Name: Quang Huynh

**Nationalism: A Force for Disunity**

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| **Russian Empire**  **p. 690-691, 693** | * **Russia had a feudal system in the 1800s.** * **When the 1820s came, Russians wanted serfdom to end.** * **The nobles had a lot of control over serfs.** * **The Russians thought that serfdom was morally wrong.** * **Czars unwilling to free the serfs.** * **In 1856, Russia has lost the war against the combined powers of France, Great Britain, the Ottoman Empire, and Sardinia.** * **Alexander II is trying to move Russia towards modernization and social change.** * **Alexander II made a decree freeing the serfs in 1861.** * **Alexander II is assassinated in 1881.** * **Alexander III had tightened czarist control over Russia.** * **Nationalism influenced Russians towards industrial expansions.** * **Nationalism helped break the 370-year-old empire of the czars in Russia.** * **Russification is forcing Russian culture on all the ethnic groups in the empire.** * **This policy strengthened ethnic nationalist feelings.** |
| **Austrian Empire**  **p.693** | * **The Austrian Empire had united many Europeans together.** * **Prussia defeated Austria in the Austro-Prussian war in 1866.** * **With this victory, Prussia obtained control of North German Confederation.** * **The North German Confederation is a union of Prussia and 21 smaller German political units.** * **Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria divided his empire in half.** * **His new empire is now called the Austria-Hungarian Empire.** * **Nationalist disputes had continued to weaken the empire for more than 40 years.** * **After World War I, Austria-Hungary broke into separate nation-states.** |
| **Ottoman Empire**  **p.693** | * **The Ottoman Turks controlled the Slavs, Greeks, Arabs, Bulgarians, and Armenians.** * **The Ottomans granted equal citizenship to all people under their rule in 1856, from pressure from the French and British.** * **The conservative Turks did not accept the change.** * **The Ottomans started a genocide against Armenians.** |

**Nationalism: A Force for Unity**

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| **Italy**  **p.694-695** | * **Italy benefited from nationalism.** * **Italians were less content to live under foreign rulers.** * **Italian nationalists searched for leadership from Piedmont-Sardinia.** * **Piedmont-Sardinia adopted a liberal constitution in 1848.** * **Sardinia King, Victor Emmanuel, named Camilo di Cavour his prime minister in 1852.** * **Cavour worked very hard to expand the kingdom’s power.** * **His goal is to gain control of northern Italy for the kingdom.** * **Cavour’s greatest challenge was Austria.** * **Napoleon III agreed to help Austria become free of northern Italian provinces.** * **Cavour provoked a war with the Austrians.** * **The French and Sardinian Army won the war quickly.** * **When Cavour was uniting northern Italy, he was secretly helping nationalist rebels in southern Italy.** * **A small army of Italian nationalists is led by Giuseppe Garibaldi in 1860.** * **His army captured Sicily. Garibaldi wore a bright red shirt in the battle.** * **Garibaldi agreed to unite the south Italy with the kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia.** * **Garibaldi stepped aside willingly and allowed Victor Emmanuel II to rule.** * **Venetia, an Austrian province, became part of Italy.** * **Italian forces took over the Papal States.** * **The city of Rome is under Italian control.** * **Rome becomes the capital of Italy.** * **The pope will govern a section of Rome known as the Vatican City.** |
| **Germany**  **p.695-697** | * **Germany achieved national unity in the mid-1800s.** * **39 German states formed a group called the German Confederation in 1815.** * **The Austrian Empire dominated the confederation.** * **Prussia was ready to unify all of the German states.** * **Prussia is primarily made up of Germans.** * **Nationalism unified Prussia.** * **Cultural differences became the downfall of some nations.** * **Berlin rioters forced a constitutional convention to write a liberal constitution for the kingdom, which led to unification.** * **Wilhelm I succeeds Frederick William to the throne.** * **The Parliament refused to give Wilhelm money. Wilhelm saw this as a challenge.** * **Wilhelm chose a conservative Junker named Otto von Bismarck to show his point. Bismarck was the master to what is known as realpolitik.** * **Realpolitik means the politics of reality.** * **With the King’s approval, Bismarck said he would rule without the consent of parliament and without a legal budget.** * **These actions violated the constitution.** * **Prussia and Austria formed an alliance and went to war against Denmark.** * **They won two border provinces. Denmark got Schleswig, and Austria obtained Holstein.** * **Prussia got praise and respect from the other Germans.** * **Bismarck got involved in conflicts with Austria over their new territories.** * **Austria declared war on Prussia, and it was known as the seven weeks war.** * **Prussia won and took control of northern Germany.** * **In 1867, a few southern German states remained independent of Prussian rule.** * **Bismarck was good at making up “incidents” to gain his ends.** * **The French declared war on Prussia on 1870.** * **The Prussian army surrounded the main French force at Sedan.** * **At Versailles, King Wilhelm I of Prussia is crowned Kaiser.** * **Germans called their empire the Second Reich.** |