Nationalism and Nation Building in Europe during the 1800s and early 1900s

The following are nations, people, and events that changed the map of Europe in the 1800s and early 1900s. In some of these events, separate states unify to form a larger nation. In other events, ethnic groups sought to break free from their rulers and form an independent nation through revolution. In all of the events, nationalism is the driving force that causes these changes.

I. **Unification of Germany (Nationalism)**
   A. The Rise of Prussia (Modern Germany)
      1. **Otto Von Bismarck:** he was appointed chancellor of Prussia. Over the next decade, he guided German unification. Bismarck was loyal to the Prussian king. Unification was a means to make the Prussian king, William I, the ruler of a strong, unified, German state.

      2. **Realpolitik**: Bismarck believed the only way to unify Germany was through this policy. He believed Germany could be united through war and industrialization. In 7 years, Bismarck led Prussia into 3 wars.
         a) **Danish War**: Prussia allied with Austria to seize land from Denmark
         b) **Austro-Prussian**: Prussia turned against Austria to gain more land
         c) **Franco-Prussian War**: Prussia and German allies easily defeated France

II. **Unification of Italy (Nationalism)**
   A. Three Great Leaders of Italian Nationalism
      1. **Camillo di Cavour** (brain): the prime minister of the Italian state of Sardinia, he formed alliances with France and Prussia, thus expanding the size of the Kingdom of Sardinia in an effort to create a large, unified Italy.

      2. **Giuseppe Garibaldi** (sword): He was a soldier and great military leader who led forces that won control of southern Italy and helped unite the south with the north to form a unified Italy.

III. **Zionism (Nationalism)**
   A. **Theodor Herzl**: He began this movement in 1896. It called for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. Due to anti-semitism in Europe, countless Jews had been persecuted or displaced, and this man wanted to find Jews a permanent home. This movement eventually led to the creation of Israel in 1948.

IV. **Austria-Hungary (Ethnic Conflict)**
   A. Key Leaders and Events
      1. **Hapsburg** (ruling family): in the early 1800s, this family faced many problems from minority ethnic groups within their empire. Problems arose due to the harsh working conditions as a result of industrialization, and due to nationalist movements among ethnic minorities, like Slovenes, Hungarians, Germans, Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Poles, Serbs, and Italians. Each of these groups wanted their own nation.

2. **Franz Joseph**: He became the emperor at the age of 18. He attempted to hold the empire together by making reforms. The reforms did little to stop the rising tensions within the empire because they did not help non-German speaking ethnic groups in the empire.

3. **Ausgleich**: (1866) after Austria was defeated by Prussia, this helped establish the **Austro-Hungary Empire**. Austria and Hungary were now two separate states with their own constitutions. Joseph still rules over both. The empire continued to weaken, revolutionary movements would get stronger and more bold, and, eventually, the empire would collapse during World War I.

V. Ottoman Empire (Ethnic Conflict)
A. Too Many Problems
1. "**The Sick Man of Europe**": The Ottoman Empire was over 400 years old and had grown too large to maintain control. The empire contained numerous ethnic groups, including Greeks, Slavs, Arabs, Bulgarians and Armenians. The Ottomans attempted to force these groups to accept Turkish customs and ways of life, but these groups resisted. The Ottomans even attempted to eradicate all the Armenians in 2 separate genocides. In addition to internal conflicts, European nations also hoped to gain some of the land of the Ottoman Empire.

2. The empire was weakened by numerous revolts by **ehtnic groups** in the empire. By 1908, some of these groups gained their independence. The new nations that emerged from independence were Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Romania and Montenegro.

3. The Ottoman Empire eventually collapsed after **World War I**.