**Conflicts of Nationalism**

1. Elements of **Nationalism**
	1. Belief that one’s greatest loyalty should be to a people
		1. Culture, history, language, religion, territory
		2. **Nation-state-** the unification of a people group into one country
		3. Often led to competition to prove national superiority
	2. Desire of a people group to be united into a country
		1. Ex: Germans, Italians, minority groups in empires
		2. **Zionism**- the movement to create a Jewish state in their homeland of Palestine
2. Politics of Nationalism
	1. Austria-Hungary
		1. Hapsburg Austrians controlled a **multinational state** with many different ethnic groups in conflict with each other
		2. In 1867, became the Austria-Hungarian Empire
		3. Franz-Josef controlled the **dual monarchy** but each state was independent with different parliaments
	2. Ottoman Empire
		1. Multinational European parts of the Ottoman Empire led to conflicts and wars
		2. **Crimean War-** Russia invaded leading to a stalemate, many deaths due to disease
		3. **Balkan Wars-** Many ethnic groups wanted independence, AH got most of Balkans

**Nationalist Unification Movements**

1. Italy
	* 1. Italy was broken into competing kingdoms
		2. **Mazzini** was a nationalist who wanted unification
		3. **Giuseppe Garibaldi** and his “Red Shirts” army took over southern Italy
		4. To achieve unity, Garibaldi offered his kingdoms to king **Victor Emmanuel** of northern Italy-unified Italy in 1870
2. Germany
3. The German people were divided between Prussia, Austria, and small states
4. **Otto Von Bismarck**, Prussia’s Chancellor, believed that it was only through “blood and iron” that he could unite Germany
5. Bismarck strengthened the military and went to war with Austria- many German states joined him
6. **Franco-Prussian War**
7. Bismarck got more states to join him in a war against France and then won
8. Prussian King **Wilhelm I** was named Germany’s first Emperor in 1871
9. Germany’s power
10. United Germany had the strongest military and second strongest economy in Europe
11. Germany upset the balance of power by creating permanent alliances (which eventually led to WWI)

**Imperialism in India and Southeast Asia**

1. Why Imperialism?
	1. **Imperialism**- economic and political control over other countries
	2. Competition between Europeans pushed them to get control of new lands
	3. Industrial Revolution led to a larger demand for raw goods; need for markets to sell goods
2. India
	1. **British East India Company**
		1. Created to control trade between GB, India, and East Asia
		2. Controlled until the **Sepoy Mutiny** (1857)- British gov’t took over after Hindu and Muslim rebellion
	2. India had many people and raw goods- it was the “jewel” of the British Empire
	3. British wanted to westernize India using modern technology and attacking traditions
	4. The nationalist **India National Congress** sought Indian independence
3. Southeast Asia
	1. British controlled Burma and Malaysia: built Singapore and dominated trade
	2. French controlled Indochina (Vietnam): used resources to benefit France
	3. Dutch controlled Indonesia: controlled most of spice trade until British took control
	4. Spain then the United States controlled the Philippines: America fought a war for control and to become imperialist

**Reactions to Imperialism in China and Japan**

1. China
	1. China was mostly closed to European traders
	2. **Opium War**
		1. British increased China’s opium addiction
		2. When the trade stopped, British sent in their navy
	3. European countries divided China into **Spheres of influence-** areas of economic dominance
	4. **Taiping Rebellion**
		1. Civil war in the 1850s against the corrupt Qing dynasty wanting to end the feudal system
		2. Over 20 million people died
	5. **Boxer Rebellion (1899)-** Nationalist movement to end European imperialism in China
2. Japan
	1. Japan severely restricted foreign influence
	2. In 1854, US **Commodore Perry** forced Japan to open itself to foreign trade
	3. **Meiji Restoration** (1868-1912)
		1. A young emperor believed the best way to keep independence was to modernize and reform
		2. Japan became the most industrialized and powerful Asian country
		3. Embraced education and western technology while keeping Japanese culture

**New Imperialism in Africa**

1. **Scramble for Africa** (1880-1914)
	1. Disease had previously prevented Europeans to create colonies before new medicines were developed
	2. Within a short time, most of Africa was divided between European powers
2. New Imperialism
	1. Europeans sought to dominate African peoples because of economic interests and competition
	2. **Social Darwinism**- belief that certain races are inferior to others based on the ideas of Charles Darwin’s natural selection theory
	3. **Berlin Conference**- European nations agreed on how to split up Africa without consulting African nations
	4. French and British biggest powers in Africa
	5. **King Leopold II**- (Belgium) claimed the Congo for himself, abuse of Africans in the industry for rubber led to death of 10 million

**Impact of Imperialism in Africa**

1. Africans resist imperialism
	1. Many Africans fought against Europeans but often failed due to tribal conflict and inferior weapons
	2. The **Zulu** in South Africa won a battle against the British before eventually being defeated
	3. The Ethiopians successfully defeated the Italians and kept their independence
2. Regions Imperialized
	1. Egypt (British)- took over to gain the **Suez Canal**- shortening trip from England to Indian ocean
	2. French controlled West Africa
	3. British **Boer War** in South Africa
		1. British expanded north into Dutch (Boer) territory because gold was found- leading to war in 1899
		2. British gained control but fought rebels who used guerilla tactics against British troops
3. Effects of African Imperialism
	1. African tribes were split between colonies
	2. Tribes were pitted against each other in colonies as a way to keep European control
	3. Long-term poverty and lack development because Africa was used for its resources