The Rise of Nationalism

For each of the images you see, answer the following questions in the box provided...

1) What is the first word that comes to mind when you see this image (images)?
2) Does this image represent nationalism?
3) Why or why not?
America's Army
The Strength of the Nation
Following the defeat of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna met to create a peace settlement in Europe.
The Congress’s purpose was to establish a balance of power in Europe and return monarchs to power.
However, the French Revolution had inspired the rise of nationalistic movements in many European countries.
Nationalism is the loyalty of a people to their values, traditions, and geography.
Nationalism develops in an area that has common customs, language, and history.
In addition to contributing to the end of slavery and the emergence of the women’s rights movement, the Atlantic revolutions also gave new prominence to a relatively recent kind of human community – the nation.

The world today is divided into separate nations – each with a distinct culture and territory and deserving an independent political life.
However, for most of human experience, states did not usually coincide with the culture of a particular people. Most of the great empires and many smaller states governed culturally diverse societies.

Few people considered rule by foreigners a terrible offense because the most important identities and loyalties were local with only modest connection to the larger state or empire that governed them.
People might on occasion consider themselves part of larger religious communities (such as Christians or Muslims) or ethnolinguistic groups such as Greek, Arab, or Mayan, but such identities rarely provided the basis for enduring states.

All of that changed with the era of Atlantic revolutions!
Independence movements in both North and South America were made in the name of new nations. The French Revolution declared that sovereignty lay with “the people” who mobilized to defend the “French nation” against its external enemies. Napoleon’s conquests also stimulated national resistance in many other parts of Europe.
European states had long competed and fought with one another, but increasingly in the 19th century, those states were inhabited by people who felt themselves citizens of a nation, deeply bound to their fellows by ties of blood, culture, or common experience, not simply common subjects of a ruling dynasty.
Europe’s modern transformation facilitated nationalism as well.

- Science weakened the hold of religion
- Migration to industrial cities or abroad diminished allegiance to local communities.
- Printing and publishing standardized dialects into a smaller number of European languages
Nationalism proved to be an infinitely flexible and enormously powerful idea.

- It inspired the unification of both Germany and Italy.
- It encouraged Greeks and Serbs to assert their independence from the Ottoman Empire; Czechs and Hungarians to demand more autonomy within the Austrian Empire; Poles and Ukranians to become more aware of their oppression within the Russian Empire; and the Irish to seek “home rule” and separation from Great Britain.
By the end of the 19th century, a small Zionist movement, seeking a homeland in Palestine, had emerged among Europe’s frequently persecuted Jews.

Popular nationalism made the normal rivalry among European states even more acute and fueled a highly competitive drive for colonies in Asia and Africa.
Complete the reading notes that wrap up the rest of Chapter 29.

For the rest of class, you are completing your Recipe for Revolution. We will present them at the beginning of class on Thursday and then we will be moving on to Industrialization.

No quiz on Thursday.

At this point, I am anticipating you writing your FRQs for Period 5 on Tuesday 3/27, writing the SAQs on Thursday 3/29 (minimum day) and then taking the Multiple Choice on the Monday or Wednesday after Spring Break.