GIII-Nationalism

German Nationalism
- Germany was made up of 39 states prior to 1850
- there was no political unity
- Otto Von Bismarck: nationalist leader/ German unification
- used blood and iron and *realpolitik* to unify Germany
- Bismarck's wars unified Germany by 1871

Irish Famine
- The English controlled Ireland during the 1800s
- The Irish Famine was caused by a disease that killed their potato crop
- England did nothing to help the starvation
- Hundreds of thousands starved and tens of thousands more migrated to other countries
- Ireland became nationalistic

Italian Nationalism
- no political unity in Italy during the 1800s
- Nationalist leaders led Italian Unification:
- Giuseppe Mazzini- nationalist created "Young Italy"
- Camillo di Cavour: Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia expanded the empire and their power
- Giuseppe Garibaldi: fought with the Red Shirts to help unify Italy

Jewish Nationalism
- Anti-Semitism (Hatred for Jews) and pogroms (violent attacks on Jews) occurred all over Europe
- Jews had no homeland of their own
- Theodor Herzl, a Jewish nationalist created Zionism—the desire for a Jewish state in Palestine

Sample Questions

1.The unification of Germany (1870–71) and the breakup of Yugoslavia after 1991 both illustrate the influence of
(1) imperialism   (3) westernization
(2) industrialization   (4) nationalism

2. Which 19th century ideology led to the unification of Germany and of Italy and to the eventual breakup of Austria-Hungary and of the Ottoman Empire?
(1) imperialism   (3) liberalism
(2) nationalism   (4) socialism

3. A common element in the movements for German unification, Italian unification, and Indian independence was the
(1) support of the Catholic Church   (3) mediation of the League of Nations
(2) strength of nationalist leaders   (4) existence of democratic institutions

4. What was the primary reason that large numbers of people left Ireland in the 1840s and 1850s?
(1) The people faced mass starvation.   (3) A smallpox epidemic broke out in the country.
(2) A political revolution had started.   (4) The people sought better educational opportunities.

5. What was an immediate result of the mass starvation in Ireland in the late 1840s?
(1) expansion of the Green Revolution to Ireland   (3) migration of many Irish to other countries
(2) acceptance of British rule by the Irish   (4) creation of a mixed economy in Ireland

6. Between 1845 and 1860, which factor caused a large decline in Ireland's population?
(1) famine   (3) plague
(2) civil war   (4) war against Spain

7. "To him who wishes to follow me, I offer hardships, hunger, thirst and all the perils of war.--
Garibaldi's Memoirs
1. This quotation from Garibaldi is most closely associated with Italian
(1) exploration   (3) imperialism
(2) nationalism   (4) neutrality

8. One way in which Simón Bolívar, Camillo di Cavour, and Ho Chi Minh were similar is that they
(1) encouraged a spirit of nationalism among their people
(2) enlisted the support of European nations to achieve their goals
(3) opposed territorial expansion of their nations
(4) followed the ideas of Thomas Hobbes in establishing systems of government

9. The early 20th-century Zionist movement calling for the establishment of a Jewish homeland was an
example of
(1) imperialism   (3) capitalism
(2) nationalism   (4) isolationism

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11. The movement started by journalist Theodor Herzl to promote an independent Jewish state in
Palestine is referred to as
(1) the Reconquista   (3) Utopianism
(2) the Diaspora   (4) Zionism