

# Nationalism

- A feeling of pride in and devotion to one's country
- 1850-1914 : the age of nationalism
- Leaders used nationalism to encourage industrialism and modernization

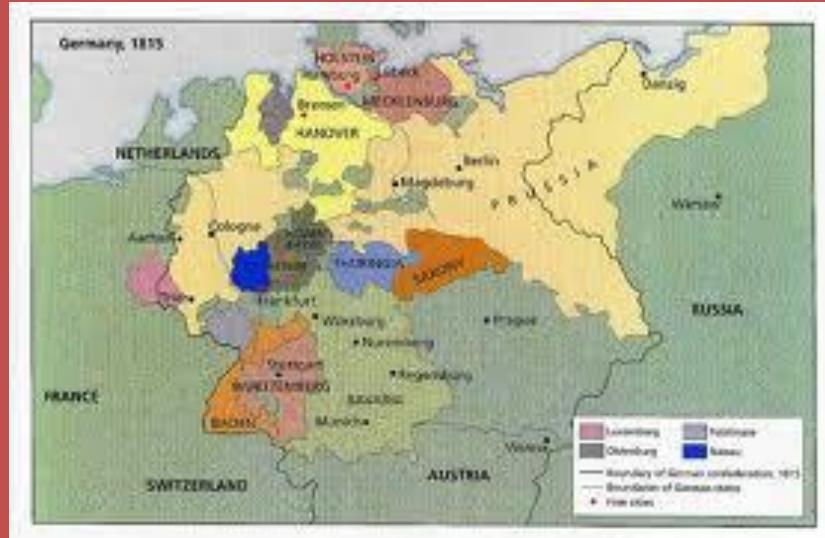


# Nationalism: positive or negative?

- What if not all people within a country feel loyal?
- Do all Americans support the President?
- Do leaders suppress the cultural of minorities in an effort to make the country one?
- Does nationalism encourage rivalries?

# Building a German Nation

- Local rather than national loyalties ( link to colonial feelings prior to 1776)
- Map on pg. 586
- National identity emerges and helps with unification



# First Steps

- Napoleon conquest led to German nationalism
- 1830 Prussia created an economic union (Zollverein)...dismantled tariffs
- Stage was set for Prussian leadership

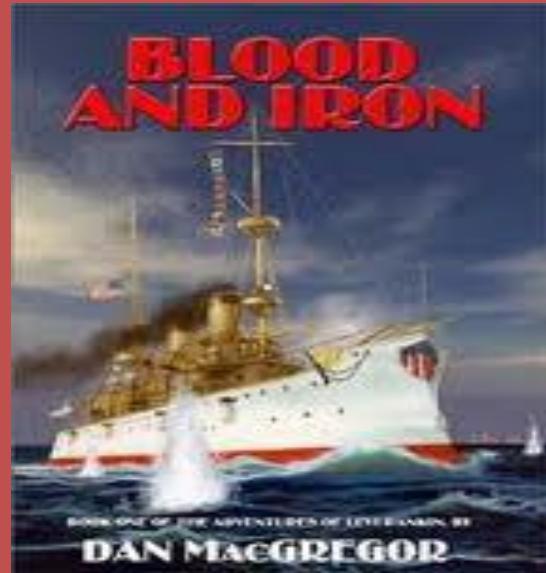
# Otto von Bismarck



He succeeded where others had failed.

# Blood and Iron Policy

- Speech in 1862
- Had no respect for democracy
- Question of unity to be decided by blood and iron...might will bring about unity



# Bismarck's Success

- Strong will
- Manipulates others
- Realpolitik: the ends justify the means
- Built a powerful military
- Examples from US history?



# Victory in 3 Wars

- Each victory increased Prussian prestige and power
- Schleswig and Holstein using Austria
- War with Austria: 7 weeks; annexed land; easy peace

# Franco-Prussian War

- Rivalry between France and Prussia 1870
- Who was to sit on Spanish throne?
- Bismarck rallied all Germans against French menace (hatred of Napoleon's invasion)
- A quick victory for the Prussians



# The Great German Ogre



# The German Empire

- To celebrate the victory; southern/northern states unite; William I of Prussia named Kaiser
- Constitution drafted by Bismarck:
  - Bundesrat: upper house
  - Reichstag: lower house; elected

# Real Power

- Kaiser William (Wilhelm) and Chancellor Bismarck

