

Chapter 23: Nationalism Triumphs in Europe 1800-1914

Pages 568-591- map pg- 571 and map modern day Europe

Chapter Events:

- 1800- Haiti declares independence from France
- Early 1800's- Nationalism rises in Germany. Grimm Brothers collect fairy tales in attempt to foster common German Heritage
- 1814-The Congress of Vienna Begins
- 1831- Giuseppe Mazzini, shown here, founds a secret society called Young Italy which encourages Italian unification
- 1848-Revolutions take place throughout Europe
- 1885-Construction begins on the parliament building in Budapest. Austria and Hungary were united under a dual monarchy since 1867- each has its' own parliament
- 1898- The Philippines declare independence from Spain
- 1903- The Wright Brothers complete the first flight in an airplane
- 1905- In Russia, the czar's troops, standing in front of the arch, fire on peaceful protester. This event is called Bloody Sunday

- 1914- World War I begins

Reading Focus: What early changes promoted German unity?

How did Bismark unify Germany?

What was the basic political organization of the new German Empire?

Main Idea: Otto von Bismarck, chancellor of Prussia led the drive for German unity.

Bismarck delivers his Blood and Iron speech setting his policies for ruling Prussia. His goal is to build a strong unified German state, with Prussia at its head.

Steps Toward Unity:

1800's Germans lived in small and medium states as well as in Prussia and the Austrian Hapsburg. Napoleon's invasion unleash new forces

Impact of Napoleon: 1807-1812- Napoleon makes territorial changes in German-speaking areas- annexed land along the Rhine for France- dissolved the Holy Roman empire- and made German states

into the Rhine confederation. He encouraged freeing serfs; made trade easier; abolished laws against Jews. Some Germans welcomed him; but not all. People began to demand unified German state.

After Napoleon's defeat-Metternick (from Austria) the great peacemaker, stated (at the Congress of Vienna) a unified Germany would need to dismantle local governments from each German state. He formed : German Confederation- a weak alliance headed by Austria

Prussian Leadership:

1830's Prussia makes economic union (Zollverein)- no tariffs between German states

1848- Liberals meeting and at Frankfurt Assembly-again demand political unity- offered throne to Frederick William IV of Prussia who rejected it as offered by "the people"

Bismarck and German Unity :

Bismarck from German "Junker Class"- conservative land-owning nobles
1862- became **chancellor (prime minister)**. While Chancellor- united German states under Prussian rule- within a decade (10 years)

Master of Realpolitik: (realistic politics) based on the needs of the state. Power more important than principles.

He organized German unity but was not a German Nationalist- primary loyalty to ruling dynasty of Prussia

Strengthening the Army- he built up the Prussian Army- he wanted to use "blood and Iron" but liberals wouldn't vote funds for military. He strengthens army with funds collected for other purposes- then he was ready to have aggressive foreign policy.

Bismarck led 3 Wars- each increased his power and made Germany stronger and more united

Wars with Denmark and Austria- first formed alliance with Denmark 1864-then seized parts of Denmark and called them liberated- most of these areas were German speaking-Germany and Austria divided the spoils-

1866- Bismarck invents a scheme to attack Austria- Austro- Prussian War- lasted 7 weeks ended in Prussian Victory-he allowed Austria and 4 other states to remain independent

Franco- Prussian War: Prussian Victory worried Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon)- Growing rivalry between France and Germany- Germany remembers Napoleons I invasions 60 years before. Bismarck encourages German nationalism – Bismarck furthered crisis by fabricating a letter making it appear that King William I insulted Napoleon III- Napoleon III declares War on Prussia which was what Bismarck hoped. Bismarck Prussians crush the French troops- Napoleon III old and tired surrendered with a humiliating peace.

The German Empire:

Southern German and northern German states persuade William I of Prussia to become **kaiser** or emperor- 1871- German nationalists celebrate the second Reich or empire (the first being the Holy Roman empire). Bismarck drafts two house legislature: Bundesrat (upper house)appoints the rulers. Reichstag (lower house)- was elected by universal of male suffrage. The Bundestrat could veto and decisions of the Reichstag real power remained with the emperor and his chancellor

Section 2: Strengthening Germany

Reading Focus: What marked Germany as an industrial giant?

Why was Bismarck called the Iron Chancellor?

What Policies did Kaiser William II follow?

Main Idea: Germany increased its power by building up its industry and armed forces.

January 1871- Germany announces its victory in Versailles-French European domination ended- Kaiser William I and Otto von Bismarck was dominant power in Europe

The German Industrial Giant:

After unification German became the Industrial Giant with electrical and chemical setting worldwide standards and shipping, second only to Great Britain.

Economic progress: like Britain, Germany many factors which made industrialization possible: ample iron and coal; a disciplined and educated workforce; rapid population growth. The huge population growth (41 million in 1871 to 67 million by 1914)- provided a home market and a supply of workers.

Germany built railroads during 1850-1860 and founded large companies- 1871 A company named Krupp produced steel and weapons for the world. A small steel factory began during this time with 70 workers and grew to one with 50,000 workers.

Science, Government and Industry

Germans used applied science and developed new products such as synthetic chemicals and dyes. They supported research and hired scientists to solve technological factory problems.

The government promoted economic development and developed a single currency; reorganized the banking system; and coordinated the railroads to the various German states. A depression happened in the late 1800's. Germany raised tariffs to protect homeland industries from competition. New Germany wanted military strength and economic strength.

The Iron Chancellor:

Bismarck, then chancellor, made several foreign policy goals: keep France weak and isolated; build strong links with Austria and Russia; did not want to compete with British with Navy.

On the home-front: erase local loyalties; crush opposition to an Imperial State; targeted the socialists and the Catholic Church as a threat to the German state.

Campaign against the church: Catholics 1/3 of population. Bismarck was Lutheran and distrusted clergy. He made the **Kulturkampf** or "**battle for civilization**". He wanted the Catholics to put loyalty to state first and above loyalty to the church. He gave the government the right to supervise religious schools and appoint priests; couples had to be married by the civil authorities not the church; expelled the Jesuits from Prussia. **OUTCOME:** his church moves backfired as the faithful rallied behind the church and the Catholic center party gained

strength in the Reichstag. Bismarck saw his mistake and then wanted to make peace with the church.

Campaign against the Socialists: **Socialism** was growing. 1870's German Marxists organized the social Democratic party. **This party called for parliamentary democracy and laws to benefit workers.** Bismarck feared the socialists would undermine loyalty to German workers and head them toward revolution. He dissolved the Socialist groups; closed newspapers; banned meetings. Repression again backfired- only cause workers to unify and support socialism. Then Bismarck decided to support workers to pull them away from socialism. He passed laws to support workers. He wanted people to know that **Realpolitik** influenced social and foreign policy. By the 1890's workers in Germany had health and accident insurance; old age insurance and retirement benefits.

Workers never abandoned socialism. The Social Democratic Party continued to grow. Bismarck did show the people that change can happen without revolution. Later many European countries would follow suit and provide for their citizens.

Kaiser William II:

1888- William II succeed his grandfather. 1890- he asks Bismarck to resign. He wanted to be the only power in the Reich.

He felt God had given him the right to rule and he would crush an opposition- he didn't want democratic reforms but he promoted **social welfare** programs which included cheap electricity and transportation. Strong school system promoted obedience to emperor along with math, reading and writing. He put lots of money into the military war machine, expanded the navy and his goal was to make an empire to rival Britain and France.

Section 3: Unifying Italy

Reading Focus: What were the obstacles to Italian unity?

What roles did count Camillio Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi play in the struggle for Italy?

What challenges faced the new nation of Italy?

During the 1800's influential leaders helped to create a unified Italy.

At the Congress of Vienna, Italian Nationalists hoped to end centuries of foreign rule. Metternick did not think it was possible.

The region spoke the same language but did not have political unity for centuries. By the 1800's Italian patriots were determined to build a united Italy. Count Camillo Cavour- shrewd, ruthless politician comes to power

Obstacles to Italian Unity:

For centuries Italy a battleground for local and foreign princes. Due to constant battles people identified with local regions rather than larger areas.

After Napoleon, many had thought of National Unity. At congress of Vienna, Austria took most of northern Italy, while Hapsburg monarchs ruled other Italian states. A French ruler was put in charge of Naples and Sicily.

The nationalist form secret societies whose goal would be to expel Austrian forces. 1820-1848- nationalist revolts- Austria kept sending in troops to crush the rebels.

Mazzini's Young Italy: 1830's the nationalist leader Giuseppe Mazzini founded Young Italy. Goals: make Italy and make it a free and independent republican nation. 1849- a revolutionary republic in Rome was made, but the French toppled it- Mazzinin was exiled

The Tide of Nationalism: Mazzini said, "Ideas grow quickly when watered by the blood of martyrs". Mazzini said the geography of Italy made sense for an independent country. Also it had a common language and history. Nationalist reminded people fo the glory of Rome and the medieval papacy. Others felt it made economic sense as it would end trade barriers between states.

The Struggle for Italy: map Pg 579

1848- the Italian nationalist movement got strong- Victor Emmanuel II was the monarch. Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont, Nice, Savoy and the Island of Sardinia)

Cavour: was made prime minister by Victor Emmanuel II

Cavour was a liberal, who would use any means to establish his goals. Cavour was a monarchist who believed in **Realpolitik**. He improved agriculture, built railroads; encouraged commerce and free trade. His goal was to stop Austrian power in Italy and annex its provinces of Lombardy and Venetia (Venice).

Intrigue With France: 1855- led by Cavour- the kingdom of Sardinia joined Britain and France in the Crimean War against Russia. Sardinia did not gain territory but had a voice at the peace conference and got the attention of Napoleon III. 1858- Cavour get a secret deal with Napoleon III, who promises to help Cavour if they go to war with Austria. Cavour provokes a war with Austria and with France's help defeats Austria and annexes Lombardy. Other nationalist groups overthrow Austrians in the North and join the Northern Italian states.

Garibaldi's Red Shirts: attention shifts to the **Kingdom of Two Sicilies in the south**. Garibaldi wanted to create a full Italian empire. 1860- Garibaldi creates an army of 1000- and joins Cavour (monarchist). Cavour supplies weapons and Garibaldi goes to Sicily and wins. Then he marches his troops northward toward Naples.

Unity at Last:

Cavour feared the nationalist hero would set up his own republic. Cavour urges Victor Emmanuel to send Sardinian troops to deal with Garibaldi- instead they join him in Naples. Garibaldi turns over his conquests to Victor Emmanuel and in 1861 Victor Emmanuel was crowned king. Only Rome and Venetia were outside of the Italian nation. Cavour dies in 1861- in a deal with Bismarck- Italy acquires Venetia after the Austro-Prussian War. 1870- during the Franco-Prussian War- France had to withdraw its troops from Rome. Finally Italy was unified.

Challenges Facing the New Nation:

Italy had no tradition of unity; few Italians felt ties to the new nation; strong regional rivalries prevent Italy from solving national issues.

Divisions: Greatest regional differences were between north and south. North richer and more cities; north was center of commerce

and culture. The south was rural and poor; population was booming with farmers with very little food. Rome and the catholic church divided the nation. Popes resents seizure of papal states and Rome. The Italian government grants the papacy a small area called the Vatican- Catholics told not to cooperate with the new government.

Turmoil: Under Victor Emmanuel Italy was a constitutional Monarchy with a two-house legislature. The king appointed members to the upper house, which could veto bills of the lower house- the lower house was elected but only a small number of men could vote. 1800's radical on the left (liberals) struggled against a conservative government. Socialist organize strikes while **anarchists** (people who want all government abolished), turned to sabotage and violence- government finally extend suffrage to more men and passed laws to improve social conditions. Turmoil continued- government decides to win an overseas empire to distract attention.

Progress:

Italy did develop economically after 1900's. lacked natural resources such as coal; industries did grow in the north- urbanization grew as people moved to the cities; reformers wanted better education and working conditions; the population exploded- people **emigrated** from their homeland and went to the US ; Canada and Latin Americas.

Italy was better off by 1914 than it was in 1861- but it wasn't prepared for the great war in 1914.

Section 4: Nationalism Threatens Old Empires:

Reading focus: How did nationalism contribute to the decline of the Austrian empire?

What were the main characteristics of the dual monarchy?

How did the growth of nationalism affect the Balkans?

Main Idea: Desires for national independence threatened to break up the Austrian and Ottoman empires.

The Hapsburgs controlled the Holy Roman Empire for nearly 400 years when napoleon came. Austria's power was in Eastern Europe. Austria lost

more land to the loss of territory to Germany and Italy. In Eastern Europe, the Austrian Hapsburgs and the Ottoman Turks ruled lands of diverse ethnic groups. Nationalist feeling contributed to tensions.

A Declining Empire: In the 1800's Hapsburgs were oldest ruling house in Europe. They had acquired Bohemia, Hungary, parts of Romania, Poland, Ukraine and northern Italy.

Challenge of change: Congress of Vienna- Austrian emperor Francis I and Metternich (foreign minister) upheld conservative goals against liberal forces. Newspapers couldn't write the word "constitution", nor discuss liberal views. Government tries to limit industry. Austria was not able to hold back technological changes by 1840 factories were springing up. Soon the Hapsburgs were facing problems similar to Britain's industrial problems: growth of cities, worker discontent and socialism.

A Patchwork of people: old order disturbed also by nationalists. Hapsburgs had multi-national empire. It had 50 million people at mid-century, fewer than 1/4 were German speaking Austrians. About 1/2 were Slavs (Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, Romanians, Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Region also had Hungarians and Italians. Hapsburgs tried to ignore the demands. 1848- Hapsburg crushed rebellions.

Early reforms:

18 year old Francis Joseph inherited the Hapsburg throne. He would rule until 1916, until its fading days into WWI.

First came challenge was when Austria suffered its defeat to France and Sardinia in 1859. Francis Joseph made some reforms on the homefront. He made a new constitution which set up a legislature. It was dominated by German speaking Austrians thus the other groups were unsatisfied. Hungary wanted nothing less than self- rule.

The Dual Monarchy- Defeat in 1866 Prussian War – brought more pressure for change from Hungary. A moderate Hungarian leader created a new political power called: Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary. Austria and Hungary would be separate states each with its own constitution and parliament. Francis Joseph ruled both as Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. The 2 countries shared similar ministries of: finance, defense and foreign affairs, but were independent in other areas. .

Their other subjects resented it. The Slavs became restless. Some Nationalist called upon the Slaves to unite. By 1900 Nationalist unrest left the government weak in face of political and social problems.

Balkan Nationalism (Map pg 583)

Ottomans ruled a multinational empire. Eastern Europe and the Balkans to Northern Africa and the Middle East. Nationalist demand tore at the government. 1817 Serbia won autonomy; Southern Greece won independence in 1830's. During 1800's many staged revolts hoping to set up their own independent states.

The great European powers took this time to divide up the Ottoman Empire. Russia took: Istanbul and Austria-Hungary took Bosnia and Herzegovina. This angered the Serbs. Britain and France wanted the middle East and North Africa. A web of competing interests caused wars in the Balkans. France and Britain sometimes joined the Russians and sometimes joined the Ottomans. Germany supported Austria but encouraged the Ottomans due to their strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean. By early 1900's it was called the "Balkan Powder" keg- Helped start the 1914- WW I.

Section 5: Russia: Reform and Reaction

Reading focus: How did the conditions in Russia affect progress? Why did czars follow a cycle of absolutism, reform and reaction? How did the problems of industrialization contribute to the growing crisis and outbreak of revolution?

Main Idea: Industrialization and reform came more slowly to Russia than to Western Europe.

Conditions in Russia: 1815- Russia is largest and most populated nation- also it is a world power. Other European Powers looked on the Russian colossus (giant) with wonder. It had lots of natural resources. Western European worried about its autocratic government and feared they might want to expand.

Obstacles to Progress: Peter and Catherine the Greats tried to westernize but it still was economically undeveloped. During 1800's czars knew their was a need to modernize but hesitated because it might undermine their

absolute rule. Russia fell further behind the other nations in the areas of economic and social developments

Serfdom: majority of people were serfs and that held a rigid social structure. Nobles who owned land rejected change because it could change their privileges. Middle class was small and didn't hold much power. The serfs and laborers were bound to the land and their masters. Most serfs were peasants- others were servants, artisans, or soldiers forced into the czar's army. Industry expanded, and masters sent their serfs to work in the factories, but took most of their pay. Landowning nobles took little interest in industry

Russian Absolutism: Czars ruled with absolute power, imposing their will on their subjects. Add "Absolutism" to your sheet "isms"

Alexander I: inherited throne in 1801- eased censorship, promoted education; talked about freeing serfs- seemed open to liberal ideas. Napoleon invades in 1812- Alexander pulls back from reforms. He feared losing the support of nobles. During Congress of Vienna he joined conservative groups that opposed nationalists

Revolt and Repression: 1825- Alexander dies- army officers revolt and try to take over (called the Decembrist Revolt). The officers picked up liberal ideas from the Napoleonic era. They wanted a constitution and other reforms. The new czar Nicholas I cracked down on all dissent; suppressed the Decembrist Revolt; used spies to hunt out critics; banned books from Western Europe. Only approved textbooks were allowed in universities and schools- Liberal people were judged to be insane and locked up in mental hospitals; 150,000 were exiled to Siberia- the coldest place in Russia.

Nicholas I and Absolutism: Nicholas embraced 2 pillars of Russian absolutism: Orthodoxy (strong ties to the orthodox church and government); Autocracy (absolute power of the state) and Nationalism (respect for Russian Tradition and suppression of non-Russian groups) Nicholas realized the need to modernize; tried to limit the power over serfs- he realized he had the country to his son in a very poor state..

Reforms of Alexander II: 1855 Alexander II comes to power during the Crimean War (this was the war that happened when Russia tried to seize the Ottoman lands along the Danube - Britain and France helped the Turks. The invaded the Crimean peninsula that juts into the Black Sea.) Russia was defeated and it showed the world Russia's backwardness. Russia at that time only had a few miles of railroads and Russian bureaucracy was inefficient

Emancipation: liberals demanded changes; students demonstrated for reforms; Alexander II finally agrees and in 1861- he frees the serfs- this is called **emancipation**. Serfs were too poor to buy land they had worked on. Land that was allotted to them would not support a family- discontent festered and people remained poor.

Other Reforms: Alexander II sets up local governments. The local governments were called **zemstvos** and they handled local matters such as: road repair; schools; agriculture. Alexander II also started trial by jury; he eased censorship; reformed the military. Soldiers could serve 15 years instead of 25 years and brutal discipline was limited. He also encouraged growth of industry. Women also wanted to become more liberated, especially in the urban areas. Women were denied education in Russia, so many left home to study abroad. Many supported revolutionary goals.

Reaction to change: Alexander's reforms did not satisfy the people- peasants had freedom but no land; liberals still wanted to a constitution and elected legislature- Radicals adopted socialist ideas from the West wanted more revolutionary changes. **The czar moves from reform to repression.**

Revolutionary currents: 1870's socialist carry message to peasants; they preached rebellion- these educated few lived amongst the peasants, but the uneducated didn't understand them and often turned them over to police. Anger grew among the radicals and terrorism grew. They assassinated officials and killed the czar.

Crackdown: Alexander III inherited the throne and revived the harsh practices of Nicholas I. He increased power of secret police; restored censorship; exiled critics to Siberia- he began the practice of

Russification- which was to suppress cultures of non- Russian groups. He said one language- one church. Poles, Ukrainians, Finns; Armenians and many other suffered persecution. **Russification** also targeted Jews and Muslims

Persecution and Pogroms: Pogroms was the targeted persecution of the Jews. Only a limited number could attend the universities; and few could practice law and medicine; Jews were restricted to live in certain areas; Pogroms were violent mob attacks- Jews were beaten and killed- police did not stop- many Jews left Russia. They became **refugees (people who leave their homeland to seek safety)**. Many came to the United States.

Building Russian Industry: Under Alexander III and his son Nicholas II- Russia enters the industrial age. They encouraged railroad building to connect iron and coal mines to factories. Loans from France helped to build the Trans- Siberian railroad. This railroad linked Eastern Russia to the Pacific coast. Industrialization increase political and social problems. Government and officials applauded it, nobles and peasants feared the change. Social ills grew- slums, poverty, disease and discontent

Turning point: Crisis and Revolution: 1904 war breaks out between Russia and Japan. Russia suffers continual defeats.

A Peaceful March: military disasters creates discontent- workers go on strike and demand shorter hours and better wages- Liberals call for constitution and reforms Sunday January 22, 1905- a peaceful march (hoping to get the ear of the czar to hear the people's sufferings) to the Czar winter palace turned disastrous. The marchers were singing hymns; carrying religious icons; carrying pictures of the czar when they were gunned down by the soldiers- The czar had already fled fearing it to be a mob. Hundreds were dead in the snow . This massacre is referred to as: **Bloody Sunday. This massacre killed the trust in the czar and turned people's religious faith.**

The Revolution of 1905 Strikes multiplied- workers took over city governments; peasants revolted and demanded land; minority nationalities demanded autonomy from Russia. Finally Nicholas was forced to announce

sweeping reforms.- He agreed to call a **Duma (elected national legislature)**. No law, he said, would go into effect without the Duma.

Results of the Revolution: moderates were won over- socialist were isolated. The divisions helped the czar- but had no intention of letting the strikers, revolutionaries and peasants challenge him. 1906 the first Duma meets- but Nicholas dissolves it- The new prime minister is elected: Peter Stolypin- pogroms, arrests, and execution follow. Stolypin realizes Russia needs reform not repression- he introduces moderate land reforms- people were still dissatisfied. Terrorists were held 24 hours then killed, Stolypin was assassinated in 1911. 1914- Russia still an autocracy but great unrest brewing.