

Notes 4.2:

How did nationalism lead to conflict in the 19th century?

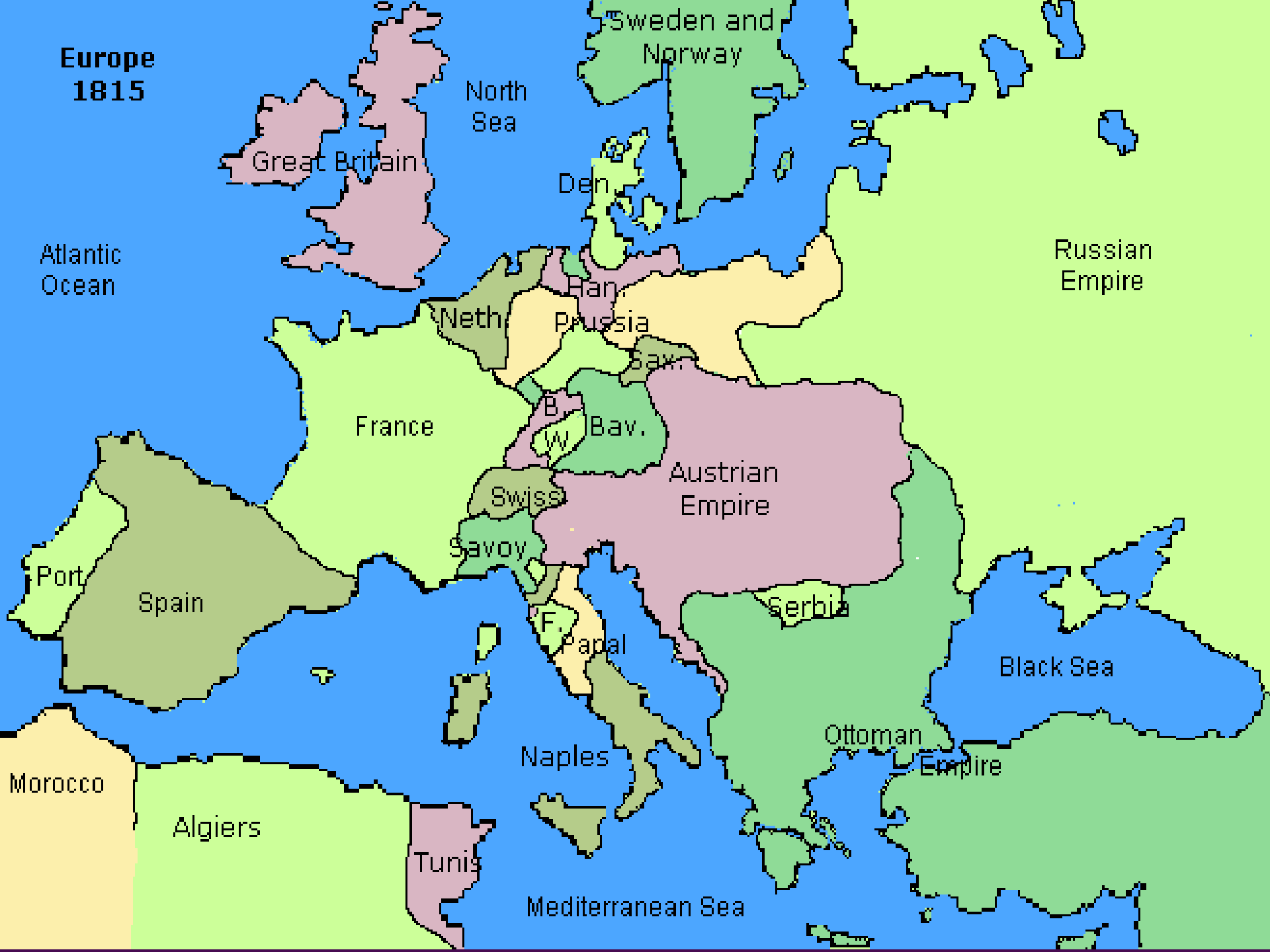
Mr. Sforza

Global History and Geography

Riverdale/Kingsbridge Academy

Fall 2011

**Europe
1815**



Great Britain

North
Sea

Sweden and
Norway

Den.

Russian
Empire

Atlantic
Ocean

Neth.

Han.
Prussia

Savoy

France

B.
W.

Bav.

Austrian
Empire

Swiss

Savoy

Port.

Spain

Serbia

Black Sea

Morocco

Algiers

Tunis

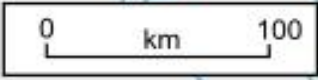
Naples

F.
Papal

Ottoman

Empire

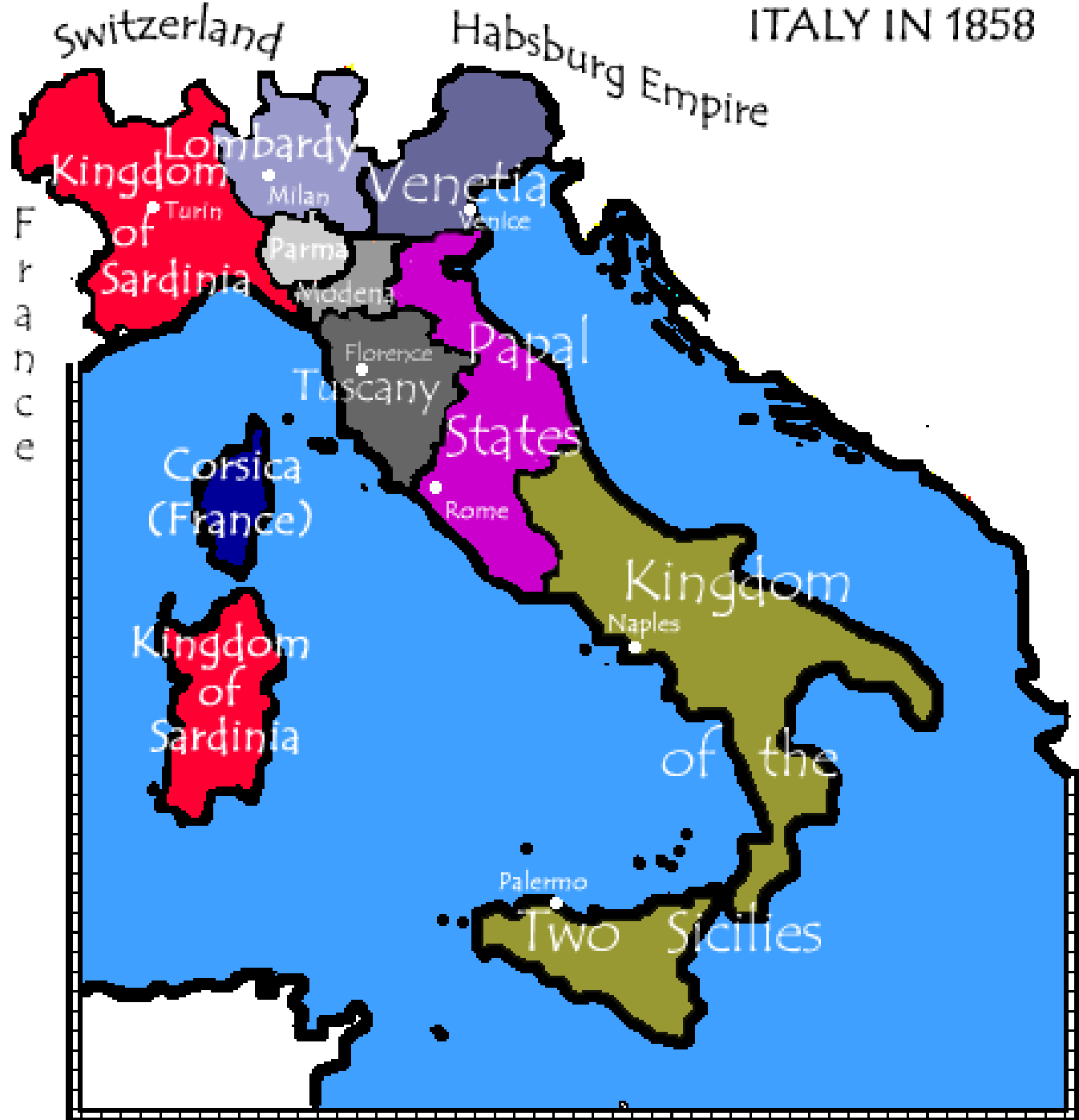
Mediterranean Sea

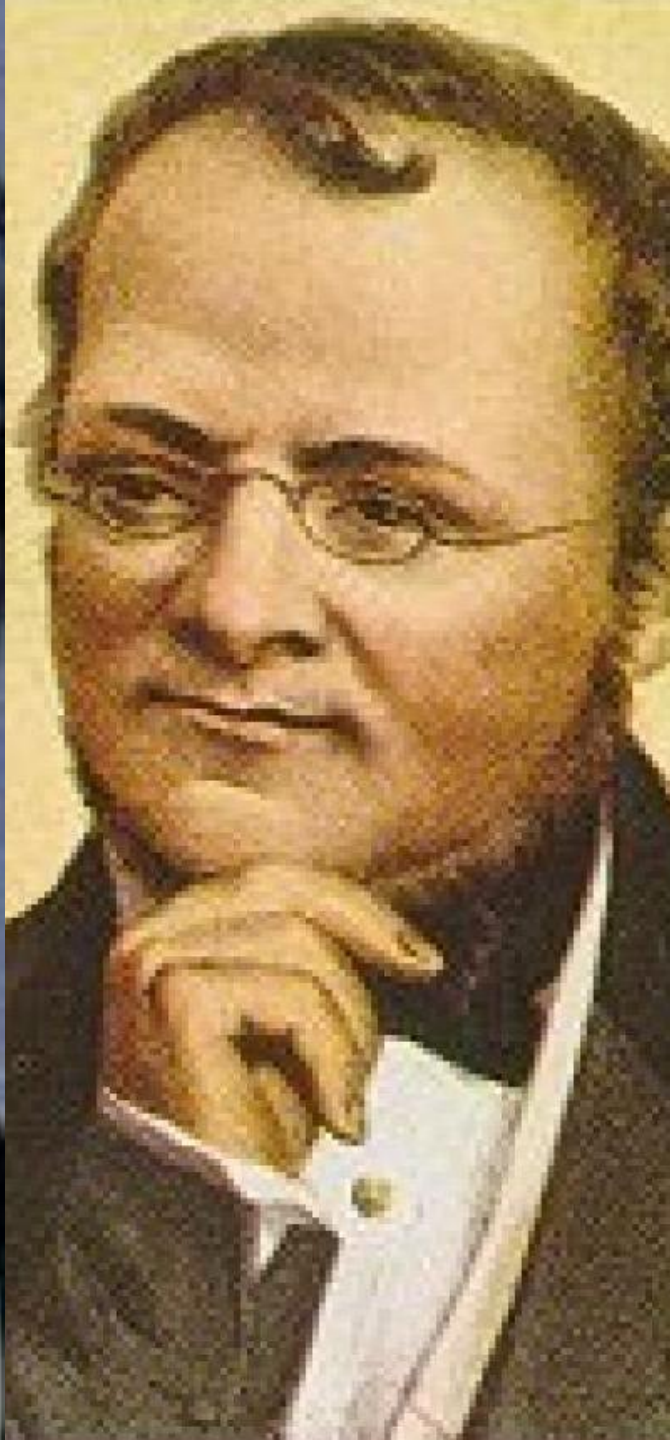


- Germans
- Hungarians
- Czechs
- Slovaks
- Poles
- Ukrainians
- Slovenes
- Croats, Serbs
- Romanians
- Italians

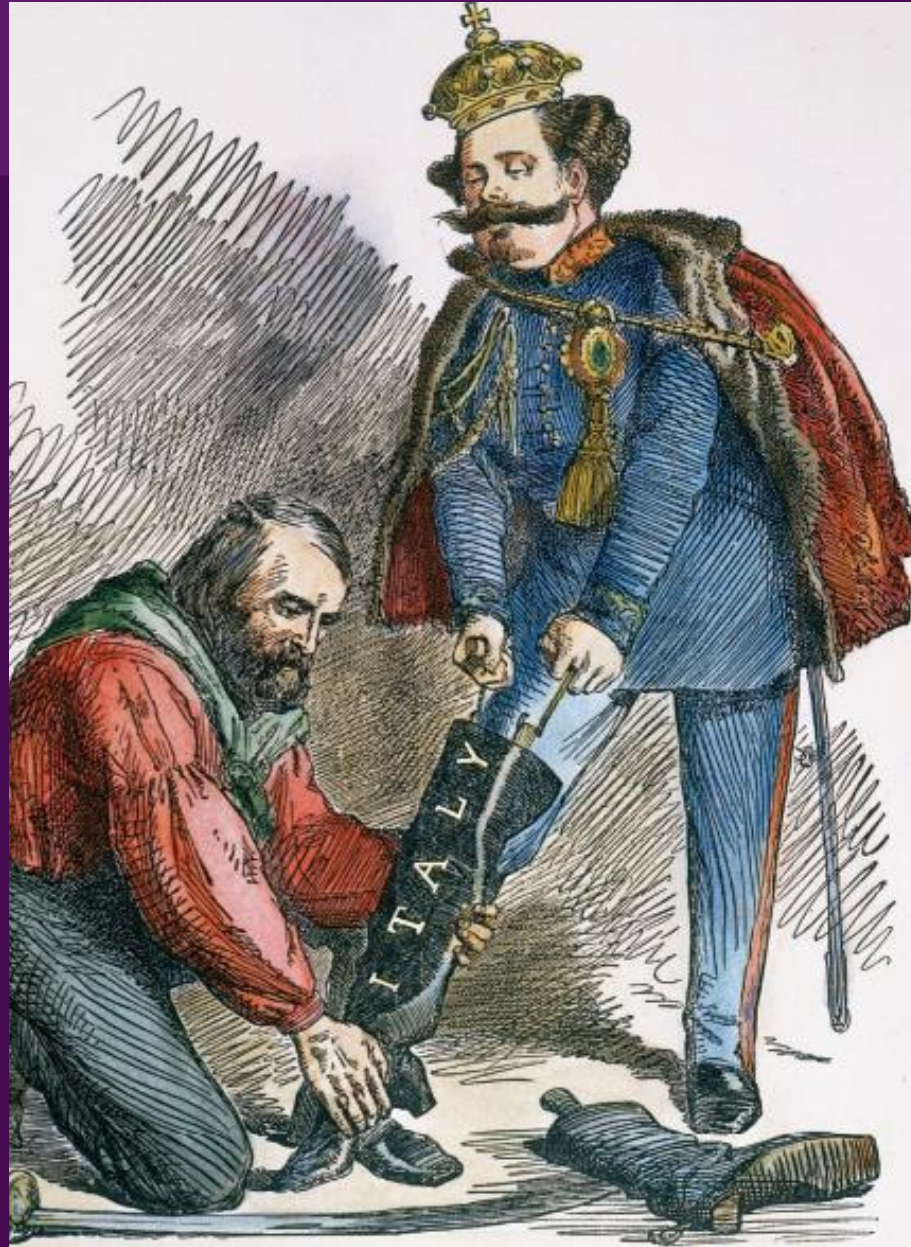
The ethnic groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910 according to *Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary* by William R. Shepherd, 1911.

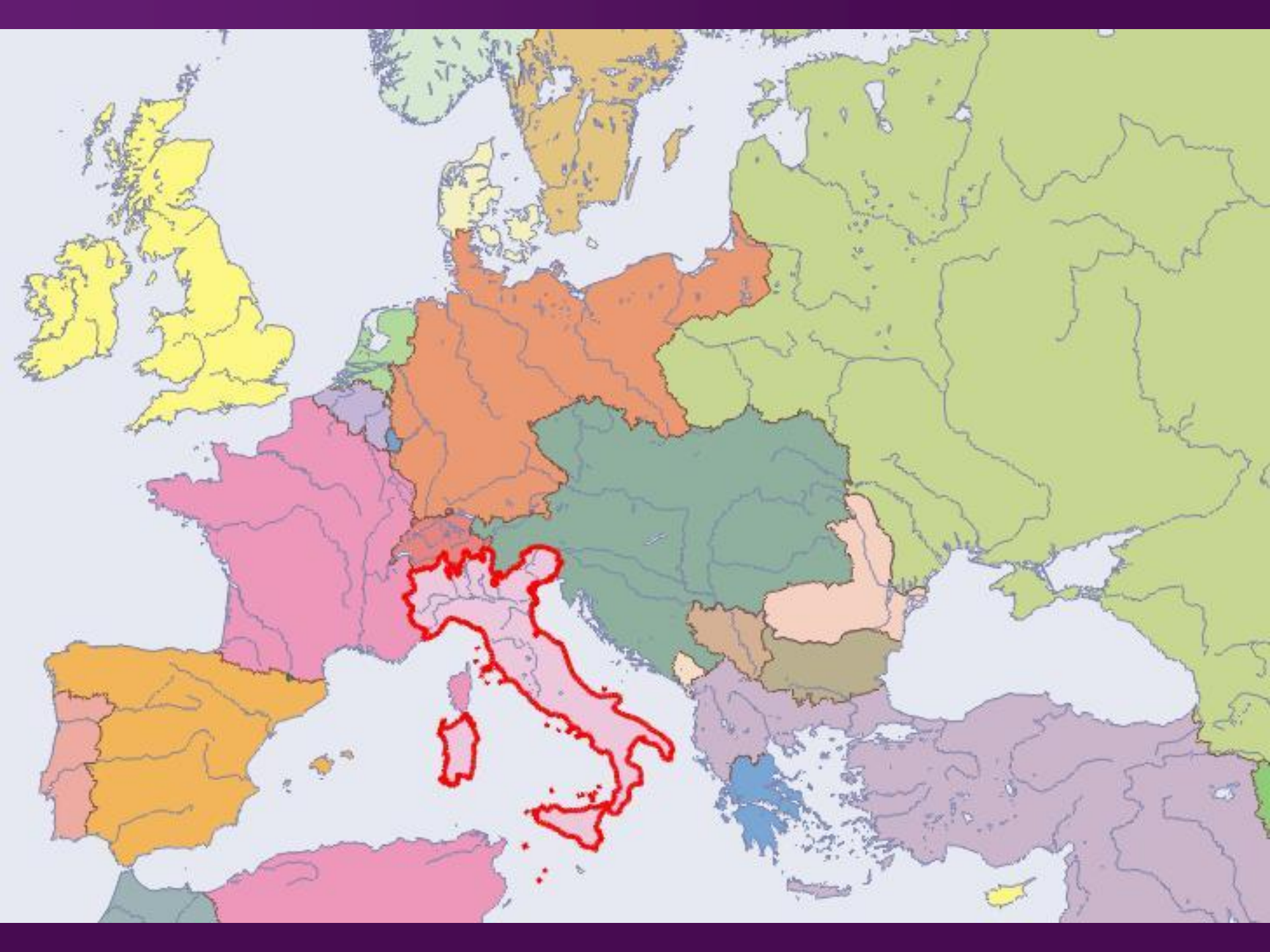
ITALY IN 1858





“Right Foot in the Boot at Last!”

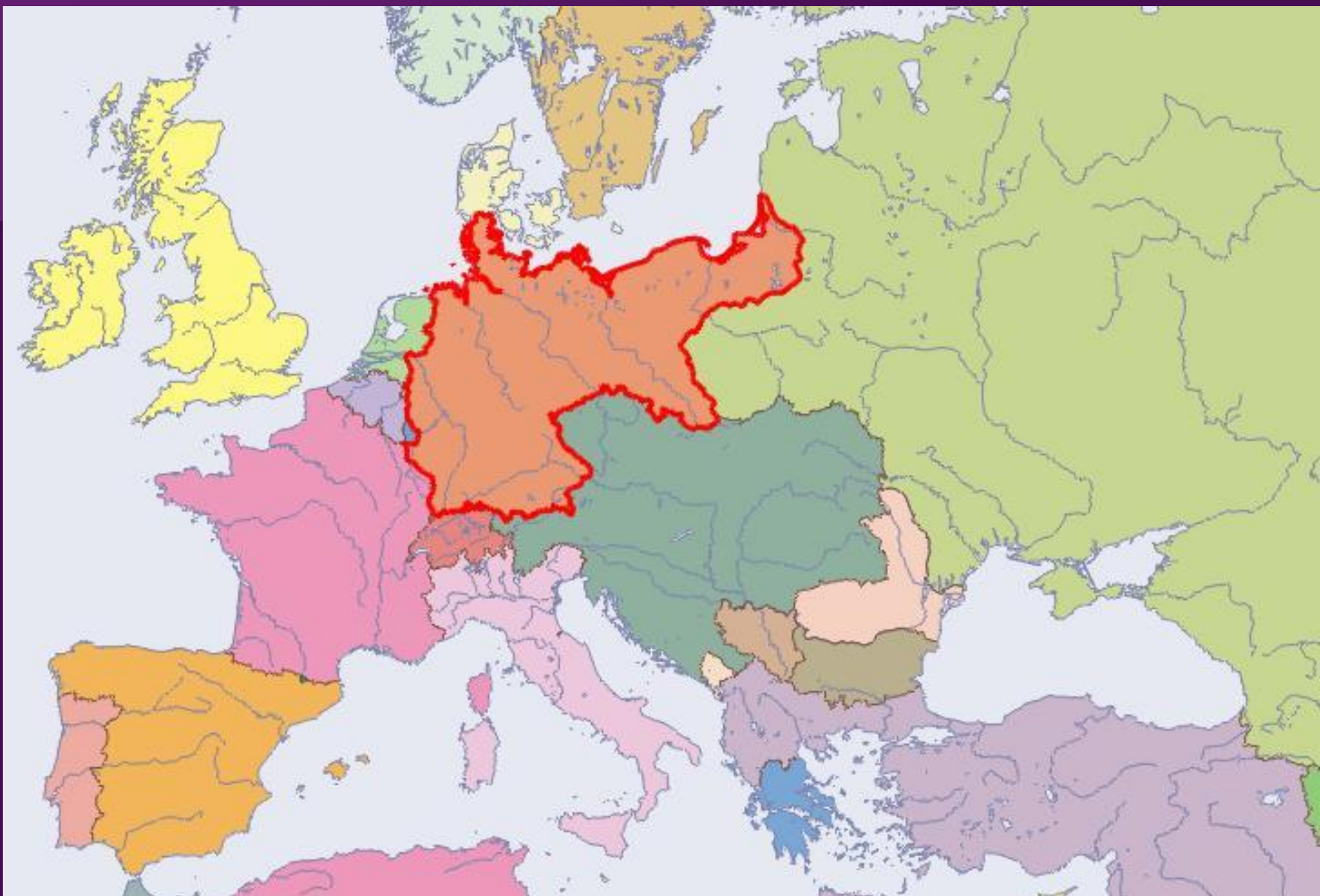






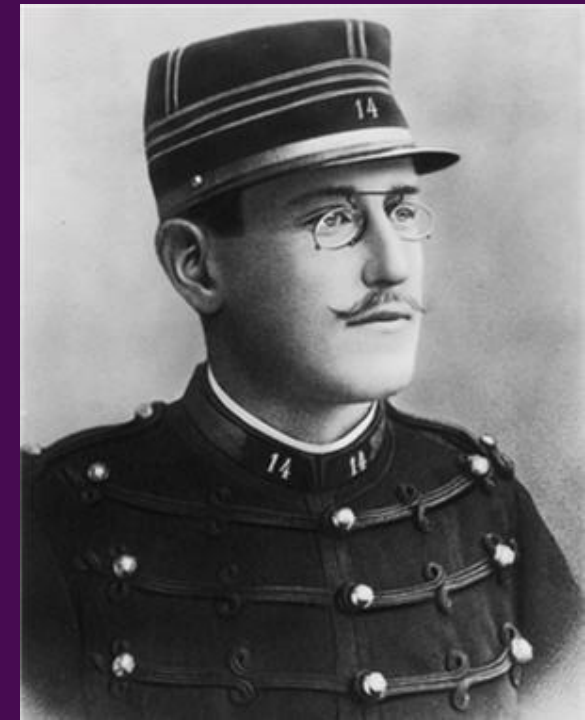


***"The great questions
of the day will not be settled
by means of speeches and
majority decisions
but by iron and blood."*** –
Otto von Bismarck (1862)



Anti-Semitism in Europe

- Nationalism → intolerance of “outsiders”
- Rise in Anti-Semitism in 1800s
 - Pogroms (riots against Jews)
 - Dreyfuss Affair (1890s)



Pogrom in Germany, 1819



Pogroms in Russia, 1881-1884

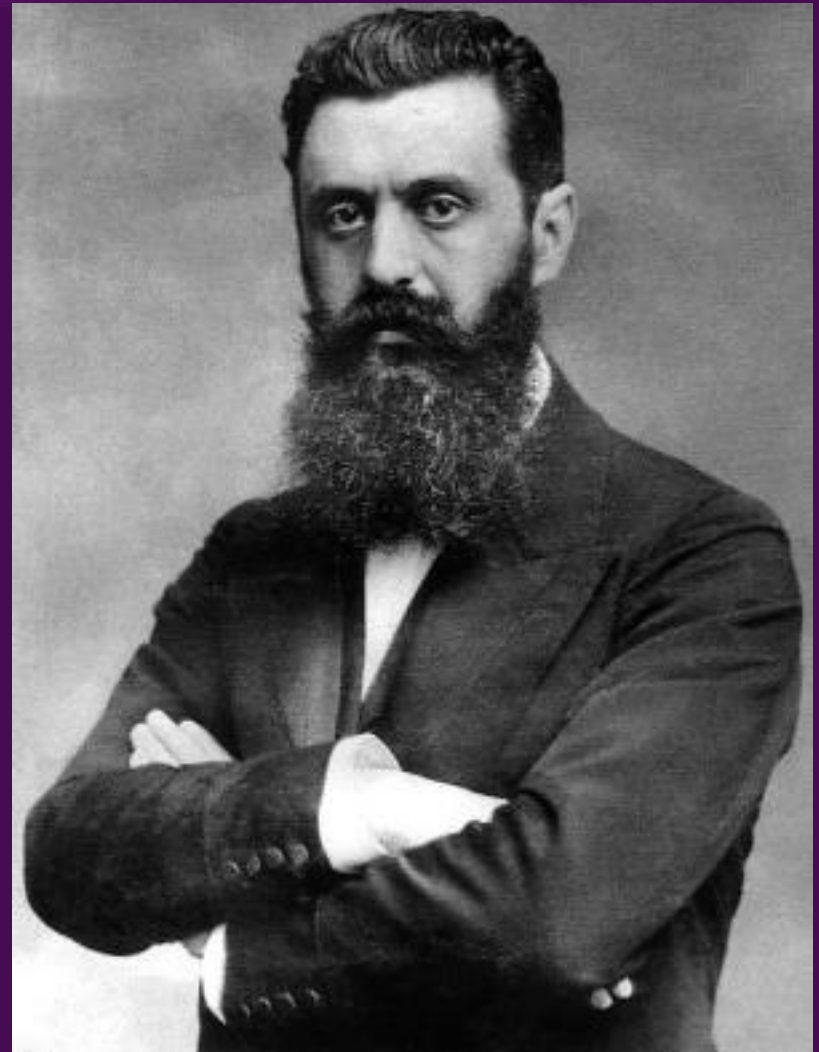


Victims of Russian Pogrom, 1903



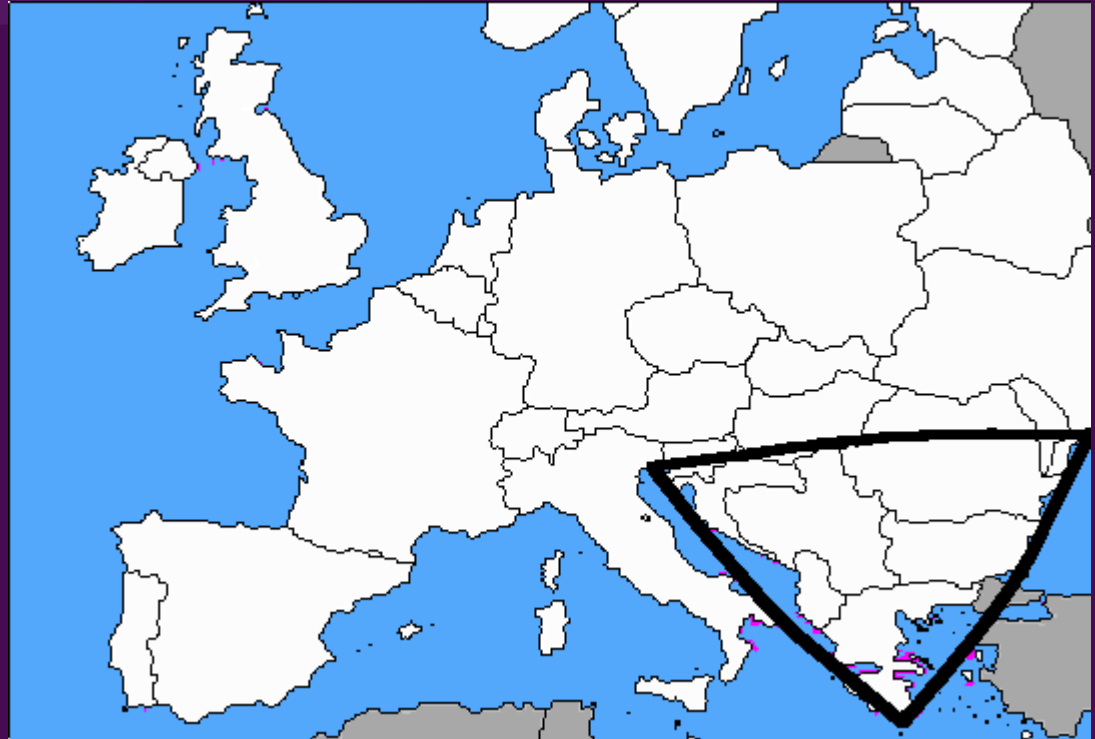
The Zionist Movement

- started by Theodore Herzl (1896)
- writes *The Jewish State*, calling for Jews to move to Palestine
- becomes international movement; leads to formation of Israel (1948)



Nationalism in the Balkans

- Southeastern Europe = Balkan Peninsula
- Many groups want to break away from Ottoman & Austrian Empires



Pan-Slavism

- Movement, supported by Russia, that all Slavic peoples should be together
 - leads to conflict with Austrians and Ottomans (major cause of World War I)
 - Slavic peoples include:

Czechs

Slovaks

Bosnians

Macedonians

Moravians

Russians

Bulgarians

Serbs

Poles

Ukrainians

Croats

Slovenes

Belarussian

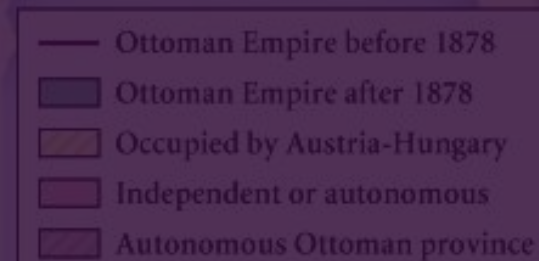
Sorbs

Montenegrins

Young Turk Revolution (1908)

■ Nationalists seeking democratic reforms overthrow the sultan

- rule as dictators
- leads to attacks on minorities (Armenian Massacre)



Armenian Massacre

- First attacks began in 1894
- worst during World War I (1915-1917)
- 1 to 1.5 million Armenians killed



Indian Nationalism

■ Indian National Congress formed (1885)

- Hindu professionals & business leaders
- called for greater democracy & eventual self-rule

■ Muslim League (1906)

- Muslim leaders begin to discuss idea of a separate Muslim state

■ Both play a part in Indian independence (1947) creation of independent India (Hindu) & Pakistan (Muslim)

Lesson Summary

Nationalism contributed to the decline of three aging empires, the creation of two new strong European nations, and the growth of nationalist movements around the world.