

Unit 8

Nationalism

Section 1: Revolution in Latin America

Nationalism

- Inspired by Enlightenment ideas, nationalist revolutions sweep through Latin America and Europe
- Nationalism—loyalty to a nation of people with common culture, history
 1. One's greatest loyalty should NOT be to a king
 2. One's greatest loyalty should be to a nation of people
 3. The nation of people should have a common culture
- Nationalism generally drives rebellion against a long-established form of gov't

Colonial Society in Latin America

- Latin America had social classes that determined jobs and authority:
- *Peninsulares*—born in Spain, they head colonial government, society
- Creoles—American-born Spaniards who can become army/military officers
- Mestizos have both European and Indian ancestry
- Mulattos—Have both European and African ancestry
- Slaves and Indians are at the bottom of society

Revolution in Haiti

- Saint Domingue was a colony of France- 500,000 enslaved Africans worked the colony
- During the Fr. Rev. there was a slave uprising and Toussaint L'Ouverture emerged as the leader and freed all the enslaved Africans
- 30,000 French troops put down the uprising and L'Ouverture was imprisoned in Europe
- Jean-Jacques Dessalines (L'Ouverture's general) took up the fight for freedom and in 1804 declares Saint Domingue a free country
- Saint Domingue is renamed Haiti and becomes the first black colony (in 1804) to win independence from Europe

The Spread of Enlightenment Ideas

- Creoles Lead Independence
 - Enlightenment ideas inspire Latin American revolutionaries
- Creole Leaders
 - Simón Bolívar—wealthy Creole leads Venezuela in revolution
 - José de San Martín—leader of Argentinean revolutionary forces

Creoles Lead Independence

Bolívar's Route to Victory

- Venezuela declares independence in 1811
- Bolívar wins the war by 1821

San Martín Leads Southern Liberation Forces

- Argentina wins independence in 1816; San Martín helps free Chile
- Bolívar's and San Martín's armies drive the Spanish out of Peru in 1824

Mexican Independence

- Miguel Hidalgo—priest who launches Mexican revolt (1810)
- José María Morelos—leads revolt after Hidalgo's defeat, but loses
- Mexican Creoles react; Iturbide declares Mexico independent (1821)

Brazilian Independence (Bloodless Revolution)

- Napoleon invades Portugal; royal family moves to Brazil (1807) and returns in 1815
- Portuguese prince Dom Pedro accepts Brazilians' request to rule their new country
- Dom Pedro officially declares Brazil's independence (September 1822)
- By 1830 nearly all Latin American regions had won independence

Section 2: Europe Faces Revolutions

Types of Nationalist Movements

Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands	-19 th century Germany -19 th century Italy
Separation	Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away	- Greeks in the Ottoman Empire -French-speaking Canadians
State-Building	Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture	-The United States -Turkey

Europe Faces Revolutions

- Political Philosophies
 - Conservative—landowners, nobles want traditional monarchies
 - Liberal—wealthy merchants, business owners want limited democracy
 - Radical—believe in liberty, equality; want everyone to have a vote
- Liberals and radicals support nationalism; conservatives do not
- Nation-state—nation with its own independent gov't
- In 1815 Europe, only France, England, and Spain are nation-states

Nationalists Challenge Conservative Power

Greeks Gain Independence

- For centuries, Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire; The Ottomans controlled most of the Balkans in the early 1800s
- Spurred on by the nationalist spirit, Greeks demanded independence and rebelled against the Ottoman Turks in 1821
- Most powerful European gov'ts opposed revolution, but educated Europeans and Americans respected ancient Greek culture
- The powerful nations of Europe took the side of the Greeks. In 1827, a combined British, French, and Russian fleet destroyed the Ottoman fleet at the Battle of Navarino
- In 1830, Britain, France, and Russia signed a treaty guaranteeing an independent kingdom of Greece

1830s Uprisings Crushed

- By 1830s, old order arranged at the Congress of Vienna was breaking down
- Liberals and nationalists throughout Europe were openly revolting against conservative gov'ts
 - Belgium= declared independence from Dutch control
 - Italy= nationalists worked to unite the many separate states on the Italian peninsula
 - Poles living under the rule of Russia staged a revolt in Warsaw
- All of these 1830s uprisings were crushed by conservatives

1848 Revolutions Fail to Unite

- In 1848, ethnic uprisings erupted throughout Europe
 - Liberal uprisings broke out throughout the Austrian empire
 - Calls for a parliament and self-gov't in Hungary
 - In Prague, Czech liberals demanded Bohemian independence
- Liberals hold power for a short time, but by 1849 Europe had practically returned to the conservatism that had controlled gov'ts before 1848

France

- Conservative defeat- In 1830, France's Charles X fails to restore absolute monarchy
- In 1848, Paris mob overthrows monarchy, sets up republic
- 1848 constitution calls for elected president and parliament
- Louis-Napoleon (Napoleon's nephew) elected president (in 1848) but later takes the title of emperor

Reform in Russia

- Russia's lack of industrialization leads to military defeat in Crimean War
- Alexander II determines to make changes
- In 1861, czar frees serfs, but debt keeps them on the same land
- Reform halts when Alexander is assassinated by terrorists in 1881
- Driven by nationalism, Alexander III encourages industrialization

Russian Empire Crumbles

- Nationalism helped break up the 370- year old empire of the czars in Russia
- The weakened czarist empire finally could not withstand the double shock of World War I and the communist revolution
- The last Romanov gave up his power in 1917

Breakup of the Austrian Empire

- In 1866, Prussia defeated Austria in the Austro- Prussian War
- Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria split his empire in half, declaring Austria and Hungary independent states

Ottoman Empire

- In 1856, under pressure from the British and French, the Ottomans granted equal citizenship to all the people under their rule
- Like Austria- Hungary, the Ottoman Empire broke apart soon after World War I

Section 3: Unification of Italy

Italian Unification

- Italian uprisings in 1848 and 1849, led by republicans
 - Failed to achieve the objective of Italian unification

Count Camilo di Cavour

- Cavour- appointed Prime Minister of Piedmont in 1852 by new king Victor Emmanuel II
- Cavour wants unification- only under Piedmont rule
- Cavour's first important diplomatic move was to take Piedmont into the Crimean War (against Russia)- increased Piedmont's prestige among the Italian people and gained the good-will/respect of Britain and France

The Pact of Plombieres

- In July 1858, Napoleon III and Count Cavour formulated a secret deal, signed later in Dec. 1858 and known as the Pact of Plombieres
- France promised to help Piedmont against Austria, in return for Nice and Savoy
- Cavour mobilized his army on the border of Austrian controlled Lombardy

The Rise of Piedmont

- Cavour's decision to mobilize led to an Austrian declaration of war
- France and Piedmont took over Lombardy from Austria and was on the verge of occupying Venetia as well
- Encouraged by the defeat of Austria, revolutionary uprisings calling for Italian national unification under Piedmontese leadership began

The Treaty of Villafranca

- Napoleon III (France) broke the pact with Piedmont and signed a Peace Treaty with Austria on July 11, 1859=the Treaty of Villafranca
- Why had Napoleon III abandoned Cavour/Piedmont?
 - He feared the entry of Prussia into the war
 - He was becoming concerned that Piedmont might become too powerful as a neighboring country

Garibaldi

- Piedmont did not gain control of Venetia but central Italian states had voted to unite with Piedmont
- However, in May 1860, the veteran republican nationalist Giuseppe Garibaldi landed in Sicily taking over the island and later Naples
 - Garibaldi was the leader of a revolutionary force called the "Red Shirts"

Garibaldi (cont.)

- Fearing that Italy might now unite as a republic, Cavour pre-empted Garibaldi's movement further north
- He sent his troops south, in the process taking over control of the remaining central Italian states (but avoids Rome)

The Kingdom of Italy

- There was now the potential for war between Cavour & Garibaldi's respective forces
- Garibaldi conceded that a united Italy could be a kingdom and in late 1860 the people of Naples and Sicily voted to unite with Piedmont

The Kingdom of Italy

- On March 17, 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was crowned the king of the newly united Italy
- Less than 3 months later Cavour died
 - But for two major exceptions (Venetia & Rome), Cavour had lived to his vision of a unified Italy

Section 4: Unification of Germany

German Unification

- The unification of Germany could be regarded as the most significant European development until World War I
- The leading role was played by Otto von Bismarck, a Prussian statesman
- Through the process of three wars in less than a decade, Bismarck engineered the unification of Germany

Otto von Bismarck

- Bismarck was more of a Prussian nationalist rather than a German nationalist
- For Bismarck successful politics was not based on ideals but on the effective exercise of power
 - *Realpolitik* - "the politics of reality" or tough power politics with no room for idealism

War with Denmark – 1864

- In 1863 Denmark attempted to annex German territories
- Bismarck arranged for war to be fought by Prussia in alliance with Austria
- Denmark was quickly defeated under Prussian leadership

Austro-Prussian War of 1866

- Bismarck now looked for an opportunity to attack Austria- he increased tensions over the administration of Schleswig and Holstein
- Austrians declared war against Prussia, but Bismarck had convinced France, Italy, and Russia to stay neutral
- Known as the “Seven Weeks War,” Austria was quickly defeated
 - Prussia’s (& Bismarck’s) power was enhanced

Spanish Succession

- Spanish monarch overthrown in a military coup- Spanish eventually chose Prince Leopold as the successor
- Leopold was a member of the Hohenzollern family, the royal family ruling Prussia- unacceptable alliance of Prussia/Spain to France

The Ems Telegram

- French ambassador Benedetti meets Prussian King William I at Ems to resolve the issue
 - Leopold withdraws as a candidate to the Spanish throne
- Benedetti then requests that there never again be a Hohenzollern candidate, but William would not accept this request
- The Ems Telegram was sent to Bismarck to explain the situation

The Ems Telegram

- The meeting between the Ambassador and William was civil
- However, Bismarck edited the text of the telegram to insult the French and released it to the press
- Tension between the two nations grew and on July 19, 1870 France declared war= Franco-Prussian War

United Germany

- Bismarck used the Franco-Prussian War to gain support from Germans in the south
- The southern German states joined forces with the Northern German Confederation led by Prussia
- The French armies were destroyed and Napoleon III was captured and sent into exile in England
- Due to the Prussian war effort William I was crowned emperor of a united Germany in 1871 at the famous ‘Hall of Mirrors’ in the Palace of Versailles