

Summary**LIBERALISM AND NATIONALISM****a. Liberalism.**

- Liberal ideas from the enlightened thought of the 18th century expanded in continental Europe during the 19th century.
- Liberal States with Constitutions that:
 - stressed freedom and division of powers,
 - admitted a limited participation of people,
 - abolished feudal limitations to production and distribution,
 - guaranteed the right to property.

b. Nationalism.

- At the beginning of the 19th century, together with Liberalism, Nationalism became a powerful political force.
- The conservative system of Alliances and Congresses created to maintain absolutist regimes as a means to keep stability in Europe did not work
- In the Europe of the Restoration, there were national communities such as Polish, Magyars, Finnish, or even Italians and Germans, divided into different States that belonged to imperial States: Russia, Austria, The Ottoman Empire. The supreme aspiration of those national communities was to constitute a political system free from imperial subjugation or external interference.

c. The revolutions of 1820s.

- In 1821 the Greeks rebelled against the Ottoman Empire; supported by Russia, France and Great Britain. Independence in 1827.

d. The revolutions of 1830s

- French rebelled against King Charles X and installed a constitutional monarchy (king Louis Philip of Orleans).
- Belgians rebelled against the rule of The Netherlands.
- The Polish were repressed by the Tsarist army.
- Liberal rebellions in both Italy and in Germany did not succeed.

e. The revolutions of 1848.

- The revolutionary movements pursue the establishment of democracies based on the principles of universal suffrage, popular sovereignty and certain economic and social rights.
- French II Republic and a new Constitution with the right to work and the freedom of strike.
- Czechs, Italians and Hungarians rebelled but the imperial troops crushed them.
- A German attempt at unification and liberalism failed again.

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMANY

a. Italian unification

- Nationalism, Liberalism and certain democracy were the pillars of a new Italian State (1859-1860).
- Only the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont had the economic and political dynamism to fulfil the nationalist objective of unification.
- French Empire of Napoleon III helped Piedmont against Austria.
- King Vittorio Emanuele II and Giuseppe Garibaldi and the 1000 "red shirts") unified North and South.
- Venice joined Italy (1866) after the Austrian defeat by Prussia in the battle of Sadowa.
- Rome adhered to Italy after the triumph of Prussia in battle of Sedan (1870), and the fall of Napoleon III.

b. German unification

- Germany was also divided into a number of independent territories. Here Austria and Prussia were the two poles of unification.
- Prussia was more dynamic in economic, military and political terms.
- Wilhelm I and his Prime Minister Bismarck made a unified Germany possible after two wars.
- The Austrian defeat in the battle of Sadowa (1866).
- The defeat of France in Sedan (1870).
- On January 1871, in the Hall of Mirrors of Versailles, the Second German Empire or Reich was proclaimed with the king of Prussia as its first emperor (Kaiser).
- French Alsace and Lorraine and the Southern states Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg, were annexed to Germany.

**Vocabulary. Explain/define the following concepts/ persons/ institutions.
Use your own words**

- Cavour
- Vittorio Emanuele II
- Sadowa
- Plombières
- Bismarck
- Sedan

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING: CREATING AN OPINION TEXT

Do you think that nationalism is nowadays a powerful stimulus for the different countries and peoples? In that case, should it be so? Choose an ex-ample to illustrate your opinion and use the concepts and characteristics of nationalism learned above. Try to use your own words where possible. Each student will be responsible for a part of the writing and might have to read and explain it aloud in class.