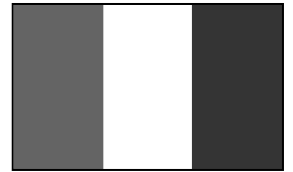


Nationalist Revolutions

The Unification of Italy



A Divided Italy

After the fall of the _____ Empire around 500 AD, Italy became a collection of small, independent _____ that were often controlled by other countries.

Italians identified themselves with their _____ regions. For instance, people living in Venice considered themselves _____, and those in Naples considered themselves Neapolitans.

Many Italians began dreaming of national unity after _____ army invaded the Italian peninsula in 1796. However, the Congress of _____ suppressed _____ and put most of the Italian states under the control of the Austrian and Spanish monarchies.



The Big Three

<p>Giuseppe Mazzini "The Mind"</p>	<p>Mazzini formed the " _____ " nationalist movement in 1831, which worked to achieve the unification of the Italian states. Nationalists like Mazzini wanted a unified Italy because Italians shared a common _____, _____, and _____.</p> <p>Unification would also help economically by ending _____ barriers between Italians, and it would also encourage railroad building and _____. Although he was _____ for his views, Mazzini's writings and speeches _____ others in the nationalist movement.</p>	
<p>Count Cavour "The Mouth"</p>	<p>Sardinia's King Victor Emmanuel named Count Cavour his Prime Minister. The King wanted Cavour to _____ the Kingdom of Sardinia so that it could lead the unification of Italy.</p> <div data-bbox="370 1444 568 1768"> </div> <p>Cavour built _____, _____, and made land reforms. This brought rapid _____ growth to Sardinia, and made it the most powerful Italian state.</p> <p>Cavour was also the editor of a nationalist newspaper called Il Risorgimento, which meant the " _____," or "revival." Eventually, the entire Italian unification movement was called the _____.</p>	
<p>Giuseppe Garibaldi "The Muscle"</p>	<p>Garibaldi was a "Young Italy" member, & a military commander skilled in _____ warfare. Garibaldi formed an army of 1,000 " _____ " who sought to remove foreign rulers from the Kingdom of the _____.</p>	

Steps to Unification



COUNT CAVOUR

1. The Crimean War

_____ and Great Britain declared war on _____ to stop it from taking territory from the weak Ottoman Empire. Sardinia _____ with the powerful French and British so they could have a seat at the _____ when the war was over.

At the peace talks, Cavour asked France's _____ for help against _____, which controlled northern Italy. Napoleon III agreed to a secret deal with Cavour, and promised to _____ Sardinia if it faced war with Austria.

In return, Cavour agreed to give _____ and _____ to France if they helped fight Austria.

2. Cavour Gains the North

As expected, in 1858 Cavour started a war with _____, and as promised, _____ helped Sardinia defeat the Austrian army.

With the victory, in 1859 Sardinia gained the Italian states of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna through _____, or popular _____. As agreed, Sardinia gave Savoy and Nice to France.



**FRANCE'S
NAPOLEON III
WAS A WINNER!**



3. Garibaldi Wins the South

Soon after, Garibaldi and his Red Shirts won victories in _____ Italy. The island of _____ was won first, and then Garibaldi pushed north and took _____ in 1860.

Garibaldi then _____ Sicily and Naples over to Sardinian King Emmanuel to _____ the north and south of Italy.

Finally, in 1861 Italian representatives met and established the _____ of _____ with Emmanuel as king.

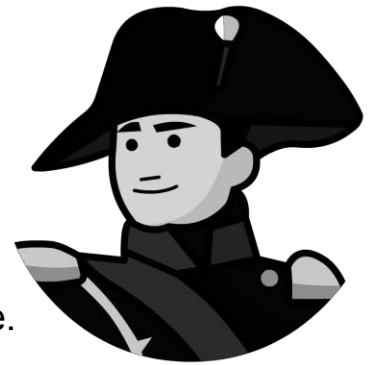


Nationalist Revolutions

The Unification of Germany

The Germanic States

In the early 1800s present-day Germany was made up of many _____ Germanic states or kingdoms. In the 1800s poets, philosophers, and students spread the idea of a unifying German “_____,” which caused German _____ to rise.



As with Italy, Napoleon’s invasion caused many Germans to desire a unified _____. However, instead of forming one German nation the Congress of Vienna created a weak “German _____” of 39 states led by _____.



Prussia was the _____ German state because it had the largest _____ deposits in Europe, which fueled Prussia’s iron and steel industries. Prussia had highly skilled _____ and extensive _____ for trade. Prussia’s king, parliament, and chancellor were all talented leaders.

Prussia was a _____ state with an army that was strong, disciplined, and well equipped.

Militarism –



New Leadership

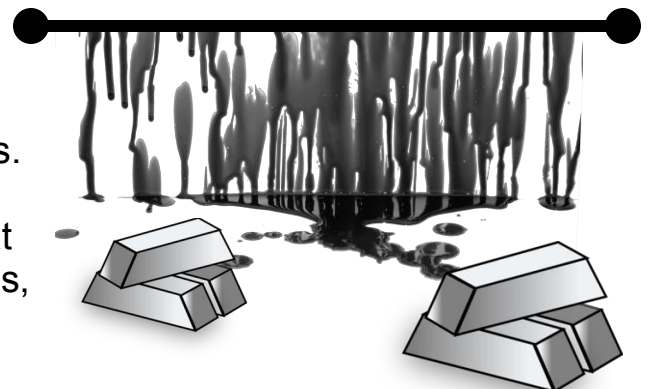


In 1861 Wilhelm I became King of Prussia and appointed the strong & skillful Otto von _____ as Prime Minister to lead German _____. Bismarck was a military _____ who cared little for the parliament and _____, but instead believed in Wilhelm’s conservative Prussian monarchy.

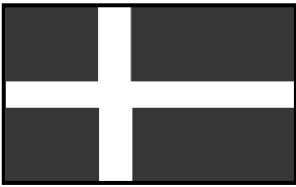
Bismarck insisted unification would be achieved “not with speeches and majority decisions...but with _____ and _____.”

Bismarck’s _____, or “realistic politics” meant taking the most practical path to unification, even if it meant dishonest alliances or starting wars.

Believing “the _____ justify the _____,” or that wrong actions can be used to attain good outcomes, Bismarck led Prussia through three _____ to unite Germany.



Bismarck at War



DENMARK
AUSTRIA



1. Denmark (Danish War)

In 1864 Bismarck allied with Austria, Prussia's rival, to defeat _____ in a brief war to gain land. Austria gained the province of Holstein while Prussia gained _____, which was inhabited mostly by Germans.

2. Austria (Austro-Prussian War)

Although allies against Denmark, the _____ empire opposed a Prussian-led German unification.

To instigate a war Bismarck invaded Austria's newly acquired territory of _____ in 1866. Austria declared war, but Prussia decisively defeated its rival in _____, gaining several German states.

Bismarck ended the Austrian-led "German Confederation" and created the new Prussian-led _____ German Confederation.

Now only _____ stood between Bismarck and total German unification.



FRANCE

3. France (Franco-Prussian War)

To start this war Bismarck edited the "_____" which made it seem as though Prussia's King Wilhelm I had _____ France. Napoleon III declared war in 1870, and Bismarck _____ the southern German states to join Prussia.

Prussia defeated the French in _____ and France was forced to give up the industrial border territories of Alsace and Lorraine, and pay huge _____, or fines.

**FRANCE'S
NAPOLEON III
WAS A LOSER!**



GERMANY

In 1871 Bismarck assembled the German princes in France's _____ Palace where they declared Wilhelm I _____, or emperor, of the newly unified powerful German Empire.

