

You will need to use two different color highlighters, in addition to a writing utensil.

Circle any words or phrases that define nationalism.

Underline goals of nationalism.

Use one color highlighter to find evidence for the claim.

Use your other highlighter to find evidence for a counterargument.

CHAPTER  
**24**

Section 3

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: MOVEMENT

## Languages Fuel Nationalism

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

5 The languages of Europe are divided into four main families—Celtic, Germanic, Romance, and Slavic. Nationalists, people who believed that people of a common ancestry should unite under a single government, often used common language as a tool to achieve their goal.

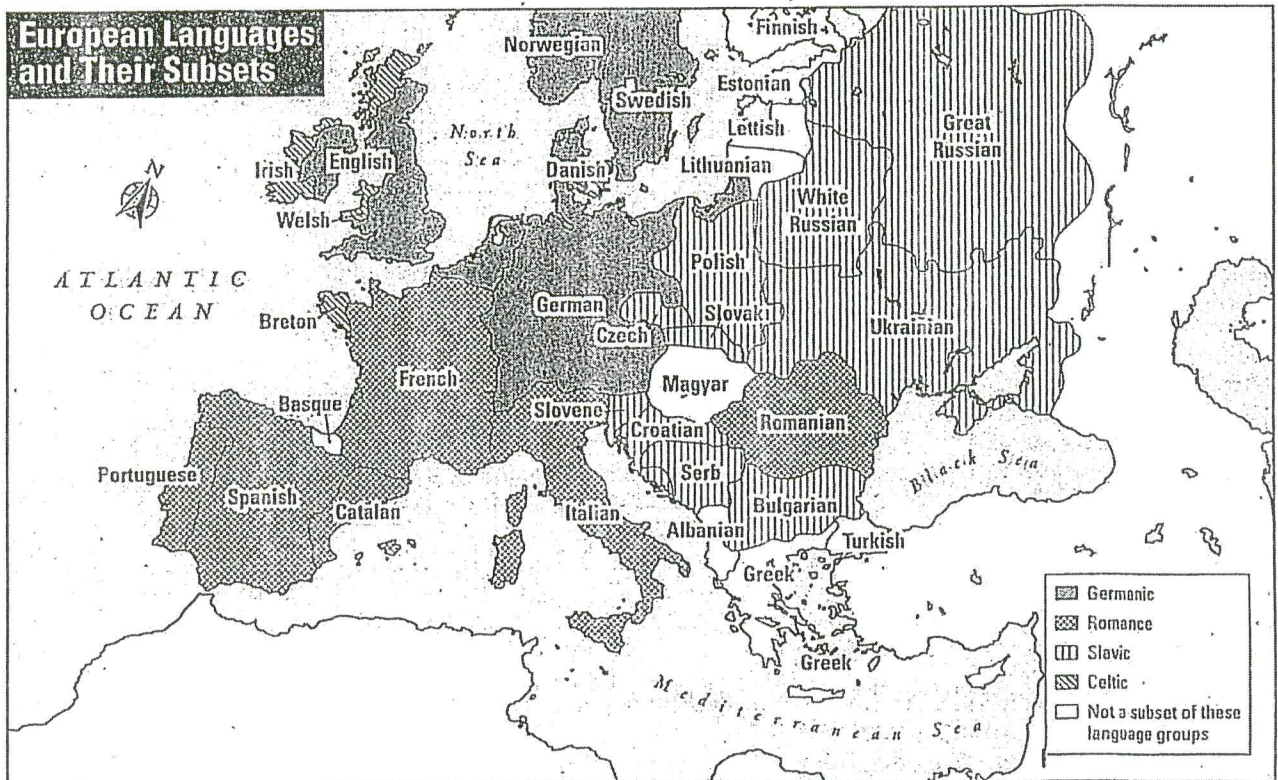
10 In central Europe, the idea of a national language sparked ideas of forming one nation. The German people, though divided into many different states and principalities, became obsessed with national unity. Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, famous for *Grimm's Fairy Tales*, traveled throughout Germany studying dialects and collecting folk tales in the hopes of creating a sense of German identity.

15 In southeastern Europe, Slavic patriots began a movement to preserve their cultures and foster national identities. These patriots collected folk

tales, studied languages, compiled dictionaries, and wrote books in their native tongues. For example,

20 in a region that was to become Romania, a man named George Lazar began teaching the history of Romania in Romanian—much to the surprise of the upper class, who still spoke Greek. In addition, a Serb patriot, Vuk Karajich, published *Popular Songs and Epics of the Serbs*, formed a Serb alphabet, and translated the New Testament into Serbian.

25 However, the efforts of these nationalists to help create a sense of national unity sometimes had mixed results. Germany benefited from the unifying elements of language, as the German people formed one country in 1871. On the other hand, the multitude of languages and dialects of the Slavic peoples in southeastern Europe have probably helped keep these peoples divided.



Claim: