1. New Entry: Nationalism Vocabulary

Nationalism

2. What does nationalism look like?

EQ: What role did Nationalism play in 19th century political development?

By the end of class our objectives are to:
- define nationalism
- describe how the nationalist spirit influenced the development of Europe
- describe how revolutions and reforms affected Europe
REVOLUTION  Liberal and nationalist uprisings challenged the old conservative order of Europe.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW  The system of nation-states established in Europe during this period continues today.
As revolutions shook the colonies in Latin America, Europe was also undergoing dramatic changes. Under the leadership of Prince Metternich of Austria, the Congress of Vienna had tried to restore the old monarchies and territorial divisions that had existed before the French Revolution. On an international level, this attempt to turn back history succeeded. For the next century, European countries seldom turned to war to solve their differences. Within countries, however, the effort failed. Revolutions erupted across Europe between 1815 and 1848.
Clash of Philosophies:

• **Conservative:**
  – Wealthy property owners (nobility)
  – Favored protecting traditional monarchies

• **Liberal:**
  – Middle-class business leaders and merchants
  – Wanted to give more power to elected parliaments
  – Believed only educated and landowners should vote

• **Radical:**
  – Favored drastic change (extend democracy to all)
  – Believed governments should practice the ideals of the French Revolution (liberty, equality, and brotherhood)
Nation-State

• Thoughts?
• What do we need to know first?
  - Nation, Nationalism
  - State
• Together?
Nationalism Develops:

• Nationalism – belief that people’s greatest loyalty should be to a nation of people who share a common culture and history

• Nation-state – a nation with its own independent government
  – defends territory and way of life
  – represents nation to the rest of the world

• 1815: only France, England, and Spain could be called nation-states
  – This would change as nationalism spread
Bonds That Create a Nation-State

Culture
a shared way of life (food, dress, behavior, ideals)

History
a common past; common experiences

Language
different dialects of one language; one dialect becomes “national language”

Religion
a religion shared by all or most of the people

Nationality
belief in common ethnic ancestry that may or may not be true

Territory
a certain territory that belongs to the ethnic group; its “land”
Nationalism swept across Europe in the 1800s and early 1900s.

- What is nationalism?
- How does language affect nationalism?
- How do foreign invaders affect nationalism?
- How do government and history affect nationalism?
- How does culture affect nationalism?
Bonds that Create Nationalism

Nationality
Language
Culture
History
Religion
Territory
Bonds that Create Nationalism:

Nationality – a belief in a common ethnic ancestry
Language – different dialects combined
Culture – shared way of life (food, dress, behavior, ideas)
History – common past or experiences
Religion – shared by all of most people
Territory – belongs to the ethnic group its “land”
Positive and Negative Results of Nationalism

Nationalism has not always been a positive influence. For example, extremely strong nationalistic feelings sometimes lead a group to turn against outsiders. The chart below lists some positive and negative results of nationalism. Note how some results, such as competition, can be both positive and negative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Results</th>
<th>Negative Results</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• People within a nation overcoming their differences for the common good</td>
<td>• Forced assimilation of minority cultures into a nation’s majority culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The overthrow of colonial rule</td>
<td>• Ethnic cleansing, such as in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s</td>
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<td>• Democratic governments in nations throughout the world</td>
<td>• The rise of extreme nationalistic movements, such as Nazism</td>
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<td>• Competition among nations spurring scientific and technological advances</td>
<td>• Competition between nations leading to warfare</td>
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Can you explain the following:

Liberal and nationalistic uprisings challenged the old conservative order of Europe.
What is the connection to nationalism?

- The American Revolution –
- The French Revolution –
- The Old Regime –
- The Enlightenment –
- Rise of international organizations –
  - The Congress of Vienna
- Language –
- Flags –
- Clothing –
- Geography –
EQ: What role did Nationalism play in 19th century political development?