

NATIONALISM AND THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY & GERMANY



I. The Growth of Nationalism in Europe

A. One important effect of the _____, French Revolution, & conquests by Napoleon was the growth of _____ in Europe

1. Nationalism is the belief that people's loyalty should be to the _____ in one's _____ who share a common _____ & history rather than a king or empire
2. From the end of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to the outbreak of _____ in 1914, nationalism played a major role in European _____
 - a. Nationalism inspired new demands for _____ (like France in 1848)
 - b. Nationalism inspired calls for _____ from weakening _____ (like Greece from the Ottoman Empire in 1821)
 - c. Nationalism inspired people of similar cultures to _____ & form new _____ (like Italy & Germany in the 1870s)

II. The Unifications of Italy and Germany



A. Italy

1. By the time of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Italy was a _____ region:
 - a. Parts of Italy were _____ states
 - b. Other areas were controlled by _____ or _____
 - c. Other regions were controlled by the _____ Church
2. From 1830 to 1871, the growth of nationalism led the unification of Italy
 - a. Unification was led by the Kingdom of _____ in northern Italy
 - i. The king of Sardinia named _____ as prime minister who hoped to _____ Italy under Sardinian control
 - ii. Cavour provoked & won a war with the _____ Empire that allowed Sardinia to unify northern Italy
 - b. Meanwhile, a nationalist army led by _____ unified all of southern Italy
 - c. In 1861, Garibaldi & Cavour agreed to unify the _____ & _____ under Sardinian rule
3. By 1871, all of Italy was unified & a _____ was created to rule the new nation

B. Germany

1. By the time of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Germany was a _____ region:
 - a. _____ German states formed a loose _____ called the German Confederation
 - b. _____ dominated these German states but the empire was _____
 - c. _____ used a powerful _____ & industry to lead the unification of Germany
2. Prussian Prime Minister _____ used tough power politics called _____ (any means necessary) to unify Germany under Prussian rule
 - a. To unify Germany, Bismarck led Prussia into a series of _____
 - i. In the Seven Weeks War in 1866, Prussia fought _____ which helped unify _____ Germany under Prussia's control
 - ii. In 1867, Bismarck provoked war with _____ called the Franco-Prussian War which helped convince _____ in southern Germany to unify with Prussia
 - b. In 1871, Bismarck successfully unified Germany though " _____ "
 - i. The King of Prussia became the Kaiser (_____) of Germany
 - ii. A German _____ was formed & was led by a chancellor



III. Conclusions

A. By 1871, all the major European _____ were formed

B. From 1815 to 1871, a major power shift had occurred

1. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna created a _____ among European nations
2. By 1871, _____ & _____ were the most powerful nations militarily & economically



Your Task: Use your notes and the textbook to complete the information below about a Germanic Unifier *Bismarck* and Italian Unifier Cavour. Each answer should be a line in your poem. Then provide a COLORED picture that explains some aspect of your poem. BE CREATIVE ☺

Bismarck

Line 1 - Name:

Line 2 - Three traits:

Line 3 - He is from:

Line 4 - He cares deeply about...

Line 5 - He feels...

Line 6 - Three more traits

Line 7 - He gives...

Line 8 - He fears...

Line 9 - He would like to see...

Line 10 - Name, Years of life:

Cavour

Line 1 - Name:

Line 2 - Three traits:

Line 3 - He is from:

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