

# New ideas that shook Europe in the 1800's

## 1. Nationalism

The idea that people who share for example the same language or history are a nation and should be able to have an independent state.

Tell examples of states that share a common language:

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Tell examples of states that share only common history but have many languages:

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## 2. Liberalism

The idea that every citizen should have certain **civil rights**: right to express freely opinions and criticise the rulers, right to unite and form parties or societies, suffrage (=right to vote), religious freedom, free press, fair trials.

Economic liberalism highlighted that people should be **free to start any business** they want and **free trade** between different countries without duties. (Duty = a payment you have to pay if you export something to another country)

Tell examples of states that follow the ideas of liberalism:

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Tell examples of states that don't follow those ideas:

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The states that follow the ideas of Liberalism are called \_\_\_\_\_

The states that don't allow those civil rights for their citizens are called \_\_\_\_\_

Conservative = person who relies on traditional values and is against making big changes.

Radical = person who demands big changes and very quickly.

Are changes a good thing?

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## The effects of Nationalism

Watch the films and answer the questions in to your notebook.

### Germany

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yc76RIWTXto>

1. How did Otto von Bismarck use Nationalism?

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2. What did his “Realpolitik” mean?

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3. What were the consequences of his politics?

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### Italy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDR71qy05vE>

1. Which countries were against unifying Italy and why?

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2. How was the development similar in Italy as in Germany?

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3. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi?

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4. What revolutions or revolts were there in Europe in 1848, “the mad year of Europe”?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j9zZg8ahxrg>

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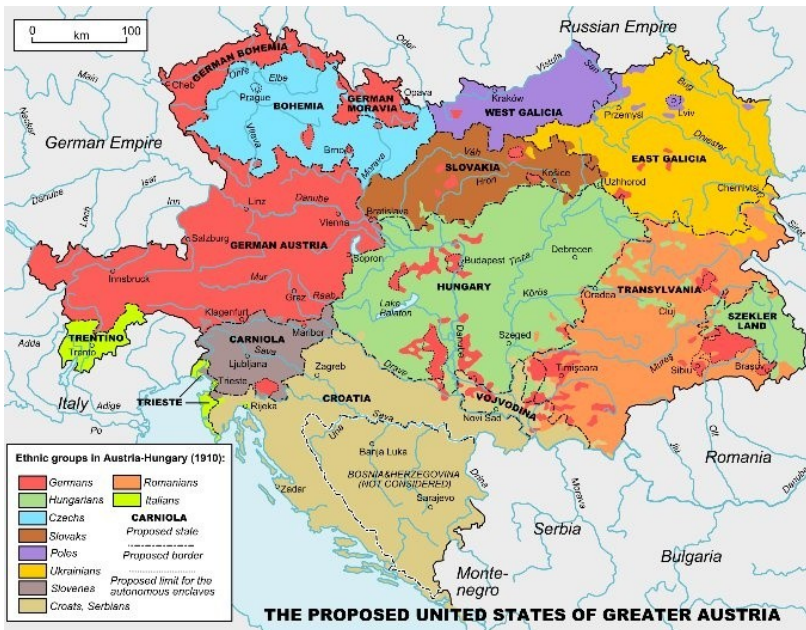
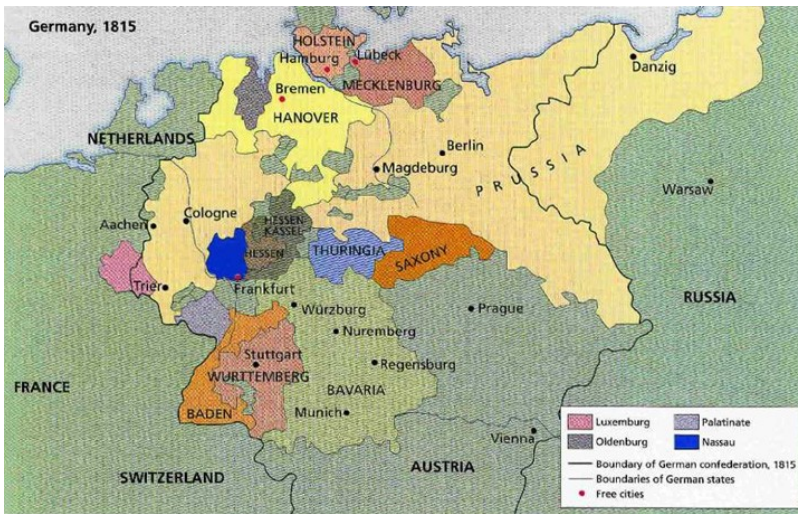
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Which of them were caused by Nationalism and which by Liberalism? Mark with "L" and "N".

# The effect of Nationalism in Germany and Austria at the 1800's



1. Why would Nationalism unite Germany but disintegrate Austria?

Germany was divided in small states which all had German speaking population who felt themselves as Germans.

Austria was ruled by the German minority but had many other nationalities who were not comfortable with the German rule and would have liked to have a state of their own.

## **New ideas that shook Europe in the 1800's**

### 1. Nationalism

- the idea that people who share for example the same language or history are a nation and should be able to have an independent state

Finland, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden

Canada, Switzerland, Belgium

### 2. Liberalism

- the idea that every citizen should have certain rights: right to live, express opinions, unite and form parties or societies, suffrage (=right to vote), religious freedom etc.

- economic liberalism highlighted that people should be free to make any business they want and that trade should be free of duties

Finland, USA, Sweden, Great Britain (EU)

North Korea, China, Russia, Turkey, Iran

Democracies

Dictatorships

## **Germany**

### 1. How did Otto von Bismarck use Nationalism?

He used it to unite the German states behind Prussia and so to increase Prussia's power. He used wars against other countries to unite the German states behind Prussia.

### 2. What did his "Realpolitik" mean?

"The target justifies all means". He didn't care about moral (what is right and wrong) when he ran his politics. He united Germany with "iron and blood".

### 3. What were the consequences of his politics?

Germany was united in 1871. A new strong superpower was born. He didn't accept

democracy so the Germans got to believe a strong leader who would make the decisions. Hitler used that later in his campaign.

## Italy

1. Which countries were against unifying Italy and why?

France, Austria and the Papal States (Pope). They would have to give up land to Italy.

2. How was the development similar in Italy as in Germany?

The Prime Minister of Sardinia, Camillo Cavour, was the leader of the unification (Il Risorgimento). He also believed in Bismarck's Realpolitik.

3. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi?

The leader of the 1000 "redshirts" who fought for to unite Italy.

What revolutions or revolts were there in Europe in 1848, "the mad year of Europe"?

France L, Germany N, Italy N, Austria N

Which of them were caused by Nationalism and which by Liberalism?

