

Nationalism and Revolution

An Age of Revolutions
(1750–1914)



Latin American independence

European nationalism

Breaking the balance

Thematic Icons



Economics and business



Geography and environment



Historical concepts and questions



Politics, government and citizenship



Religion and thought



Society and culture



War, diplomacy and foreign policy

Icons: For more detailed instructions, see the *User Guide*



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page



By the end of this section, you will have learned about how Europe's balance of power shifted in the 19th century, and be able to answer the following key questions:

- How and why did Russia reform in the 1800s?
- How did Camillo di Cavour unite Italy?
- How did Otto von Bismarck unite Germany?
- How did nationalism change Europe in the 19th century?



As Western Europe industrialized in the early 19th century, Russia remained agricultural. However, as Russian soldiers came into contact with Enlightenment ideas during the Napoleonic Wars, many began to question their repressive government and Russia's poor economy. Some began to seek reform.

Press **start** to begin.

start





Cavour begins to unite Italy



By the mid-1800s, Piedmont-Sardinia was Italy's largest and most powerful nation-state. Sardinia's king, Victor Emmanuel II, hoped to expand it.

In 1852, he appointed **Camillo di Cavour** as Prime Minister. Cavour was a new kind of nationalist. He supported the monarchy and wanted to unite Italy under Sardinia's king.

Much of Northern Italy was controlled by the Austrian Empire. In 1858, Cavour allied with France to force the Austrians out. Soon, Sardinia controlled all of Northern Italy except Venetia.

Can you think of any problems that might arise from this type of unification?



Cavour knew he would need to use different tactics to unite the southern nation-states. He sent secret aid to an Italian nationalist army led by **Giuseppe Garibaldi**.

Garibaldi's army, known as the Red Shirts, conquered the island of Sicily in 1860. They then marched north, gaining territory as they went.

Garibaldi eventually united his territory with Sardinia, and Victor Emmanuel was crowned king of Italy.



This cartoon shows Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. What do you think the cartoonist was trying to say?



Bismarck unites Germany



board
works

In 1815, the Congress of Vienna formed the German Confederation out of 39 German states. Although each state remained independent, Austria dominated the Confederation. As Austria weakened under nationalist pressures, Prussia grew stronger. Press on the dates in the timeline to find out how Germany became unified.

Press **start** to begin.

start



How do the German and Italian unifications compare?



The broken balance



In 1815, the Congress of Vienna created a delicate balance between Europe's five major powers: Britain, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia.

Press **start** to learn more.

start





Nationalism had an enormous impact on politics and society in Europe and Latin America in the 19th century. The changes that took place during this time were both positive and negative. Sort the following impacts of nationalism based on whether they are negative or positive.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Can you think of any other positive or negative results?



Test your knowledge of 19th century nationalist revolutions with this quiz. Choose the correct answer to each question to see how much you can remember.
Press **start** to begin.

start





Test your understanding of 19th century nationalist revolutions by recapping key terms and important people using this glossary. Press on the tabs and then each term to see a definition.

Press **start** to begin.

start

