

Chapter Summary

Section 1: Building a German Nation

German peoples began to demand a unified state after the defeat of Napoleon. Otto von Bismarck, the chancellor of Prussia, achieved this goal through conquest, cunning, and Realpolitik.

Section 2: Germany Strengthens

After Germany united as one state, it industrialized very quickly. The nation pursued sound economic policies and elevated the role of scientists in industry. Kaiser William II asked Bismarck to resign and ambitiously expanded both Germany's military and its social welfare programs.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: Unifying Italy

Like Germany, Italy was once a collection of small states. Nationalists worked to unite the country through conquest and agreements between 1858 and 1870.

Section 4: Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

Both the Austrian empire under the Hapsburg monarchy and the Ottoman empire consisted of patchworks of diverse peoples and nationalities. As nationalists sounded the call for self-rule, both empires declined.

Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 5: Russia: Reform and Reaction

During the 1800s, Russia was slower to modernize than other European nations because of its autocratic rulers. Each time a tsar called for a reform to improve life for the lowest classes, the reform was rolled back. Russia remained mired in unrest as the twentieth century began.

Channel Awesome

Nationalism Triumphs in Europe: Game Show



Chapter Review

Nationalism Triumphs in Europe (1800–1914)

QuickTake Test



Know It, Show It Test



Objectives

- Identify several events that promoted German unity during the early 1800s.
- Explain how Bismarck unified Germany.
- Analyze the basic political organization of the new German empire.



Terms and People

- **Otto von Bismarck** – a leader from Prussia who succeeding in unifying German-speaking states under Prussian rule
- **chancellor** – the highest official of a monarch
- **Realpolitik** – realistic politics based on the needs of the state
- **annex** – to take control of, usually referring to land

Terms and People (continued)

- **kaiser** – emperor
- **Reich** – German empire

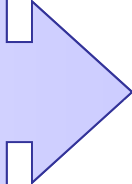


How did Otto von Bismarck, the chancellor of Prussia, lead the drive for German unity?

German-speaking people lived in several small states in the early 1800s.

This changed when **Otto von Bismarck** became chancellor in Prussia and decided to build a unified German state.

Napoleon's invasions into German-speaking states produced changes in these territories.



1. He dissolved the Holy Roman Empire.
2. He organized several German states into the Rhine Confederation.
3. He made trade easier in the region.

German-speaking people fought together to free themselves from French rule and began to consider creating a united German state.

Creating a united Germany was difficult.

- It required **dissolving the small governments** of each German state.
- Instead, **leaders created a weak alliance** called the German Confederation.
- Prussia created an economic union in the 1830s called the *Zollverein*, but **Germany remained fragmented politically**.

This changed when Otto von Bismarck rose to power in Prussia.



He became prime minister in 1862, then rose to **chancellor**.

Bismarck was determined to unite Germany under Prussian rule and used a policy of “blood and iron” to do so.

Bismarck mastered **Realpolitik** and strengthened the Prussian army.



- Realpolitik was an ideology that favored power over principle.
- He then led Prussia into three wars.
- These actions all paved the way for German unification.

Otto von Bismarck took methodical steps to increase Prussia's power and territory.

He formed an alliance with Austria, then seized provinces from Denmark.

Next, he attacked Austria and **annexed** several states.

He dissolved the German Confederation and replaced it with one led by Prussia.

The unification of Germany under Prussian rule occurred mainly between 1865 and 1871.



The Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870.

Bismarck stoked the rivalry between the two states by editing a telegram to make it appear that King William I of Prussia had insulted a French ambassador.



After a furious Napoleon III declared war, Prussia and other German states easily defeated the French within weeks.

Leaders in many German states urged William I of Prussia to take the title **kaiser**.



- German nationalists celebrated the beginning of the second **Reich**, the second German empire after the Holy Roman Empire.
- Bismarck wrote a constitution and set up a two-house legislature. However, real power remained with the emperor and chancellor.

Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz



Objectives

- Describe how Germany became an industrial giant.
- Explain why Bismarck was called the Iron Chancellor.
- List the policies of Kaiser William II.



Terms and People

- ***Kulturkampf*** – the “battle for civilization” in which Bismarck took several measures to make Catholics put loyalty to the state above allegiance to the Church
- **William II** – the kaiser of Germany beginning in 1888, who asked Bismarck to resign
- **social welfare** – programs to help certain groups of people in a society

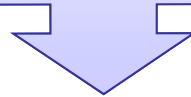


How did Germany increase its power after unifying in 1871?

After the Franco-Prussian war ended, Germany became the dominant power in Europe.

It increased its power by becoming an industrial giant.

After Germany unified, it became the industrial leader of the European continent.



- Germany's iron and coal resources, as well as *its disciplined workforce*, helped make this possible.
- The nation had a *rapidly growing population*, which fed industrialization.
- Germany had also laid the groundwork for progress in the 1850s and 1860s by *founding large companies and building railroads*.

Both the government and industrialists supported scientific research and economic development.

- **Scientists were encouraged to develop new materials** and were hired to solve technical problems in factories.
- At the same time, the government pursued sound economic policies such as issuing a single currency and raising tariffs to protect home industries.

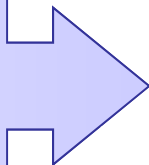
Bismarck pursued several foreign policy goals as the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany.

- He wanted to keep France weak and sought strong links with Austria and Russia.
- He did not want to compete with British naval power.

On the domestic front, Bismarck was ruthless.

He wanted to ensure complete loyalty to the state.

**Bismarck began
a campaign
against the
Catholic Church
in 1871.**



He distrusted Catholics because he believed their first loyalty was to the pope instead of the German state.



Bismarck launched the *Kulturkampf*, which lasted between 1871 and 1878.

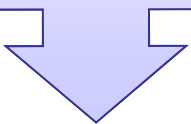
He had laws passed that increased state power over Church actions.

When the faithful rallied behind the Church, however, Bismarck retreated.

In addition to Catholics, Bismarck targeted socialists.

- He worried that socialists would create a revolution among German workers.
- Bismarck dissolved socialist groups, shut down their newspapers, and banned their meetings.

When these measures failed, Bismarck sponsored laws to protect workers and thereby woo them away from socialists.



Germany became a leader in social reform with its health and old-age insurance.

Still, the socialist party grew.

William II succeeded his grandfather William I as kaiser in 1888.

- He asked Bismarck to resign as chancellor, saying *"There is only one master in the Reich, and that is I."*
- He believed that his right to rule came from God.

William was very confident and wanted to leave his mark.

- His government **provided social welfare programs and services**, such as public transportation, electricity, and excellent public schools.
- He also **developed the already huge German military**, hoping to win an overseas empire like those of Britain and France.

Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz



Objectives

- List the obstacles to Italian unity.
- Understand the roles Count Camillo Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi played in the struggle for Italy.
- Describe the challenges that faced the new nation of Italy.



Terms and People

- **Camillo Cavour** – a politician who worked to unify Italy
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi** – a nationalist and ally of Mazzini who wanted to create an Italian republic and worked with Cavour to do so
- **anarchists** – people who want to abolish all government
- **emigration** – movement away from one's homeland

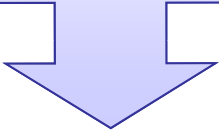


How did influential leaders help to create a unified Italy?

Italy had not experienced political unity since the Romans.

That changed in the 1800s, however, when leaders such as Giuseppe Mazzini and Count Camillo Cavour worked to build a united state.

There were many obstacles to Italian unity in the early 1800s.



- People **identified mainly with their local regions** due to frequent foreign rule.
- At the Congress of Vienna, **Italy was partitioned** by Austria, the Hapsburg monarchs, and others.
- **Nationalist revolts were continually crushed** by Austria.

Giuseppe Mazzini, a nationalist leader, founded Young Italy in the 1830s.



- It was a secret society whose goal was to establish a united Italy.
- The ideas of nationalists such as Mazzini soon spread.

Victor Emmanuel II, the monarch of Sardinia, wanted to join other states to his own and increase his power.

He made Count **Camillo Cavour** his prime minister in 1852.



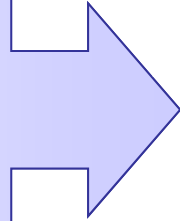
Cavour was a skilled politician who reformed Sardinia's economy and ultimately sought to throw Austria out of Italy and annex more provinces.

Sardinia helped Britain and France fight Russia in the Crimean War.

In the aftermath, Cavour got France to agree to help Sardinia if it ever went to war with Austria.

Cavour then provoked that war and defeated Austria with France's help.

Now that Sardinia controlled northern Italy, Cavour turned his attention southward.



There, a nationalist leader named **Giuseppe Garibaldi** put together a volunteer force of 1000 "Red Shirts."

Using ships and weapons from Cavour, the force invaded Sicily and won control of it.

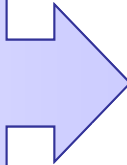
Cavour feared Garibaldi would set up his own republic in the southern part of Italy.

- However, when Victor Emmanuel sent Sardinian forces to confront Garibaldi, he turned over Naples and Sicily. **Victor Emmanuel II was crowned king of Italy in 1861.**
- Italy won the province of Venetia during the Austro-Prussian War and won Rome during the Franco-Prussian War. **It was finally a united land.**



Italy became a unified state between 1858 and 1870.

Italy faced many problems once it was unified.



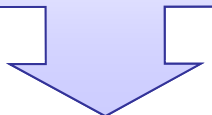
- **Regional rivalries** and differences made it hard to solve problems.
- **The north was rich** and had a tradition of business and culture, whereas **the south was rural and poor**.
- Further, **popes urged Italian Catholics not to cooperate** with the Italian government.

Turmoil broke out in the late 1800s as the left struggled against a conservative Italian government.

Socialists organized strikes and **anarchists** turned to violence.

In response, the government extended suffrage to more men, passed laws to improve social conditions, and set out to win an overseas empire in Africa.

Italy developed economically, particularly after 1900.



- Industries developed in northern regions and people moved to cities.
- Though a population explosion created tensions, many people chose to **emigrate**, which calmed things at home.

Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz



Objectives

- Describe how nationalism contributed to the decline of the Hapsburg empire.
- List the main characteristics of the Dual Monarchy.
- Understand how the growth of nationalism affected the Ottoman empire.



Terms and People

- **Francis Joseph** – Hapsburg emperor of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary
- **Ferenc Deák** – a moderate Hungarian leader who helped work out the compromise that created the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary
- **Dual Monarchy** – an agreement that made Austria and Hungary different states with their own constitutions and parliaments, but with shared ministries of finance, defense, and foreign affairs



How did the desire for national independence among ethnic groups weaken and ultimately destroy the Austrian and Ottoman empires?

The Austrian Hapsburgs and Ottoman Turks ruled empires with diverse ethnic groups.

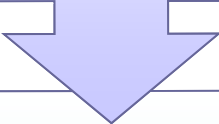
As nationalist feelings grew among these groups, the power of the empires declined.

During the early 1800s, the Hapsburg rulers of Austria tried to prevent change and ignored liberal demands.


They even tried to prevent industrialization, fearing that it would change the empire's traditional way of life.

Nevertheless, factories sprung up by the 1840s in Hapsburg lands and caused changes, including the growth of cities.

Austria was an empire of very diverse people with rival goals. Nationalist feelings grew during the mid 1800s.



Nationalists made demands of the Hapsburg rulers. They wanted self-government.



A nationalist revolt broke out in 1848, and the Hapsburg government crushed it.

The Hungarians wanted the right to rule themselves.



Francis Joseph, who inherited the Hapsburg throne amid the 1848 uprising, made some reforms including the formation of a legislature.

This did not satisfy the Hungarians, however, because the body was led by German-speaking Austrians.

After Austria's defeat in its war with Prussia, Hungarians pressured the Hapsburgs for a compromise.



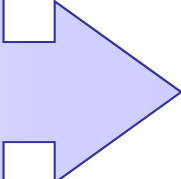
A moderate Hungarian leader named **Ferenc Deák** helped to work out a solution.

The **Dual Monarchy** of Austria-Hungary was formed in 1867.

The Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary

Separate	Shared
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each had its own constitution.• Each had its own parliament.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Francis Joseph ruled both, as emperor of Austria and king of Hungary.• They shared ministries of finance, defense, and foreign affairs.

Despite the compromise, nationalist unrest continued to increase in the empire.



Hungarians were happy, but others were not. Slavic people still lacked a voice in government, for example, and nationalist leaders called on them to unite.

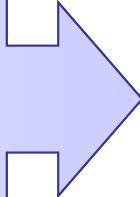
Unrest from nationalists paralyzed governments in the early 1900s.



Europe was a patchwork of different nationalities between 1800 and 1914.

Nationalists pushed for self-rule, which brought about the decline of the Austrian and Ottoman empires.

The Ottoman empire faced the same problem as the Austrian empire.



Nationalist demands put pressure on the empire's leaders.

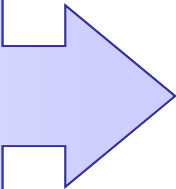
Many revolts broke out against the Ottomans in the 1800s as **nationalist groups** sought self-rule.

Some states gained independence from the Ottomans by 1878.



In addition to trouble from the nationalists, the Ottoman empire faced invasions from Europe in the mid 1800s.

Russia pushed toward Istanbul and Austria-Hungary took control of two provinces.



As a result, a series of wars broke out. Russians fought against the Ottomans, and subject peoples revolted. **The region became known as the "Balkan powder keg."**

Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz



Objectives

- Describe major obstacles to progress in Russia.
- Explain why tsars followed a cycle of absolutism, reform, and reaction.
- Understand why the problems of industrialization contributed to the outbreak of revolution.



Terms and People

- **colossus** – a giant
- **Alexander II** – ruler of Russia who came to the throne in 1855; responsible for some reforms in Russia, but was eventually assassinated by radicals
- **Crimean War** – a war that broke out when Russia invaded Ottoman lands along the Danube; ended in Russian defeat
- **emancipation** – the act of freeing someone, usually from slavery or serfdom

Terms and People (continued)

- **zemstvo** – an elected assembly in Russia that was responsible for road repair, schools, and agriculture at a local level
- **pogrom** – a violent mob attack on Jewish people
- **refugees** – people who flee their homeland to seek safety elsewhere
- **Duma** – an elected national legislature in Russia
- **Peter Stolypin** – prime minister appointed by Tsar Nicholas to restore order through arrests, pogroms, and execution; attempted reforms, but was ultimately assassinated

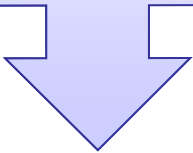


Why did industrialization and reform come more slowly to Russia than to Western Europe?

Efforts to modernize Russia had little success because tsars imprisoned or exiled critics.

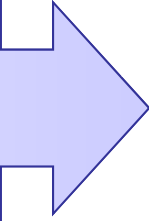
As the twentieth century dawned, Russia was a hotbed of civil unrest.

Russia was the largest and most populous nation in Europe by 1815, but it was also economically undeveloped.



- Russia had **many resources**.
- However, it had a very **autocratic government**.
- Russian **rulers resisted reforms** that would lead to modernization.

Russia had a very rigid social structure in the early 1800s, which was one obstacle to progress.




- Landowning nobles at the top **resisted change and reforms.**
- The middle class was weak and small.
- **Most people in Russia were serfs,** bound to the land.

Tsars ruled Russia with absolute power.



Whenever the tsars made liberal reforms, they eventually canceled them to maintain the support of the nobles.



While the governments of other European nations changed, **Russia remained an absolute monarchy.**

Alexander II inherited the throne during the **Crimean War** in 1855.

- The war began when Russia tried to seize Ottoman lands, and ended in Russian defeat.
- The war **showed how backward Russia was**. People demanded change.

In response to pressure, Alexander agreed to the **emancipation** of the serfs.

Though peasants remained poor, **emancipation** was a turning point that led to the drive for more reform.

The Reforms of Alexander II

Emancipation of the serfs

Establishment of local government in the form
of **zemstovs**, or elected assemblies


Introduction of legal reforms such as trial by jury

Reduction in military service

The reforms did not satisfy the Russians, who wanted a constitution or more revolutionary changes.

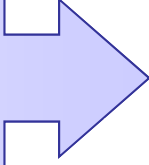


Socialists tried to convince peasants to rebel, which didn't work. Radicals became angry and assassinated Alexander II.



Alexander III took the throne and embarked on a crackdown. He increased the power of the secret police and exiled critics.

Persecution of Jewish people also increased under Alexander III.



- He forced them to live in restricted areas.
- **Pogroms** against the Jewish people became common.
- Many Jews left Russia and became **refugees**.

Russia finally industrialized during the late 1800s.

Nicolas II, son of Alexander III, focused on economic development in Russia. His government encouraged the building of railroads and secured foreign investment.

Despite this industrial progress, political and social problems worsened as workers faced bad conditions in factories and urban slums.

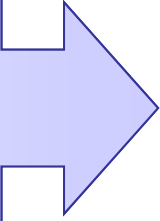


Russia entered a war with Japan in 1904 and suffered many defeats.

As discontent mounted, protesters poured into the streets and workers went on strike.

A priest organized a peaceful march on a Sunday in 1905 in St. Petersburg. The tsars' soldiers fired on the crowd.

Bloody Sunday was a turning point for Russians, who felt they could no longer trust the tsar.



- Discontent grew, strikes increased, and rural peasants demanded land.
- Nicholas announced big reforms, including a pledge to summon a **Duma**.
- However, the tsar dissolved the Duma in 1906. The pattern of reform and reaction continued.

Nicholas appointed Peter Stolypin prime minister in 1906.



- **Peter Stolypin** worked to restore order with arrests and executions.
- He recognized the need for change, and introduced several moderate reforms.
- It wasn't enough, though, and **Russia still roiled with unrest in 1914.**

Section Review

QuickTake Quiz



Know It, Show It Quiz

