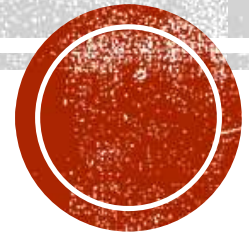


# NATIONALISM



# NATIONALISM — WHAT IT ACTUALLY IS...

- A belief that people should be loyal to their nation
- New idea in Europe in the 1800's
- Really came about after the Atlantic Revolutions
  - Remember Latin America was the first to really push this idea of nationalism or loyalty to a nation.
  - Europe came after them.

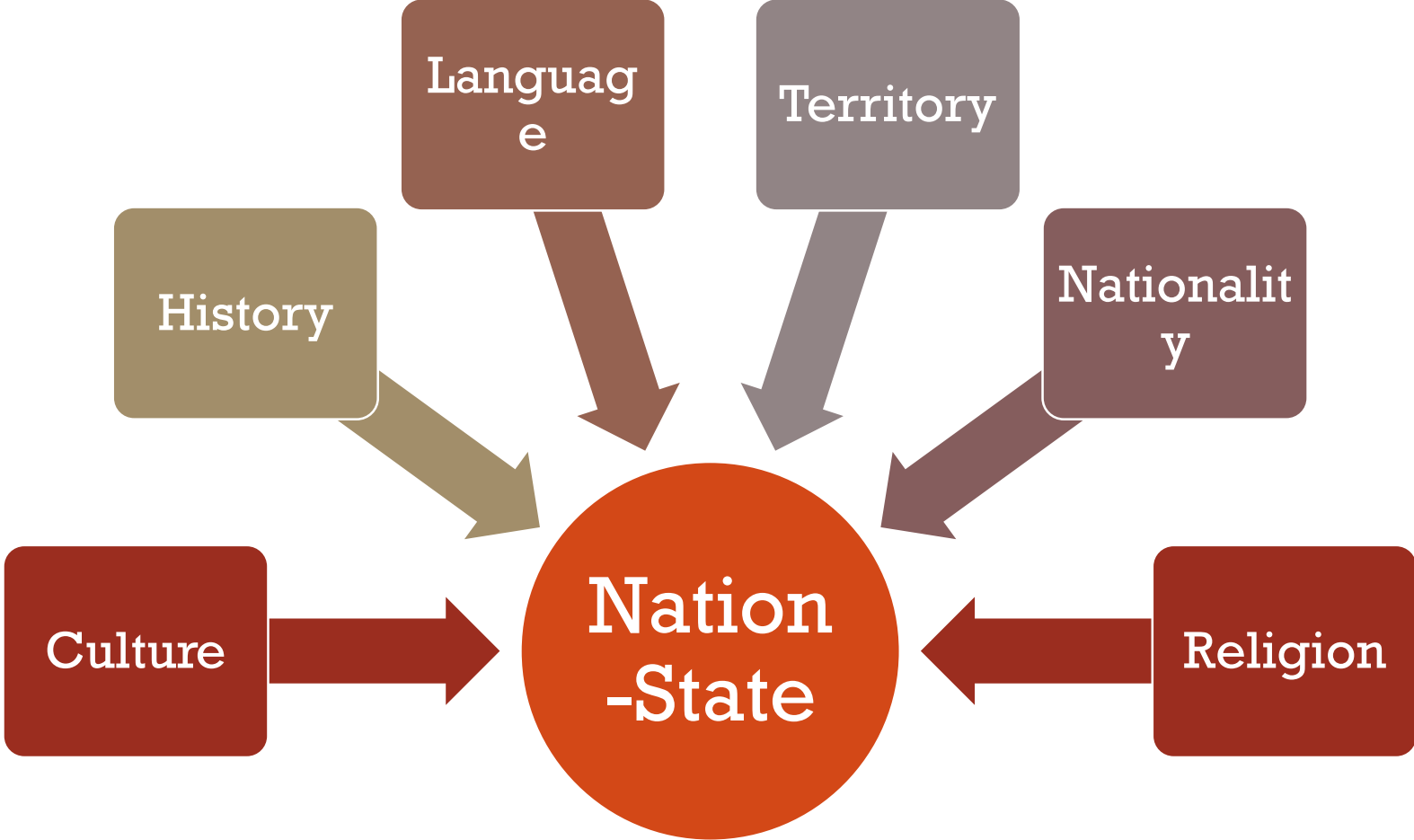


# RISE OF MODERN NATIONALISM IS TIED TO:

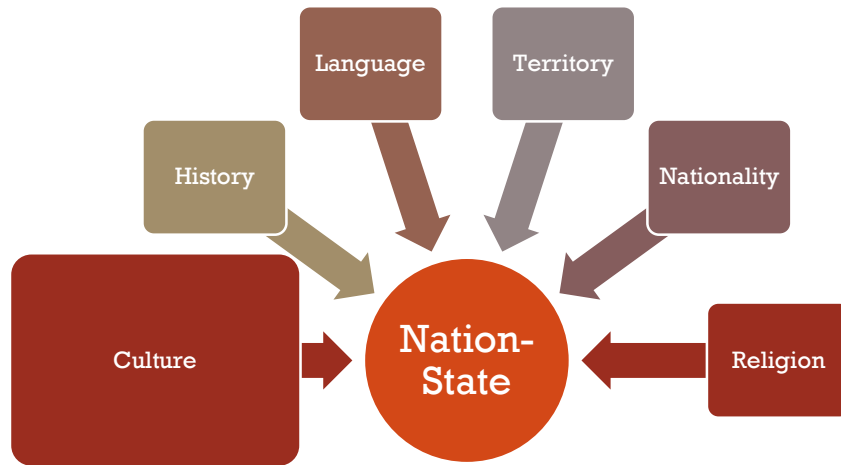
- Spread of Democratic Ideas
  - With revolutions...
- Growth of educated Middle Class
  - Remember, rich middle class really came out of the first phase of the Industrial Revolution



# BONDS THAT CREATE A NATION-STATE



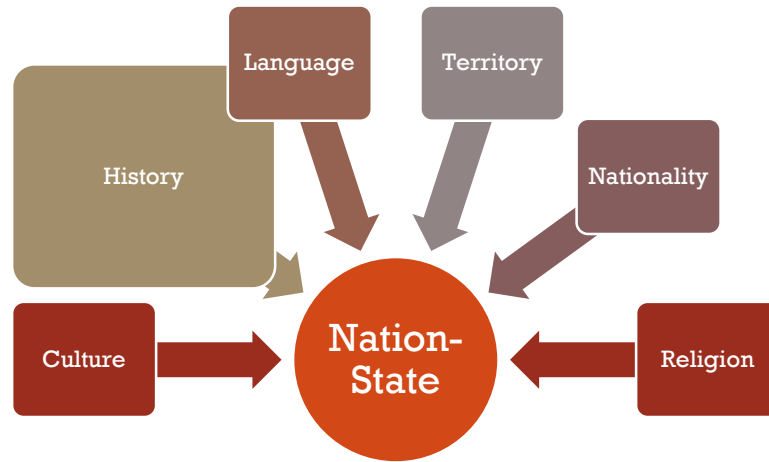
# CULTURE



- A shared way of life
  - Food
  - Dress
  - Behavior
  - ideals



# HISTORY

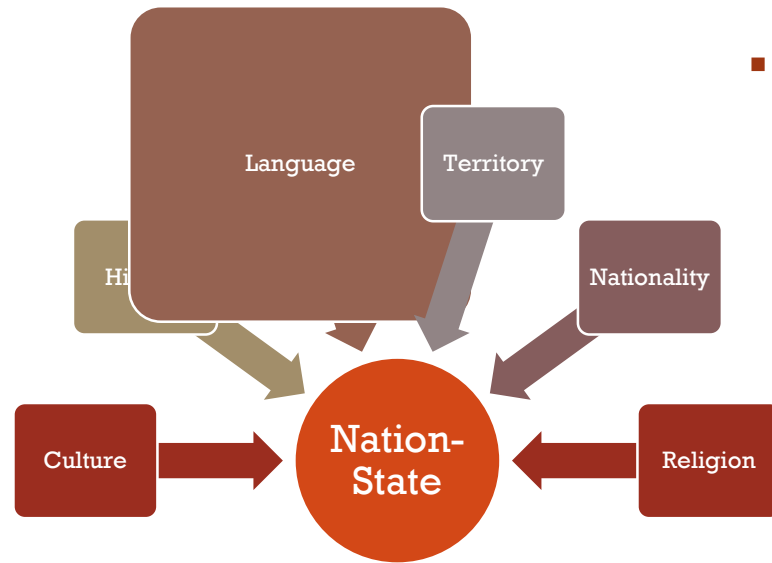


- A common past
- Common experiences



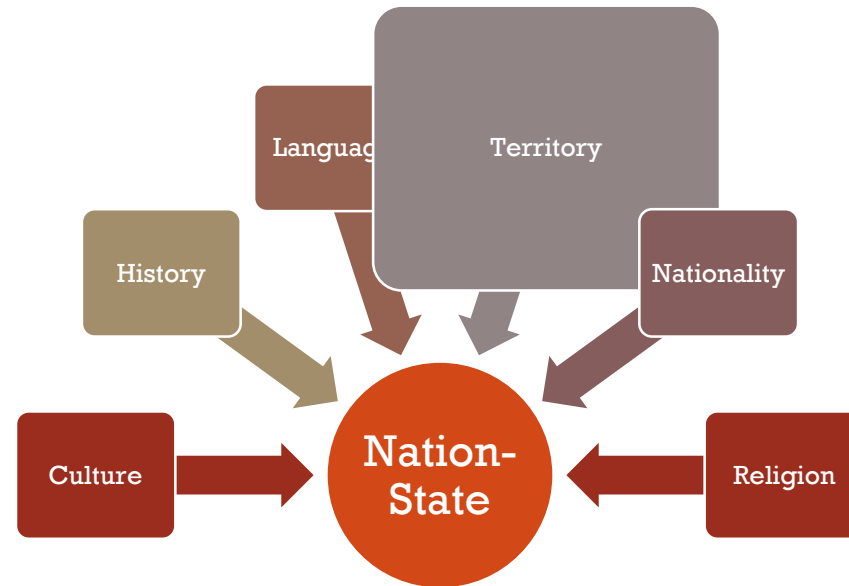
# LANGUAGE

- Different dialects of one language
- One dialect becomes “national language”



# TERRITORY

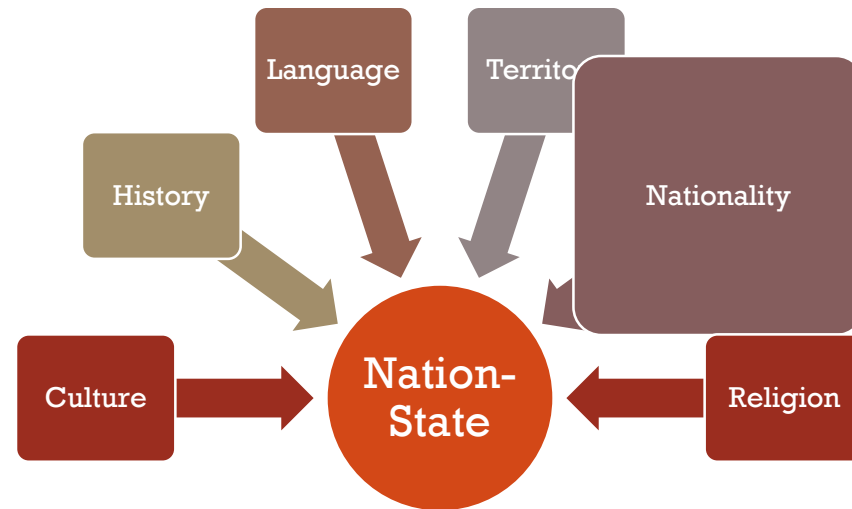
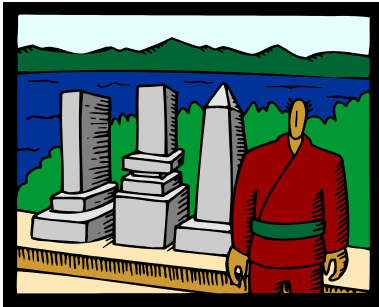
- A certain territory that belongs to the ethnic group
- It's "Land"





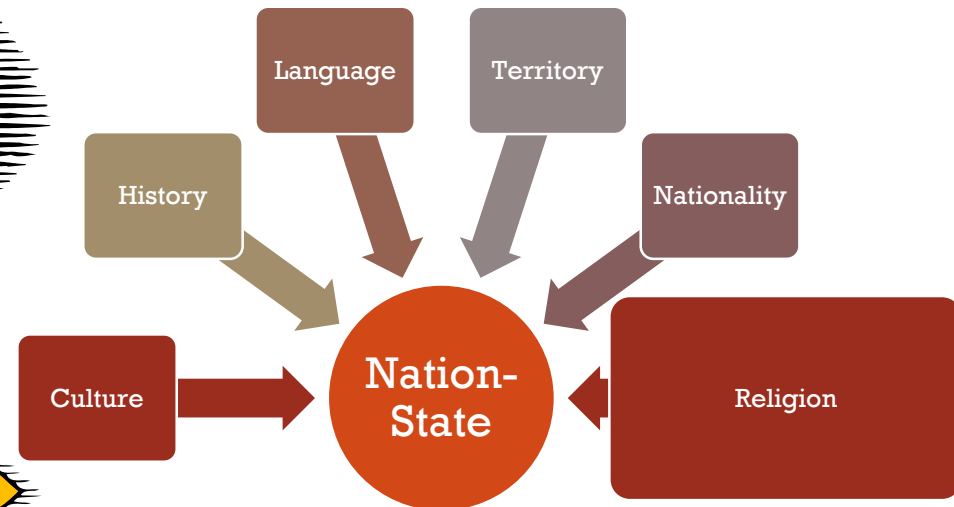
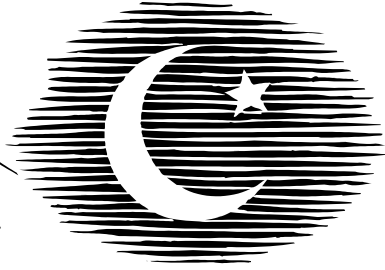
# NATIONALITY

- Belief in common ethnic ancestry that may or may not be true



# RELIGION

- A religion shared by all or most of the people



# POSITIVE RESULTS OF NATIONALISM

- People within a nation overcoming their differences for the common good
- The overthrow of colonial rule
- Democratic government in nations throughout the world
- Competition among nations spurring scientific and technological advances



# **NEGATIVE RESULTS OF NATIONALISM**

- **Forced assimilation of minority cultures into a nation's majority culture**
- **Ethnic cleansing**
- **Rise of extreme nationalistic movements such as Nazism**
- **Competition between nations leading to warfare.**



# CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- After the Battle of Waterloo, diplomats and heads of state at the **Congress of Vienna** redrew the map of Europe.
- Their chief goal was to create a lasting peace while preserving the old order. They wanted to:
  - Create a balance of power
  - Protect the system of monarchy
  - Prevent French expansion
- **Result?**
  - The Congress of Vienna kept European countries from turning to war to solve their problems.
  - It was a different story inside of countries.



# 3 SCHOOLS OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Competed with each other to gain control
- Each thought that their beliefs were the best for the people
- Each attracted a different set of followers



# CONSERVATIVE:

- Usually wealthy property owners & nobility
- Argued for protecting the traditional monarchies of Europe.



# LIBERAL:

- Mostly middle-class business leaders and merchants.
- Wanted to give more power to elected parliaments, but only the educated and the landowners would vote.





# **RADICAL:**

- Favored drastic change to extend democracy to all people.
- They believed that governments should practice the ideals of the French Revolution – liberty, equality, and brotherhood



# NATION-STATE



- Nation-state = a nation that has its own independent government and defends the nation's territory and way of life.



# WHO BELIEVED IN NATIONALISM?

- Liberals
- Radicals
- Mostly middle class teachers, lawyers, and businesspeople



# WE WANT SELF RULE!!!!



# FIRST UP — THE GREEKS

- Controlled by Ottoman Empire
- Ottoman Empire included present day Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and former Yugoslavia.



# FIRST UP — THE GREEKS



- Greeks kept their culture alive due to their ancient history and culture
- Rebelled against the Ottomans in 1821



# GREEK SYMPATHIZERS

- Russians – ties with Greek Orthodox Church
- Educated Europeans respected ancient Greek Culture



# GREEK INDEPENDENCE

- Popular support led to powerful countries taking the side of the Greeks
- 1827 a combined British, French & Russia fleet destroyed the ottoman fleet
- In 1830 Britain, France, and Russia signed a treaty guaranteeing and independent kingdom of Greece





**CONGRESS OF VIENNA'S ORDER  
WAS BREAKING DOWN.  
REVOLUTIONARY ZEAL BREAKS  
OUT!  
OPEN REVOLT BEGINS!**



# NEXT UP - BELGIANS

- Riots broke out against Dutch rule in Brussels.
- Oct 1830, Belgians declared their independence from the Dutch!



# ITALY

- Nationalists tried to unite separate Italian states
- Prince Metternich sent Austrian troops to restore order.



# POLAND

- Poles staged a revolt against their rulers the Russian.
- It took one year for the Russians to crush the revolt



# QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

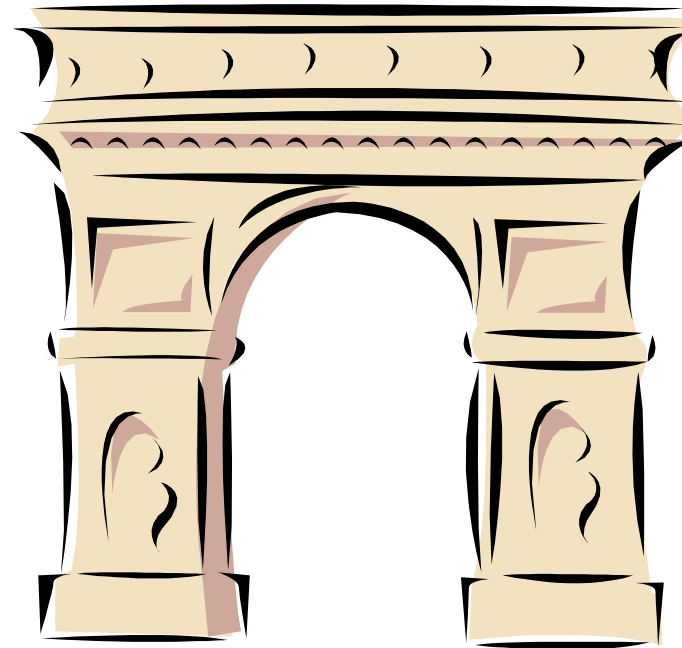
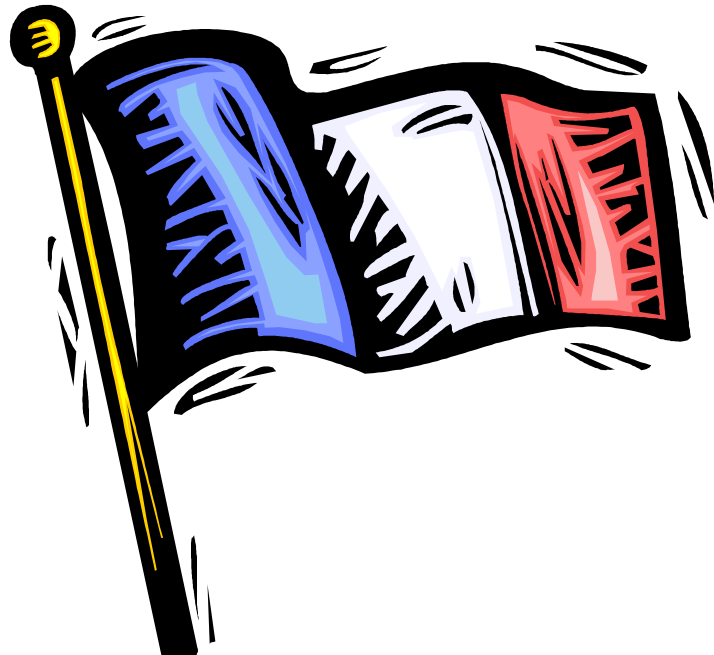
- Why did leaders of powerful countries opposed revolution even when it was not directed against them?
- How were the revolutions in Italy different from the revolutions in Greece, Belgium, and Poland?



# FRANCE

YES — REVOLUTION IN FRANCE AGAIN!

- Radicals revolted in France:
  - Why? They wanted a democratic govt.
  - Les Miserables



# TIMELINE FOR CHANGE IN FRANCE

- 1830- King Charles X tried to return to an absolute monarchy
  - Riots broke out, Charles fled to England
- Louis-Philippe takes over the monarchy
  - He supported liberal reforms in France



# CONTINUED

- 1848 – Louis-Philippe becomes unpopular
  - Paris Mob revolted and France becomes a republic again
- New government starts falling apart
  - Radicals vs. radicals
  - Bloody battles in the streets
  - Moderates rise to power & a new constitution was written





- Dec 1848 – Louis-Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon won presidential election.
- 1852 – Emperor Napoleon III (Louis-Napoleon) was accepted by the public
- Napoleon III – built railroads, increased jobs, and prosperity.



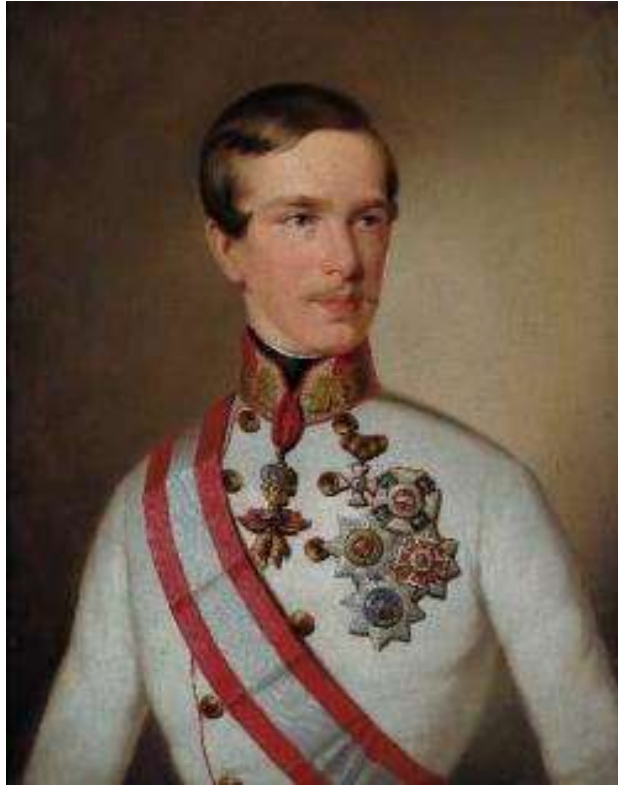
# REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN AUSTRIA

- Revolution in France resulted in popular upheaval throughout central Europe, but in the end conservative reaction won
- Hungarian nationalism resulted in revolution against the Austrian overlords
  - demanded national autonomy, civil liberties, and universal suffrage
  - Emperor Ferdinand I promised reforms and a liberal constitution
  - Serfdom was abolished



# RESTORING ORDER IN AUSTRIA

## 1848



Francis Joseph was crowned emperor after his 18<sup>th</sup> birthday

- Conflict among nationalities encouraged by the monarchy, because it weakened the revolution.
- Alliance of the working and middle classes soon collapsed.
- Conservative aristocrats crushed the revolution
- Francis Joseph was crowned emperor in 1848
- Russian army helped defeat the Hungarians



# REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN PRUSSIA

- Middle class Prussians want to create a unified liberal Germany
- Working class people of Prussia demanded and got a liberal constitution from Frederick William IV.
- Further workers demands for suffrage and socialist reforms caused fear among the aristocracy.
- Frankfurt National Assembly of 1848 was middle-class liberal body that began writing a constitution for a unified Germany
- War with Denmark ended with a rejection of the Frankfurt Assembly by newly elected Frederick William and failure of German liberalism.

