**NATIONALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1-13. (The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.) This question is designed to test your ability to work with and understand historical documents.

**Using Google Docs write an essay that:**
- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with evidence from the documents.
- Uses all of the documents.
- Analyzes the documents by grouping them in as many appropriate ways as possible. Does not simply summarize the documents individually.
- Takes into account the sources of the documents and analyzes the authors’ points of view.
- Identifies and explains the need for at least one additional type of document.

*You may refer to relevant historical information not mentioned in the documents.*

**Task:**
Using the following documents, analyze the causes and consequences of nationalism in Europe during the 19th century. Identify and explain one additional type of document and explain how it would help your analysis of 19th century European nationalism.

**Historical Context**
Nationalism was the most powerful force in the 1800s. It came to the fore with the French Revolution of 1789. It then contributed to the unification of Italy and Germany in the nineteenth century. At the same time, ethnic unrest threatened to topple the Ottoman and the Austro-Hungarian empires. Nationalism also contributed to the outbreak of wars. These included the Franco-Prussian War and World War I.

The following documents provide information about nationalism as a force in nineteenth-century Europe. Examine each document carefully. In the space provided, answer the question or questions that follow each document.

**Document 1**
This excerpt describes the *Levee en Masse.*

<table>
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<th>The young men will go forth to battle; the married men will make arms and transport food; the women will make tents and uniforms and will serve in the hospitals; the children will prepare lint from old linens; the old people will gather in public places to raise the courage of the warriors, to excite hatred of kings, and to preach the unity of the Republic.</th>
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<td>Source: French Committee of Public Safety, <em>Levee en Masse,</em> 1793 (adapted)</td>
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**Document 2**  
"La Marseillaise," the French national anthem, aroused the emotions of the French people during the revolution.

Arise, children of the fatherland,  
Our day of glory has arrived.  
Against us cruel tyrants  
Have raised their bloody flag.  
Do you hear in the countryside  
Their fierce hired soldiers?  
They come almost into your arms  
To attack your children and your fields.

Chorus:  
To arms, citizens!  
Form your battalions!  
March on, march on,  
To liberty or death!

**Document 3**  
This excerpt is from Count Cavour, who was named prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia in 1852. As a diplomat, he provided the "brains" of Italian unification.

We ardently wish to free Italy from foreign rule.... We want to drive out the foreigners not only because we want to see our country powerful and glorious, but because we want to elevate the Italian people in intelligence and moral development.

**Document 4**  
Giuseppe Garibaldi was the" sword" of Italian unification. He added the southern Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to Italy in 1860. He described his soldiers, known as Red Shirts, with these words.

O noble Thousand! ... I love to remember you! ... Where any of our brothers are fighting for liberty, there all Italians must hasten!-such was your motto. Let him who loves his country in his heart, and not with his lips only, follow me.

**Document 5**  
These words were spoken by Otto von Bismarck, prime minister of Prussia, in 1866. Some people feel that Bismarck single-handedly unified Germany and started it on its road to greatness. Here, Bismarck explained the process for unification of Germany.

I had shown plainly the direction in which I was going. Prussia ... could no longer carry alone the power that Germany required for its security. That must be equally distributed over all German peoples. We would get not nearer our goal by speeches, associations, or decisions by the majority. We would not be able to avoid serious contest with Austria. This contest could only be settled by blood and iron. There is one way to guarantee our success. The deputies must place the greatest possible weight of blood and iron in the hands of the King of Prussia.
**Document 6**

Bismarck commenting on the war with Austria in 1866.

We had to avoid wounding Austria too severely; we had to avoid leaving behind in her any unnecessary bitterness of feeling or desire for revenge; we ought rather to reserve the possibility of becoming friends again with our adversary of the moment, and in any case to regard the Austrian state as a piece on the European chessboard. If Austria were severely injured, she would become the ally of France and of every other opponent of ours; she would even sacrifice her anti-Russian interests for the sake of revenge on Prussia. . . .The acquisition of provinces like Austria Silesia and portions of Bohemia could not strengthen the Prussian state; it would not lead to an amalgamation of German Austria with Prussia, and Vienna could not be governed from Berlin as a mere dependency. . . .Austria's conflict and rivalry with us was no more culpable than ours with her; our task was the establishment or foundation of German national unity under the leadership of the King of Prussia.

http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/germanunification.asp

**Document 7**

Speech of Vittorio Emanuele I, King of Italy, 1861:

Free, and nearly entirely united, the opinion of civilized nations is favorable to us; the just and liberal principles, now prevailing in the councils of Europe, are favorable to us. Italy herself, too, will become a guarantee of order and peace, and will once more be an efficacious instrument of universal civilization. . . . These facts have inspired the nation with great confidence in its own destinies. I take pleasure in manifesting to the first Parliament of Italy the joy I feel in my heart as king and soldier.

**Document 8**

There were Jew leaders who called for the return of the Jews to Palestine for decades before Theodor Herzl (1860-1904) wrote his influential pamphlet, The Jewish State. But Herzl's work pushed the formation of a political movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Let the sovereignty be granted us over a portion of the globe large enough to satisfy the rightful requirements of a nation; the rest we shall manage for ourselves. The creation of a new State is neither ridiculous nor impossible. We have in our day witnessed the process in connection with nations which were not largely members of the middle class, but poorer, less educated, and consequently weaker than ourselves. The Governments of all countries scourged by Anti-Semitism will be keenly interested in assisting us to obtain the sovereignty we want. . . .We must not imagine the departure of the Jews to be a sudden one. It will be gradual, continuous, and will cover many decades. The poorest will go first to cultivate the soil. In accordance with a preconceived plan, they will construct roads, bridges, railways and telegraph installations; regulate rivers; and build their own dwellings; their labor will create trade, trade will create markets and markets will attract new settlers, for every man will go voluntarily, at his own expense and his own risk. The labor expended on the land will enhance its value, and the Jews will soon perceive that a new and permanent sphere of operation is opening here for that spirit of enterprise which has heretofore met only with hatred and obloquy.

**Document 9**
Johann Gottfried von Herder’s *Materials for the Philosophy of the History of Mankind* laid the intellectual foundations for the claims of cultural nationalism.

No greater injury can be inflicted on a nation than to be robbed of her national character, the peculiarity of her spirit and her language. Reflect on this and you will perceive our irreparable loss. Look about you in Germany for the character of the nation, for their own particular cast of thought, for their own peculiar vein of speech; where are they? Read Tacitus; there you will find their character: "The tribes of Germany, who never degrade themselves by mingling with others, form a peculiar, unadulterated, original nation, which is its own archetype. Even their physical development is universally uniform, despite the large numbers of the people," and so forth. Now look about you and say: "The tribes of Germany have been degraded by mingling with others; they have sacrificed their natural disposition in protracted intellectual servitude; and, since they have, in contrast to others, imitated a tyrannical prototype for a long time, they are, among all the nations of Europe, the least true to themselves." . . .

**Document 10**
Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872), the founder (1831) of Young Italy, was perhaps the leading figure in liberal nationalism. He saw the creation of a democratic Italian state as crucial to Italy's development.

In principle, as in the ideas formerly laid down by the men influencing every national party, nationality ought only to be to humanity that which the division of labour is in a workshop—the recognised symbol of association; the assertion of the individuality of a human group called by its geographical position, its traditions, and its language, to fulfil a special function in the European work of civilisation.

The map of Europe has to be remade. This is the key to the present movement; herein lies the initiative. Before acting, the instrument for action must be organised; before building, the ground must be one's own. The social idea cannot be realised under any form whatsoever before this reorganisation of Europe is effected; before the peoples are free to interrogate themselves; to express their vocation, and to assure its accomplishment by an alliance capable of substituting itself for the absolutist league which now reigns supreme.


**Document 11**
This document is Tsar Nicholas I’s *Imperial Manifesto on Poland*, March 25, 1832. It clearly shows the conservative view of nationalism.

When, by Our Manifesto of January 2, last year, We announced to Our faithful subjects the march of Our troops into the kingdom of Poland, which was momentarily snatched from the lawful authority, We at the same time informed them of Our intention to fix the future fate of this country on a durable basis, suited to its wants, and calculated to promote the welfare of Our whole empire. Now that an end has been put by force of arms to the rebellion in Poland, and that nation, led away by agitators, has returned to its duty, and is restored to tranquility, We deem it right to carry into execution our plan with regard to the introduction of the new order of things, whereby the tranquility and union of the two nations, which Providence has entrusted to Our care, may be forever guarded against new attempts.
Document 12
This illustration shows the effect of nationalism among the subject nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Document 13
Prince Klemens von Metternich (1773-1859) was the leading figure in European government up until 1848. As political master of the Austrian Empire, he was the architect of an alliance system among the European powers after Napoleon's defeat - a system which tried to undo the damage to traditional dynastic politics wrought by the French revolution.

Nevertheless the revolutionary seed had penetrated into every country and spread more or less. It was greatly developed under the régime of the military despotism of Bonaparte. His conquests displaced a number of laws, institutions, and customs; broke through bonds sacred among all nations, strong enough to resist time itself; which is more than can be said of certain benefits conferred by these innovators. From these perturbations it followed that the revolutionary spirit could in Germany, Italy, and later on in Spain, easily hide itself under the veil of patriotism…

In short, let the great monarchs strengthen their union, and prove to the world that if it exists, it is beneficent, and ensures the political peace of Europe: that it is powerful only for the maintenance of tranquility at a time when so many attacks are directed against it; that the principles which they profess are paternal and protective, menacing only the disturbers of public tranquillity....

Prince Klemens von Metternich  Political Confession of Faith, 1820