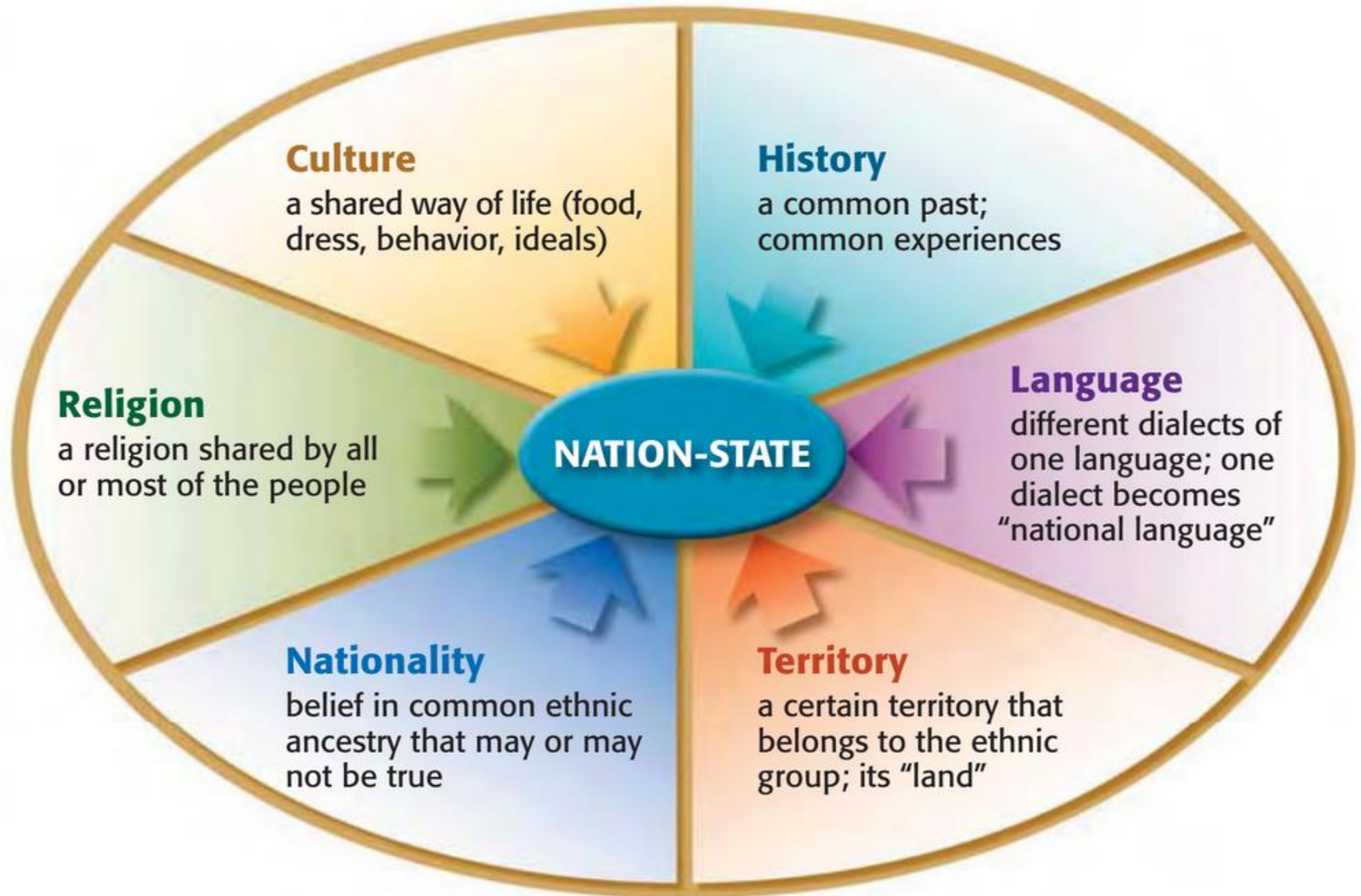


Nationalism

1: Define Nationalism

- A new movement called nationalism emerged in the early 19th century. Nationalism is the belief that people's greatest loyalty should not be to a king or an empire but to a nation of people who share a common culture and history. The nationalist movement would blur the lines that separated the three political theories.
- When a nation had its own independent government, it became a nation-state. A nation-state defends the nation's territory and way of life, and it represents the nation to the rest of the world. In Europe in 1815, only France, England, and Spain could be called nation-states. But soon that would change as nationalist movements achieved success.
- Most of the people who believed in nationalism were either liberals or radicals. In most cases, the liberal middle class—teachers, lawyers, and businesspeople—led the struggle for constitutional government and the formation of nation-states. In Germany, for example, liberals wanted to gather the many different German states into a single nation-state. Other liberals in large empires, such as the Hungarians in the Austrian Empire, wanted to split away and establish self-rule.

Bonds that Create a Nation-State



Results of Nationalism

Positive Results

- People within a nation overcoming their differences for the common good
- The overthrow of colonial rule
- Democratic governments in nations throughout the world
- Competition among nations spurring scientific and technological advances

Negative Results

- Forced assimilation of minority cultures into a nation's majority culture
- Ethnic cleansing, such as in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s
- The rise of extreme nationalistic movements, such as Nazism
- Competition between nations leading to warfare

2: Unifying or Dividing

Types of Nationalist Movements

Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 19th century Germany• 19th century Italy
Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greeks in the Ottoman Empire• French-speaking Canadians
State-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The United States• Turkey

2: Unifying or Dividing

Italy

- Between 1815 and 1848, fewer and fewer Italians were content to live under foreign rulers. Italian nationalists looked for leadership from the kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, the largest and most powerful of the Italian states. In 1852, Sardinia's king, Victor Emmanuel II, named Count Camillo di Cavour (kuh•VOOR) as his prime minister. Cavour was a cunning statesman who worked tirelessly to expand Piedmont-Sardinia's power.
- Cavour realized that the greatest roadblock to annexing northern Italy was Austria. In 1858, with the assistance of the French, Cavour engaged in a war with Austria and they won quick victories and took northern Italy. Cavour secretly started helping nationalist rebels in southern Italy. By 1870 all of Italy was unified under the leadership of King Victor Emmanuel II.



2: Unifying or Dividing

Germany

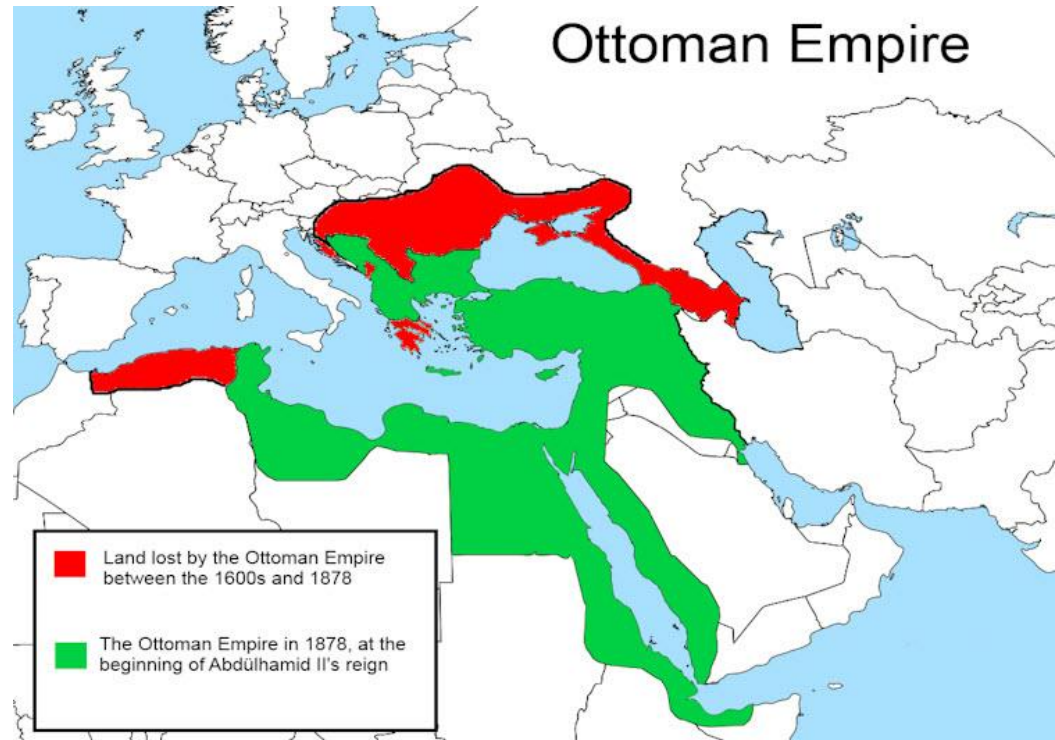
- Following Italy's example, Otto van Bismarck in Prussia staged a series of wars in the 1860s that expanded Prussian power in Germany. He was a classic diplomatic military strategist, a key enabler of an individual agent seizing on larger trends such as nationalism to produce results that were far from inevitable.
- For example, in 1863 Bismarck used the occasion of the Danish incorporation of 2 heavily German provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, to justify the Prussian and Austrian defeat of Denmark. Then he maneuvered a pretext for a Prussian declaration of war against Austria. In 1866, Prussia emerged as the supreme German power. A final war, against France, led to outright German unity in 1871.



2: Unifying or Dividing

The Ottoman Empire

- The ruling Turks of the Ottoman Empire controlled Greeks, Slavs, Arabs, Bulgarians, and Armenians. In 1856, under pressure from the British and French, the Ottomans granted equal citizenship to all the people under their rule. That measure angered conservative Turks, who wanted no change in the situation, and caused tensions in the empire. For example, in response to nationalism in Armenia, the Ottomans massacred and deported Armenians from 1894 to 1896 and again in 1915. The Ottoman Empire broke apart soon after World War I.



3: Primary Sources

Austria's Coat of Arms

The eagle was the symbol of the old Austrian Empire. The shield goes back to medieval times. The hammer and sickle symbolize agriculture and industry. The broken chains celebrate Austria's liberation from Germany at the end of World War II.



Cuba's Coat of Arms

The Cuban Coat of Arms consists of a shield, a wreath, and a Phrygian cap. The Phrygian cap represents liberty. The shield is divided into three sections. The key between two rocks symbolizes Cuba's position between both American continents. The blue and white stripes represent the flag. The lower right division of the shield contains a Cuban landscape scene. The wreath is made of an oak branch and a laurel branch. The oak branch symbolizes the strength of Cuba and the laurel branch represents the honor of Cuba.



3: Primary Sources

“The Hope”: Israeli National Anthem (1878)

As long as in the heart, within,
A Jewish soul still yearns,
And onward, towards the ends of the east,
An eye still gazes toward Zion;

Our hope is not yet lost,
The hope of two thousand years,
To be a free people in our land,
The land of Zion and Jerusalem...

Appears before our eyes,
And over the destruction of our Temple
And eye still wells up with tears.



3: Primary Sources

“Fida’i - My Redemption”: Palestinian National Anthem (1996)

Warrior, warrior, warrior,
Oh my land, the land of the ancestors
Warrior, warrior, warrior,
Oh my people, people of eternity

With my determination, my fire and the volcano of my vendetta
With the longing in my blood for my land and my home
I have climbed the mountains and fought the wars
I have conquered the impossible, and crossed the frontiers

With the resolve of the winds and the fire of the weapons
And the determination of my nation in the land of struggle
Palestine is my home, and the path of my triumphal
(Palestine is my home, Palestine is my fire,)
Palestine is my vendetta and the land of withstanding

By the oath under the shade of the flag
By my land and nation, and the fire of pain
I will live as a warrior, I will remain a warrior,
I will die as a warrior - until my country returns



3: Primary Sources

“The Song of Dessalines” (Haitian National Anthem) (1903)

For Haiti, the Country of the Ancestors
We must walk hand in hand
There must not be traitors among us
We must be ourselves's unique master.
Let's walk hand in hand
For Haiti can be more beautiful.
Let us put our heads together
To Haiti on behalf of all her ancestors...

For Haiti and for the Ancestors
We must be courageous
People are not born to serve others
That is why all mothers and all fathers
Need to send children to school
To learn to know
What Toussaint, Dessalines, Christophe, Petion
Did to take Haitians from under the white's rope...

We have a flag like all people
Let us love it, die for it
It was not a gift from the whites
It was our Ancestors blood that was shed
To hold our flag high
Let us work together and focus
For other countries to respect it
This flag is the soul of every Haitian.

<https://lyricstranslate.com>



3: Primary Sources

National Anthem of Greece (1828): “Hymn to Liberty”

recognize you by the fearsome sharpness,
of your sword,
I recognize you by your face
that hastefully defines the land

From the sacred bones,
of the Hellenes [ancient Greeks] arisen,
and valiant again as you once were,
Hail, o hail, Liberty!



3: Primary Sources

National Anthem of the Soviet Union (1977)

An unbreakable union of free republics,
Great Russia has united forever!
Long live the created-by-the-will-of-the-peoples,
The united, the mighty Soviet Union.

CHORUS:

Glory to our free Fatherland,
The stronghold of the friendship of the peoples!
The Party of Lenin is the power of the people,
It leads us to the triumph of Communism.

Through storms the sun of freedom shone to us,
And the great Lenin lighted us the way.
He raised peoples to the right cause,
He inspired us to labor and to acts of heroism.

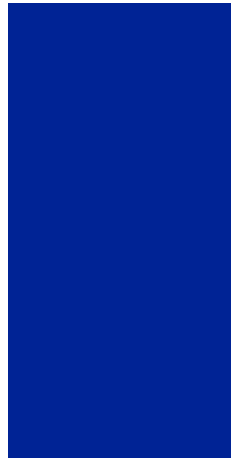


3: Primary Sources

"La Marseillaise" French National Anthem (1792)

Arise, children of the Fatherland,
The day of glory has arrived!
Against us, tyranny's
Bloody standard is raised, *(repeat)*
Do you hear, in the countryside,
The roar of those ferocious soldiers?
They're coming right into your arms
To cut the throats of your sons, your women!

To arms, citizens,
Form your battalions,
Let's march, let's march!
Let an impure blood
Water our furrows!



Sacred love of the Fatherland,
Lead, support our avenging arms
Liberty, cherished Liberty,
Fight with thy defenders! *(repeat)*
Under our flags may victory
Hurry to thy manly accents,
So that thy expiring enemies
See thy triumph and our glory!

