Ch. 22 - Politics and Culture in the Nation-State
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Nation-State: def. - a sovereign state whose citizens or subjects are relatively homogenous in factors such as language and common descent.
Essential Questions

1. What were the main results of the Crimean War?

2. What role did warfare play in the various nineteenth-century nation-building efforts?

3. How did Europe’s expanding nation-states attempt to impose social order within and beyond Europe and what resistance did they face?

4. How did the forces of science, culture, and society supplant Romanticism with the philosophy of Realpolitik?
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- Florence Nightingale - Br. battlefield nurse-pioneered the profession
Russian Reforms

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**Zemstvos** - regional councils allowed nobles to control local affairs & collaborate/challenge the monarchy
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Russification - All’s attempt to force the Russian culture on the multitude of ethnicities ruled by Tsar to suppress rebellion
War and Nation Building

- weakened Concert became opportunity for Italian & German nationalists

Garibaldi  Bismarck  Cavour
**Italian Unification**

**Risorgimento** - name given to the movement for Italian independence - it means “Rebirth”

- Led by kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia

- economic & military modernization, alliance w/ France against Austria made it possible
Count Camillo di Cavour - Architect of Italian Unification
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  - a cautious, thorough planner
  - Sought to free Northern Italy from Austrian control
  - understood that money, soldiers, and powerful friends were needed to defeat Italy’s foreign rulers
Victory over Austria
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- NIII, fearful of Italian unity, signed a separate treaty with Austria’s emperor Francis Joseph, keeping Italy disunited
UNIFICATION ACHIEVED:

[Image of a historic figure with a beard]
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1861 - Kingdom of Italy declared, when Garibaldi abandons idea of republic to support Victor Emmanuelli II of P-S
Monument to Victor Emmanuel
Problems for Italian Unity:

- no single language - they spoke regional dialects
- wealthy industrial north vs. poor agricultural south
- how to acquire remaining Italian states (Venetia, Rome)
UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

1815 - German Confederation comprised of 39 semi-independent states
Otto von Bismarck

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- Wanted Prussia’s King to become King of Germany - hoped to drive out the Austrian Germans
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Bismarck - “Blood and Iron”

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- Prussia won in 7 weeks - had a super-modern, well-trained army

Thursday, April 3, 2014
Franco - Prussian War

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He picked a fight with Catholic France, forcing the South Germans to choose which was more important - their religion or their ethnicity
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- OVB sent the letter to the newspapers to be published - nationalists in both countries demanded war
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Reich - German word for Empire - the 1st German Reich was the Holy Roman Empire of the Middle Ages
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Crowning ceremony held in French palace - an insult to defeated France - led to great bitterness & intense hatred of Germany
Crowning of Wilhelm I at Versailles Palace
Francis Joseph & Austria-Hungary

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  - other ethnic groups wanted the same deal - turned to policy of **Pan-Slavism** - unity of all Slavs under Russia’s leadership
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- abroad: GB was *realpolitik* - they used violence and brutality to craft overseas empire, all out of the view of the British population, which was happy