

7.2 NATIONALISM

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1. 释义

Welcome to unit 7 of AP European History. I'm Steve Heimler, and we are still in the time period 1815-1914. And this video is all about how a strong sense of nationalism 民族主义 swept (v.) across the European continent in the 19th century, and all the consequences 后果 of said (a.)<法律>上述的, 该 nationalism 以及上述民族主义的所有后果. So if you're ready to get them brain cows milked, let's get to it.

Okay, the idea of the nation-state 民族国家 came to dominate (v.)统治; 支配 Europe during this period, and it was definitely (ad.)肯定地, 当然; 明确地, 确定地 a new way **to organize** (v.) the continent 洲, 大陆 **politically**. We look at a map of Europe today, or anywhere else *for that matter* 就此而言; 至于那个; 说到那一点, **we're used to 习惯于 seeing that** these little lines separate (v.) one country from another. But if you walk to the place /where that border 边界 exists (v.) on a map, you would not see a line *on the ground* 在地面上 **marking** this country **from** that country.

民族国家的概念, 在这一时期开始主导欧洲, 这绝对是一种新的政治组织方式。我们看看今天的欧洲地图, 或者其他任何地方的地图, 我们习惯看到这些小线条将一个国家和另一个国家分开。但如果你走到地图上边界存在的地方, 你不会看到地面上有一条线把这个国家和那个国家区分开来。

Those lines are made up by powerful people, and those lines didn't really become a thing /until the period we're talking about in this video. By the way, since we're in unit seven /and you **have exams coming up** 你们马上就要考试了 and *the national exam* looming 逼近; 隐约出现 in the *not too distant future* 不远的未来, you might want to check out 察看, 观察 (有趣或有吸引力的人或事物); (经检查) 得到证实, 获得证明 my AP Euro review pack, which has practice questions 实践问题 and exclusive 独有的; 排他的 review videos /and everything you need to get an A in your course /and a five on your examination. To get that, clicky **finger (v.) out** /and **check the link** 查看链接 in the description 描写 (文字); 形容; 说明.

这些界线其实是有权势的人划定的, 而且直到本期视频讨论的这个时期, 它们才真正成为普遍现象。顺便提醒, 既然我们正在学习第七单元, 而你们的期末考试——甚至不久后的全国统考——也快到了, 不妨看看我的「AP欧洲史冲刺套装」(AP Euro review pack), 里面包含模拟试题、独家复习视频, 以及确保课程拿A、考试拿5分的一切资源。要获取的话, 动手指点开简介里的链接吧!

Okay, so what was it /that **created** the occasion 特别的事情 (或仪式、庆典); 理由; 原因; 适当的机会; 时机 **for** these imaginary 想象的; 虚构的 lines? Well, in short, it was the rise of nationalism during this period. Nationalism, as I've mentioned before, is a feeling of strong identification 认同; 身份认同 with one's own people and one's own cultural heritage 文化遗

产, and those bonds 纽带 ; 联系 are strengthened (v.) by a shared history and a shared language.

So now you have two elements 要素 ; 元素 that **make up** the nation-state. There's the nation, which is to say /the people who share (v.) the language and the culture, and then there's the state, which is the land /on which they live, surrounded by borders on a map, and the government which **rules (v.) over** 统治 , 掌权 them.

So think about it this way. I live in Georgia, and that means /I live much closer to Cuba **than** I do to California. And yet /I feel more identified (a.)被识别的 ; 经鉴定的 ; 被认同的 with people who live in California **than** people who live in Cuba. And why? Because Californians are Americans, and we share (v.) a cultural heritage and a history and, for the most part, a common language — even though America doesn't really have an official language. But Cubans speak a different language, bear (v.)携带,生 (孩子) a different history and cultural artifacts 手工艺品 ; 文物 that do not properly 真正地 ; 实际上 belong to me.

So I feel more identified with Californians **than** I do with Cubans. Now to be clear, I'm not saying *one is better than another* — it's just identification 强烈的同情感 (或谅解、支持) ; 身份证明. Nationalism will go there /by the end of this video, but that's not what I'm saying now.

Okay, so 主 a rising sense of nationalism during this period of European history 谓 is going to cause (v.) more and more Europeans to demand (v.) their own state /where they lived with their own people. So now we need to talk about /主 how this growing nationalism 谓 encouraged (v.) loyalty 忠诚 ; 忠心 to a state.

The first way nationalism gripped (v.)吸引 ; 抓住 people 系 was because of romantic idealism 浪漫主义理想. Remember when we talked about *the rise of Romanticism* 浪漫主义 in the last unit? Romantic artists and writers glorified (v.)吹捧 ; 赞美 ; 颂扬 their people's past, and in doing so /created *an emotional fervor* 热情 ; 狂热 in the people to reclaim (v.)取回 ; 拿回 ; 要求归还 that past.

民族主义之所以能迅速俘获人心，首先源于浪漫主义的理想化思潮。还记得上一单元讨论的浪漫主义兴起吗？浪漫主义艺术家与作家极力颂扬本民族的历史荣光，这种渲染在民众中激发出一种渴望重现往昔辉煌的集体狂热。

For example, the Grimm Brothers 格林兄弟 in Germany 谓 collected and published German fairy tales 童话 and folk tales 民间故事. And these were the stories of the German people, and when they read them, it wasn't just entertainment — it had the effect of making them feel (v.) more German.

Or take the French writer Victor Hugo, whose novel "Les Misérables" 悲惨世界 was the story of the triumph 胜利 ; 凯旋 of the French people against tyrants 暴君. All of these artists 艺术家 had a way of **binding** 捆绑 ; 结合 **their people together** as a people.

Okay, second, nationalism was on the rise /because of liberal reform 自由改革. 主 The guy you need **to associate with** this 系 was Francis Napoleon III, nephew of Bonaparte. He

opened the way 方法，手段 for international trade **through** cooperation with foreign markets, and that boosted (v.)促进；推动 the French economy.

他通过与国外市场的合作，开辟了国际贸易，这促进了法国经济的发展。

And he also instituted 制定；设立 *universal male suffrage* 男性普选权, which made him exceedingly 极其；非常 popular. And with his complete overhaul (n.v.)彻底检修，全面改造；彻底改革 of the new Paris /**combined with** everything else I just said, French nationalism grew (v.) significantly.

And then third, nationalism was encouraged (v.) by movements of political unification 政治统一运动. For example, in the Italian states, Giuseppe Mazzini pushed **to unite** (v.) the various Italian political entities 实体 **into** a single nation-state. To that end, he formed (v.) *an Italian unification movement* called *Young Italy* 青年意大利党 /and staged (v.)发动；举行；使发生；上演 uprisings 起义 around Italy.

Now ultimately 最终，最后 Mazzini wasn't successful in his unification efforts, but his work **set (v.) the stage for** 为...做好准备；为...搭建舞台 Italian unification, which we will consider (v.) in another video.

Fourth, this growing nationalism encouraged (v.) a growing racialism 种族主义,种族歧视, which was the idea /同位语 that one race **is superior (a.) to** 优于；胜过 another. That shouldn't be surprising /since nationalism is *a strong identification* 认同，强烈的同情感 with one's own people —it's only a small step **to believing that** /our people are better than yours.

Now there's *a positive side* 积极的一面 to racialism and *a negative side*. *The positive side* is represented (v.) by the pan-Slavic movement 泛斯拉夫运动 in Eastern and Central Europe. In these areas, there were significant groups of Slavic (a.)斯拉夫人的；斯拉夫语的 peoples /who were under the imperial fist 拳；拳头 of the Austro-Hungarian 奥匈帝国 and Ottoman Empires.

And because they began to feel (v.) real identification with their own people, they longed (v.)渴望，很想 to have a state of their own. Because Russia was a Slavic nation, they supported this movement, and 主 that support 谓 would eventually **lead to war** with Ottomans. But we'll consider that /in another video as well.

Now 主 *the dark side of* racialism 谓 came (v.) *in the form of* 以...的形式 anti-Semitism (闪族人特质；闪族语) 反犹太主义, and I reckon (v.)认为；估计 *it needs its own heading*. Now 主 anti-Semitism *by definition* 按照定义；当然地；明显地 谓 includes (v.) racist beliefs 种族主义的信仰 against the Jewish people.

现在，种族主义的阴暗面，以“反犹太主义”的形式出现，我认为它需要一个自己的标题。反犹太主义的定义包括，针对犹太人的种族主义信仰。

European Jews, for the most part, had a long history of marginalization 边缘化 in and around Europe. But by this period, while anti-Semitism was still present 仍然存在, many

states had **passed (v.) laws** recognizing (v.)认识；承认 Jewish equality /and ending (v.) much of the harassment 骚扰 that they had endured (v.).

Both the rise of nationalism and anti-Semitism **rose (v.)** right **along with** it 民族主义和反犹太主义也随之兴起。主 One of the key events *that helped spark (v.)产生火花 (电火花) ;引发；激起 it* 系 was the Dreyfus Affair 德雷福斯事件 in France. Alfred Dreyfus was the captain in the French army /who happened to be Jewish.

In 1894, he was accused of treason 叛国罪 /because he allegedly 据说；据称 **leaked (v.)** secret information **to** Germany. He was tried /and found guilty, but the affair divided (v.) French society. Some argued that /he was being accused (v.) **simply because** he was Jewish, and others, precisely because he was Jewish, **viewed (v.)** him **with suspicion** 怀疑 /and thought (v.) *the charges 指控；控告 were believable*.

After 10 years, Dreyfus was pardoned (v.)赦免；宽恕, but not before the news **had spread** throughout Europe /**and (had) resurrected (v.)**复活；复兴 the anti-Semitism 反犹太主义 后定说明 that had long lain (v.)躺；处于，保留，保持（某种状态）dormant (a.)潜伏的；休眠的 in Eastern Europe. This discrimination 歧视 **resulted in** pogroms 大屠杀，集体迫害（因种族或宗教原因，原指俄国对犹太人的杀戮）/in which Jews were evicted (v.)驱逐 from their homes /and violently attacked without reason.

10年后，德雷福斯被赦免，但在此之前，这个消息已经传遍了整个欧洲，并使东欧长期潜伏的反犹太主义死灰复燃。这种歧视导致了犹太人被驱逐出家园并无缘无故受到暴力攻击的大屠杀。

Example 1. title

but not before the news **had spread** throughout Europe /and **resurrected** the anti-Semitism that had long lain dormant in Eastern Europe.

这里 and 的并列对象："had spread" 和 "(had) resurrected" 是并列的动词短语，共同描述 "the news" 造成的两个后果：

消息传遍欧洲 (spread throughout Europe)

复活了反犹太主义 (resurrected (v.) anti-Semitism)

英语中，如果并列动词的时态一致，第二个动词可以省略助动词。这里省略了 "had"（完整形式是 "the news had spread... and had resurrected..."）。

逻辑合理性：消息的传播 (spread) 和反犹太主义的复活 (resurrected) 是因果关系，用 and 连接表示这两个事件几乎同时发生。

十年后，德雷福斯虽获赦免，但在此之前，消息早已传遍欧洲，并重新点燃了东欧长期潜伏的反犹太主义。

pogrom

→ 该词原指俄国人对犹太人的大肆杀戮。来自依地绪语 pogrom, 来自俄罗斯语 pogromu, 屠杀，毁灭，来自 po-, 凭借，在后，词源同 post-, gromu, 雷电，吼叫声，拟声词。比喻用法。

evict

→ e-, 向外。-vict, 胜利，词源同 victory, convince. 即胜利赶走，驱逐。

Now **in response to** this growing anti-Semitism, a Jewish nationalist movement known as Zionism 锡安运动；犹太复国主义 **rose up** to defend (v.) against it. Theodore Herzl was a German Jew /who **argued (v.)** in 1895 **that** /Jews should have a land of their own, and that land **ought to be** their ancestral (a.)祖先的；祖传的 home in Palestine 巴勒斯坦。

That would remain only a dream /until after World War II, but *the origins of the nation of Israel* 以色列国的起源 began (v.) with Herzl's nationalist movement.

Example 2. title
Theodore Herzl



西奥多·赫茨尔（1860年5月2日 - 1904年7月3日）是一位奥匈帝国犹太记者和律师，他是现代政治犹太复国主义之父。**赫茨尔组建了“犹太复国主义”组织，并推动犹太人移民到巴勒斯坦，以期建立一个犹太国家。**由于他的犹太复国主义工作，他在希伯来语中被称为 Chozeh HaMedinah (חֹזֶה הַמְּדִינָה)，字面意思是“国家的梦想家”。**他在《以色列独立宣言》中被特别提及，并被正式称为“犹太国家的精神之父”。**

1897年，赫茨尔在瑞士巴塞尔召开了第一届犹太复国主义代表大会，并当选为犹太复国主义组织主席。**他开始了一系列外交活动以争取对犹太国家的支持**，向德国皇帝威廉二世和奥斯曼帝国苏丹阿卜杜勒·哈米德二世呼吁，但没有成功。

在1903年的第六届犹太复国主义代表大会上，赫茨尔提出了乌干达方案，由殖民地大臣约瑟夫·张伯伦代表英国政府批准。该提案旨在为基希讷乌大屠杀后，英属东非的犹太人建立临时避难所，遭到强烈反对，并最终被否决。

赫茨尔于1904年因心脏病去世，享年44岁，葬于维也纳。





All right, I know this is a lot of information to digest (v.)消化；理解, so slap (v.) (用手掌) 打, 拍 yourself in the face, wake up, and let's keep going.

所以打你自己的脸, 醒醒, 我们继续。

So if you've been with me from unit 6, you already know that /thanks to *Clemens von Metternich* and his engineering (n.)策划；密谋;设计，建造；精心安排 of *the Concert of Europe*, conservatism 保守主义 reigned (v.)统治，支配 supreme 占主导地位 across the European continent during the 19th century. If you want a quick review of that, my AP Euro *review pack* will get it to you **quicker than it hurts**. 快到你还没觉得麻烦/痛，就已经搞定了。

Example 3. title
quicker than it hurts

是一个口语化的俏皮表达 (playful idiom)，实际含义是“快到你还没觉得麻烦/痛，就已经搞定了”，类似于中文里“包你速成，毫无压力”或“快到你还没喊疼就结束了”这种轻松调侃的说法。

But now we get to *a new generation of neoconservative 新保守主义的 leaders* /who are going to use (v.) nationalism **to strengthen (v.) their grip** on state. Now I already mentioned /how Napoleon III did this **with** his *liberal reforms* in France, so let me **introduce you to** another one of these conservative leaders, namely *Otto von Bismarck* 俾斯麦 of Prussia.

但现在我们迎来了新一代的新保守主义领导人，他们将利用民族主义，来加强对国家的控制。我已经提到过拿破仑三世是如何在法国推行“自由主义改革”的，现在让我向你们介绍另一位保守派领导人，即普鲁士的奥托·冯·俾斯麦。

Now remember 主 *what we would call (v.) Germany today* during this period 系 was still *a massive collection* of smallish (a.)相当小的；颇小的 states, and 主 among *the most powerful of these states* 系 was Prussia. And 强调句 **it was** Bismarck /**who was able to harness (v.)利**

用 German nationalism /as 作为；以.....身份 Prussian foreign minister 外交部长 and then prime minister 首相，总理 /to take steps (v.) toward German unification.

请记住，在这一时期，我们今天所说的德国，当时仍然是由许多小国组成的，其中最强大的是普鲁士。正是俾斯麦在担任普鲁士外交部长和总理期间，驾驭了德国的民族主义，采取措施实现了德国的统一。

Example 4. title
smallish

(a.) fairly small 相当小的；颇小的

In fact, we're going to see in the next video /how Bismarck intentionally 故意地；有意地 provoked (v.) 激起；挑衅；引发 wars in order to rile (v.) 惹恼；激怒 the German people up /with an overwhelming (a.) 难以抗拒的，令人不知所措的；巨大的，压倒性的 sense of nationalism /so that German unification could become a reality.

Example 5. title
rile

(v.) [VN that] to annoy (v.) sb or make them angry 惹恼；激怒

SYN anger

[VN]

• Nothing ever seemed to rile (v.) him. 好像从来没有什么事让他烦恼。

IDIOMS 习语

1. BE/GET (ALL) , RILED (v.) 'UP

(informal) (especially NAmE) to be or get very annoyed 十分生气；恼火

But nationalism was also the key /in creating (v.) the dual (a.) 双的，双重的；双数的 monarchy (君主国；君主政体，君主制) 二元君主制 of Austria-Hungary. After the Revolutions of 1848, the Austrians attempted to suppress (v.) 镇压；压制 the rising Hungarian nationalism /but were ultimately unsuccessful.

The compromise 妥协；折衷 is that /they would create a dual monarchy with Austrian and Hungarian monarchs. This was their solution to stabilize (v.) 使稳定 the state /by reconfiguring (v.) 重新配置 their concept 概念，观念 of national union. 重构国家联盟的概念。

这个妥协方案是，建立一个由奥地利和匈牙利君主共同统治的二元制帝国 (dual monarchy)。他们试图通过重构国家联盟的概念，来维持帝国稳定——这就是他们给出的解决方案。

So the point is, 主 many of the results of this rise of nationalism 谓 won't occur (v.) until the next video. But when it does, we'll begin to see that /主 imaginary lines 后定说明 drawn (v.) on maps 系 become a real and abiding (a.) 持久的；永久的 reality.

所以关键是，民族主义兴起的许多结果，直到下一个视频中才会出现。但当它实现时，我们将开始看到地图上画的想象线变，成了真实而持久的现实。

All right, click right here to keep reviewing unit 7 of AP European History, and click here to grab my video note guides which follow along exactly with my videos here on YouTube and can help you learn all the content of the course. I'll catch you on the flip-flop. I'm Heimler.

2. 中文释义

欢迎来到美国大学预修课程欧洲历史的第七单元。我是史蒂夫·海姆勒，我们仍然处于**1815年至1914年这个时间段**。这个视频主要讲述的是19世纪一股强烈的“民族主义”浪潮席卷欧洲大陆，以及上述民族主义所带来的所有后果。所以，如果你准备好充实自己的知识，那我们开始吧。

好的，**“民族国家”的概念，在这个时期开始主导欧洲，这绝对是一种在政治上组织欧洲大陆的新方式**。我们看看今天欧洲的地图，或者在其他任何地方也是如此，我们已经习惯看到这些分界线，把一个国家和另一个国家分隔开来。但如果你走到地图上分界线所在的地方，你在地面上是看不到标记着这个国家和那个国家的分界线的。

这些分界线是由有权势的人划定的，而且这些分界线直到我们在这个视频中讨论的时期，才真正成为存在。顺便说一下，因为我们现在在第七单元，而且你即将迎来考试，全国性考试也在不远处，你可能想要查看我的美国大学预修课程欧洲历史复习资料包，里面有练习题、独家复习视频，以及你在课程中得A和在考试中得5分所需要的一切。要获取它，动动手指，查看描述中的链接。

那么，是什么促成了这些想象中的分界线的出现呢？简而言之，是这个时期民族主义的兴起。正如我之前提到的，民族主义是一种对自己的民族和文化遗产的强烈认同感，而且这些联系通过共同的历史和共同的语言，得到加强。

所以，现在有两个要素构成了民族国家。一个是民族，也就是说拥有共同语言 and 文化的人民，另一个是国家，也就是他们生活的土地，在地图上有边界，并且有统治他们的政府。

所以这样来考虑。我住在佐治亚州（Georgia），这意味着我离古巴（Cuba）比离加利福尼亚州（California）更近。然而，我对住在加利福尼亚州的人，比对住在古巴的人有更强的认同感。为什么呢？因为加利福尼亚人是美国人，我们拥有共同的文化遗产和历史，而且在很大程度上，还有共同的语言——尽管美国实际上并没有官方语言。但古巴人说不同的语言，拥有不同的历史和文化产物，这些都与我无关。

所以我对加利福尼亚人的认同感，比对古巴人的更强。需要明确的是，我不是说一方比另一方更好——这只是一种认同感。在这个视频结束时我们还会谈到民族主义，但这不是我现在要说的。

好的，在欧洲历史的**这个时期，不断高涨的民族主义情绪，导致越来越多的欧洲人要求建立他们自己的国家**，在那里和自己的人民生活在一起。所以现在我们需要谈谈这种日益增长的民族主义，是如何激发人们对国家的忠诚的。

民族主义影响人们的第一个方面，是因为浪漫主义理想主义。还记得我们在上一单元谈到的浪漫主义的兴起吗？浪漫主义艺术家和作家歌颂他们民族的过去，这样做在人民中引发了一种情感上的狂热，让他们想要重新夺回那段历史。

例如，德国的格林兄弟（Grimm Brothers）收集并出版了德国的童话故事和民间故事。这些是德国人民的故事，当他们阅读这些故事时，这不仅仅是娱乐——它让他们更有身为德国人的感觉。

或者以法国作家维克多·雨果（Victor Hugo）为例，他的小说《悲惨世界》（“Les Misérables”）讲述的是法国人民战胜暴君的故事。所有这些艺术家都有一种把他们的人民凝聚在一起的方式。

好的，民族主义兴起的第二个原因，是自由主义改革。与这一点相关的人物是波拿巴（Bonaparte）的侄子弗朗西斯·拿破仑三世（Francis Napoleon III）。他通过与国外市场合作，开辟了国际贸易的道路，这促进了法国经济的发展。

而且他还实行了男性普选权，这使他非常受欢迎。再加上他对新巴黎的全面改造，以及我刚才提到的其他所有因素，法国的民族主义显著增强。

第三，**政治统一运动，也推动了民族主义的发展。**例如，在意大利各邦，朱塞佩·马志尼（Giuseppe Mazzini）推动将各个意大利政治实体，统一成一个单一的民族国家。为此，他成立了一个名为“青年意大利”（Young Italy）的意大利统一运动，并在意大利各地发动起义。

最终，马志尼的统一努力没有成功，但他的工作为意大利的统一奠定了基础，我们会在另一个视频中探讨这一点。

第四，**不断增长的“民族主义”，催生了日益严重的“种族主义”，其观点是：一个种族比另一个种族优越。**这并不奇怪，因为民族主义是对自己民族的强烈认同——从这种认同到认为我们的民族比你们的民族更好，只是一小步。

种族主义有积极的一面，也有消极的一面。积极的一面以东欧和中欧的泛斯拉夫运动为代表。在这些地区，有大量的斯拉夫民族，处于奥匈帝国和奥斯曼帝国的统治之下。

因为他们开始对自己的民族产生强烈的认同感，他们渴望拥有自己的国家。由于俄罗斯（Russia）是一个斯拉夫民族的国家，他们支持这个运动，而这种支持最终导致了与奥斯曼帝国的战争。但我们也会在另一个视频中探讨这个问题。

现在，**种族主义的黑暗面，以“反犹主义”的形式出现**，我认为这一点需要单独来讲。从定义上来说，反犹主义包含了对犹太人的种族主义信仰。

在欧洲，大部分犹太人在欧洲及其周边地区，长期处于被边缘化的状态。但在这个时期，尽管反犹主义仍然存在，许多国家还是通过了法律，承认犹太人的平等地位，并结束了他们长期遭受的许多骚扰。

民族主义的兴起，和反犹主义的出现，是同时发生的。其中一个引发反犹主义的关键事件，是法国的德雷福斯事件（Dreyfus Affair）。阿尔弗雷德·德雷福斯（Alfred Dreyfus）是法国军队的一名上尉，他恰好是犹太人。

1894年，他被指控叛国，因为据说他向德国泄露了秘密信息。他受审并被判有罪，但这一事件使法国社会产生了分裂。一些人认为他仅仅因为是犹太人而被指控，而另一些人则因为他是犹太人，而对他持怀疑态度，认为这些指控是可信的。

10年后，德雷福斯被赦免，但在此之前，这个消息已经传遍了欧洲，复活了东欧长期潜伏的反犹主义。这种歧视导致了大屠杀，犹太人被驱逐出家园，并遭到无端的暴力攻击。

为了应对日益严重的反犹主义，一场名为“犹太复国主义”（Zionism）的犹太民族主义运动兴起，以进行反抗。西奥多·赫茨尔（Theodore Herzl）是一名德国犹太人，他在1895年**主张犹太人应该拥有自己的土地(国家)，而这片土地应该是他们在巴勒斯坦（Palestine）的祖传家园。**

直到第二次世界大战后，这仍然只是一个梦想，但以色列国的起源，始于赫茨尔的民族主义运动。

好的，我知道这里有很多信息需要消化，所以拍拍自己的脸，清醒一下，我们继续。

所以如果你从第六单元一直跟我学到现在，你已经知道，**多亏了克莱门斯·冯·梅特涅 (Clemens von Metternich) 以及他策划的"欧洲协调" (Concert of Europe)，19世纪保守主义在欧洲大陆占据主导地位。**如果你想快速回顾一下，我的美国大学预修课程欧洲历史复习资料包能，比你受伤的速度还快地让你了解相关内容。

但现在我们要谈谈**新一代的新保守主义领导人，他们将利用"民族主义"来加强对国家的控制。**我已经提到过拿破仑三世，通过在法国的自由主义改革，做到了这一点，所以让我给你介绍**另一位这样的保守主义领导人，即普鲁士 (Prussia) 的奥托·冯·俾斯麦 (Otto von Bismarck)。**

记住，在这个时期我们现在所说的德国，仍然是由许多小邦组成的庞大集合，而普鲁士是最强大的邦之一。正是俾斯麦作为普鲁士的外交大臣，后来又担任首相，**利用德国的"民族主义"，朝着"德国统一"迈出了步伐。**

事实上，我们将在下一个视频中看到，**俾斯麦是如何故意挑起战争，用强烈的"民族主义情绪"煽动德国人民，从而使德国统一成为现实的。**

但民族主义，也是建立奥匈帝国二元君主制的关键。1848年革命 (Revolutions of 1848) 之后，奥地利人试图镇压不断高涨的匈牙利民族主义，但最终没有成功。

他们的妥协方案，是建立一个由奥地利和匈牙利君主组成的二元君主制国家。这是他们通过重新配置民族联盟的概念，来稳定国家的解决方案。

所以重点是，**民族主义兴起所带来的许多结果，要到下一个视频才会呈现。但到那时，我们将开始看到，地图上那些想象中的分界线，变成真实且持久的现实 ("民族自决"思想)。**

好的，[点击这里](#)继续复习美国大学预修课程欧洲历史第七单元，[点击这里](#)获取我的视频笔记指南，它与我在YouTube上的视频完全配套，可以帮助你学习课程的所有内容。我们下次再见。我是海姆勒。

3. pure

Welcome to unit 7 of AP European History. I'm Steve Heimler, and we are still in the time period 1815-1914. And this video is all about how a strong sense of nationalism swept across the European continent in the 19th century, and all the consequences of said nationalism. So if you're ready to get them brain cows milked, let's get to it.

Okay, the idea of the nation-state came to dominate Europe during this period, and it was definitely a new way to organize the continent politically. We look at a map of Europe today, or anywhere else for that matter, we're used to seeing that these little lines separate one country from another. But if you walk to the place where that border exists on a map, you would not see a line on the ground marking this country from that country.

Those lines are made up by powerful people, and those lines didn't really become a thing until the period we're talking about in this video. By the way, since we're in unit seven and you have exams coming up and the national exam looming in the not too distant future, you might want to check out my AP Euro review pack, which has practice questions and

exclusive review videos and everything you need to get an A in your course and a five on your examination. To get that, clicky finger out and check the link in the description.

Okay, so what was it that created the occasion for these imaginary lines? Well, in short, it was the rise of nationalism during this period. Nationalism, as I've mentioned before, is a feeling of strong identification with one's own people and one's own cultural heritage, and those bonds are strengthened by a shared history and a shared language.

So now you have two elements that make up the nation-state. There's the nation, which is to say the people who share the language and the culture, and then there's the state, which is the land on which they live, surrounded by borders on a map, and the government which rules over them.

So think about it this way. I live in Georgia, and that means I live much closer to Cuba than I do to California. And yet I feel more identified with people who live in California than people who live in Cuba. And why? Because Californians are Americans, and we share a cultural heritage and a history and, for the most part, a common language—even though America doesn't really have an official language. But Cubans speak a different language, bear a different history and cultural artifacts that do not properly belong to me.

So I feel more identified with Californians than I do with Cubans. Now to be clear, I'm not saying one is better than another—it's just identification. Nationalism will go there by the end of this video, but that's not what I'm saying now.

Okay, so a rising sense of nationalism during this period of European history is going to cause more and more Europeans to demand their own state where they live with their own people. So now we need to talk about how this growing nationalism encouraged loyalty to a state.

The first way nationalism gripped people was because of romantic idealism. Remember when we talked about the rise of Romanticism in the last unit? Romantic artists and writers glorified their people's past, and in doing so created an emotional fervor in the people to reclaim that past.

For example, the Grimm Brothers in Germany collected and published German fairy tales and folk tales. And these were the stories of the German people, and when they read them, it wasn't just entertainment—it had the effect of making them feel more German.

Or take the French writer Victor Hugo, whose novel "Les Misérables" was the story of the triumph of the French people against tyrants. All of these artists had a way of binding their people together as a people.

Okay, second, nationalism was on the rise because of liberal reform. The guy you need to associate with this was Francis Napoleon III, nephew of Bonaparte. He opened the way for international trade through cooperation with foreign markets, and that boosted the French economy.

And he also instituted universal male suffrage, which made him exceedingly popular. And with his complete overhaul of the new Paris combined with everything else I just said, French nationalism grew significantly.

And then third, nationalism was encouraged by movements of political unification. For example, in the Italian states, Giuseppe Mazzini pushed to unite the various Italian political entities into a single nation-state. To that end, he formed an Italian unification movement called Young Italy and staged uprisings around Italy.

Now ultimately Mazzini wasn't successful in his unification efforts, but his work set the stage for Italian unification, which we will consider in another video.

Fourth, this growing nationalism encouraged a growing racialism, which was the idea that one race is superior to another. That shouldn't be surprising since nationalism is a strong identification with one's own people—it's only a small step to believing that our people are better than yours.

Now there's a positive side to racialism and a negative side. The positive side is represented by the pan-Slavic movement in Eastern and Central Europe. In these areas, there were significant groups of Slavic peoples who were under the imperial fist of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires.

And because they began to feel real identification with their own people, they longed to have a state of their own. Because Russia was a Slavic nation, they supported this movement, and that support would eventually lead to war with Ottomans. But we'll consider that in another video as well.

Now the dark side of racialism came in the form of anti-Semitism, and I reckon it needs its own heading. Now anti-Semitism by definition includes racist beliefs against the Jewish people.

European Jews, for the most part, had a long history of marginalization in and around Europe. But by this period, while anti-Semitism was still present, many states had passed laws recognizing Jewish equality and ending much of the harassment that they had endured.

Both the rise of nationalism and anti-Semitism rose right along with it. One of the key events that helped spark it was the Dreyfus Affair in France. Alfred Dreyfus was the captain in the French army who happened to be Jewish.

In 1894, he was accused of treason because he allegedly leaked secret information to Germany. He was tried and found guilty, but the affair divided French society. Some argued that he was being accused simply because he was Jewish, and others, precisely because he was Jewish, viewed him with suspicion and thought the charges were believable.

After 10 years, Dreyfus was pardoned, but not before the news had spread throughout Europe and resurrected the anti-Semitism that had long lain dormant in Eastern Europe.

This discrimination resulted in pogroms in which Jews were evicted from their homes and violently attacked without reason.

Now in response to this growing anti-Semitism, a Jewish nationalist movement known as Zionism rose up to defend against it. Theodore Herzl was a German Jew who argued in 1895 that Jews should have a land of their own, and that land ought to be their ancestral home in Palestine.

That would remain only a dream until after World War II, but the origins of the nation of Israel began with Herzl's nationalist movement.

All right, I know this is a lot of information to digest, so slap yourself in the face, wake up, and let's keep going.

So if you've been with me from unit 6, you already know that thanks to Clemens von Metternich and his engineering of the Concert of Europe, conservatism reigned supreme across the European continent during the 19th century. If you want a quick review of that, my AP Euro review pack will get it to you quicker than it hurts.

But now we get to a new generation of neoconservative leaders who are going to use nationalism to strengthen their grip on state. Now I already mentioned how Napoleon III did this with his liberal reforms in France, so let me introduce you to another one of these conservative leaders, namely Otto von Bismarck of Prussia.

Now remember what we would call Germany today during this period was still a massive collection of smallish states, and among the most powerful of these states was Prussia. And it was Bismarck who was able to harness German nationalism as Prussian foreign minister and then prime minister to take steps toward German unification.

In fact, we're going to see in the next video how Bismarck intentionally provoked wars in order to rile the German people up with an overwhelming sense of nationalism so that German unification could become a reality.

But nationalism was also the key in creating the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. After the Revolutions of 1848, the Austrians attempted to suppress the rising Hungarian nationalism but were ultimately unsuccessful.

The compromise is that they would create a dual monarchy with Austrian and Hungarian monarchs. This was their solution to stabilize the state by reconfiguring their concept of national union.

So the point is, many of the results of this rise of nationalism won't occur until the next video. But when it does, we'll begin to see that imaginary lines drawn on maps become a real and abiding reality.

All right, click right here to keep reviewing unit 7 of AP European History, and click here to grab my video note guides which follow along exactly with my videos here on YouTube and

can help you learn all the content of the course. I'll catch you on the flip-flop. I'm Heimler.
