

Growth of Nationalism (Europe)

Chapter 2: Growth of Nationalism (Europe) · Topic 1

Key Concept

Nationalism is the belief that people sharing a common language, culture, or history should form their own independent nation.

In Germany, nationalist sentiment, combined with Otto von Bismarck's leadership, led to the unification of various German states into one nation by 1871.

In Italy, similar nationalist movements, led by figures like Garibaldi and Cavour, achieved Italian unification also around 1871.

This growth of nationalism significantly changed Europe's political map, creating new powerful nations and setting the stage for future European conflicts.

Quick Revision Notes

- Nationalism is belief in a shared national identity and nation.
- Germany unified through nationalism and Bismarck's leadership.
- Germany was unified by 1871.
- Italy unified through similar nationalist movements.
- Garibaldi and Cavour led Italian unification.
- Italy was also unified around 1871.
- Nationalism changed Europe's political map.
- It set the stage for future conflicts.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Otto von Bismarck's role in German unification.
- 2 Research Garibaldi and Cavour's roles in Italian unification.
- 3 Discuss what nationalism means.
- 4 Explain how unification changed Europe's map.
- 5 Compare German and Italian unification.
- 6 Discuss nationalism's connection to future conflicts.