Guiding Questions

**Why** did nationalism spread around the world?

**How** were European nations affected by nationalism?
Big Idea:

Nationalism after Napoleon

Guiding Questions:
1. Why did nationalism spread around the world?
2. How were European nations affected by nationalism?

Standard 7-3.2: Analyze the effects of the Napoleonic Wars on the development and spread of nationalism in Europe, including the Congress of Vienna, the revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848, and the unification of Germany and Italy.
1. What is Nationalism?

Nationalism is the belief that your nation (a group that shares a culture) is the best and deserves to rule itself.

2. How did the Napoleonic Wars cause nationalism to spread?
Yes, sir! Told them all about it!

Soldiers spread Enlightenment ideas and supported revolutions in the land that they conquered.
Made people feel loyal to their own traditions and culture. They did not want to be French like Napoleon.
3. How was nationalism felt during the 1830s and 1840s?
Unification - countries came together under one flag and government.

"We're putting the band back together."
Separation – nationalists groups broke away from their country and created their own.
Big Idea:
German and Italian Unification

Guiding Questions:
1. Why did nationalism spread around the world?
2. How were European nations affected by nationalism?

Standard 7-3.2: Analyze the effects of the Napoleonic Wars on the development and spread of nationalism in Europe, including the Congress of Vienna, the revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848, and the unification of Germany and Italy.
1. What did nationalism look like in Germany?
Unification of people that shared common cultures and customs into one nation.
2. Who led German unification?
Prussia’s population, army, and constitution gave them the advantage. They were then ruled by Wilhelm I and his conservative party called Junkers.
Wilhelm I elected Otto von Bismarck as Prime Minister and he used realpolitik.

It’ll take blood and iron to unify Germany!
3. How did Bismarck convince France to declare war against Germany?
He made it seem like Prussian leader Wilhelm I insulted the French ambassador.
4. What two men unified Italy?
Count Camillo di Cavour united the North.
Giuseppe Garibaldi united the South.

For the South!
King Victor Emmanuel II became leader of a unified Italy in 1860. Rome became its capital.
5. What happened in Europe between 1871 and 1911?
Peace among the major powers of Europe; but it wouldn’t last long.
Exit Ticket:

1. How did the Napoleonic Wars have an impact on nationalism?
   a. Increased nationalism
   b. Decreased nationalism
   c. Abolished nationalism
   d. Forbid nationalism
Exit Ticket:

2. In what way did the leader of Germany plan to unite the country?

a. By peaceful negotiation
b. Forceful government takeover
c. Through Realpolitik
d. By begging the other countries to join.
Exit Ticket:

3. What two men unified Italy?

a. Napoleon and Otto Von Bismarck
b. Otto Von Bismarck and Wilhelm I
c. Garibaldi and Emmanuel II
d. Garibaldi and Cavour
Homework:
- Re-read 3.2 -
- Study notes for 10 minutes -