

Mass Politics & Imperialism

Essential Questions

1. What effects did the rise of nationalism have on 19th century Europe?

- Nationalism is the pride in one nation or people, and also the desire for self-rule
- Because of this rapidly spreading idea, many countries felt the need to become more powerful
- Nationalism caused militarism
- Nationalism and Militarism are 2 of the causes of WWI
- Germany and Italy become united through the belief of Nationalism
- Nationalism also caused many revolutions
- Throughout the Austrian and Ottoman empires, people revolted because of the strong belief in their people and customs
- Poland, under Russian rule, and Ireland, under UK rule, both gained their independence in the 19th century spread of nationalism

2. To what extent was Realpolitik employed in the unification of Germany & Italy?

- A Real Politik is someone who uses practical planning to execute objectives rather than their desires.
- Otto Von Bismarck and Camillo Cavour are considered Real Politik.
- Cavour had desires to unify Italy under a monarchy
- Cavour appealed to many countries by supporting them in various wars, lining up his Italian unification
- Because of Cavour's careful planning, Italy smoothly unified in the war against Austria

- Bismarck used these similar tactics to unify Germany
- Bismarck uses wars and alliances to unify North and South Germany.

3. How did the unification of Italy & Germany affect the balance of power in Europe?

- Germany and Italy both unified closely together in 1871
- These 2 nations were brand new at the start of the 2nd IR
- Because this, and their great leaders, they thrived
- Germany strived ahead militarily and industrially
- Because the Italian peninsula was now a complete country, they posed as a bigger threat to national security

4. How do 19th century nationalism and 20th century ethnic nationalism differ?

- Nationalism in the 19th century is described as desire for self rule
- Poland and Ireland are great examples of this
- These 2 countries desired to be free of Russian/Great Britain rule
- 20th century nationalism differs in that it is described as pride in one's country or people
- This idea caused many different countries to gain independence, especially in Africa

5. To what extent does nationalism affect contemporary foreign policy?

- Nationalism plays a big role in foreign policy today
- Recent revolutions in Libya tests these foreign policies
- Nationalism is seen in the revolution
- While nationalism throughout the world is seen by debating on whether or not to help them out.
- Nationalism, a pride in one's country, affects world leaders actions today

