

NAME: _____

BISMARCK UNIFIES GERMANY

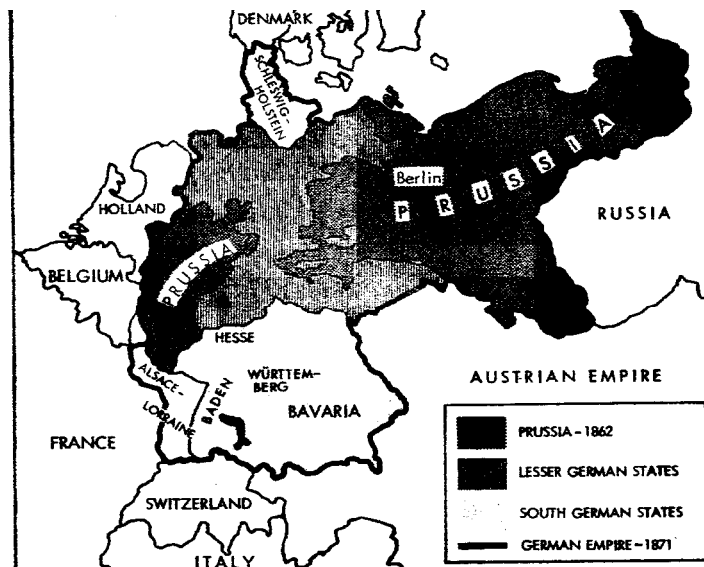
In 1860 there was no Germany. There were many German states. Some of the states were Saxony, Bavaria and Hanover. The largest and the most powerful German state was Prussia.

In 1861 William I became king of Prussia. He made Otto von Bismarck his Prime Minister. Both men wanted Prussia to unite all of the German states into one great German nation. Bismarck believed that the way to solve Prussia's problems was with **BLOOD AND IRON!** Bismarck had Prussia fight three wars. First, Prussia fought Denmark. Then they fought Austria. After each **VICTORY** Prussia gained more land and became more powerful.

The war that finally united Germany was fought against France. The Franco-Prussian War was fought between 1870 and 1871. Prussia won. The defeat has never been **FORGOTTEN** by the French. As a result of the war, Alsace and Lorraine were given to Germany. These **PROVINCES** were rich in coal and iron. The French, were also very angry because most of the people who lived in Alsace and Lorraine were French. Frenchmen promised to get Alsace and Lorraine back from Prussia. The French also had to pay **REPARATIONS** to Prussia. To make things even worse, the Prussian Army took over Paris until the money was paid.

When the Franco-Prussian War ended, William I was made Kaiser (Emperor) of the German Empire. A new and a powerful nation was created in the center of Europe. Germany remained united until after World War II. In 1945 it was divided into East Germany and West Germany. In 1990, East and West Germany united into one Germany again.

The Influence of Nationalism



The Unification of Germany Under Prussian Leadership

Recorder _____ Reporter _____

How Did Bismarck Unify Germany?

1. Was Germany a nation in 1860? _____ because _____

2. Which German state was the most powerful? _____
3. What goal did King William I and Otto von Bismarck have in common? _____

4. What methods does Bismarck's policy of "blood and iron" suggest? _____

5. Would the nations surrounding German states want those states to unify? _____ because

6. Germany had to fight _____ wars before it unified.
7. Who lost the Franco-Prussian War? _____
8. Three reasons why the French resented the German government were: a) _____
b) _____ c) _____
9. As a result of the Franco-Prussian War, all the German states were _____ into one powerful nation.
10. Kaiser is German for Caesar. Another term for Kaiser is _____

Section Focus Transparency Activity 26-3

Bismarck's Realm

1 Which branches had the most power in the German Empire?

2 Which branch had the least power?

3 Explain whether a system of checks and balances is present or lacking in the government of the German Empire.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

GOVERNMENT OF GERMAN EMPIRE

BRANCH	POWERS
Executive	
Kaiser	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commanded armed forces• Power to declare war with consent of Bundesrat• Appointed one-third of Bundesrat• Appointed Chancellor
Legislative	
Bundesrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Represented hereditary rulers• One-third of members from Prussia• Voted on all laws
Legislative	
Reichstag	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Members elected by all adult males over 25• Debated but could not vote on laws introduced into Bundesrat

NAME: _____

Global History III
Nationalism

DIRECTIONS: Read the following account of the unification of Italy and using the map on the back answer the questions that follow. Use complete sentences.

HOW WAS THE MODERN NATION OF ITALY CREATED?

In 1850 there was no Italy. Look at the map on the back and you will see many small countries, but no Italy!

There were many reasons why Italy did not exist. **FIRST:** Austria did not want a powerful neighbor. Austria also wanted to keep Lombardy and Venetia, even though most of the people were Italian: **SECOND:** The Pope ruled over the Papal States. If there was a unified Italy, he believed he would lose control of his country.

But the Italian people wanted a united Italy. Nationalistic feelings were strong. Two men played an important part in the unification of Italy. Let them tell you their stories.

COUNT CAVOUR: Good day! My name is Camillio di Cavour I was the Count of Sardinia and Piedmont. I have been called the **BRAIN** of Italian Unification. I planned for Italy to become united into one country with my King, Victor Emanuel II as the King of Italy. With the help of the French, I defeated the Austrians in a war in 1859. The Austrians gave up Lombardy to Sardinia.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI: I was known as the **SWORD** of Unification. In 1860 my army, called the RED SHIRTS, conquered Sicily. I then crossed into the MAINLAND and we captured the city of Naples. I gave all this land to King Victor Emanuel II so he could be King of a united Italy.

COUNT CAVOUR: While Garibaldi was conquering the Two Sicilies, I attacked the Papal States. If you look at the map you will see that by taking the Papal States, we were able to unite northern and southern Italy into one nation. By 1861, Italy was one nation. Victor Emanuel II, became the first King of a united Italy. However, it was not until 1870 that Rome became part of our country.



1. What Italian state is located between Tuscany and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies?
2. Name the four countries that surround the Italian states.
3. Why do you think Austria did not want a powerful neighbor to its south?
4. Should Lombardy and Venezia have belonged to Italy or Austria? _____ because
5. Why was Count Cavour called the "brain" of Italian unification?
6. Which country assisted Italy in unifying? _____
7. Why was Garibaldi known as the "sword" of Italian unification?
8. Who was the first king of a united Italy? _____
9. The northern Italian states were heavily industrialized while the southern Italian states were primarily farming areas. Why did this cause problems between Italians?