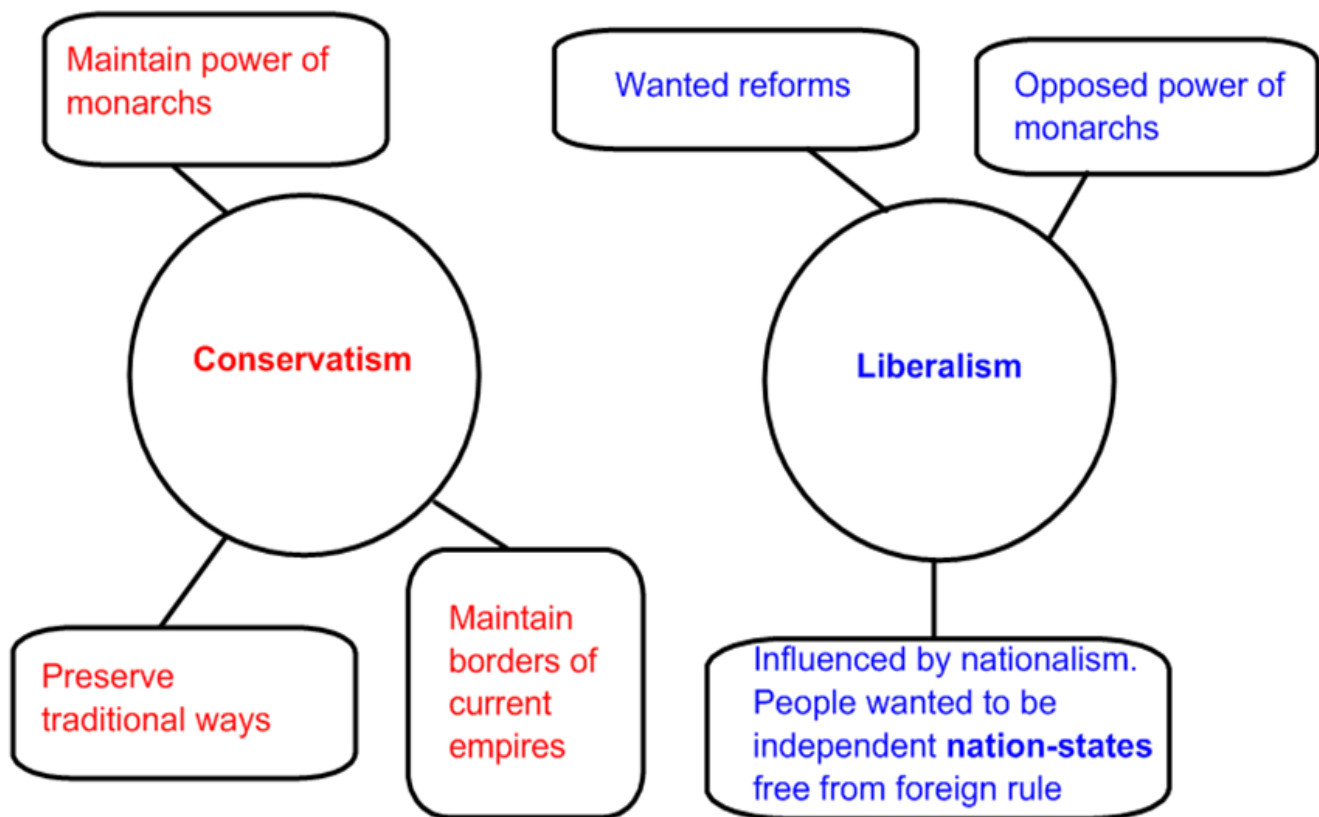


Aim: How is nationalism both a force of unification and division?

What was the goal of the Congress of Vienna? (Use your notes from yesterday!)

In Response to the Congress of Vienna:

Two beliefs emerged following the outcome of the Congress of Vienna. These beliefs were very different from one another. One is conservatism and the other is liberalism.

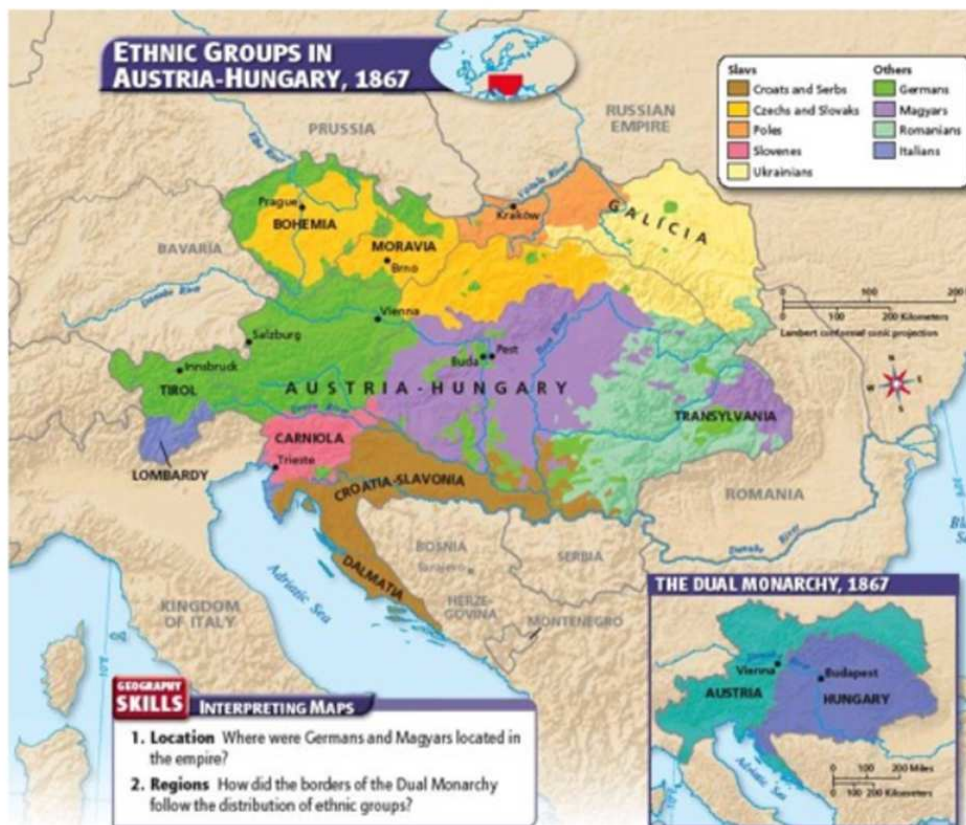


Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

Two aging empires—the Austrian Empire of the Hapsburgs, and the Ottoman Empire of the Turks—contained a mixture of ethnic groups. Control of land and ethnic groups moved back and forth between these empires, depending on victories or defeats in war and on royal marriages. When nationalism emerged in the 19th century, ethnic unrest threatened and eventually toppled these empires.

The Breakup of the Austrian Empire

The Austrian Empire brought together Slovenes, Hungarians, Germans, Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Poles, Serbs, and Italians. In 1866, Prussia defeated Austria in the Austro-Prussian War. With its victory, Prussia gained control of the newly organized North German Confederation, a union of Prussia and 21 smaller German political units. Then, pressured by the Hungarians, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria split his empire in half, declaring Austria and Hungary independent states, with himself as ruler of both. The empire was now called Austria-Hungary or the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Nationalist disputes continued to weaken the empire for more than 40 years until the empire collapsed, breaking into several independent nation-states.

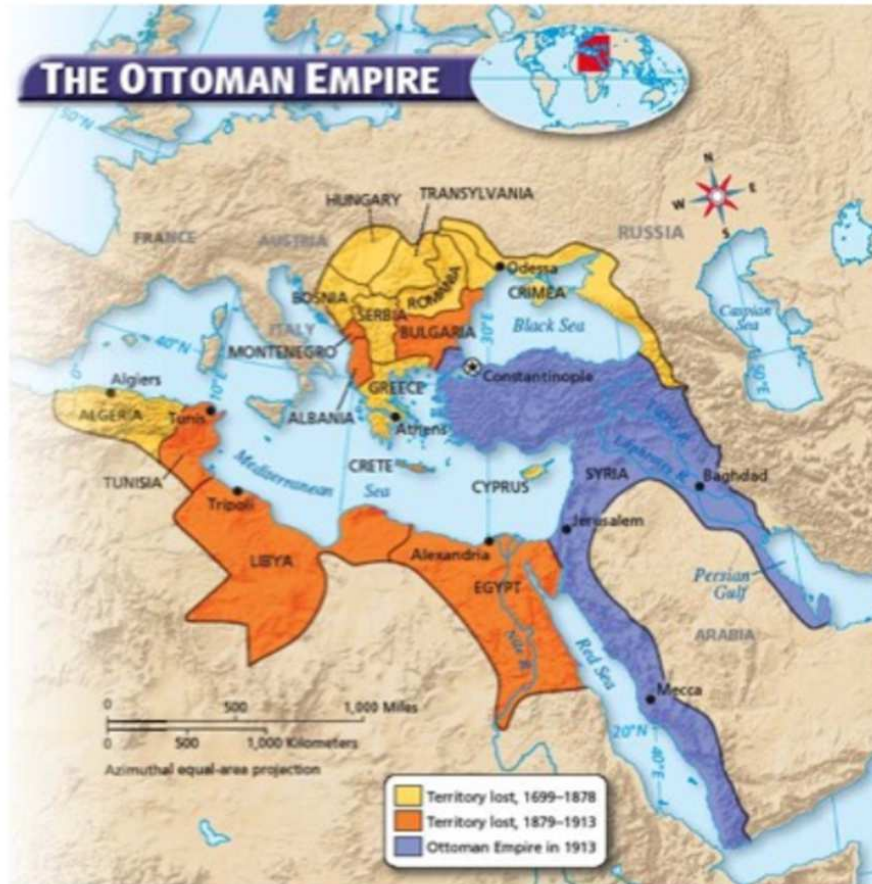


How did Nationalism impact the Austrian Empire?

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The Ottoman Empire Weakens

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 people under their rule. That measure angered conservative Turks, who wanted no change in the situation, and caused tension in the empire. For example, the rising tide of nationalism was causing non-Turkish people (ethnic minorities in the Ottoman Empire) to reject Ottoman rule. Nationalism was enforcing the belief that these ethnic groups had to break free of the Ottoman Empire and be led by their own people.



How did nationalism impact the Ottoman Empire?

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Ottoman Empire: "The Sick man of Europe"

- The Ottoman Empire, due to nationalism was losing territory.
- Examples: The Balkan region (Greece, Montenegro, Serbia, Romania, and Bulgaria)



The Balkans



What does this image symbolize?

Creation of the Young Turks

- A group of liberals from the Ottoman Empire
- Wanted to strengthen the Ottoman Empire and end the threat of Western Imperialism
- In 1908, overthrew Ottoman Sultan and took control of the government

The Young Turks are an example of?



Closing:

How is nationalism both a force of unification and division?