NATIONALISM, UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND UNIFICATION OF ITALY
Before the 19th century, the typical European state was a dynastic state, ruled by a royal house. Their territories included people with different nationalities.
Nationalism is a theory that defends the existence of nations. A nation is a territory with a shared language, culture and values.
After the French Revolution, in Europe there were uprisings demanding more individual liberty in 1820 and 1830. But the most extended was in 1848.

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In less than a generation, Europe saw two major revolutions sweep across it from west to east. France experienced the full force of both events, which pulled down successive regimes.
The Italian Unification or Italian Risorgimento. In the middle of the 19th century, Italy was composed of several states; some of them were independent and other were under Austrian control. They only shared a common language, Italian.
Important figures in Italian Unification:
Mazzini: creator of “Young Italy”, a group born to spread the ideas of unification, revolution and republicanism
Garibaldi: He gathered volunteers (The Red Shirts), who conquered the states in the south
c) Vittorio Emanuele II: parliamentary king of the Kingdom of Sardinia. He became Vittorio Emanuele II, king of Italy.

d) Camilo de Cavour: Vittorio Emmanuele´s Prime Minister. He united the northern states of Italy.
The kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia was helped by the French king Napoleon III in the war against Austria. As a compensation he received from Victor Emmanuel Nice and Savoy.
In 1861 the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed. Only Venetia (under Austrian control) and the Papal States were not part of it. They joined in 1866 and 1870.
The unification of Germany: In 1815 Germany was divided into 39 states. The most powerful of them was Prussia.
Important figures of the German Unification:
a) William I: Prussian King. He strengthened the army and named Bismarck as Prime Minister. In 1871 he was proclaimed emperor.
b) Bismarck: chancellor of William I. He held an important role in German government and greatly influenced German politics. He gained the nickname "Iron Chancellor".
The German Empire (Second Reich) was created in 1871. His emperor was William I.