

# NATIONALISM

## I. Definition

The belief that each nation or group of people should have their own country, with clearly defined borders, and their own government. It is also the idea that people should be loyal to their country rather than to their leader. Finally, it is having pride in one's country and being patriotic.

## II. What makes a group of people a nation?

- Nationality (common ethnicity)
- Language (a language that all in the nation will speak)
- Culture (a shared way of life)
- History (common experiences)
- Religion (a religion for most or all people)
- Territory (the land for the nation)

## III. Examples of Nationalism

### A. Italy (1815-1870)

1. Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy (1832-1848)
2. Camilio Di Cavour
  - a. attempted to strengthen Piedmont and Sardinia
  - b. secured Northern Italy
3. Giuseppe Gariabaldi and the Red Shirts
  - a. gains control of Sicily and southern Italy
  - b. steps aside for king of Sardinia to rule Italy
  - c. by 1870, Italy is unified, yet still has problem between North and South

### B. Germany

1. consisted of 39 states dominated by Austria-Hungary and Prussia
2. Nationalism in Prussia unified it while Austria-Hungary suffered from it
3. King Wilhem I of Prussia in conflict with Parliament and appointed Otto von Bismarck as his prime minister
  - a. used realpolitik
  - b. questions to be settled with "Blood and Iron"

- c. War with Austria (7 week's war) to acquire more German land
- d. War with France (Franco-Prussian War) in 1870 to unify remaining German states not under German Control

### C. Zionist Movement

1. Zionism is the belief that the Jews should have a homeland in the land known as Palestine.
  - a. Theodore Herzl
  - b. 1890's
2. Jews and Palestinians both claim Palestine
  - a. Jews were driven out by the Romans around 135 AD (Diaspora)
  - b. Palestinians claim land has been theirs ever since
3. Jewish immigrants begin to settle in Palestine in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
4. After defeat of Ottoman Empire(1918) Britain asked by League of Nations to administer Palestine
  - a. Balfour Declaration
  - b. McMahon Conference
5. Not too much interest in Zionism until after Holocaust
6. Jews immigrate to Palestine after 1945 in large numbers
7. UN partitions Palestine in 1947
8. May 1948 Israel declared its independence and that day the first Arab-Israeli War begins

### D. India

1. Under British control
2. Sepoy Mutiny
  - a. cartridges for guns soaked in animal fat pig or cow
  - b. 1857 soldiers refuse to take cartridges and jailed
  - c. others rebelled
  - d. marched on Delhi and took Delhi
3. 1855 Indian National Congress
  - a. Hindu professionals and business leaders
  - b. Equal opportunity to serve in government

- c. Greater democracy and modernization
  - d. Eventual self-rule
4. Muslim League
- a. 1906
  - b. protect Muslim interests and rights
  - c. separate Muslim state possibility
5. After World War I movement gets louder
6. Rowlatt Act
- a. British gov't can jail protestors for up to two years without trial
  - b. 10,000 protest at Amristar
  - c. troops fire on crowd and kill 400 Indians wound 1200
7. Mohandas Ghandi
- a. civil disobedience
  - b. Salt March to protest Salt Acts