

Nationhood in Motion

How cultural identity shaped unification and challenged empires

10.2d "Cultural identity and nationalism inspired political movements that attempted to unify people into new nation-states and posed challenges to multinational states."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline a cultural connection. Circle a political action. Mark U beside a unification result and E beside a challenge to an empire.

Nationalism Reshapes Europe

- ① In the mid-1800s, Italy was divided, and Austria ruled Lombardy and Venetia. Nationalists invoked related languages, shared history, and cultural traditions, though regional loyalties remained strong. Giuseppe Mazzini promoted a republic. Count Cavour used diplomacy and war for unity under Piedmont-Sardinia's monarchy. Giuseppe Garibaldi's volunteers conquered southern territories that joined the Kingdom of Italy in 1861. Rome became the capital in 1871. Unification involved disagreement and force.
- ② German-speaking populations lived in many states, including Prussia and parts of the Austrian Empire. Nationalists disagreed about including Austria in a unified Germany. Otto von Bismarck pursued Prussian leadership through diplomacy and war. Prussia's victory in 1866 excluded Austria from the emerging state. During war against France, German rulers proclaimed the German Empire in 1871. Cultural connections supported nationalism, but political decisions and military power shaped the state.
- ③ Nationalism also challenged multinational empires. In Habsburg lands, Hungarians, Czechs, Croats, and others pursued different goals. The 1867 Compromise created Austria-Hungary and gave Hungary greater self-government without satisfying all groups. Greek, Serbian, and Bulgarian movements sought independence from Ottoman rule. These struggles reduced imperial control but did not dissolve either empire immediately. Nationalism could unite or divide; outcomes also depended on war and diplomacy.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What two shared cultural connections did Italian nationalists use to argue that Italians were one people?

2 How did Cavour and Garibaldi each help advance Italian unification?

3 What did Prussia's 1866 victory over Austria change in German unification, and what state was proclaimed in 1871?

4 How did nationalist movements challenge the Ottoman Empire? Use two peoples named in the passage in your answer.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

In four or five sentences, compare a unification movement with a challenge to a multinational empire. Name both places, a national goal, and a result for each.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline a cultural connection. Circle a political action. Mark U beside a unification result and E beside a challenge to an empire. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What two shared cultural connections did Italian nationalists use to argue that Italians were one people?	They pointed to related languages, shared history, and cultural traditions. Any two are acceptable.
2	How did Cavour and Garibaldi each help advance Italian unification?	Cavour used diplomacy and war for unity under a monarchy. Garibaldi's volunteers conquered southern territories that joined the new kingdom.
3	What did Prussia's 1866 victory over Austria change in German unification, and what state was proclaimed in 1871?	Austria was excluded from the proposed German state. The German Empire was proclaimed in 1871.
4	How did nationalist movements challenge the Ottoman Empire? Use two peoples named in the passage in your answer.	Groups such as Greeks, Serbs, or Bulgarians sought independent states. Their movements weakened Ottoman imperial control.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

German nationalists argued that people with a common language and culture should be united. Bismarck used alliances and wars to help create the German Empire in 1871. In the Ottoman Empire, Greek nationalists sought an independent state. National movements by Greeks and other groups weakened the empire's control. These cases show that nationalism could build a nation-state or divide a multinational empire.

Accept any accurate evidence from the passage showing that cultural identity supported national goals and that political action produced unification or weakened an empire. For the open response, require both a unification example and a multinational-empire challenge, with a result for each.