Unit 08: The Rise of Nationalism

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP European History**
Time Period: **Semester 1**
Length: **2 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

	Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.3.a	Debate if the role of geography or enlightened ideals had the greater influence on the independence movements in Latin America.
	Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.
6.2.12.GeoGI.3.a	Use geographic tools and resources to investigate the changes in political boundaries between 1815 and 1914 and make evidence-based inferences regarding the impact of imperialism.
	Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, human rights guarantees, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.
6.2.12.EconGE.3.a	Analyze the interrelationships between the "agricultural revolution," population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of landholding in 19th century Britain.
6.2.12.EconET.3.a	Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about social, economic, and cultural changes in the world.
	Economic ways of thinking are influenced by economists, economic theories, and economic laws (e.g., Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Marx, Schumpeter, Keynes, Friedman).
6.2.12.EconET.3.b	Compare the characteristics of capitalism, socialism, and communism to determine why each system emerged and its success in leading to economic growth and stability.
	Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.3.b	Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, the daily lives of men, women, and children, and the environment.
	To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.
6.2.12.HistoryUP.3.a	Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives.
	Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.3.c	Analyze the impact of the policies of different European colonizers on indigenous societies and explain the responses of these societies to imperialistic rule.
	Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.
6.2.12.CivicsPI.4.a	Compare and contrast socialism, communism, fascism, and liberal democracy, analyze the extent to which they promote and protect civil, political, social and economic rights for people, and explain the reasons for their growth or decline around the world.
	Governments around the world support universal human rights to varying degrees.
	Civic participation and deliberation are essential characteristics of productive citizenship.

	Civics, Government, and Human Rights: Human and Civil Rights
6.3.12.CivicsHR.1	Compare current case studies involving slavery, child labor, or other unfair labor practices in the United States with those of other nations and evaluate the extent to which these human rights violations are a universal problem. Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.

Enduring Understandings

- Students will be able to analyze the ways in which Imperialism led to Nationalism and Nationalism led to War.
- Students will be able to identify and explain how the Industrialization of Europe was a catalyst for the rise of Nationalism.
- Students will be able to determine how the Unifications of Germany and Italy during the 19th century altered the Balance of Power in Europe.

- Students will determine, through media literacy skills and lateral, close reading strategies when evaluating primary and secondary resources the following: 1. context of the text; 2. reason for the text; 3. type of source the text is; 4. the point of view of the author of the text 5. the intended audience for the text 6. evaluate the stance of the text

- Students will use Historical Thinking Skills to evaluate sources and ideas. Comparison, Contextualization, Continuity and Change over Time, Periodization, Synthesis, Claims, Point of View, Intended Audience, and Purpose.

- Students will observe, note, and draw conclusions with the understanding that there are multiple perspectives. Multiple perspectives is the foundation to understanding the why and how of history. Documents, primary sources, historical readings will be evaluated.

Essential Questions

1. How did the Industrial Revolution lead to the Imperialist movement in Europe in the 19th century?

2. How did Imperialism impact society in Europe as well as throughout the Empires during the 19th Century?

3. In what ways did Imperialism lead to Nationalism among the major European powers of the 19th Century?

4. How did the rise of Nationalism in Germany and Italy lead to their respective Unifications?

5. What was Bismarck's realpolitik and how did it influence the decisions made by Germany in the 19th century and lay the groundwork for its role in the 20th century?

Knowledge and Skills

Objective: After the defeat of Napoleon how did the European Powers attempt to maintain peace?

- Congress of Vienna

Objective: After Napoleon was exiled, how did the French attempt to establish stability? and why were they or why weren't they successful?

French Revolution - 1848

- Louis XVIII
- Charles X
- Louis Philippe - King of the French People
- Louis Napoleon - Napoleon III

Objective: What led the Rise of Nationalism in Italy and why did Cavour and Garibaldi succeed where Mazzini couldn't?

Italian Unification

- Young Italy
- Mazzini
- Victor Emanuel
- Cavour
- Garibaldi

Objective: How did Bismarck's policy of Realpolitik lead to the Unification of Germany?

Germany Unification

- The Zollverein
- Bismarck
- Franco-Prussian War
- Austro-Prussian War
- Unification

Objective: What was the difference between the motivations behind Imperialism and the Justifications used to defend it?

Imperialism

- Motivation vs Justification
- Darwin
- Spencer
- Imperialism of Asia

- Imperialism of Africa
- Reactions to Imperialism

Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently analyze the ways in which Industrialization and Imperialism led to Nationalism.

Students will be able to independently identify and explain the ways in which the Balance of Power in Europe shifted as a result of Imperialism and Nationalism in the 19th Century.

Resources

This unit is aligned to Hunt's *The Making of the West* chapters 20, 21 and 22

Sources of the Western Tradition 5th Edition

Trietschke

Charles Darwin's *On the Survival of the Fittest*

Herbert Spencer's *Social Darwinism*

Giuseppe Mazzini Young Italy

Herbert Spencer The Man Versus the State

John Stuart Mill The Subjection of Women

Karl Pearson Social Darwinism: Imperialism Justified by Nature

Additional Resources from WH databases, and articles connected to the content, including primary readings, historiography, and secondary sources.

News publications, including but not limited to NYTimes, Washington Post.

Upfront Magazine

Pear Deck

Albert i.o.

WH Databases, AI (Gemini, Copilot, Magicshoolai), Pear Deck

Web-based resources including but not limited to digital media (SIFT method), primary sources, peer reviews, historical documents and writings of historians

Crash Course

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DuVw9sGpWUc

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cXTaP1BD1YY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KSjDe9_jZk8

Assessments

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ww024LQIovOsDb84DAFuB3xhbTUxqLQTaVy65PIJJ4g/edit

Modifications

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72fIT8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit