

The Rise of Nationalism *19th Century* *(1850 – 1900)*

AP World History

Chapter 26d

“Internal Troubles, External Threats”

Italy, Germany and Japan

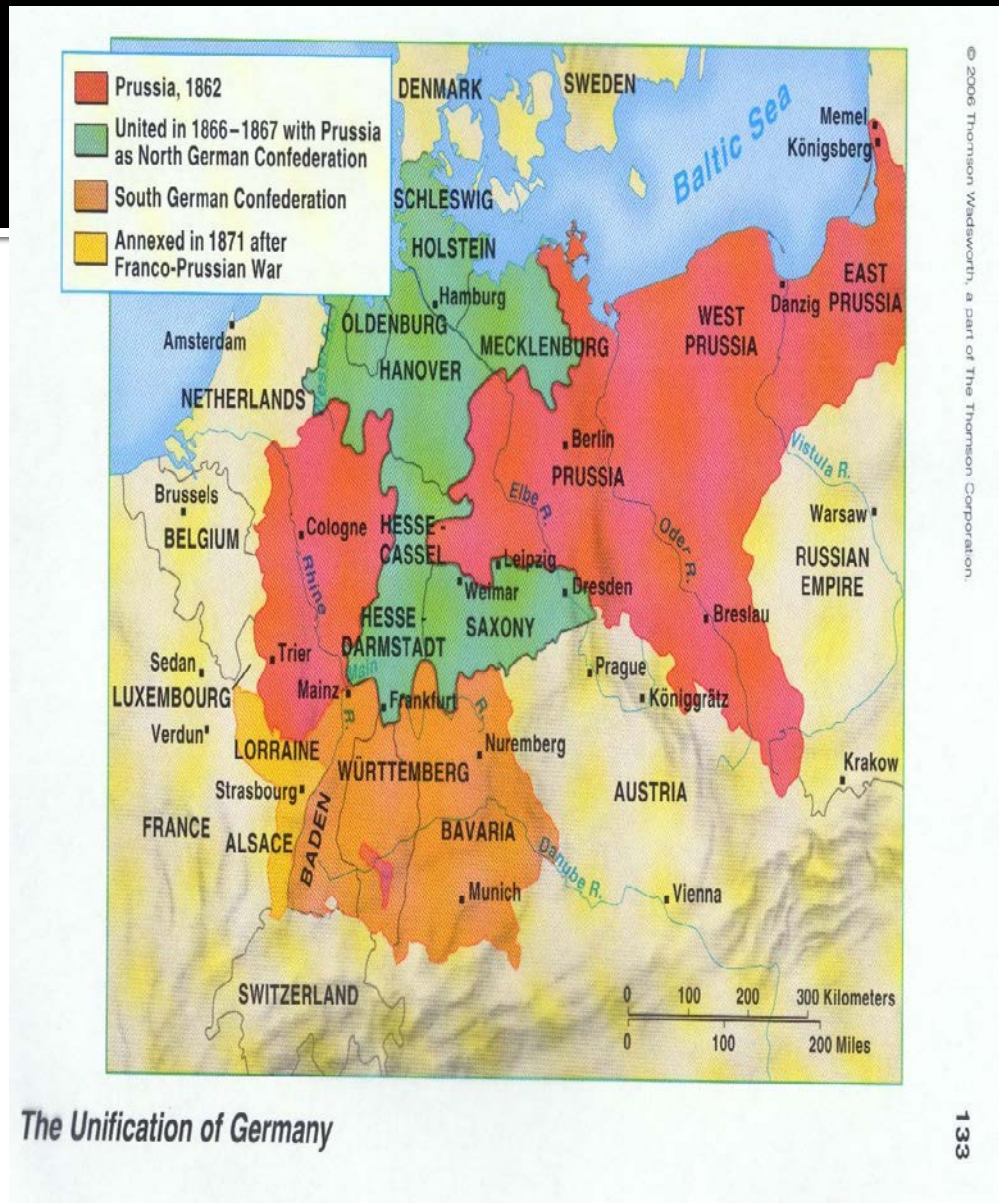
What is a Nation?



- A “state” = political territory that does not necessarily coincide with the culture of a certain group of people
- For most of world history, people have been organized into great empires or smaller states like this
 - These entities governed culturally diverse societies
- A “nation” = has a distinct culture and territory and deserves an independent political life
 - Citizens of a nation = feel connected to their fellows by ties of blood, culture, or common experience
 - Not simply common subjects of a ruling dynasty

What did Nationalism Inspire?

- 1871 = the political unification of Italy and Germany
- Greeks and Serbs = asserted their independence from the Ottoman Empire
- Czechs and Hungarians = demanded more independence within the Austrian Empire
- Poles and Ukrainians = became more aware of their oppression within the Russian Empire
- Irish = sought separation from Great Britain
- European Jews = sought a homeland in Palestine



The Unification of Germany

Different Versions of Nationalism



- “Civic Nationalism” = the nation is a particular territory and people of various cultural backgrounds can assimilate into the dominant culture
 - Example: “becoming American”
- Other versions = defined the nation in racial terms, which excluded those who did not share common ancestry
 - Example: Germany expelling all “non-German”, especially Jewish people

Europe around 1880



Map 17.4 The Nations and Empires of Europe, ca. 1880
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Nationalism:

Idea of the 19th century

- Nationalists wanted to realign national boundaries to fit religious and linguistic divisions (one ethnicity = one country)
- A famous 19th century nationalist was Giuseppe Mazzini—he wanted to unify Italy, which was still just a bunch of states
- Liberalism was an ideal growing at this time. It believed in the sovereignty of the people, the need for a constitutional government, freedom of expression, and the need for a national government/parliament
- Conservatism was still powerful: the Revolutions of 1848 were ethnic revolutions that were unsuccessful and conservatism won; taught politicians they couldn't keep people out of politics forever

Nationalism and the Unification of Germany and Italy

Language and National Identity Before 1871

- Language was usually the crucial element in creating a feeling of national unity, but language and citizenship rarely coincided. The idea of redrawing the boundaries of states to accommodate linguistic, religious, and cultural differences.
- Until the 1860s nationalism was associated with liberalism, as in the case of the Italian liberal nationalist Giuseppe Mazzini. After 1848 conservative political leaders learned how to preserve the social status quo by using public education, universal military service, and colonial conquests to build a sense of national identity that focused loyalty on the state.

WW1 British
Propaganda Poster
*Who's absent? Is it
you?*

LOC Summary: Poster
showing John Bull
pointing and
addressing the viewer,
with burning buildings
and a line of soldiers
with gaps in the
background.



Unification of Italy, 1860-1870

- By the mid 19th century, popular sentiment favored Italian unification.
- Unification was opposed by Pope Pius IX and Austria.
- Count Cavour, the prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, used the rivalry between France and Austria to gain the help of France in pushing the Austrians out of northern Italy.
- In the south, Giuseppe Garibaldi led a revolutionary army in 1860 that defeated the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
- A new Kingdom of Italy, headed by Victor Emmanuel (the former king of Piedmont-Sardinia) was formed in 1860. In time, Venetia (1866) and the Papal States (1870) were added to Italy.

Unification of Germany, 1866-1871

- Until the 1860s the German-speaking people were divided among Prussia, the western half of the Austrian Empire, and numerous smaller states. Prussia took the lead in the movement for German unity because it had a strong industrial base in the Rhineland and an army that was equipped with the latest military, transportation, and communications technology.
- During the reign of Wilhelm I (r. 1861–1888) the Prussian chancellor Otto von Bismarck achieved the unification of Germany through a combination of diplomacy and the Franco-Prussian War.
- Victory over France in the Franco-Prussian War completed the unification of Germany, but it also resulted in German control over the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and thus in the long-term enmity between France and Germany.

Unification of Germany:

Uniting Germany was important—German was the most widely spoken language in Europe

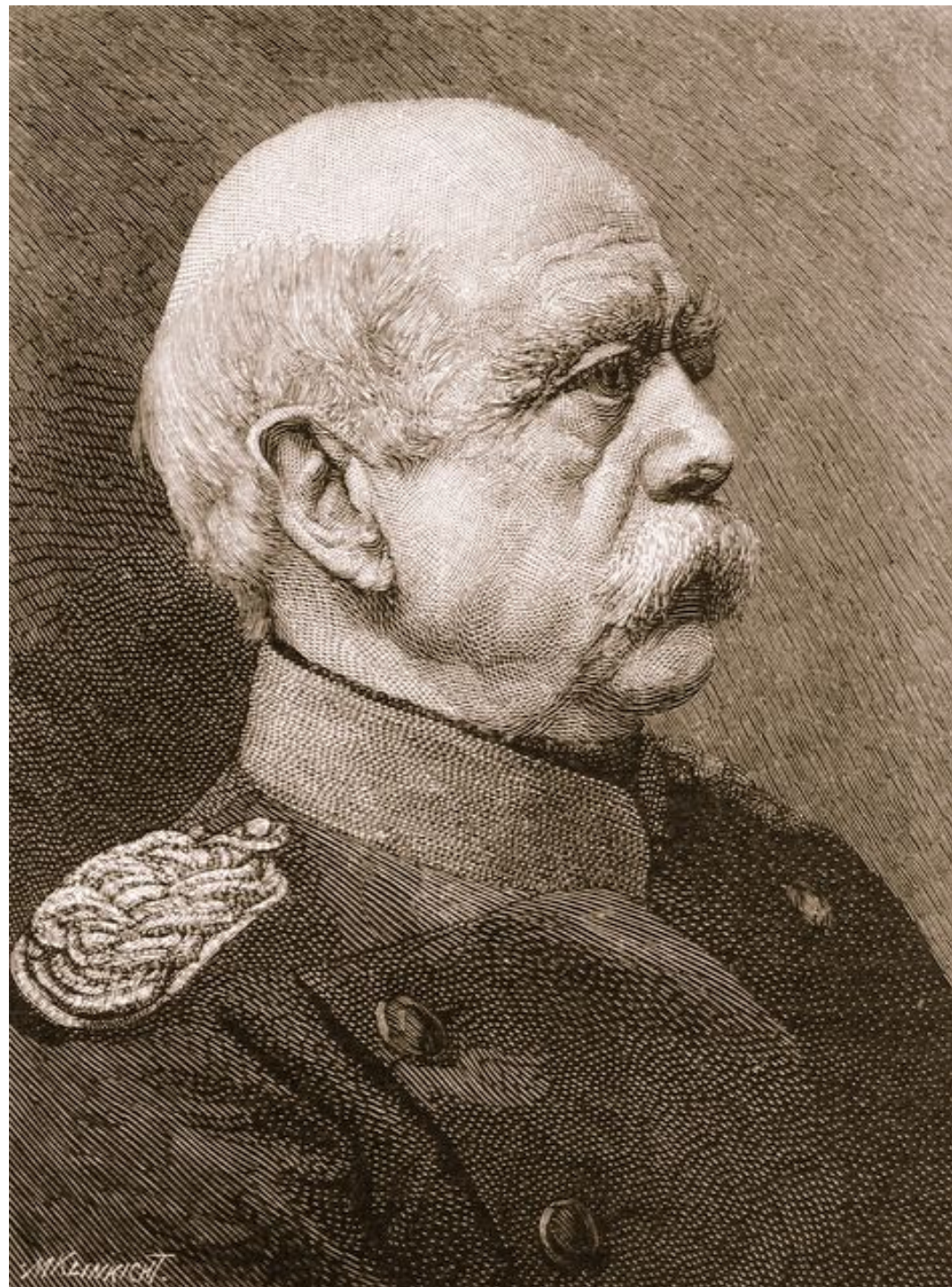
- Germany was made up of diverse states—Prussia, much of Austria, and smaller states—religious differences, too
- King Wilhelm I “ruled” Prussia but really it was ruled by Otto von Bismarck
- Bismarck was a **Junker**—a conservative wealthy landowner—he became famous for *Realpolitik*—tough power politics with no room for idealism. He ruled without parliament’s assistance saying power doesn’t come by having meetings, but by “Blood and iron.”
- “Blood and iron” referred to the industry and nationalism he saw around Europe, wanted to imitate it

Unification of Germany (cont'd):

Bismarck formed the North German Confederation with Prussia and some smaller states and attacked France, winning Alsace and Lorraine, a place where the people spoke German but felt French—a conflict in nationalism

- This Franco-Prussian war changed the politics of Europe. France became more liberal; Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary became more conservative
- Bismarck, after obtaining some territory, focused on keeping Germany conservative, so he gave all adult males the vote—kept middle class liberals from having too much influence
- French society was struggling—they'd changed governments yearly from 1871-1914. The event that epitomized their social divisions was the Dreyfus Affair

Otto von Bismarck
(1815-1898)





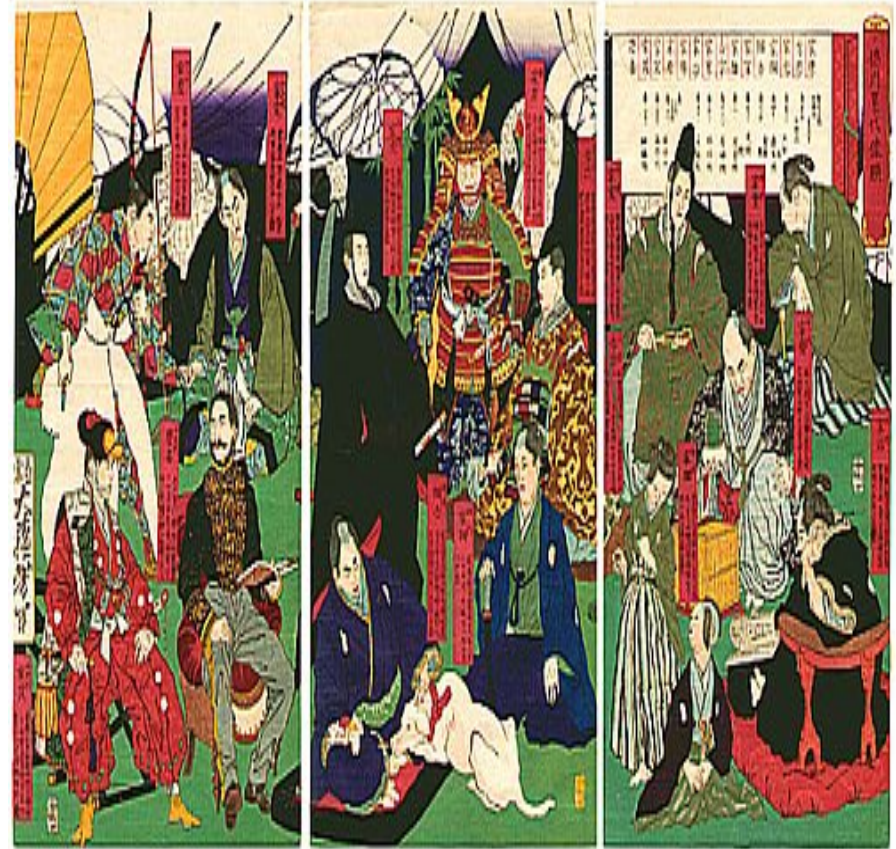
Japan's Experience with Europe



- Very different than China and the Ottoman Empire
- Did not succumb to Western domination
- Was able to turn itself into a powerful, modern, united, industrialized nation
- Joined the "imperialism bandwagon" and created its own East Asian empire

The Tokugawa Background

- 1600 – 1850 = Japan unified and ruled by the Tokugawa Shogunate
 - *Shogun* = military ruler
 - Emperor at this time = basically powerless
- Chief task = prevent return of civil war among the 260 *daimyo*
 - Feudal lords → each with their own band of *samurai*
- Shoguns brought peace to Japan for more than 2 centuries



Lineage of the Tokugawa Shoguns

The Tokugawa Background



"A Daimyo Paying a State Visit"

- System devised to keep the *daimyo* in check = "attendance-in-turn"
 - *Daimyo* required to build second homes in Edo (the capital) and live there every other year
 - When they left for their rural residences, their families had to stay behind as hostages
 - *Daimyo* still enjoyed independence in their own domains → own law codes, militaries, tax systems, currencies, etc.
 - Japan was peaceful...but not truly unified

Economic and Urban Changes

- Centuries of peace allowed for economic growth, commercialization, and urban development
- By 1750 = most people in Japan lived in large towns or cities
- Emerging capitalism → markets linked urban and rural areas
- Encouragement of education = produced a very literate population



Japanese Teahouse during the Edo Period

Economic and Urban Changes



Japanese Merchants

- Merchants = thrived in this commercial economy
 - Had wealth, but no status → still considered the lowest in society according to the Confucian hierarchy
- Many *daimyo* and *samurai* = found it necessary to borrow money from these “social inferiors”
 - Had high status, but no wealth

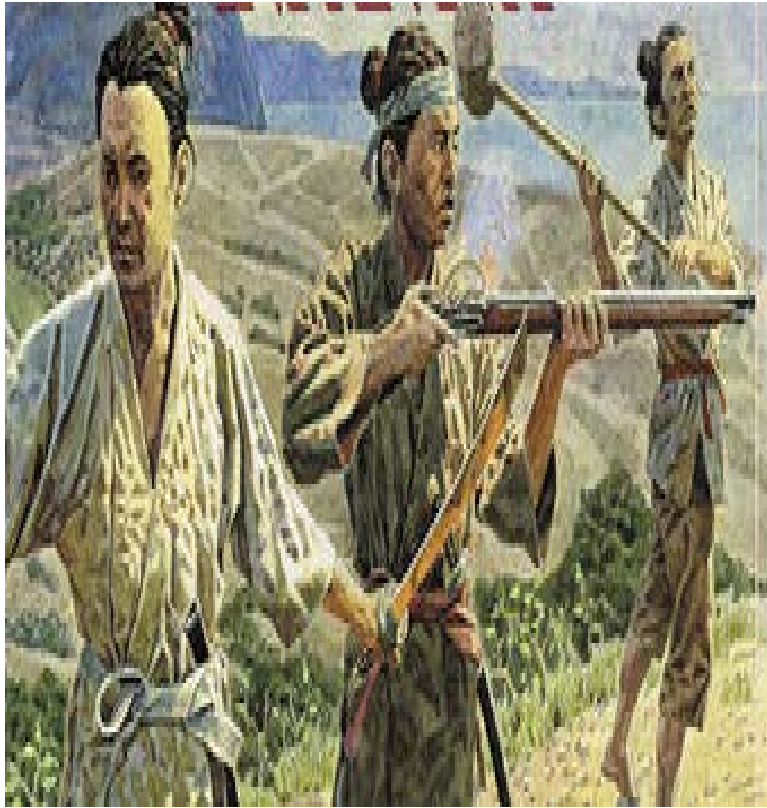
Economic and Urban Changes

- Peasants supposed to: devote themselves to farming, live simply, and avoid luxuries
- Many peasants ignored this “law” and moved to the cities to become artisans or merchants
 - Ignored their “status” and imitated their superiors → example: used umbrellas instead of straw hats in the rain



Japanese Peasants

The Tokugawa Shogunate: Losing Control



*Japanese Peasant
Infantry*

- In addition to these economic and social changes, other factors contributed to *Shogunate's* loss of control in the early 1800s:
 - Corrupt and harsh officials
 - Severe famine in the 1830s that the shogunate could not deal with effectively
 - Expressions of frustration from the poor → peasant uprisings and urban riots

American Intrusion of Japan

- Since the early 1600s = Japan had deliberately limited its contact with the West
 - Expulsion of European missionaries
 - Harsh suppression of Christianity
 - Japanese forbidden from leaving
 - Only 1 port where the Dutch were allowed to trade
- Early 1800s = European countries and the U.S. were “knocking on Japan’s door” to persuade them to reopen contact with the West
 - All were turned away
 - Even shipwrecked sailors were jailed or executed



*Nagasaki Bay - Dutch Port
during Japanese
Isolationism*

American Intrusion of Japan



*Commodore Perry Lands
in Japan*

- 1853 = U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry “opened” Japan
- Commodore Perry demanded:
 - Humane treatment of castaways
 - Right of American ships to refuel and buy supplies
 - Opening of Japanese ports for trade
- He was authorized to use force if necessary, but Commodore Perry approached the Japanese with gifts and a white flag
 - War was avoided

American Intrusion of Japan

- Japan agreed to a series of unequal treaties with the U.S. and different Western powers
 - They knew what happened to China when it resisted European demands – did not want that outcome
- Results of this decision:
 - Loss of support for the ruling *shogunate*
 - Brief civil war
 - 1868 = political takeover by a group of *samurai* from southern Japan → called the Meiji Restoration



"Eejanaika"- Dancing on the Eve of the Meiji Restoration

The Meiji Restoration



Emperor Meiji
(1867-1912)

- Goals of the Meiji Restoration:
 - Save Japan from foreign domination
 - Transform and modernize Japanese society by drawing upon Western achievements and ideas
- This transformation becomes possible due to:
 - No massive violence or destruction in Japan as in China (Taiping Rebellion)
 - Less pressure from Western powers than in China and the Ottoman Empire
 - Japan = less sought after by Europeans because its location wasn't very strategic and it didn't have as many people or riches
 - U.S. ambitions in the Pacific = deflected by the Civil War and its aftermath

Modernization Japanese Style

- First task = true national unity
= required an attack on the power and privileges of the *daimyo* and *samurai*
- Ended the semi-independent domains of the *daimyo*
 - Replaced with governors appointed by and responsible to the national government
- National government (not local authorities) now:
collected taxes and raised a national army



*Japanese Color Woodblock
Print of Meiji Dignitaries
(1877)*

Modernization Japanese Style

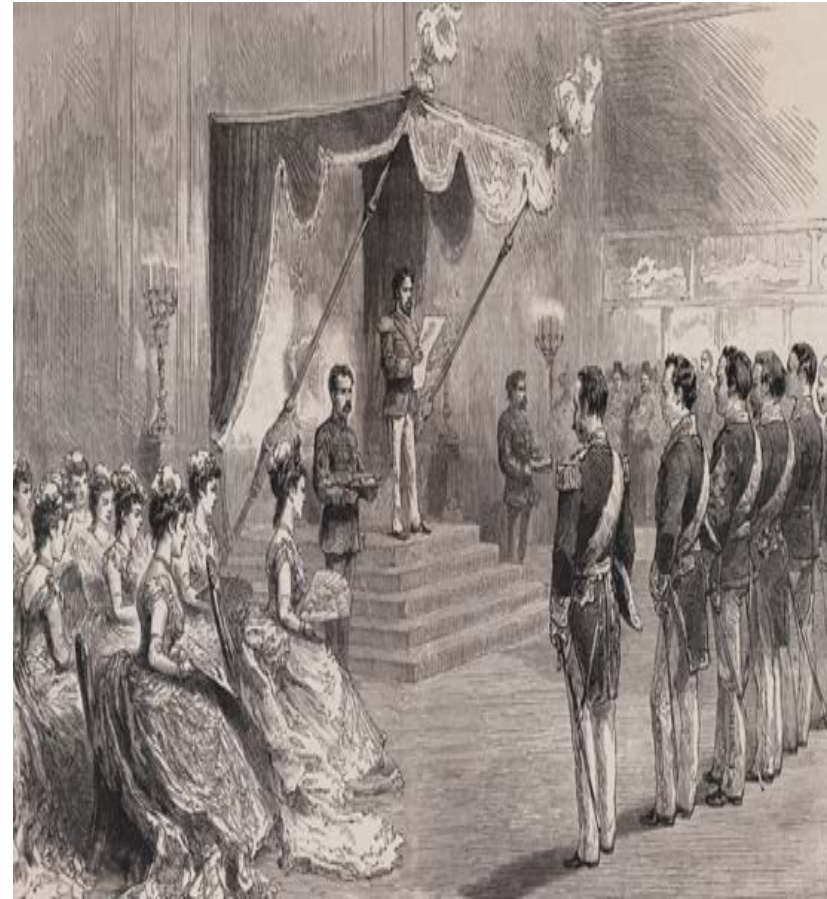


A Meeting of Japan, China, and the West

- Development of a nation-wide economy
- Dismantling of old Confucian-based social order with its special privileges for certain classes
 - All Japanese became legally equal
- Official missions to Europe and the U.S. to learn about the West

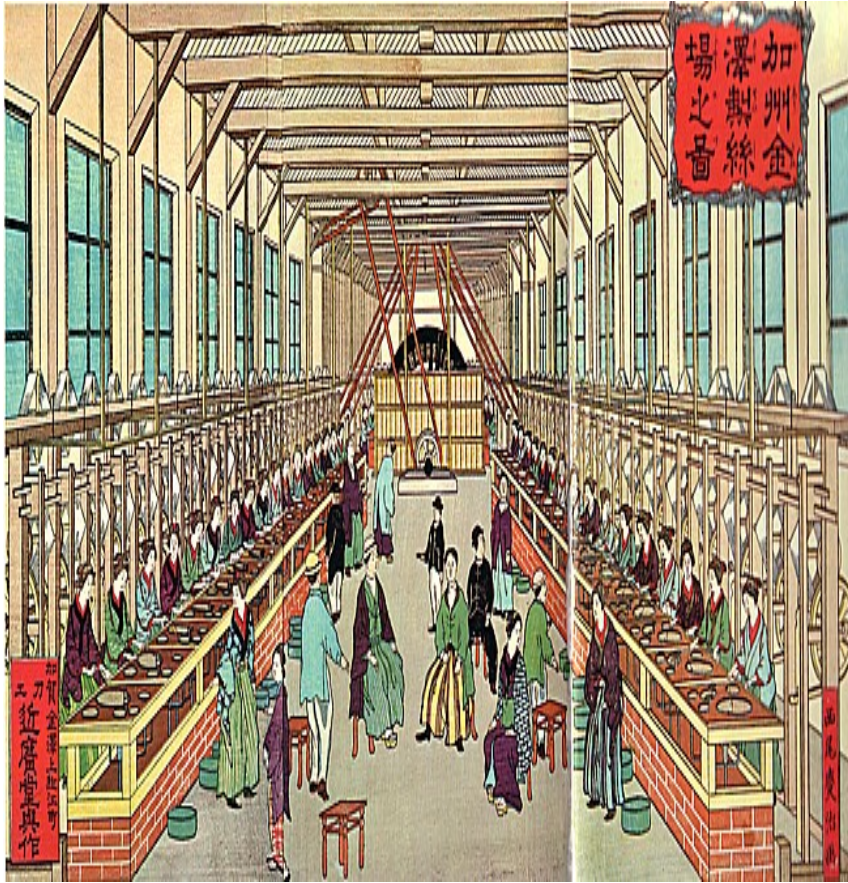
Modernization Japanese Style

- Japan borrowed many ideas from the West and combined these foreign elements with Japanese elements
 - Goal = modernize and maintain unique culture
- Ex: Constitution of 1889 included a parliament, political parties and democratic ideals, BUT the constitution was presented as a gift from a scared emperor descended from the Sun Goddess
- Ex: Modern education system included Confucian principles



The Meiji Emperor Proclaiming the Meiji Constitution in 1889

Japan's State-Guided Industrialization Program

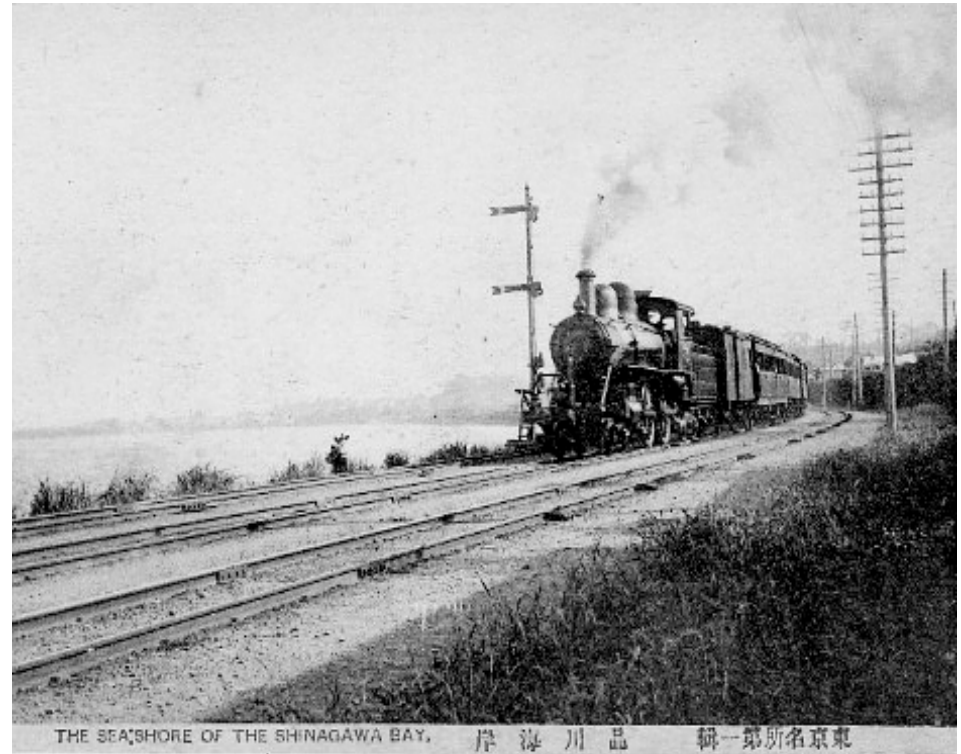


- Government set up a number of enterprises and later sold them to private investors
- Used own resources when industrializing
- Became a major exporter of textiles and was able to produce its own manufactured goods

Painting of a Western-Style Japanese Factory from the 1880s

Japan's State-Guided Industrialization Program

- The Japanese government also:
 - Built railroads
 - Created a postal system
 - Established a national currency
 - Set up a national banking system



Japanese Steam Train (1872)

Social Results of Industrialization



Female Workers in a Japanese Bamboo Basket Factory (1904)

- Many peasant families slid into poverty → taxed too much to pay for Japan's modernization
- Protests with attacks on government offices and bankers' homes
- Low pay and terrible working conditions for factory workers (mainly women)

Social Results of Industrialization

- Anarchist and socialist ideas developed among intellectuals
- Efforts to create unions and organize strikes
→ met with harsh opposition



Japan and the World



- Western powers revised the unequal treaties they had with Japan
- Anglo-Japanese Treaty (1902) = acknowledged Japan as an equal player among the “Great Powers” of the world
- Became a military competitor and imperialist power in East Asia

Japanese Imperialism

- Japan led successful wars against:
 - China (1894-1895) → gained colonial control of Taiwan and Korea
 - Russia (1904-1905) → gained a territorial foothold in Manchuria
- Japan = first Asian state to defeat a major European power



Map 19.3 The Rise of Japan
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Social Darwinism

- Most leaders of secular culture believed that progress was a uniquely European idea generously made available to the world.
- Many used Darwin's theory of evolution to demonstrate the racial and moral superiority of Europeans over other peoples on the grounds that Europeans were making more material progress than others and were therefore the "fittest" members of the human species.

Results of Nationalism

- Intensified rivalries between European states
- Fueled a highly competitive drive for colonies in Asia and Africa
- One of the leading causes of World War I



Nationalism after 1871

- After the Franco-Prussian War all politicians tried to manipulate public opinion in order to bolster their governments by using the press and public education in order to foster nationalistic loyalties.
- In many countries the dominant group used nationalism to justify the imposition of its language, religion, or customs on minority populations.
- Herbert Spencer (1820–1903) and others took up Charles Darwin's ideas of “natural selection” and “survival of the fittest” and applied them to human societies in such a way as to justify European conquest of foreign nations and the social and gender hierarchies of Western society.