Nationalism

Case Study: Italy and Germany

Name: _____ date: _____ hr: _____ class #

GROUP (SOLO)   Due on: _____

1. What 4 shared characteristics can unite people and create a strong national feeling? _____ _____ _____ _____

2. What three empires were torn apart by nationalism? _____ _____ _____

3. Who helped unify Italy? [HINT: there are 2 names] _____ _____

4. What was the result of the defeat of France and the uniting of Germany?

Bismarck

Types of Nationalist Movements		
Type	**Characteristics**	**Examples**
Unification	• Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands	• 19th century Germany • 19th century Italy
Separation	• Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away	• Greeks in the Ottoman Empire • French-speaking Canadians
State-building	• Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture	• The United States • Turkey

Skillbuilder   Use the chart to answer the questions.

1. Which type of nationalism movement occurred in the United States?

2. Which type of nationalist movement is a force for disunity?

Democratic Reform and Activism

1. How did power shift in Britain in the 1800s?

2. When did women get the right to vote in Britain and the United States? [HINT: the answer isn't a specific year]
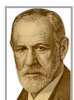
3. Where in Europe was anti-Semitism found?

Nineteenth-Century Progress

1. What were three important inventions during this period? _____ _____ _____

2. What relevance did Pasteur's ideas have to the treatment of disease?

3. Tell what each of the following discovered or developed:

Charles Darwin: _____

Darwin

Gregor Mendel: _____

Marie and Pierre Curie: _____

4. What did Freud reveal about the mind?

Freud

5. What new forms of entertainment became popular?

Democratic Reform and Activism

Reading Comprehension *Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer(s) in the blank.*

_____ 1. British legislative body composed of a House of Commons and a House of Lords

_____ 2. Group that called for voting reform and the vote for all men in Britain in 1838

_____ 3. British monarch who came to the throne in 1837 and served for nearly 64 years

_____ 4. Formed the militant Women's Social and Political Union in Britain in 1903

_____ 5. The period of time after the Franco-Prussian War when the National Assembly agreed on a new government

_____ 6. Case in which a Jewish captain in the French Army was falsely accused of selling military secrets to the Germans

_____ 7. Prejudice against Jews

_____ 8. French writer who wrote in support of Albert Dreyfus

_____ 9. Movement seeking a homeland for the Jews in Palestine

A. Third Republic

B. Emmeline Pankhurst

C. pogroms

D. Zionism

E. Émile Zola

F. Parliament

G. Dreyfus affair

H. anti-Semitism

I. Second Reich

J. Chartist movement

K. Victor Hugo

L. Elizabeth I

M. Queen Victoria

(5 of these will not be used)

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: MOVEMENT

Languages Fuel Nationalism

1. Name the four major language families in Europe. _____ _____ _____ _____

Draw a lline to match the languages with the part of Europe where they are found.

Far-northwestern Eur.   North and Central Eur.   Eastern Europe   Western and south-central Eur.

2. To what major language family does English belong? _____

3. What part of Europe—eastern or western—has the greater number of languages in one language family?

To what family do most of these languages belong?

Name five of these languages.

_____

_____   _____   _____

4. a. How might language help to ***divide*** people and prevent them from forming their own country?

   b. Examine the map again. In what part of Europe might that have happened?

5. a. How might language ***unite*** people and help them to form their own country?

   b. Examine the map again. In what part of Europe might that have happened?