# THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

CHAPTER -1

CLASS - X

HISTORY

## LEADERS OF REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE



OTTO VON BISMARCK

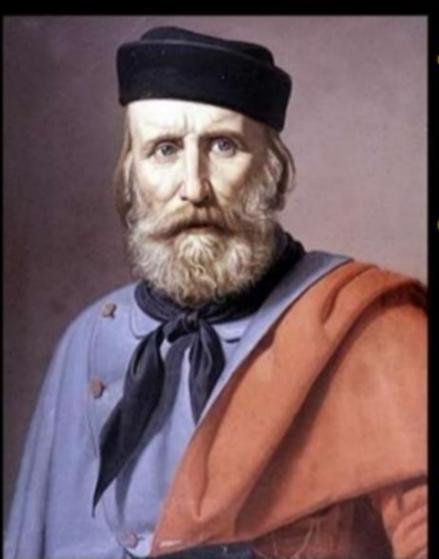
MAZZINI



**GARIBALDI** 



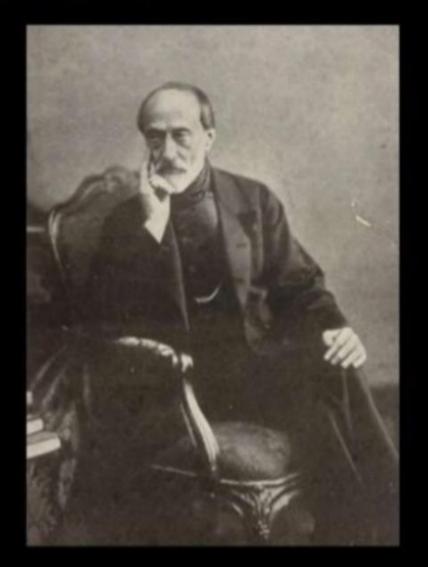
### Giuseppe Garibaldi, "The Sword of Italian Unification"



- Garibaldi first invaded Sicily, then urged them to join Piedmont-Sardinia under the leadership of Victor Emmanuel.
- Garibaldi handed over all conquered lands to Victor Emmanuel.

### Giuseppe Mazzini, "Prophet of Italian Unification"

- He was a member of the Carbonari.
- The Carbonari were a secret group which used violence to obtain what it wanted.
- He formed Young Italy, made up of young people whose job it was to arouse enthusiasm for a united nation.
- Tried revolution but it failed.



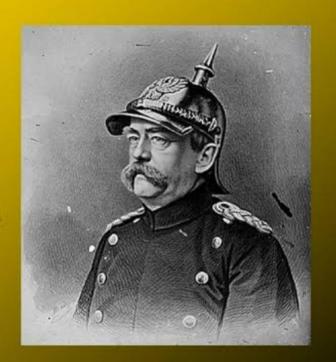
# Otto von Bismarck

 Born as a Prussian Junker, the landowning aristocracy, young Bismarck was a wild student given to duels and drinking. Proud of his Junker heritage and always devoted to Prussia, Bismarck has a strong personality and unbounded desire for power. Now that he is the Prime Minister of Prussi ensure the power of Prussia and to unite the German people.



## UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

- At the time Germany consisted of loosely bound states. Bismarck used both diplomacy and the Prussian military to unify Germany.
- Not only did he make
   Prussia the most powerful
   and dominant component of
   the new Germany, but he
   ensured that under his rule
   Prussia would remain an
   authoritarian state.



## German Unification under Bismarck

- Otto von Bismarck
- Junker class-aristocrat-Prussian Nationalist
  - Believed in Prussian power
- Unite German states under Prussian leadership-NOT Austrian
- Leader of Prussian politics

-Prime Minister in 1862



## Bismarck sets the tone of his Leadership

Germany is not looking to Prussia's liberalism but to her power. . . . The great questions of the day will not be decided by speeches and majority decisions-that was the mistake of 1848-1849-but by Iron and Blood.

