**Conflicts of Nationalism**

1. Elements of **Nationalism**
	1. Belief that one’s greatest loyalty should be to a people
		1. Culture, history, language, religion, territory
		2. **Nation-state-** the unification of a people group into one country
		3. Often led to competition to prove national superiority
	2. Desire of a people group to be united into a country
		1. Ex: Germans, Italians, minority groups in empires
		2. **Zionism**- the movement to create a Jewish state in their homeland of Palestine
2. Politics of Nationalism
	1. Austria-Hungary
		1. Hapsburg Austrians controlled a **multinational state** with many different ethnic groups in conflict with each other
		2. In 1867, became the Austria-Hungarian Empire
		3. Franz-Josef controlled the **dual monarchy** but each state was independent with different parliaments
	2. Ottoman Empire
		1. Multinational European parts of the Ottoman Empire led to conflicts and wars
		2. **Crimean War-** Russia invaded leading to a stalemate, many deaths due to disease
		3. **Balkan Wars-** Many ethnic groups wanted independence, AH got most of Balkans

**Nationalist Unification Movements**

1. Italy
	* 1. Italy was broken into competing kingdoms
		2. **Mazzini** was a nationalist who wanted unification
		3. **Giuseppe Garibaldi** and his “Red Shirts” army took over southern Italy
		4. To achieve unity, Garibaldi offered his kingdoms to king **Victor Emmanuel** of northern Italy-unified Italy in 1870
2. Germany
3. The German people were divided between Prussia, Austria, and small states
4. **Otto Von Bismarck**, Prussia’s Chancellor, believed that it was only through “blood and iron” that he could unite Germany
5. Bismarck strengthened the military and went to war with Austria- many German states joined him
6. **Franco-Prussian War**
7. Bismarck got more states to join him in a war against France and then won
8. Prussian King **Wilhelm I** was named Germany’s first Emperor in 1871
9. Germany’s power
10. United Germany had the strongest military and second strongest economy in Europe
11. Germany upset the balance of power by creating permanent alliances (which eventually led to WWI)