

# CH 22 -- GLOBAL NATIONALISM

## OVERVIEW:

### 1. Nationalism

- a. French Revolution
- b. Spread across Europe
- c. Latin America
- d. India
- e. Turkey



## 2. Re-unifications

a. Germany

b. Italy

## 3. Jewish Separatist Movement

## 4. Tension in the Balkans=led to WWI

## 5. Changed in Russia & effects



# I. NATIONALISM & REVOLUTION

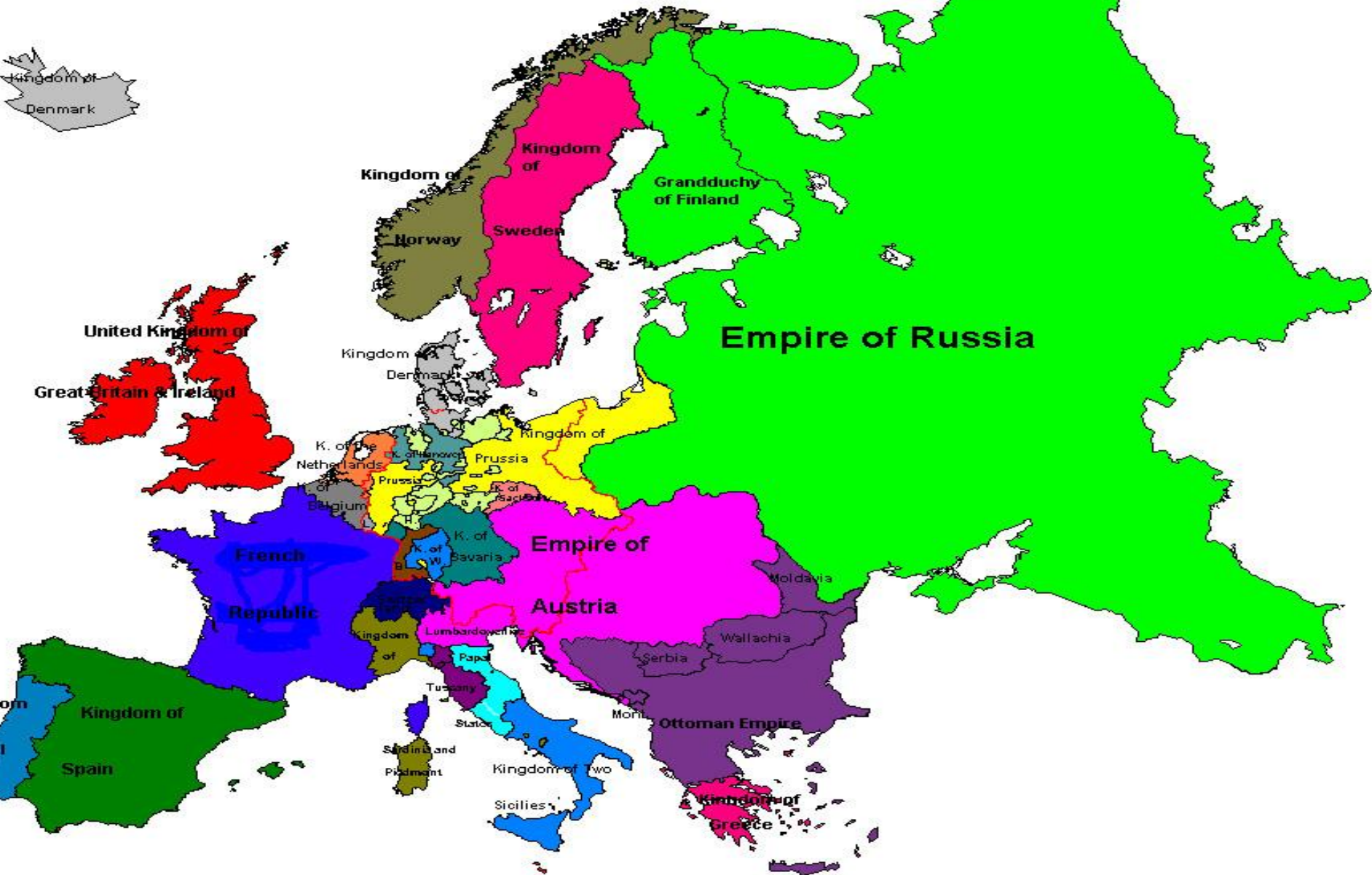
## A. Nationalism\*

### 1. Due to:

- a. Common language, heritage & culture



# Europe in 1850



## B. Revolutions of the 1800s

### 1. France

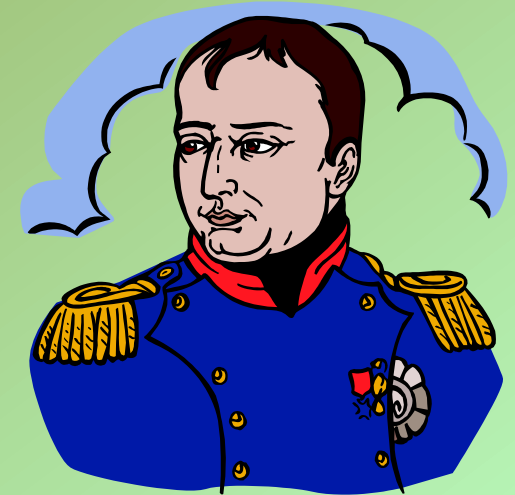
a. & their conquered lands (due to Napoleon)

### 2. Greece

a. Independence in 1830 from Ottoman Empire

### 3. Poland

a. Crushed by Russia



# Europe in 1850



## 4. Belgium

a. Independence in 1831 from the Dutch

## 5. In parts of the Austrian Empire:

a. Italy

b. Germany



## 6. Latin America

a. Mexico, Central America, South America



## II. UNIFICATION MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE

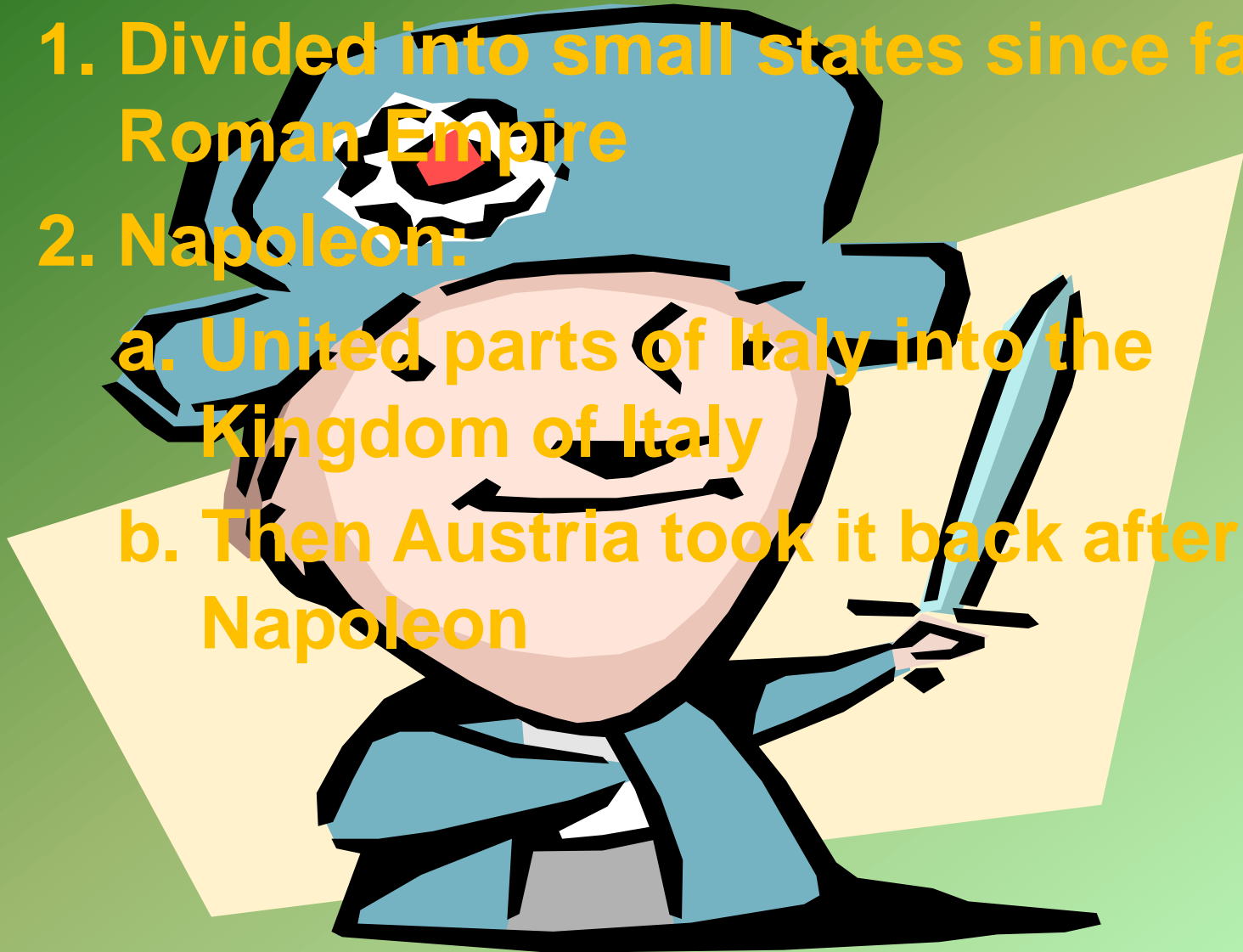
### A. Italy:

1. Divided into small states since fall of Roman Empire

2. Napoleon:

a. United parts of Italy into the Kingdom of Italy

b. Then Austria took it back after Napoleon







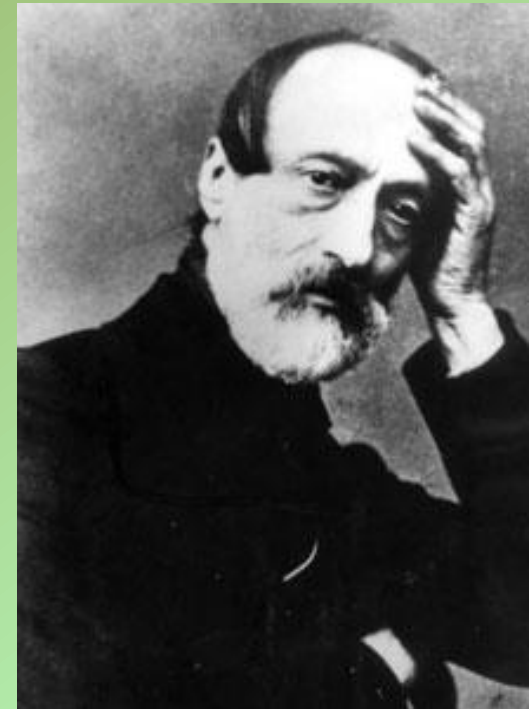
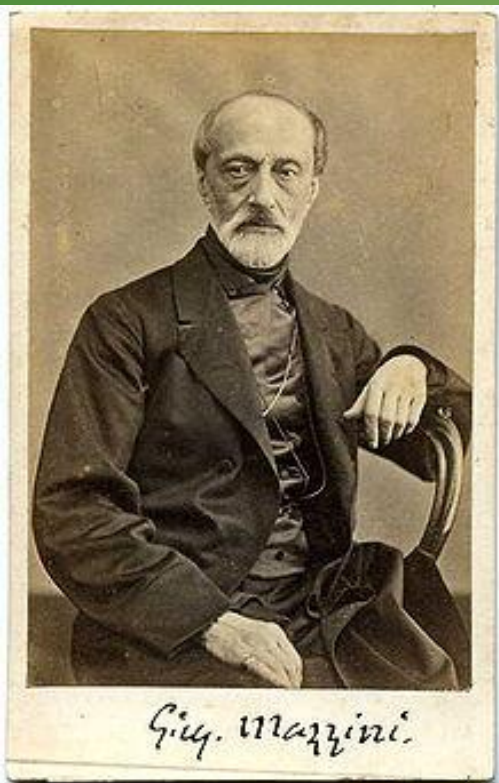
**Trying to  
put Italy  
back  
together!**

### 3. Leaders of Italian Nationalism:

#### a. Giuseppe Mazzini\*:

i. Young Italy national movement--1831

ii. Exiled, but popular ideas



## b. Count Camillo Cavour\*:

i. Prime Minister of Sardinia

ii. Formed alliance with France & Prussia

iii. Eventually drove Austrian govt out of Italy



## c. Giuseppe Garibaldi\*:

### i. Soldier who helped unite Northern Italy





POPULAR SHIP! ONE OF THE SHARPEST AND BEST CLIPPERS UP!  
 THE ATLENDIA A FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP

# Garibaldi

EMER, Master, is appointed her cargo at Pier 31 East River, 10th May, and will have mail and Zealand Dispatch.

This famous Clipper was built at Newport, Conn., and will cross to the South Sea Coast during the 1st Anniversary her voyage from New York. Her fastest passage ever was made by her DIRECTLY ALONGSIDE.

SUTTON & CO., 58 South Street, cor. Wall.

The Voyage of this fine vessel at the lowest rates, and dispatch equalled only by the other first-class ships to the Pacific.

# d. Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia\*

## i. Crowned King of Italy--1861



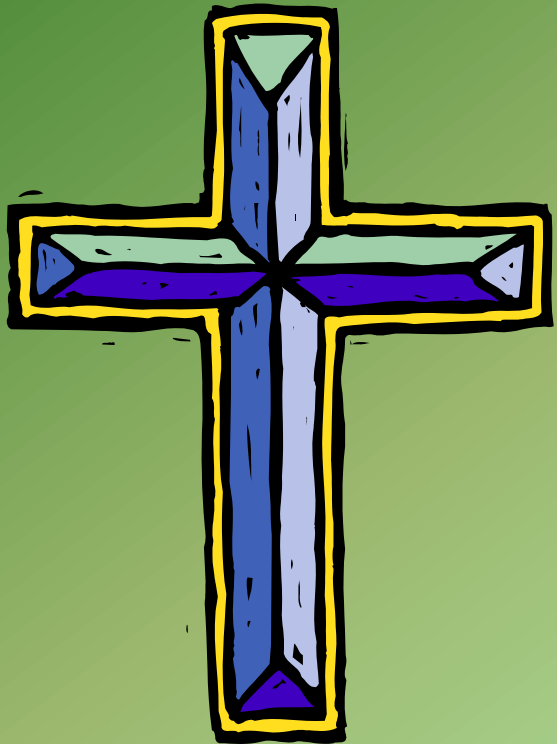


Victor Emmanuel meets Giuseppe Garibaldi in Teano

## 4. Italian fighting Italian:

a. North (urban, Protestant) & South (rural, Catholic) could not agree

b. Catholic Church against new Italian govt





# THE GERMAN REICH

1871-1918



- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| F.H.Z. | = Fürstentum Hohenzollern (Graubünden)                |
| LD     | = Fürstentum Lippe                                    |
| OLD    | = zu Großherzogtum Oldenburg                          |
| RAI    | = Fürstentum Reuß ältere Linie                        |
| RIJ    | = Fürstentum Reuß jüngere Linie                       |
| SA     | = Herzogtum Sachsen-Altenburg                         |
| SCG    | = Herzogtum Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha                  |
| SL     | = Fürstentum Schaumburg-Lippe                         |
| SMG    | = Herzogtum Sachsen-Meiningen                         |
| SR     | = Fürstentum Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt                   |
| SWE    | = Großherzogtum Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach               |
| W      | = Fürstentum Waldeck und Pyrmont (Graubünden) Pyrmont |

# B. Germany:

## 1. Napoleon:

a. Indirectly united German states against him: a common enemy



## 2. Rise of Prussia:

### a. Zollverein\*:

- i. Trade union
- ii. No trade barriers among German states
- iii. =step toward unity
- iv. Prussia=the strongest of the German states



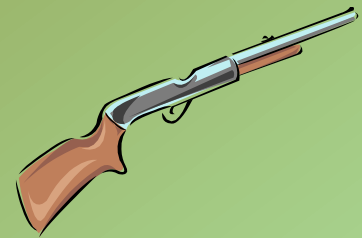


Zollverein  
unifies  
Prussia,  
eventually  
Germany

### 3. "Blood & Iron\*"

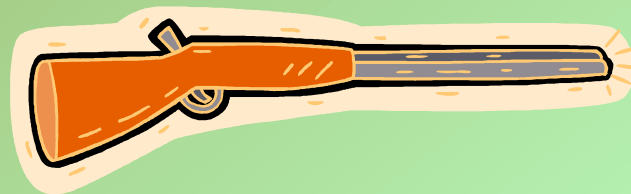
a. Bismarck's belief in strong-arm diplomacy=WAR to unite Germany into 1 country (Nationalism?)



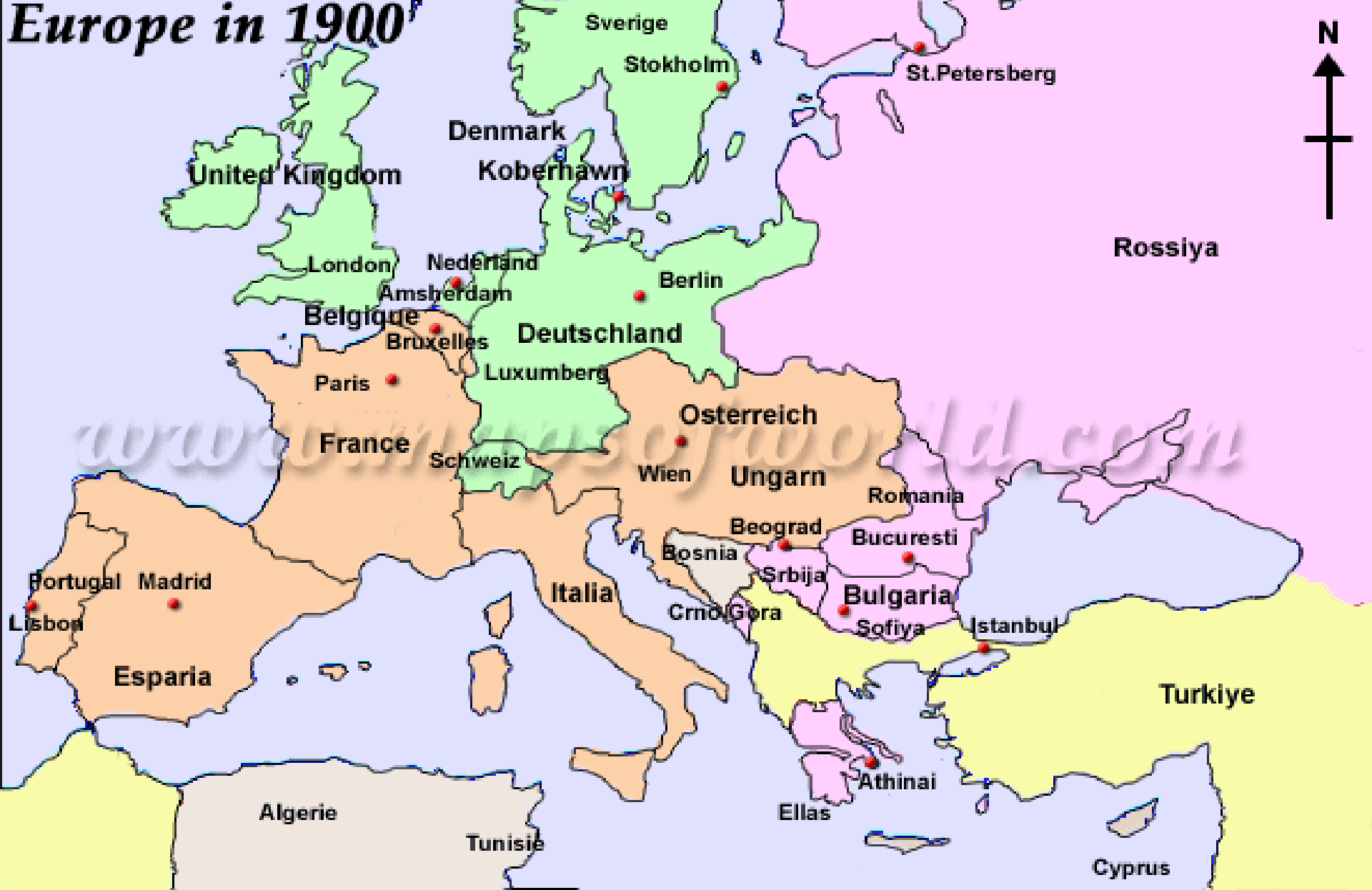


## **b. 3 Wars in 7 Years(1864-1871)**

- i. Danish War: Prussia allied w/ Austria to take land from Denmark**
- ii. Austro(Austria)-Prussian War: Prussia turned against Austria. Prussia won in only 7 weeks**
  - a. North German Confederation**
- iii. Franco(France)-Prussian War:**
  - a. Bismarck used past conquering by Napoleon to go to war with France=Prussia won, got Alsace & Lorraine**



# Europe in 1900



- Protestant Nations*
- Moslem Nations*
- Catholic Nations*
- Non-Sovereign Territories*
- Orthodox Nations*
- Capitals*

Map not to Scale



# c. King William I, the German Kaiser\*

=Bismarck uniting all Germans together through WAR against rest of Europe





# III. ZIONISM\*

## A. Anti-Semitism:

1. Increased with European nationalism

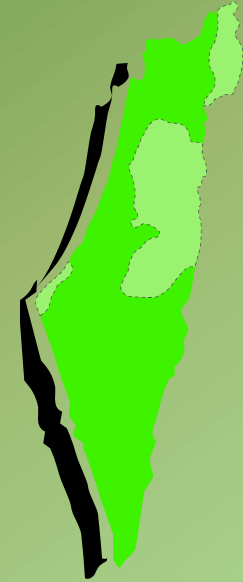
2. Pogroms\*=violent attacks on Jewish communities



**B. =many Jews moved to Palestine (the "Promised Land")**

**1. Organized into farming communities**

**2. Theodore Herzl\***



Map of  
**PALESTINE,**  
by  
**(J. SCHWARZ)**  
of  
**JERUSALEM**

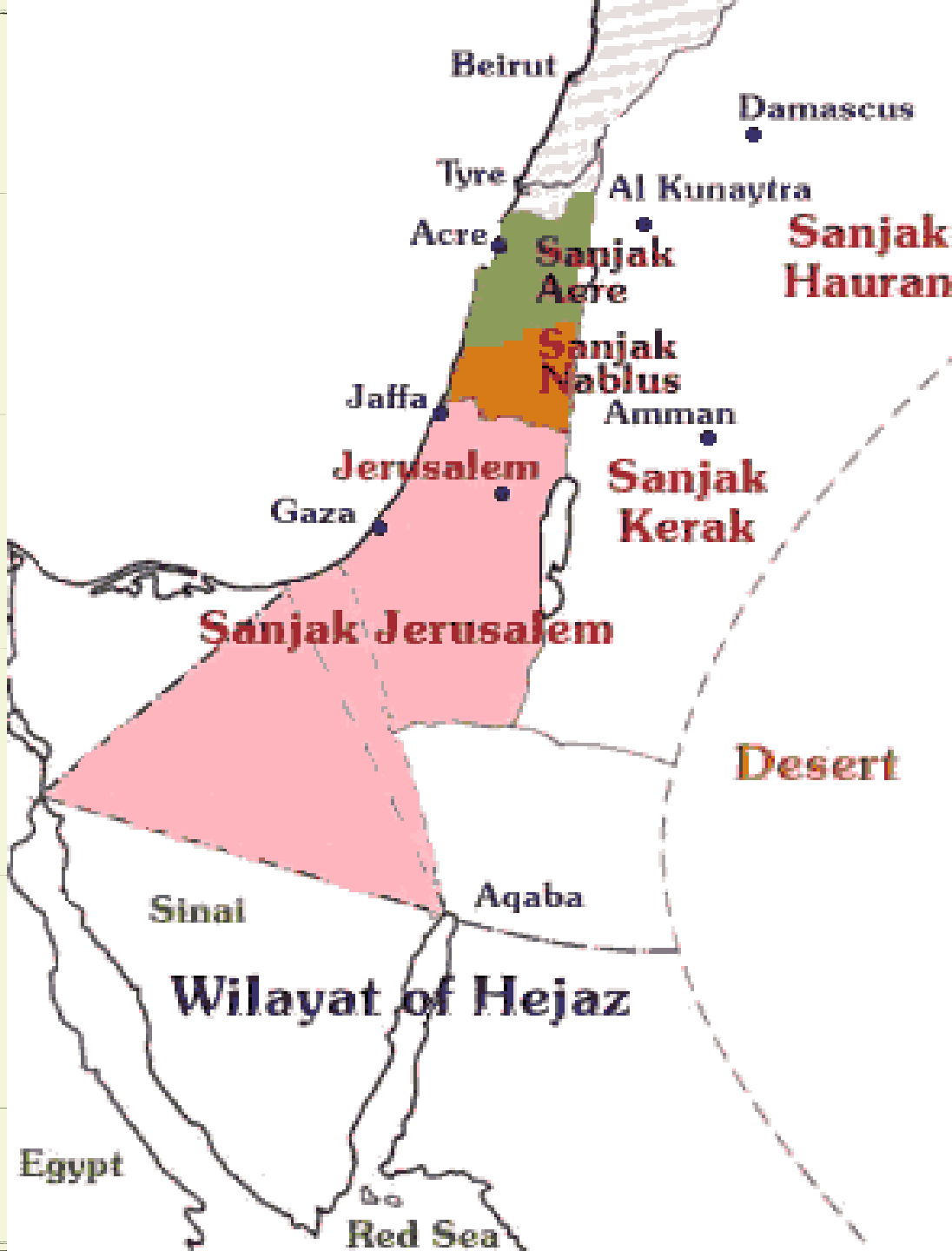
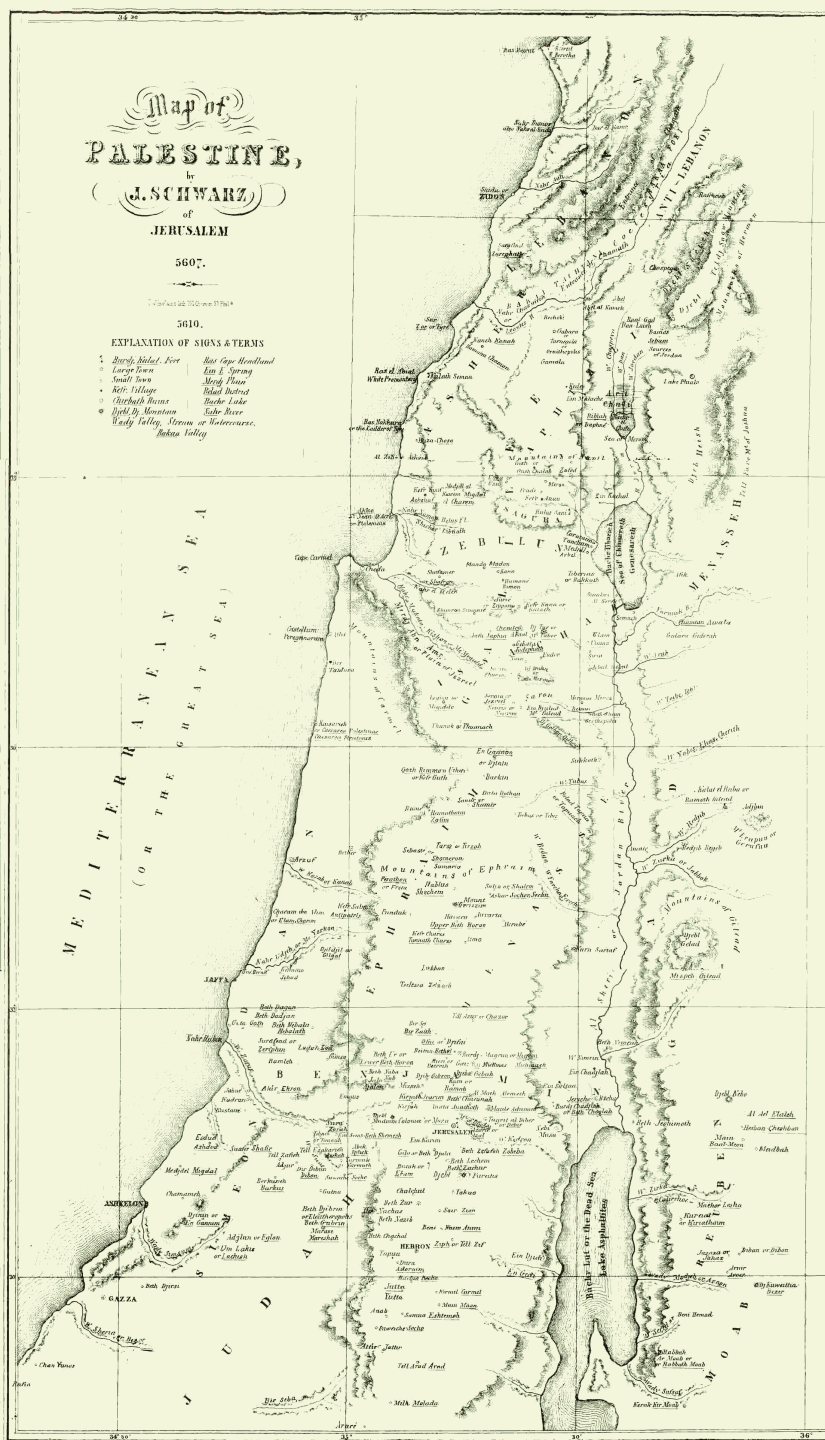
5607.

Scale 1:500,000

5610.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS & TERMS

- Barley Field, Fert.
- Large Town
- Small Town
- Village
- Church
- Light by Mountain
- Sandy Valley, Steep, or Watercourse.
- Fishes Valley
- Hot Cape, Mountain
- Hot Spring
- Strong Place
- Road District
- Border Lake
- Lake River

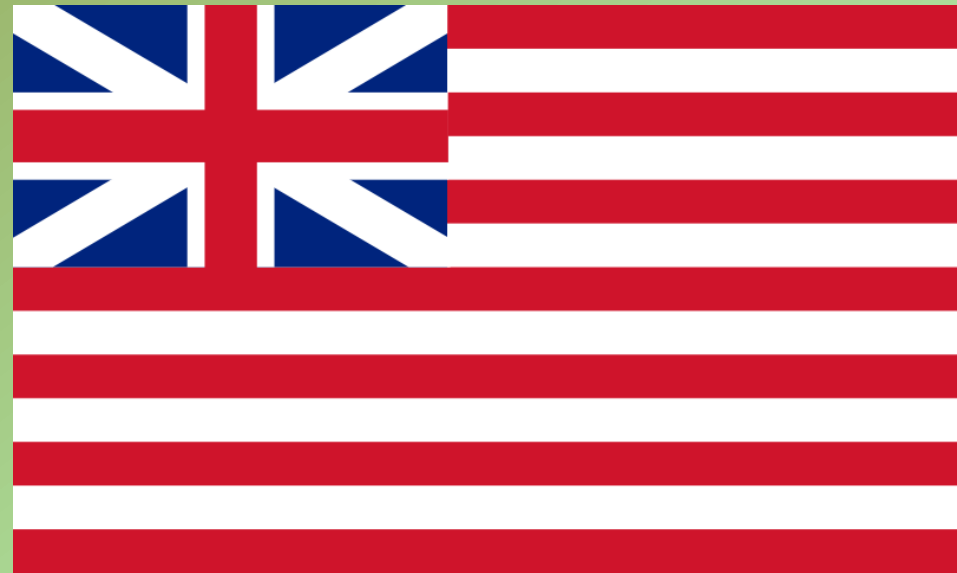


# IV. NATIONALISM IN ASIA

## A. India:

### 1. British colony since 1700s

- a. Opposed by Indians educated in Europe who returned home to India



## 2. Indian National Congress\* 1885

a. Hindu professionals & business leaders

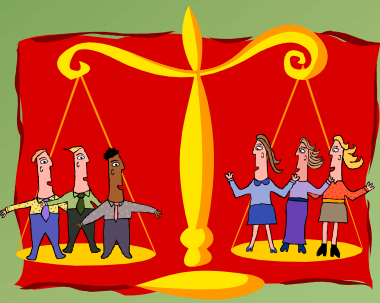
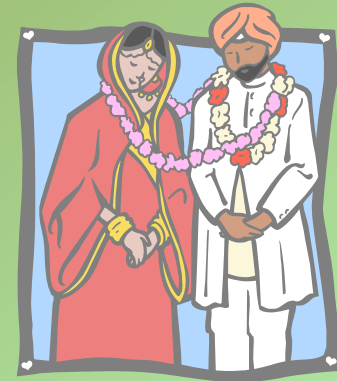
b. Wanted:

i. equal opportunity in govt jobs for Indians

ii. more democracy

iii. modernization

iv. eventual self-rule (wanted Britain out, not until 1947)



### 3. Muslim League

- a. Muslim & Hindu Indians worked together at first
- b. Muslims protests Indian National Congress: they thought it was too Hindu dominated
- c. No unity in India:  
Muslim v. Hindu v. British
- d. Eventually united to defeat British, but then went back to fighting each other!





# TODAY: India (Hindu) vs. Pakistan (Muslim)



**Both  
have  
Nukes!**

## **B. Turkey (Home of Ottoman Empire)**

### **1. Young Turks\***

**a. Liberals who wanted to strengthen the Ottoman empire & end threat of Western imperialism**

**b. 1908--overthrew Ottoman sultan (ruler) & took control**

## 2. The Armenian Massacre\*

a. No tolerance of Christian Armenians in Turkey

b. Young Turks (Muslim) said Armenians plotted w/ Russia to overthrow new govt=the Armenian Genocide\* = (the systematic extermination of an entire ethnicity)



c. Over 1 million Armenian men, women & kids massacred

d. They were wealthy, educated, Christian in a Muslim country



THE 24TH OF JULY.

A picture postcard commemorating the grant of the Constitution on July 24, 1908 (Old Style, July 11th). The portrait is that of Enver Bey. The inscription reads, "Long live the Fatherland! Long live the Nation! Long live Freedom!"



Armenian civilians are marched to a nearby prison in Mezireh by armed Turkish soldiers. Kharpert, Ottoman Empire, April 1915





**“Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?” Adolph Hitler, 1939**

**V. NATIONALISM & CONFLICT IN THE BALKANS = present-day Yugoslavia, Albania, Macedonia area of Europe)**

**A. Home of Diverse Groups of Peoples:**

- 1. Serbs**
- 2. Greeks**
- 3. Bulgarians**
- 4. Romanians**



**= All ruled by Ottoman Empire**





ROMANIA

SERBIA

MONT.

BULGARIA

Constantinople

ALBANIA

GREECE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

under Mehmet V

MESOPOTAMIA

CYPRUS  
(G.B.)

1914 AD

PALESTINE

under Sultān Kāmil

Sultānate of  
Egypt

British  
Protectorate

BEDOUIN  
TRIBES

(Italy)

PERSIA



**B. Independence for some by 1908:  
Greece, Montenegro, Serbia,  
Romania, Bulgaria**

**C. Europe wanted some of this  
territory:**

**Britain  
Austria Hungary  
France  
Russia**

**All wanted  
former  
Ottoman Empire  
Lost Territory**

see 1919-39 borders



**D. Pan Slavism\*--idea that all Slavic peoples shared a common nationality.**

**1. Supported by Russia in order to gain territory**



**PanSlavic  
Flag in early  
20<sup>th</sup> century**



**E. Serbia--large Slavic population=alliance with Russia**

**1. Austria-Hungary took over 2 of Serbia's provinces**

# VI. ABSOLUTISM IN CZARIST RUSSIA

## A. Impact of the French Revolution

1. Russian Czars\* fought to keep the ideals of the French Revolution-- liberty, equality, fraternity--from the Russian people

2. Showed that Russia was not a modernized country

= no industrialization



## B. Political Conditions

1. Czars=complete control of Russia  
(absolute monarchy still

=authoritarian rule)

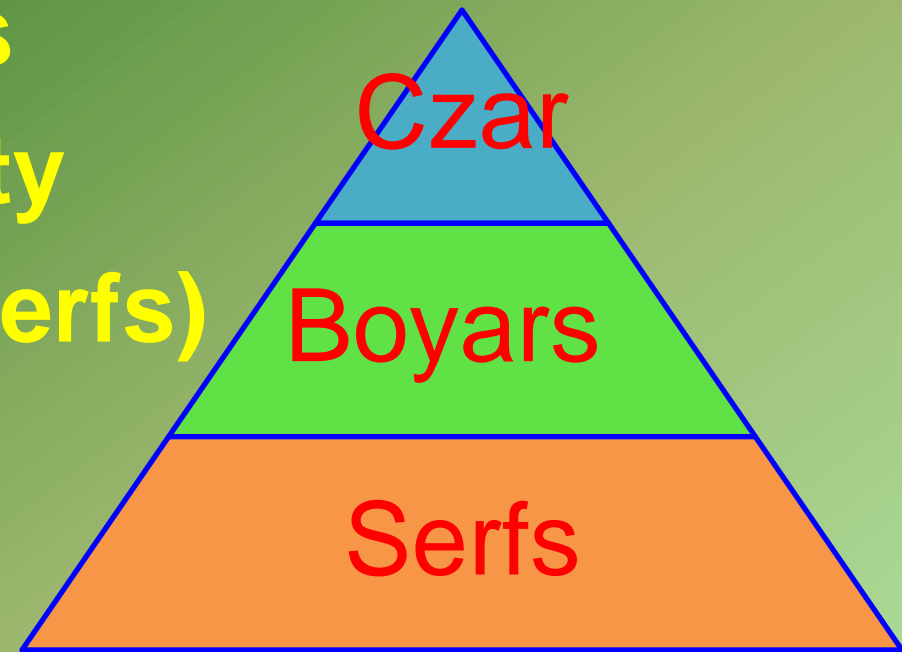
a. Refused democratic reforms



# C. Social Conditions

## 1. A Feudal Society

(Czar->Boyars->Serfs)



a. Serfs bound to the land they were born on

b. =very few middle class if any

## 2. Freeing of the Serfs

### a. Crimean War (1853-56) in modern Ukraine

i. Russia (lost)

v.

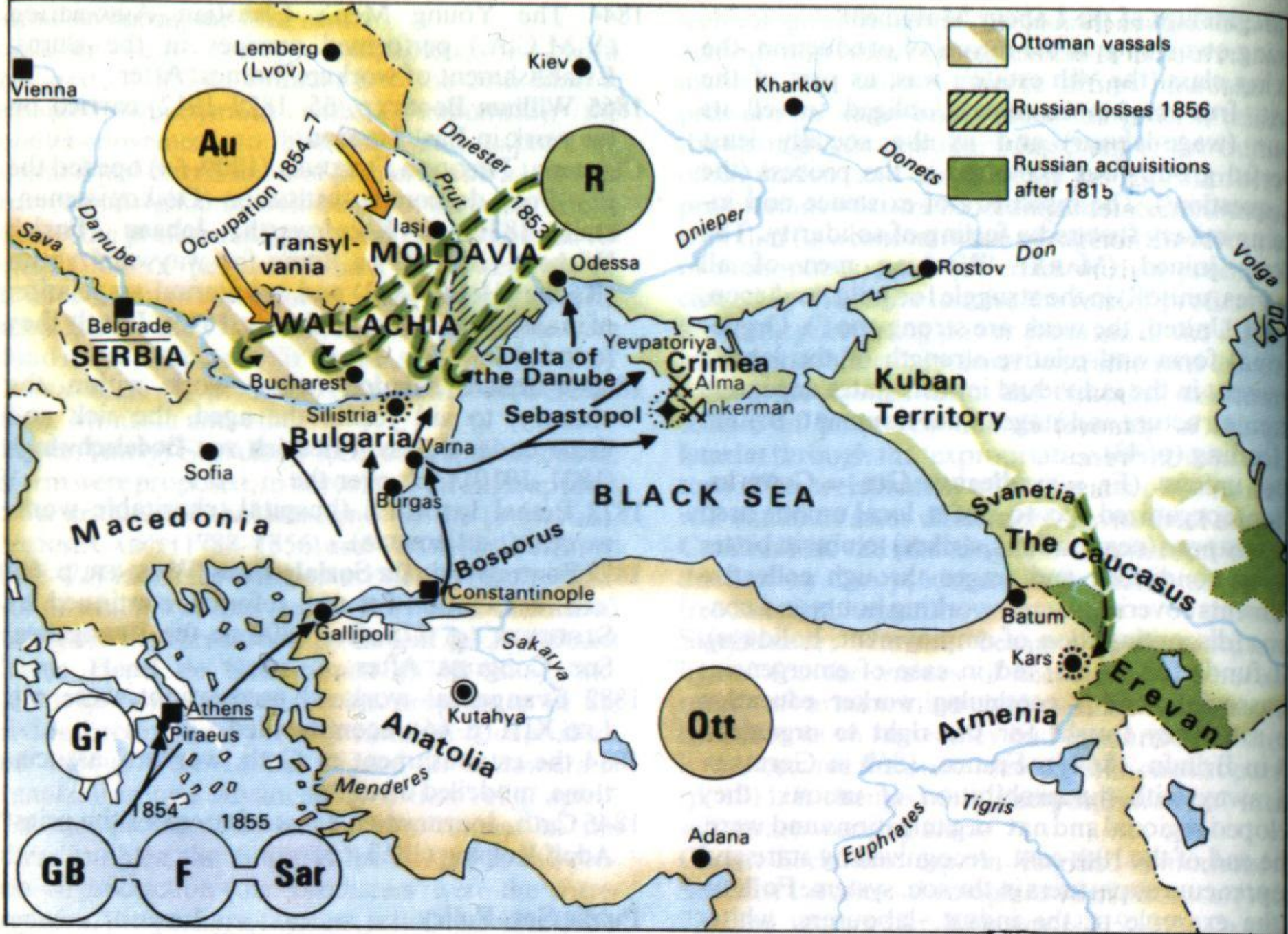
Ottomans

France

Britain

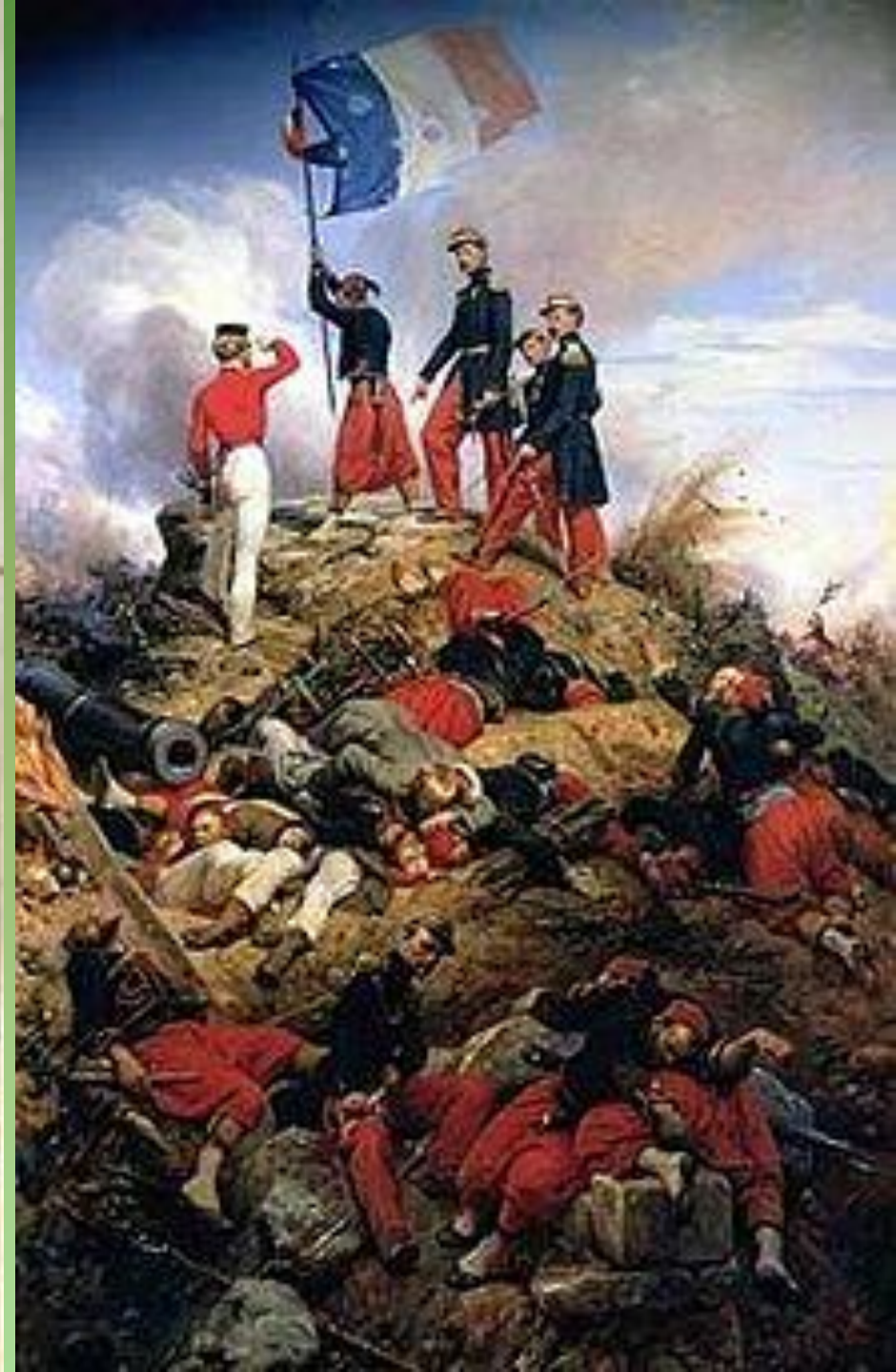
Austria





The Crimean War, 1853-6





## ii. Florence Nightingale

a) British nurse who created modern methods of triage, field medicine: clean bandages, antiseptics, antibiotics



**iii. Czars realized modernization wins wars=freed serfs to build/work in factories**

**iv. =Reforms:**

**a) Serfs freed by Czar Alexander II**

**--But many too poor to buy land to farm =serfs moved to cities for work**





# The assassination of Alexander II. Drawing by G. Broling 1881



### 3. Russification\*--to unite all Russians

a. =persecution of non-Russians  
(racism)

i. Poles, Ukrainians, Armenians

b. Russification Laws:

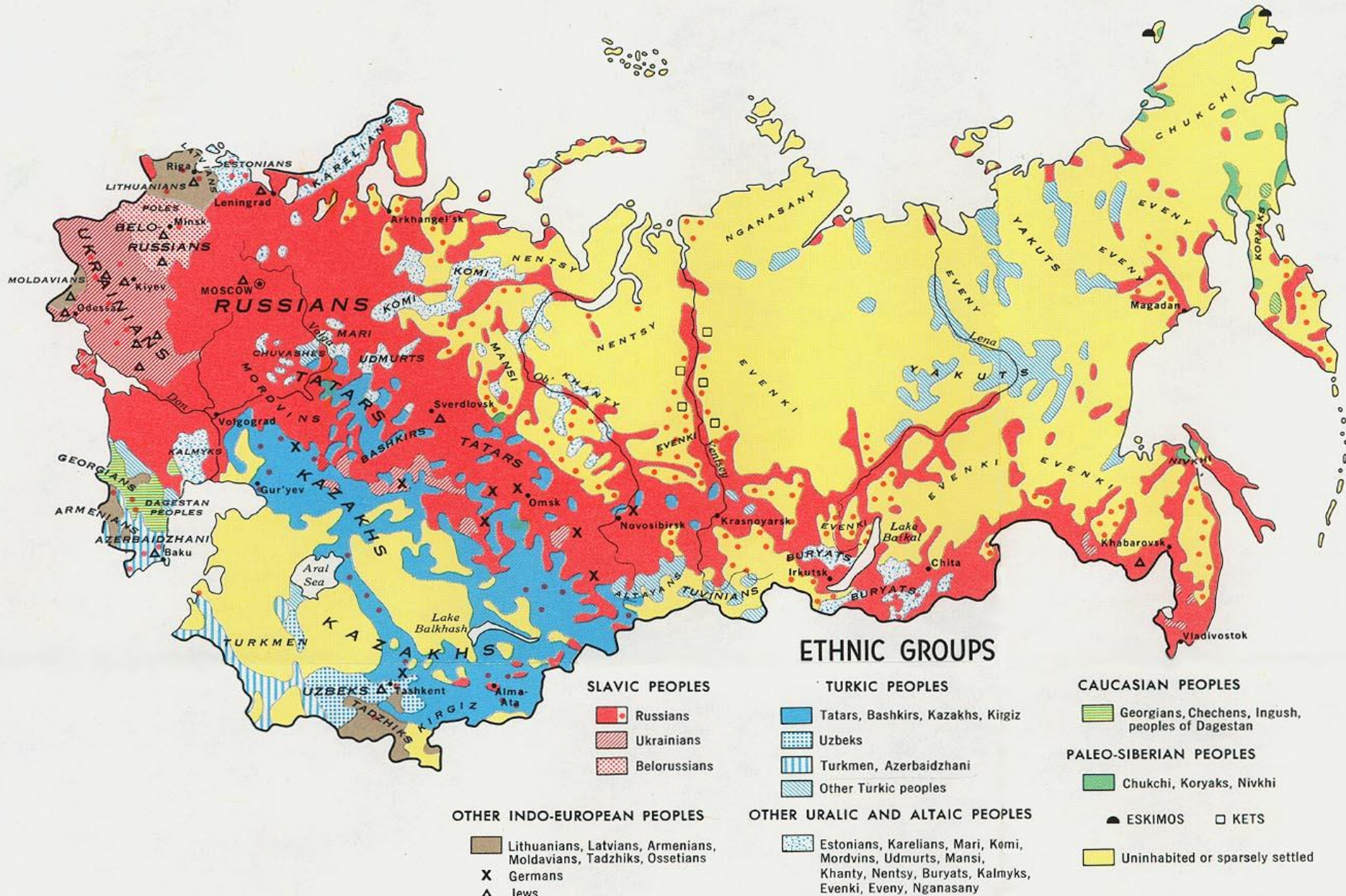
i. One language: Russian

ii. One religion: Russian Orthodox

iii. Anti-Semitic=progroms\*



# Ethnicities of Russia



# D. Imperialism in Asia by Russia:

## 1. 1700s--Russian Expansion:

a. East: Russia expanded all the way to Finland & Poland

b. West: Across Siberia into Alaska

i. Began exiling prisoners & dissidents to Siberia

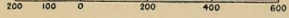




# NORTHERN ASIA.

## RUSSIAN EXPANSION IN THE XIX<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.

English Miles.



**REFERENCE.**

- Russian Empire 1800.
- Territory added since 1800.
- Chinese Territory occupied 1870-81.
- Railways as in 1900.

## 2. 1800s--

a. Sold Alaska to U.S.

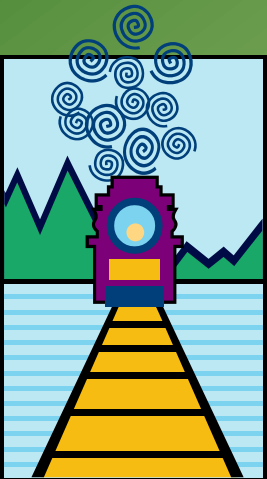


b. Added land in Central Asia  
(modern Afghanistan area)

c. Built the Trans-Siberian Railway  
across all of Russia

=connected east & west coasts  
of Russia

i. Expanded Russian political &  
economic control over entire region



# Trans-Siberian Railway



# GOVT SYSTEMS

## Democracy

Modeled after  
Greece

Representative  
Elections, voting  
Natural Rights

## Totalitarian

Control all life  
Censorship  
Secret Police  
Control Media  
Rigged  
Elections  
No Natural  
Rights

## Monarchy

King/Queen  
Absolute or  
Limited