The Unification of Italy

I. Nationalism in Itlay

* Nationalism = powerful force 🡪 ↓ + ↑ of nations
* 1815/ Italy = divided + controlled by other nations
* mid-1800's/ Italians leaders wanted to unify Italy

II. Giuseppe Mazzini

* Nationalist leader
* 1832/ organized Young Italy = nationalist group
* young ppl 🡪 unified Italy
* ppl. over 40 = excluded
* 1848/ revolts broke out in Italy/ all failed 🡪 Mazzini fleeing
* 1860s/ returned to fight for unification

III. Piedmont-Sardinia

* Piedmont-Sardinia = Italy’s largest independent state/ built an empire in Italy
* King Victor Emanuel II named Camillo di Cavour = prime minister
* Both wanted unification
* Cavour’s ideas 🡪 ↑ Piedmont-Sardinia’s power
* 1850s + 1860s/ Cavour annexed parts of northern Italy + removed Austrians

IV. Giuseppe Garibaldi

* mid-1860/ Giuseppe Garibaldi = nationalist leader
* army/ 1,000 soldiers = Red Shirts 🡪 victories
* 1861/ captured Sicily + Naples 🡪 capturing south Italy
* Piedmont-Sardinia controlled North + South 🡪 unified country
* King Victor Emmanuel II = king of Italy
* 1870/ Rome = capital of Italy
* Founders = Mazzini = “the Soul” + Cavour “the Brain” + Garibaldi “the Sword”

The Unification of Germany

I. The German States

* early 1800’s/ German lands = 39 individual states ruled by a prince
* princes against unification 🡪 ↓ in their authority
* religious division/ north Protestants + south Catholics
* Prussia = largest German State wanted unification

II. The Rise of Prussia

* Otto von Bismarck = Prime Minister of Prussia/ 1862
* used extreme nationalism
* strategy = *real politik =* political diplomacy emphasized pwr
* policy = *blood and iron* = war + absolute monarchy
* war 🡪 uniting Ger. ppl + spark nationalism
* three wars/ Denmark in 1864 + Austria in 1866 + France in 1870
* wars against Denmark + Austria 🡪 unifying N. Ger
* war against Fra. 🡪 uniting all Germans

III. Franco-Prussian War

* 1870/ Franco-Prussian War
* Germans defeated the French 🡪 unified Ger. state
* France gave money + lands to Ger. 🡪 ↑ industrialization
* Bismarck = 1st chancellor of Ger.
* King Wilhelm I of Prussia = Kaiser = emperor of Ger.

IV. Germany: World Power

* Ger./ ↑ industrialization
* Reforms = universal male suffrage = all men can vote
* built schools + fair tax code + made gov’t responsible for the ppl
* rebuilt the economy
* 1900/ Ger. = world industrialized pwr

The fall of the Austrian Empire

I. The Austrian Empire

* 1800s/ Austrian Empire = large + diverse empires
* diversity made unification difficult
* nationalist mov’ts broke peace in E. Eur.

II. The Rise of Nationalism

* Austria ruled dozens of ethnicities + religious groups
* Nationalism threatened to destroy Austrian Emp.
* 1848-1914/ groups pushed for self-rule = indep.
* two largest groups = Germans of Austria + Magyars of Hungary
* Francis Joseph = emperor of the Austrian Empire/ dealt with growing problems

III. The Dual-Monarchy

* Magyars =Hungarians/ led by Francis Deak
* Hungary = large pop./ wanted separate kingdom
* 1867/ Austrian Empire = dual-monarchy = union of two monarchies
* Birth of Austria-Hungarian Empire
* one ruler = emperor of Austria + king of Hungary
* Austria + Hungary had individual constitution + parliament

IV. Breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire

* dual-monarchy 🡪 angered many other groups
* destroyed unity of empire + peace in Eur.
* Widespread fighting + tensions 🡪 WWI
* End of WWI + Treaty of Versailles 🡪 fall of Austro-Hungarian Empire + created new indep. E. Eur. nations

**The Irish Potato Famine**

I. England controls Ireland

* **Ireland = controlled by Eng.**
* **Eng. demanded ↑ taxes/ Irish ppl**
* **Eng. needed food for labor force/ Industrialization**
* **Taxes 🡪 strained relationship btw Ireland + Eng.**

II. Life in Ireland

* early 19th cen./ economic sys. = agriculture
* no manufacturing centers/ industries
* potato = main crops of Ireland
* other crops = exported to Eng.
* common ppl ate potatoes + lived in one-room shacks
* wanted to produce larger harvests 🡪 widespread potato disease

III. The Potato Famine

* **disease destroyed crops + poisoned ground water 🡪 ↓ farming**
* 1845/ start of potato famine 🡪 destruction 1/3rd of potato crop
* 1846/ entire potato crop was lost 🡪 starvation + disease among the lowest classes
* English demand exports 🡪 tens of thousands of deaths

IV. Effects of the Famine

* Ppl had no money 🡪 forced from homes + lands
* Gov’t + landowners encouraged immigration
* immigration to the Americas 🡪 ↑ deaths on the voyages
* England still demanded taxes 🡪 massive death tol
* Irish Potato Famine = Great Famine = Great Hunger
* 1849 -1850/ famine ended
* 1/3rd pop. Ireland died / emigrated
* Famine caused by natural disaster worsened by English policies 🡪 Irish nationalism

Jewish Nationalism

I. Anti-Semitism

* anti-Semitism = hatred for Jews
* widespread persecution of Jews
* ex. Pogroms = violent attacks on Jews
* late-1800s/ Jewish nationalism ↑

II. Theodor Herzl

* Theodor Herzl = journalist/ encountered anti-Semitism/ Paris 1894
* Captain Alfred Dreyfus = Jewish officer in the French army/ accused of treason
* convicted him for selling secrets/ had no proof
* exonerate [acquit] him of the charges after 12 yrs
* event 🡪 mov’t toward self-determination + Jewish homeland

III. Zionist Mov’t

* 1896/ Herzl*’s* book = *The Jewish State* 🡪 start of Zionism
* Zionism = mov’t that supported a homeland for the Jews in Israel
* World Zionist Organization🡪 created economic foundation for future Israel
* early 1900’s/ ↑ political support
* Herzl died in 1904/ mov’t continued

IV. Growing Tension

* Early 1900s/ Jews forced from foreign lands
* after WWI/ Britain issued Balfour Declaration
* Jews could create a homeland in Palestine/ should not displace Muslims
* Declaration 🡪 conflict 🡪 thousands of deaths
* 1948/ WWII + the Holocaust 🡪 foundation of Israel
* conflict continues btw Jews + Muslims/ Mid-East

The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

I. The Birth of the Ottoman Empire

* 1453/ Ottoman Empire conquered the Byzantine Empire
* Ottoman Empire = “gunpowder empire”/ used gunpowder artillery + cannons
* elite soldiers = janissaries + new technology 🡪 expand the empire

II. Suleiman and Ottoman Growth

* Suleiman the Magnificent = most successful leader
* conquered lands in Mid-East + Afr. + E. Eur.
* patron of the arts + sparked a golden age 🡪 ↑ tech + science + medicine
* diverse pop. = Muslims + Jews + Orthodox Christians + Catholics
* Religious + cultural tolerance 🡪 pd. of acceptance + peace

III. Political + Social Problems

* 1700s-1900s/ Ottoman Empire = stagnant
* prod. + development slowed 🡪 neighboring powers take parts of the Ottoman Empire.
* weak leaders ruled gov’t 🡪 widespread revolts
* pop. = big + diverse 🡪 less controllable

IV. Economic Problems

* trade routes = no longer important 🡪weakened economy
* Ottoman trading cities = isolated + collapsed
* 19th century Ottoman Empire = sick man of Europe/ struggling to survive
* ethnic + cultural differences 🡪 WWI
* After WWI/ Ottoman Empire = dissolved + divided 🡪 new countries