

## ***Chapter 13***

# **THE CONSOLIDATION OF LARGE NATION-STATES, 1859–1871**

### 13.63 BACKGROUNDS: THE IDEA OF THE NATION-STATE

#### *Study Questions*

1. What is nationalism? What are the characteristics of nation-states? Why were the 12 years after 1859 so crucial for the growth of nationalism?
2. How did the idea of the nation-state lead to unity and disunity?
3. What was the significance of the Crimean War for the European national movements? How did the major European powers become involved in the dispute between Russia and Turkey?
4. What does the illustration on p. 539 suggest about the role of women in the Crimean War?

#### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. The idea of the nation-state has served both to bring people together into larger units and to break them apart into smaller ones.
2. The consolidation of large nation-states involved territorial unification as well as the creation of new ties between government and governed.
3. In Europe, some of the nationalist aims that the revolutionists of 1848 had failed to achieve were accomplished in the years 1859–1871 through a series of wars.
4. The Crimean War was the first war covered by newspaper correspondents and the first to be portrayed to noncombatants in the visual images of early photography.

### 13.64 CAVOUR AND THE ITALIAN WAR OF 1859: THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

### *Study Questions*

1. Describe the state of political affairs in Italy in the 1850s. How did Piedmont differ from the other Italian states?
2. Explain the background and nature of the movement for national unification in Italy. What role did Mazzini play? What happened in 1848 to the unification movement?
3. Explain the political, economic, and social views of Cavour. How did he differ from Mazzini in his program for Italian unification?
4. Describe the steps Cavour took to unite Italy. How successful was he? What happened in the aftermath of the French withdrawal from the war against Austria?
5. How did Cavour react to Garibaldi's successes? What does the portrait of Garibaldi on p. 544 tell you about his popular appeal?
6. What was the status of unification in 1861? How was it eventually completed?
7. What were the persistent problems that occurred after Unification?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. In Italy there was a growing desire for a liberal national state in which all Italy might be included.
2. Cavour shared in the new realism that prevailed after 1848.
3. Italy was united by the high-minded cultural nationalism of Mazzini, the audacity of Garibaldi, the cold realism of Cavour, insurrections, armed violence, and the endorsement of popular votes.
4. After unification, Italy was troubled by irredentism, conflicts between church and state, and regional differences.
5. The new Italy was parliamentary but not democratic. Not until 1913 was the suffrage significantly broadened.

### *Identifications*

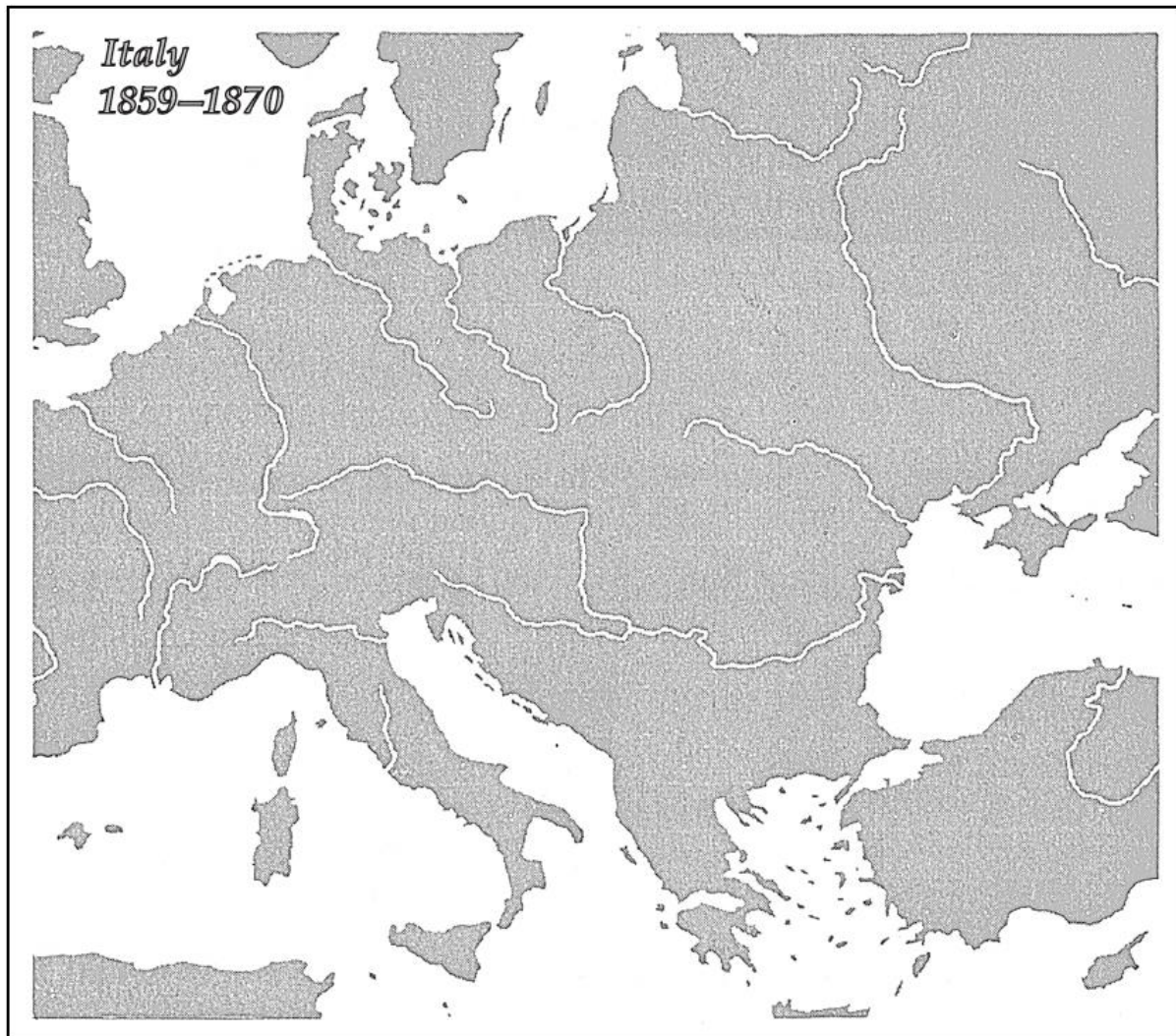
Risorgimento  
Garibaldi's Thousand  
Crimean War  
Napoleon III

Italian War of 1859  
Magenta  
Solferino  
*Italia irredenta*

Victor Emmanuel  
Savoy  
Piedmont

### *Map Exercise*

1. On the outline map, Unification of Italy, 1859–1870, (a) show the separate political divisions of Italy in 1815 and (b) indicate the year in which each of these states became part of united Italy. Source: A History of the Modern World, p. 543.
2. Study the map in your text on p. 543, “Nation Building, 1859–1867.” How similar were the developments taking place in the areas shown?



## 13.65 THE FOUNDING OF A GERMAN EMPIRE AND THE DUAL MONARCHY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

### *Study Questions*

1. What were the lessons for national unification seen in the failure of the Frankfurt Assembly? How did economic and social changes affect German nationalist attitudes?
2. Explain Bismarck's political outlook and describe the nature and outcome of his dispute with the liberals in the Prussian parliament. What was the meaning of his famous "blood and iron" statement? What does the illustration on p. 547 tell you about him?
3. How did Bismarck succeed in ousting Austria from a position of leadership in Germany?
4. Describe the membership, structure, and constitution of the North German Confederation. What use did Bismarck make of existing democratic and socialist sentiment?
5. What did Bismarck hope to accomplish by a war with France? Describe the background of the Franco-Prussian War. How did the war affect France and Germany? What does the illustration on p. 551 tell you about the proclamation of the German Empire in 1871?
6. Explain how the consolidation of Germany transformed the face of Europe.
7. Which provisions of the new German constitution were democratic? Which provisions were neither liberal nor democratic?
8. What were the chief problems confronting the Habsburg empire in the nineteenth century? What did its recent wars demonstrate about the empire?
9. How would you evaluate the Compromise of 1867 as a solution to the nationalities problem in the Habsburg empire? Which groups were the real beneficiaries?
10. Discuss political changes in both Austria and Hungary after 1867. How would you characterize the economic and social structures of the Dual Monarchy?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. The Germans became increasingly nationalistic during and after the Napoleonic wars.
2. Bismarck was not a German nationalist but a Prussian who found liberalism, democracy,

and socialism repugnant.

3. The Germans did not unify themselves by their own exertions but rather fell into the arms of the Prussians.
4. Bismarck became the classic practitioner of *Realpolitik*.
5. German unification was accomplished in three short wars.
6. The new German Empire served as a mechanism to magnify the role of Prussia, the Prussian army, and the East Elbian Prussian aristocracy in world affairs.
7. The essential question, in a nationalist age, was how the Habsburg government would react to the problems raised by the insistence on national rights.
8. The Compromise of 1867 was essentially a bargain between the Germans of Austria-Bohemia and the Magyars of Hungary.

### *Identifications*

Seven Weeks' War  
Junker  
Schleswig-Holstein  
Battle of Sedan

War of 1870  
North German Confederation  
Lassallean socialists  
Dual Monarchy

Treaty of Frankfurt  
Indemnity  
Ems dispatch  
Francis Joseph

### *Map Exercises*

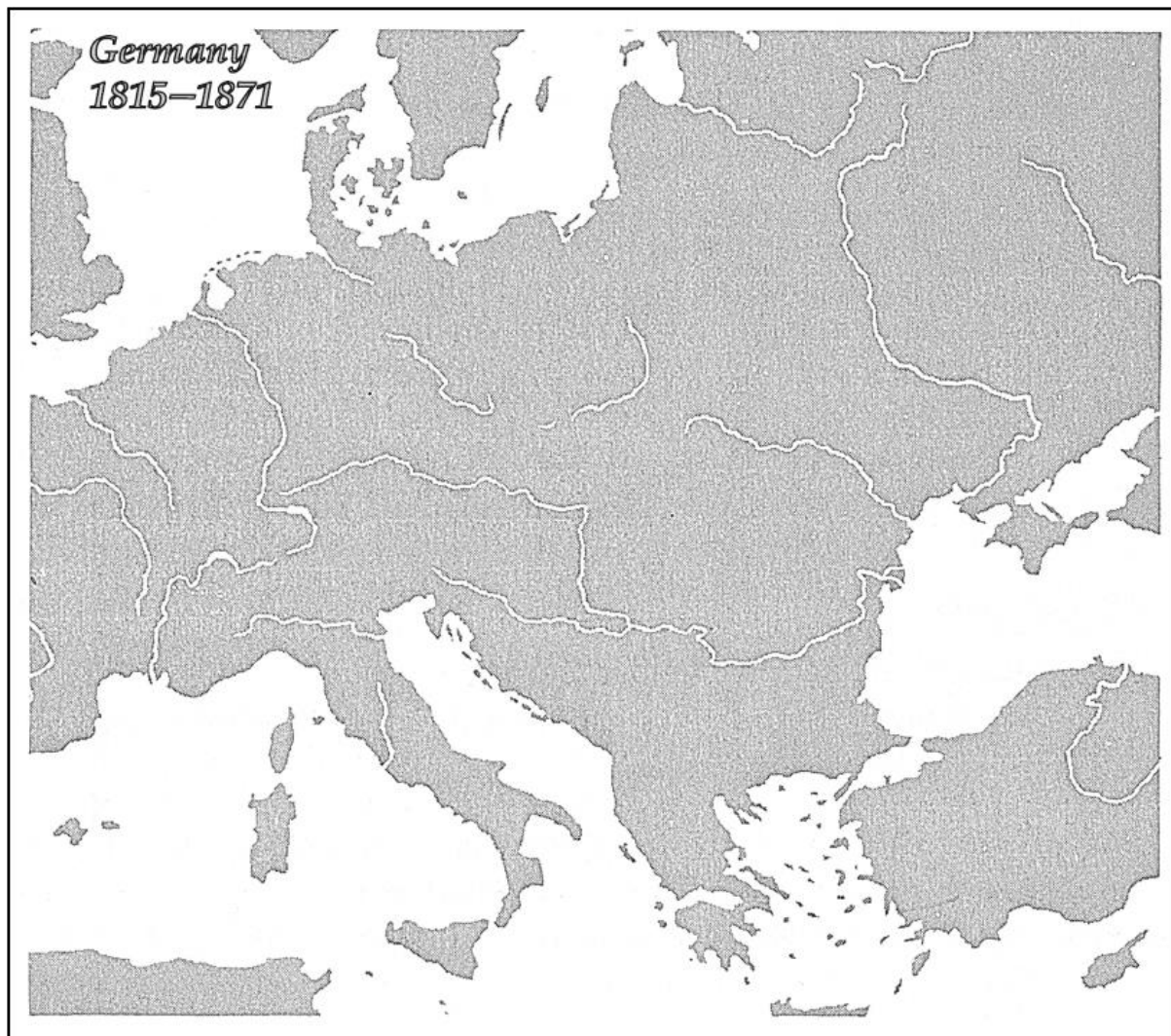
1. On the outline map, Germany 1815–1871, show the boundaries of the German Empire in 1871. Indicate the dates by which the major states became part of the empire. Which areas formed the Kingdom of Prussia in 1871?

## 13.66 TSARIST RUSSIA: SOCIAL CHANGE AND THE LIMITS OF POLITICAL REFORM

### *Study Questions*

1. How did autocracy in Russia differ from absolutism in the West?
2. Explain the role of the intelligentsia in Russian life.

3. How did serfdom in Russia before 1861 compare to American slavery? What did the Act of Emancipation of 1861 accomplish?
4. Explain the inequality among peasants that existed in European countries.
5. Summarize the legal and judicial reforms introduced by Alexander II. How did his reforms lead to greater self-government?
6. How did the Russian revolutionists react to the reforms of Alexander II? Indicate the additional steps taken by Alexander in 1880 to win liberal support. What changes took place under his successor?



*Key Discussion Sentences*

1. Alexander II (1855–1881), who became tsar during the Crimean War, was no liberal by nature or conviction.
2. Even after emancipation, the peasants did not possess their land according to principles of private property, nor did they possess full individual freedom of action.
3. Educated Russians were estranged from the government, from the Orthodox church, and the common people of their own country.
4. Tsarist Russia shared in the liberal movement of the late nineteenth century.

### *Identifications*

Alexander II	<i>Mir</i>	Alexander Herzen
Westernizers	Act of Emancipation	Bakunin
Slavophiles	Redemption money	People's Will
Zemstvos	Alexander III	Nihilists

## 13.67 NATION BUILDING IN THE WIDER ATLANTIC WORLD: THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

### *Study Questions*

1. Describe the growth of population in the United States during the nineteenth century. How were the problems created by immigration confronted?
2. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the growing estrangement of North and South? How did the westward expansion intensify the slavery quarrel?
3. Explain the immediate background to the American Civil War and the nature of the struggle. What attitudes did Europeans take toward the war?
4. What conception of the United States prevailed after the victory of the North? What may be considered the most far-reaching result of the American Civil War?
5. How was slavery abolished? What may be said about the sweeping nature of this step? How does the illustration on p. 564 depict the French reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation?

6. What did the reconstruction period after the Civil War accomplish? What legacy did its failures leave?
7. What kinds of economic changes occurred during the Civil War and the period immediately following?
8. What issues caused friction in Canada in the early part of the nineteenth century?
9. Summarize (a) the significant provisions of Lord Durham's Report of 1839 and (b) the actions taken as a consequence of the report.
10. What was the impact of the British North America Act of 1867? Why was a federal plan rejected? What further developments took place in the years after 1867?
11. Explain the growth of the significance of the Dominion of Canada.
12. What was the long-term significance of the idea of dominion status?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. By 1860 a sense of sectionalism had developed in the South, not different in principle from the nationalism felt by many peoples in Europe.
2. As the demand for raw cotton reached unprecedented magnitudes the South fell more deeply under the hereditary curse of the Americas—the slave and plantation system.
3. The Union victory preserved the unity of the United States and gave the national government the power to abolish slavery.
4. Southern white elites began to believe that their way of life could be best maintained by separation from a Union in which they were likely to become a permanent political minority.
5. With the Civil War, the idea triumphed that the United States was a national state, composed not of member states but of a unitary national people irrevocably bound together.
6. After the Civil War, industry and finance dominated national politics in the increasingly centralized United States.



7. After 1867 the Dominion of Canada moved from independence over internal matters to independence over external affairs.
8. Canada pioneered in the development of a “dominion status.”

### *Identifications*

Mexican-American War	Emancipation Proclamation	Radical democrats
Thirteenth Amendment	Fourteenth Amendment	Railroad
Abolitionists	Responsible government	United Empire Loyalists
Dominion		

### GENERAL ESSAY QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 13

1. What is nationalism? What contributions to national ideas and movements were made by (a) the French Revolution, (b) the Napoleonic era, (c) the years 1815–1848, (d) the revolutions of 1848, and (e) the years 1859–1871?
2. Compare and contrast the movements for national unification in Italy and Germany in the years 1815–1871, and their results. How important was political leadership in each case? How did the conflict between idealism and *Realpolitik* apply in each instance?
3. How similar were processes of national consolidation and nation-building in the years 1859–1871 in (a) Italy, (b) Germany, (c) Austria-Hungary, (d) Russia, (e) the United States, (f) Canada, and (g) Japan? Consider at least two cases in your response.

### GENERAL DISCUSSION PASSAGES FOR CHAPTER 13

1. Since 1860 or 1870 a nation-state system has prevailed. The consolidation of large nations became a model for other peoples large and small. (p. 536)
2. For many in the nineteenth century, nationalism became a kind of modern secular faith; and it spread throughout most of Europe, stimulating an emotion-laden desire for national unity, independence and the creation of a national state that could embody and protect a distinctive national culture. (p. 536)
3. A nation-state may be thought of as one in which supreme political authority somehow rests upon and represents the will and feeling of its inhabitants. There must be a people, not merely a swarm of human beings. Nations take form in many ways. But the people in all nations are alike in feeling or imagining themselves to be communities, permanent

communities in which individual persons, together with their children and their children's children, are committed to a collective destiny on earth. (p. 536-537)

4. German philosophy emphasized the progressive evolution of history, which in the thought of Hegel, and after him Marx, became a vast impersonal force that was moving in clear directions and almost independent of human beings or human will. History was often said to ordain, require, condemn, justify, or excuse. What one did not like could be dismissed as a mere historical phase, opening into a quite different and more attractive future. What one wanted, in the present or future, could be described as historically necessary and bound to come. (p. 545)
5. A distinctive feature of nineteenth-century Russian life was the intelligentsia. In Russia it seemed that the experience of being educated, debating ideas, and reading books made the intelligentsia more self-conscious of themselves as a class apart. They were made up of students, university graduates, and persons who had a good deal of leisure to read. The Russian intelligentsia tended to embrace sweeping reformist philosophies, and they believed that intellectuals should play a large role in society. They formed an exaggerated idea of how thinkers could direct the course of historical change. (p. 557)
6. Conflicts over free trade and tariffs became entangled with the issue of slavery; and the conflict over slavery became part of a larger debate about individual rights and liberty on both sides of the Atlantic. (p. 565)
7. The American opponents of slavery, the Abolitionists, were part of a transatlantic humanitarian movement; and their political goals somewhat resembled the aspirations of the radical democrats who came forward in Europe in 1848. (p. 565)