Power in Motion

Trace how nationalism changed states and their rivals.

SS24.WH.5 "Explain how nationalism fostered global transformation from 1848 to 1914. 5a Evaluate the influence of the Revolutions of 1848 on European politics and society..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two nationalist goals and circle two changes in political power. Draw arrows from a cause to an effect in two different paragraphs.

When Nations Changed the Balance

1 In 1848, crowds in cities across Europe demanded constitutions, wider voting rights, and nations governed by their own people. In the German states, delegates met in Frankfurt to propose a united country, but rulers rejected their plan. Many uprisings were crushed, and voting remained limited. Still, activists carried nationalist ideas forward. The revolutions showed monarchs that calls for political voice and national unity could return even after an army cleared the streets.

2 In 1871, Prussia's victories helped unite German states into an empire. The new Germany's army and industry made it a major European power, while France resented losing Alsace-Lorraine in the war. Meanwhile, the Ottoman Empire lost control of territory in southeastern Europe. As Balkan peoples sought independence, Russia and Austria-Hungary competed for influence there. German strength and Ottoman weakness unsettled the balance of power, encouraging rival states to seek allies.

3 Nationalism also drove change beyond Europe. After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, Japan's leaders strengthened the central government, built modern industries, and trained a new army and navy. They wanted Japan to remain independent and win respect as a strong nation. Victories over China in 1895 and Russia in 1905 gave Japan greater influence in East Asia. Its rise challenged older powers, but Japanese expansion also placed Korea under growing control.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Why did the 1848 revolutions matter even though many uprisings failed?

2. How did German unification change Europe's balance of power?

3. How did Ottoman losses fuel rivalry in the Balkans?

4. How did Japan's leaders turn a nationalist goal into greater power in East Asia?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum caption arguing whether nationalism mainly brought people together or also created conflict from 1848 to 1914. Use evidence from Europe and Japan, and explain two effects on relations between states.

Power in Motion

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two nationalist goals and circle two changes in political power. Draw arrows from a cause to an effect in two different paragraphs. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why did the 1848 revolutions matter even though many uprisings failed?	**They kept demands for political voice and national unity alive, even though rulers crushed many uprisings.**
2	How did German unification change Europe's balance of power?	**It created a major military and industrial power. France resented its loss of Alsace-Lorraine, and rival states sought allies.**
3	How did Ottoman losses fuel rivalry in the Balkans?	**As Balkan peoples sought independence, Russia and Austria-Hungary competed for influence in territory the Ottoman Empire was losing.**
4	How did Japan's leaders turn a nationalist goal into greater power in East Asia?	**To keep Japan independent and make it strong, they built industry and armed forces. Victories over China and Russia increased Japan's influence.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Nationalism brought some people together, but it also created conflict. In Europe, the demand for a united Germany survived the failed revolutions of 1848 and eventually produced a powerful new state that France resented. As the Ottoman Empire lost territory, Russia and Austria-Hungary competed for influence in the Balkans. Japan's leaders built a stronger nation, but its victories over China and Russia shifted power in East Asia and increased its control over Korea.

Accept other supported claims about nationalism's benefits and costs. The caption should use evidence from both regions and explain two effects on relations between states.