century?

III. Unification of German Empire

1. King Wilhelm I of Prussia was then crowned Kaiser.
2. Germans called their empire the Second Reich.



II. Prussia Expands

Wars

- o 1864 Against Denmark, Allied with Austria.
- o Austro-Prussian War- 1866- Against Austria (lasted 7 weeks), Italy allied, France Neutral.
- o Franco- Prussian War. (Ems dispatch)

Land conquered

- o Schleswig and Holstein
- o Northern German States.
- o Alsace-Lorraine

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