Italian Unification

FOCUS QUESTION: WHAT FACTORS LED TO ITALIAN UNIFICATION?

DO-NOW: GRAB A HANDOUT AND TAKE OUT YOUR HOMEWORK!

HOMEWORK: ITALIAN UNIFICATION DOCUMENT ANALYSIS.
1. In 1815, what two empires existed in Europe?

2. The German Confederation was an association of 39 German states in Central Europe, created by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The Congress of Vienna coordinated the economies of separate German-speaking countries and replaced the former Holy Roman Empire. According to the map, how would the establishment of the German Confederation impact existing empires and states?

3. Locate the Italian peninsula. How many different states/kingdoms control sections of the Italian peninsula?
Map of European Languages Spoken 1815

1. Which languages were spoken in the Austrian Empire?

2. Which languages were spoken in the Ottoman Empire?

3. Which states (empires, countries, kingdoms, etc) controlled land where people spoke German the most?

4. Which states controlled land where people spoke Italian the most?
Nationalism: Map A

1. Using the map, identify the author’s point of view concerning nationalism.
2. How is nationalism a source of unity or disunity according to the map?
Nationalism: Map B

1. Using the map, identify the author’s point of view concerning nationalism.

2. How is nationalism a source of unity or disunity according to the map?
Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Nationalism was the most powerful idea of the 1800s. Nationalism is the belief that people’s greatest loyalty should not be to a king or an empire but to a nation of people who share a common culture and history. Its influence stretched throughout Europe and the Americas. It shaped countries by creating new ones or breaking up old ones. Empires in Europe were made up of many different groups of people. Nationalism fed the desire of most of those groups to be free of the rule of empires and govern themselves in their traditional lands.

During the 1800s, nationalism fueled efforts to build nation-states. Nationalists were not loyal to kings, but to their people—to those who shared common bonds. Nationalists believed that people of a single “nationality,” or ancestry, should unite under a single government. However, people who wanted to restore the old order from before the French Revolution saw nationalism as a force for disunity. Gradually, authoritarian rulers began to see that nationalism could also unify masses of people. They soon began to use nationalist feelings for their own purposes. They built nation-states in areas where they remained firmly in control.
Nation-States

When a nation had its own independent government, it became a nation-state. A nation-state defends the nation’s territory and way of life, and it represents the nation to the rest of the world.
# Nationalism: Pros and Cons

## Positive Results of Nationalism
- People within a nation overcoming their differences for the common good
- The overthrow of colonial rule
- Democratic governments in nations throughout the world
- Competition among nations spurring scientific and technological advances

## Negative Results of Nationalism
- Forced assimilation of minority cultures into a nation’s majority culture
- Xenophobia: having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries
- Ethnic cleansing, such as in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s
- The rise of extreme nationalistic movements (jingoism), such as Nazism.
- Competition between nations leading to warfare
Government Philosophies

- **Conservative**: usually wealthy property owners and nobility. They argued for protecting the traditional monarchies of Europe.

- **Liberal**: mostly middle-class business leaders and merchants. They wanted to give more power to elected parliaments, but only the educated and the landowners would vote.

- **Radical**: favored drastic change to extend democracy to all people. They believed that governments should practice the ideals of the French Revolution—liberty, equality, and brotherhood.
# Nationalist Movements

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<th>Type</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
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<td>Unification</td>
<td>Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands</td>
<td>19th century Germany 19th century Italy</td>
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<td>Separation</td>
<td>Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away</td>
<td>Greeks in the Ottoman Empire French-speaking Canadians</td>
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<td>State-Building</td>
<td>Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture</td>
<td>The United States Turkey</td>
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Anticipation Guide: Italian Unification

Directions: Below is a series of statements that you will identify as true or false before reading. As you read through the passages, adjust your answers (if needed) and make sure to support your answer with text evidence and supporting notes and vocabulary.

• In the mid-nineteenth century, Italy was unified.
• At the Congress of Vienna, foreign leaders disagreed with the idea of a unified Italy.
• Leaders like Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo di Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi helped to unify Italy.
• Young Italy was a government society that was against revolution.
• Cavour’s diplomacy and alliance helped unify Italian provinces.
• The Red Shirts were unsuccessful at unifying Italy.
Mazzini “The Soul”

The following is an oath the members of Mazzini’s Young Italy were asked to take:

In the name of God and of Italy; By the embarrassment I have when I stand before the citizens of other lands knowing that I have no rights of citizenship and no national flag;

I believe in the mission given God to Italy and in the duty of every Italian to try to fulfill it. I devote myself wholly and forever to make Italy one free, independent republican nation.

1. According to Mazzini’s quote, why was he embarrassed?

2. According to the document, what was the goal of Mazzini’s organization? Were they successful?
“Nationalism has become general; it grows daily; and it has already grown strong enough to keep all parts of Italy united despite the differences that distinguish them.”

3. According to Cavour’s quote above, what role did nationalism play in the unification of Italy?
Giuseppe Garibaldi described his “Red Shirts” with these words.

*Where any of our brothers are fighting for liberty, there all Italians must hasten! — such was your motto. Let him who loves his country in his heart, and not with his lips only, follow me.*

4. What is Garibaldi trying to accomplish in this speech?
Tuesday, October 22\textsuperscript{nd}

Learning Target Question:

What impacts can nationalism have on a society?
What factors led to Italian unification?

Please neatly place your notebooks back in the bin, thank you!