

Nationalism: Germany Guided Lecture Notes

Nationalism

- Loyalty and devotion to a Nation
- Exalts one nation above all others
- Shares a common culture, history, and language
- Promotes its culture
- Promotes its interests
- _____ “the politics of reality”—the practice of tough power politics without room for ethics or idealism.

Types of Nationalistic Movements

- _____: Mergers of politically divided, but culturally similar lands.
 - 19th century Germany and Italy
- _____: Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away.
 - Greeks in the Ottoman Empire or French-speaking Canadians.
- _____: culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture.
 - The United States of America, and Turkey.

Background Information

- Holy Roman Empire: last time “Germany” was united.
- Germanic peoples share common
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Unification of Germany. Begin: 1862.

- Wilhelm I becomes King, 1861. Known as _____ Wilhelm I.
- Appoints Otto von Bismarck as Chief Minister (later First Chancellor). Also known as the “_____” and the Statesman.
 - Declared that he would rule Prussia with “_____”.

Problems with Unification

- Germany _____
- Foreign powers do not want Germany to rise up as a power
- _____ reform failed to unify Germany
- Germans have to be convinced why they need to join _____
- Otto's hat is called a _____
 - Spiked helmet worn during the 19th and 20th centuries

Confederation

- Germans were in a weak _____ in 1815.
- Mostly controlled by _____.
- Bismarck determined to create German country ruled by a Prussian King

Problems with Prussian (German) Unification

- Austria-Hungary
 - Does not want to appear weak
 - Did not honor their alliance with _____ (Crimean War).
 - Has allied itself with many Southern _____ (does not want to lose them)
 - Sees the rise of Prussia as a direct threat.

Unification

- Prussia is the largest German state
 - Standardized _____
 - Removed _____
 - Increased Prussian influence
 - Prussia wants to be in charge of this new _____ Country
- Confederation of the Rhine
 - Region controlled by France
 - Contains German citizens
 - Germans do not like being ruled by the _____
- _____ and the output of Iron helped unify Germanic peoples

Otto von Bismarck's Plan

- 1862-1864
 - Forms an alliance with France
 - Pledged help for France to invade and control _____
 - Forms an alliance with Italy
 - Italy promised to _____ as long as they gain Venice in return.
 - Clause: Austria must be the aggressor.
- 1864-1865
 - (1863) King of Denmark declares that Schleswig and Holstein belong to _____.
 - Technically not part of Denmark at this point in time.
 - Prussia and Austria form an _____ to declare war on Denmark.
 - Schleswig = Prussia
 - Holstein = Austria

Otto von Bismarck's Plan

- Territorial dispute over Schleswig and Holstein led Germany to declare war on _____.
- Austria looked like the Aggressor (Italy joins the fight against Austria).
- Austria defeated in the _____.
- Italy gets Venice

The Treaty of Prague

- -North Atlantic German Confederation
 - 1867-1871
 - Result of the _____
- Prussia took control of all territories it captured.
- The southern German States formed their own independent confederation
- Austria promised to stay out of German affairs.
- Austria pays compensation to _____.

Otto von Bismarck plan continues:

- France is concerned about the growing power of _____.
- Napoleon III (pictured right).
- Bismarck:
 - Isolates _____ from Russia (diplomacy)
 - Convinced the Italians to stay neutral.
 - Gambled that the _____ did not want France to become more powerful.

Otto von Bismarck plan continues:

- Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871
 - Spanish throne was offered to the _____ Prince Leopold. (Wilhelm I cousin)
 - France does not want Germans on two sides of their country.
 - France tells _____ not to take the crown.
- Bismarck: _____
 - Edited the telegram that Wilhelm sent him.
 - Makes it sound like the Prussian king is insulted by the French _____ and publishes the letter.
 - This makes the French look weak.
 - French Emperor declares War.
 - The French are the aggressors.

United Germany

- Southern German States join the Northern States.
- France defeated
 - Could not mobilize many troops
 - Napoleon III captured
 - French have another _____
 - France loses their capital and much of their land
- Germany declared an _____
 - France pays war-reparations to Germany
 - Recognizes the new German Empire
 - _____ and _____ go to Germany
- Germany Unification Complete, 1871 CE