Latin America Peoples Win Independence (p. 681-686)

1. What inspired Latin American countries to rise up in revolution in the 19th century?

2. How did Peninsulares running Latin American governments lead to Revolutions in Latin America?

3. Why did the people of St. Dominique (Haiti) rise up against the French who had colonized the island?

4. Who was Toussaint L’Ouverature? What was his part in the Haitian rebellion?

5. When did Haiti become independent from France?

6. How did the Enlightenment & Napoleon’s conquest of Spain inspire many Latin American revolutions?

7. Who was Simon Bolivar and what countries did help to achieve independence?

8. Who was Jose de San Martin and what countries did he help to achieve independence?
World History

Chapter 24: Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West.

For this Chapter you will need to answer the questions below using your book. Please answer the questions directly in this packet.

9. Which ethnic/racial group led the fight for Mexican Independence? Why was it different in Mexico than in other countries?

10. Who was Padre Miguel Hidalgo and how did he help start the Mexican War for Independence?

11. Who was Augustine Inturbide? How did he both stop the Mexican War for Independence and complete it?

12. How did Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica become independent? Who did they become independent from?

13. How did Portugal’s royal family help Brazil to become independent in a bloodless Revolution?

14. What do all of these fights for independence have in common? Think about this carefully. The answer “they were all fights for independence” will not be accepted for credit.
Europe Faces Revolution (p. 687-691)

1. What is Nationalism?

2. What is a nation-state and how were France, England, and Spain the only nation-states to exist in Europe in the early 19th century?

3. What impact did the liberal middle class (teachers, lawyers, and business people) have on Europe in the 19th century?

4. Look at page 688. Your book explains 6 elements that help create a common bond in a nation-state. Which of these does the United States have? Which elements does it lack?

5. Also on page 688, there is a chart of the positive and negative effects of Nationalism. Can you think of a country that has benefitted from the positive aspects of Nationalism? Be sure to explain why you chose that country.

6. Also on page 688, there is a chart of the positive and negative effects of Nationalism. Can you think of a country that has been affected by the negative aspects of Nationalism? Be sure to explain why you chose that country.

7. Explain how Greece achieved independence in 1830 and how this was motivated by nationalism.

8. What other countries began revolutions in 1830? Which were successful in their bids for independence and which failed?
9. Where did revolutions take place in 1848? Which revolutions were successful in their bids for independence and which failed.


11. How was Russia still behind the rest of Europe in the early 19th century?

12. What motivated Czar Alexander II to move towards modernizing Russia?

13. What changes were made by Czar Alexander II and how successful were they?

14. Why did the move to modernize Russia end with Czar Alexander II?
World History
NAME:
Chapter 24: Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West.
PERIOD:
For this Chapter you will need to answer the questions below using your book. Please answer the questions directly in this packet.

The following questions will not require your text book.

1. Looking at the cartoon to the right, please explain the artists feelings about what nationalism can do.

Types of Nationalist Movements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unification</strong></td>
<td>Combining culturally similar lands into a single nation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Separation</strong></td>
<td>Culturally diverse groups break apart to form their own nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State building</strong></td>
<td>Culturally distinct groups build a new state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Which of the nationalists movements that you read about in your book achieved UNIFICATION? Which achieved SEPARATION? And which were STATE BUILDING? List them below.

Italy
- **Italy**
  - began to think about unifying as a single state in 1830! The beginnings of Italian Unification were inspired by & eventually achieved by three men: The dreamer: Giuseppe Mazzini; the architect: Camillo di Cavour; and The Sword: Giuseppe Garibaldi.
  - **How unification was achieved**
    - **North Italy**: Largest/Most powerful state was Sardinia-Piedmont
      - Led by King Victor Emmanuel II & Prime Minister (head of Parliament) Camillo di Cavour, it adopted a liberal constitution in 1848
      - Allied with Napoleon III of France to drive Austria out of N. Italy & succeeded.
    - **South Italy**: May 1860, Giuseppe Garibaldi led nationalists (called the Red Shirts) to capture Sicily (secretly supported by Cavour!)
      - Conquered all of Southern Italy & gave lands to Sardinia-Piedmont.
    - **The rest of Italy!**
      - 1866, Austrian province Venetia became part of a unified Italy.
      - 1870, Papal States (including Rome) were taken over by nationalists.
3. Explain why Cavour is called the Architect of Italian Unification, Mazzini is called the dreamer and Garibaldi is called the sword.

4. Why did it take 40 years for Italy to move from thinking about unification to achieving it? Explain your answer.

5. Explain the cartoon to the right titled “Right Leg in Boot At last.” Who do you think the two men are? Why is the man on his knees putting a boot on the leg of the man who is standing?

Germany
- 1815: The Congress of Vienna established 39 German states into the German Confederation led by Austria.
- Prussia
  - Mostly German (unlike Austria-Hungary)
  - Unified by Nationalism (unlike Austria-Hungary)
  - Most powerful army in central Europe with a military aristocracy.
    - 1848 riots in Berlin forced a liberal constitution which paved the way for the unification of Germany.
  - 1861 Wilhelm I took the throne
    - When liberal parliament refused him money to strengthen the military he chose a Conservative prime minister: Otto von Bismarck
- Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck
  - Junker (name for the conservative wealthy landowning class)
  - Master of realpolitik (power politics)
  - Declared he would rule without the consent of parliament and a legal budget (violation of the Constitution)
  - Wanted to create a unified German State
It's not by means of speeches and majority resolutions that the great issues of the day will be decided – that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849 – but by blood and iron” - Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck

6. According to the statement above, made by Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck, how did he intend to unify Germany?

7. What strengths did Prussia have to become the leader of a Unified Germany?

Steps towards German Unification!

- **1864 Austria & Prussia allied** against Denmark winning 2 provinces, Schleswig & Holstein
  - This increased national pride & Germans started to support Prussia as head of a unified Germany
- **1866 Seven Weeks’ War**
  - Bismarck purposely provoked Austria into declaring war on Prussia over the governance of Schleswig & Holstein
  - Prussians won (better military) & Austria was humiliated
  - Northern Germany under Prussian Control
  - First time Eastern and Western Prussia were united
- **1867** – The rest of the N. German states joined under Prussia due to the Franco-Prussian War.
  - Few southern states were still independent
  - Most southern Germans were Catholic & Prussia was Protestant
  - Bismarck used war with France – to gain Southern support by creating a Common enemy
  - Bismarck played up tensions that had existed between both sides for many years until he provoked the French to declare war on July 19, 1870.
    - Emperor Napoleon III was taken as a prisoner by Prussia
  - Southern Germany became proudly nationalistic & accepted Prussian leadership
  - **January 18, 1871:** at Versailles, which had been captured in the war, King Wilhelm I crowned Kaiser (Kaiser = German for Caesar!)

Impact of German Unification

- Balance of power between Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia was broken
- Britain and Germany were the most powerful militarily & economically

8. Why had the Congress of Vienna wanted to create a “balance of power” in Europe? Why was a united Germany seen as a potential threat to the rest of Europe?
World History
Chapter 24: Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West.

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9. Please summarize below the steps Bismarck took to unify Germany (be sure to read the entire section above on how Germany became a nation-state) and do not just list the names of wars:

   Step 1:

   Step 2:

   Step 3:

The Modern Impact of Nationalism

- Between 1950-1980, 47 African countries overthrew colonial rulers and declared independence.
- 1990s, the Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia broke away from Yugoslavia and declared their independence.
- In 2003, Yugoslavia changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro.
- In 2011, Southern Sudan separated from Northern Sudan and they became two independent countries Sudan and South Sudan.
- Europe has 47 countries (some partially in Asia) and about 50 languages spoken throughout Europe.
- In most of Latin America, Spanish or Portuguese is the official language, but many native languages are still spoken. Ex: Bolivia has 3 official languages Spanish & native languages, Aymara, and Quechua

10. Can you think of any nationalist movements that are happening TODAY? If not, ask your parents if they know of any.

11. What do you know about the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict? Is this a nationalist conflict from what you know? (If you don’t know much, don’t worry. We will discuss this in class.)