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Dbq 15 nationalism in the nineteenth century

Nationalism spread across Europe like a fire in The Yellow Stones Park. And like fire, the consequences that nationalism had caused were both eminent but horrible. Nationalism united people in nation-states, overthrew empires made up of many ethnic minorities, and contributed to the outbreak of wars in the nineteenth century. For example, Germany was joined by Otto von Bismarck, France with the French Revolution, and Italy by Garibaldi and Cavour, all because of the nationalist influence. They came together as a country because of their pride and brotherhood. However, empires with minorities such as Austria Hungary, Italy and the Slavs were divided in the process. They felt that other nationalities would hold them back, and if they were removed, they would help them succeed in their country. Nationalism contributed to the many wars that took place during this period, such as the countless wars fought by Germany, France and the Slavs. They fought to separate themselves from other nations, or to keep other ethnicities out of their newly united nation. Nationalism, though unknown at the time, created a domino effect in Europe.As nationalism and its ideas began to travel across Europe, began to unite people in nation states. One of the main examples of this section is Germany. Before Germany joined in its entirety in 1871, the nation was divided into German states and Prussia. Determined to unite them in Germany because of their nationality, Wilhelm hired Otto Von Bismarck, who was just the guy who united them all. Bismarck had used carefully thought-out tactics to unite German states. They needed Prussia to become a strong Germany. Finally getting prussia after the Franco-Prussian war, Germany was then united as ... 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The Italians came together with the help of Kabour and Garibaldi. Kavori believed that the full potential of the Italians could only be achieved if he drove out the other ethnicities. In this way, he helped unite Italy. Garibaldi added to Italy and other countries, such as the Southern Kingdom of the Two Sicilians, bringing their national brothers even closer together. He won the loyalty of other Italians, who supported Garibaldi, which eventually led to the unification of Italy. Let the one who loves his country in his heart, and not only with his lips, follow me [Garibaldi, Document 4]. To unite a nation, however, some of the ethnicities within the nation had to be educated. Empires with too many ethnic minorities would not be able to unite as a nation, since there were too many different nationalities to possibly hold a common bond. To tear down this wall that stands in the way of united, these ethnicities will be pushed out of the nation. Austria Hungary consisted of many different nationalities, including Czechs, Romanians, Hungarians, Serbs, Italians and Austrians. These ethnicities felt as if they were superior compared to other ethnicities, and pushed for their united nation. However, all these ethnicities felt the same way, so they were separated, eventually leading to the centrifugal collapse of Austria Hungary. [Document 7] As mentioned above, Italy could only be united by the weakening of other ethnicities. This would leave only the Italians, and it would be better for their development as a nationality. The other ethnicities would not be appropriate in intelligence for them, and would only delay them. Italy believed that only the Italians could provide the power and glory in which they fought. They thought they were excellent compared to the others. We want to drive away foreigners not only because we want to see our country strong and glorious, but because we want to elevate the Italian people to intelligence and moral development [Cavour, Document 3]. The Ottoman Empire is another example of an empire that was dissolved because of these ethnicities. The Slavs who were in the Ottoman Empire felt the need for their own nation. Wishing to join their brothers, they began to fight the Ottoman Empire to free themselves from the chains that held them. The Slavs slowly began to separate from the Ottoman leaving them in a weakened state. Due to their different cultures and ethnicities, they do not to be part of the Ottoman Empire. I'm a nationalist. I was aiming to free the Yugoslavs. Because I'm a Yugoslav... [Princep, Document 6]. They had wished for panslavism. The peaceful promotion of other ethnicities was a difficult task to achieve. The only way to unite and force other ethnicities was through war. The war between different ethnicities and nations was a direct outcome of nationalism. The only logical way they could possibly settle any disagreements in the league of nations or throw out other ethnicities was through struggle. Otto von Bismarck of Germany completely symbolized this idea. Bismarck believed that the only way to unite Germany was if he created wars. The Bismarck was meant that Germany would have to unite from the brotherhood in order to defend itself from incoming attacks. War was the distraction that led Germany to its union. We couldn't get any closer to our goal than speeches, unions, or decisions by the majority.... This contest could only be settled with blood and iron [Otto Von Bismarck, Document 5]. The French also had similar ideas to Germany. To unite as a democracy, they must first fight and keep out the kings who disrupted their goal. The king was their enemy, and together they would have to unite and fight to rid the king. ... Cruel tyrants raised their bloody flag... They come into your arms... to attack your children and your fields..... For citizens' weapons To freedom or death! [Marseille, document 2]. The Slavs also wanted to be separated from the Ottoman Empire to join their brothers. Ottoman's Empire did not allow this, and in such a case, they rebelled and fought for their freedom. War was their only option for their ideal nation. The uprisings happened everywhere and the fighting was fought to separate them. ... I was aiming to free the Yugoslavs. Because I'm a Yugoslav... [Princep, Document 6]. Prince believed that the murder of Franz Ferdinand would improve the chances of a liberated Yugoslavia. Nationalism directed these nations on the path of war. Nationalism has had many positive and negative effects in Europe. All of them were driven from one to the other, creating a domino effect. To unite nations, other ethnicities had to be ed by force, which in them could only be achieved through war. Nationalism was the beginning of all these results, which slowly interconnect with each other. It drastically changed the way Europe was divided and united. And just like dominoes, this game will over and over again. (2007, 09). Nationalism in the nineteenth century: One in the DBQ class about what nationalism did for 19th century countries. StudyMode.com. Retrieved 09, 2007, from Nationalism in the nineteenth century: One in the DBQ class about what nationalism did for 19th century countries. StudyMode.com. 09 2007. 2007. 09 2007 &https: www.studymode.com/essays/nationalism-nineteenth-century-class-dbq-nationalism-did-c-65081011.html=&Nationalism in the nineteenth century: One in the DBQ class about what nationalism did for 19th century countries. StudyMode.com. 09, 2007. Accessed 09, 2007. Throughout the nineteenth century three political ideals began to affect states and their citizens like no other ideal had done before. These ideals were liberalism, socialism and, most importantly, nationalism. Each possessed its own uniqueness that inspired mass after people who ... Read more ... Nationalism DBQ Essay 19th century Europe was heavily influenced by nationalism. Nationalism triggered change in Europe through sovereignty and autonomy. Nationalism shot down the ageing empires and acted as a force for discord. In an act of faith in their country, people brought unification to Italy and Germany, Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian... Read more ... Nationalism had a huge impact during the First World War. Most sovereign countries in World War I used nationalism to expand their territories and dominate other countries. The sovereignty of other countries has had a huge impact on our history. Nationalism is an extreme pride or devotion that people feel about their country or culture. It is also p. . Read more ... importance of political developments in the context of revolutionary and constitutional Irish nationalism from 1798 to 1867 Word count 1592 The nineteenth century was a revolutionary and constitutional period in the history of Ireland, which shaped somewhat the Ireland in which we live today. This essay will explore political developermen... Read more ... History Notes on the nationalism of 19th century-fanatical devotion to the nation common points Imperialism-one nation dominates another Industrialism- mass production of technology to be more effective Capitalism- competition (between nations) to eliminate; all for profit Militarism-use militarily as 1st option; esprit de cor... Read more ... Teacher Name II Date Nationalism Nationalism was the strongest idea of the 1800s of its influence spread throughout Europe and America. It created new countries and ended old ones, upset the balance created by the Vienna Congress and made people want to&https:& &https:& &https:& themselves instead of being ruled. Nationalism is the... Read more ... At the beginning of the 20th century it experienced a colonized world, with some superpowers ruling the majority of the planet. The indigenous populations of these colonies were usually oppressed and forced into some form of slavery. Although these people formed pocket resistance groups in some cases, they did not have a strong enough sense of national unity to cohe... Read more ... At the end of the nineteenth century shortly after the Civil War and Reconstruction, farmers in the Midwestern United States found themselves in quite a difficult position. During the second industrial revolution of the United States that contained massive import: railways, oil, steel, and electricity, the risk-taking entrepreneurs of this era took a ... Read more

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