Andre Sharp and Miguel Morales

**Toward self and Ghandi (1869-1935)**

Toward self and Ghandi is closely linked to nationalism because of the idea that equality can exist for everyone. The reason that this revolution was able to come up was because of the devastating effects of World War I on Britain which controlled India.

 The revolution that Ghandi led was driven by the cause of equality and freedom for all. Ghandi method was to resist British control but in a peaceful way. India supplied Britain so much that it left India in shock as it was trying to recover from the war. However, with high taxes, food shortage and terrible influenza outbreaks people began to suffer and question British authority. During this Ghandi was looking resist British control and began to ponder on ideas. He figured that the Indian National Congress could not fight the British because of their lack of supplies and that it would only bring more suffering to India. He later came up with a solution of nonviolent protests and boycotts. These protests and boycotts came very devastating to the British rule.

 Eventually, after taking many beatings and arrests, Britain started to back down due to their suffering economy to control India. Ghandi organized massive protests against British taxes such as the 50,000 person march to the sea to get salt to undermine the hated salt tax. Eventually after suffering heavy loses the British eventually started to grant more freedoms to the Indians. This led to India becoming an independent nation to what it is today.

 Sabrina Garcia

Liliana Leyva

 Cavour, Garibaldi, and the Unification of Italy

Italy, in 1815, was intrigued by the idea of a unified Italian nation. Efforts to form a democratic Italian republic failed in 1848. Just as this was happening, king Emmanuel of Sardinia had a moderate liberal constitution. To middle class people of Italy, this sounded good because they were on the verge of reaching national unification.

Sardinia was led by Count Camillo Benso di Cavour. In 1858, with secret help of Napolean III he provoked Austria to attack Sardinia; Sardinia was successful. In 1859, Napolean compromised with Austria and Cavour was enraged. Italy drove out their rulers and these nationalists movement led to collision with Sardinia. In 1860, Cavour achieved his goal of north Italy because they voted to join the kingdom of Sardinia. A man by the name of Giuseppe Garibaldi had more plans. He went against Austria in 1859 a year later he rose to power. Cavour and himself planned to “liberate” the kingdom of Two Sicilies. In 1860, Garibaldi and his Red Shirts (guerrilla army) captured Siclilian peasantrys attention. They were on their way to attack Rome, but were sent to the Papal States to intercept Garabaldi.

Emmanuel and Naples sealed the union of the north and south. Cavour succeeded in this goals. He took control over Garibaldi and turned nationalism into a conservative direction. New Italy was a parlimentary monarch, neither radical nor democratic.

NAMES?

 Australia was first discovered by English explorer James Cook. He dubbed the bay he dropped anchor on “Botany Bay,” because the botanist with him indentified thirty thousand plant species there, six–teen thousand of them not known to European science. Cook then sailed north and, on what would later be known as “Possession Island,” claimed the land south of where he stood for King George III.

 Although Australia was labeled *Terra Nullius*, completely unoccupied, there were native people there, the Aborigines. They were peaceful nomads who lived by food gathering, fishing, and hunting. They, like the Indians of Central and South America, they fell victims to the white man’s diseases. Today, only around 45 thousand Aborigines of the original 300 thousand exist.

 Australia started out as a penal colony, until 1869, when the penal colony system was abolished, with a total of 161,000 convicts transported over the years. A steady stream of people relocated to Australia after the Napoleonic wars in 1815. The Ripon Land Regulation Act of 1831, which provided land grants, attracted many free settlers, and by 1850, Australia, had 500,000 inhabitants, which were nearly quadrupled in 1851 with the discovery of gold in Victoria.

 Australia was very loyal to its mother country, Britan. This loyalty led to them send 329,000 troops to Britan during World War I. They also sent them large economic aid.

Nayeli Holguin and Damon Fernandez

Nationalism: Nationalist Propaganda Poster Assignment – The Turkish Revolution pg. 852- 854

The Turkish Revolution created a new leader, Mustafa Kemal (in 1923). He brought many changes to Turkey, most of them being unfavorable to the people. He started with political changes. He disposed of the sultan and established a republic. He also had himself elected president and he moved the capital. The people did not like these dramatic changes to their government as they thought that they were excessive changes. The people wanted to stop these changes and they wanted to keep their government the way it was.

Next, he made the most radical changes; he made various changes to religion and culture. For a long time most believers intellectual and social activities had been regulated by Islamic religious leaders. Kemal being very influenced by Western Europe set out to limit religious influence in daily life. He employed dictatorial measures rather than reason to reach his goal. He just decreed a revolutionary separation between the church and the state. Secular law codes replaced religious courts. State schools replaced religious schools and taught such secular subjects such as science, math, and social studies. The people of Turkey did not like the changes being made to their way of life. They wanted to have the freedom to have as much religious influence as they wanted. They also did not want to be told what they could or could not do. They did not want their institutions to be replaced with other secular places.

He also struck down many old patterns of behavior. Women, who were traditionally secluded and inferior to men were given the right to vote. Civil law replaced Islamic code in marriage. Women could get divorces and men could not have more than one wife at a time. Men were told what to wear and what not to wear. Even though these changes were good for women, many men did not approve of these changes.

The main goals of the people were too change back all the changes they did not like. They wanted to get their liberty back; they did not want to live in this new style. They wanted to have their government, religion, and old customs back to the way they were. They believed that their old lifestyle was the way to live; they believed that they were correct, and that all these changes were wrong and absurd. This movement began in 1923 when Kemal started making all these outrageous and strong changes in Turkey. The result of the movement in 1938 was discontent, especially from devout Muslims, poverty persisted in rural areas, and the Turkish people had rallied around the nationalist banner to repulse European imperialism.

NAMES?

Zionism

Zionism is the movement that encouraged the Jewish people to settle in Palestine. The main goals of Zionism were to get the Jewish people to move to Palestine. Up until 1921, the majority of the Jewish preferred to live in the United States. Jewish nationalism, which is Zionism, started in the late nineteenth century in Europe. At the time, it was under the leadership of Theodor Herzl.

Theodor Herzl believed that only a Jewish state could guarantee the Jewish people security. He believed that a better country would be Jewish people lead by their own people. It began after World War 2 when most of the Jewish wanted to return home, or to their promised lands, after they were kicked out by the Romans in the first century. Zionism basically created and shaped Israel.

 Because the Jewish people were forced to leave Palestine, some Arab settlers moved in. When the Jewish people came to reclaim their lands, most of them had trouble. The Arab farmers were moved out and were replaced with Jewish farmers. The Arab farmers were filled with anger and a sense of injustice. Most Jewish immigrants’ preferred cities like Tel Aviv where they could compete with the Arabs. The land issues, economic and cultural issues combined with each other and the Arabs began to hate the Jewish people. Anti-Jewish riots and massacres began.

Pamela Sanchez

Ricky Rodriguez

The Socialist Movement

 The Socialist Movement was a movement in which the people who were not upper class, wanted to be treated equally along with everyone else. And in that movement, the Marxian was very important because it showed a rare flair for combining theorization with both lively popular writing and organizational ability. In 1912, the German Social Democratic party adopted the Marxian ideology and it had many followers.

 Socialism appealed to large numbers of working men and women in the late nineteenth century. And then came the First International of socialists. But then it collapsed in a matter of time. In 1889 though, a few socialist leaders came together to form the Second International which lasted till’ 1914. Many people felt accomplished and rejoiced cause of the growing power of socialism and the Second International.

 As socialist parties got more extended with members, they looked forward more change and for improvement for the working class and less towards the revolution. The worker’s focus was more on the elections than revolutions. The growth of labor union also reinforced the trend toward moderation.

 Many German Trade Unions and the leaders were revisionists. Revisionist are socialist who updated the Marxian doctrines to reflect realities of the time. Socialist were very important at the time and had international unity among all the countries. In conclusion, The Social Movement helped many people and socialists in to seeing the world in different perspectives and to being allowed to treat many others with equality.

Alex Ramirez and Leah Brillant

The First World War and the Arab Revolt

The Ottoman Empire failed to modernize their Empire due to overpowering pressure presented through Europe. The declining of stature resulted in revolutionary activity among the idealist exiles, and young army officers, who want to save the Empire. These “Patriots” were known as Young Turks. These Turks succeeded in the revolution. They felt that if they continued to have the upper-hand within the revolution, they could hold the Empire together.

After 1908 the actions of the young Turks made the Arab movement a reality. Young Turks promoted a narrow Turkish nationalism. (They extended their Turkish religion, language, culture and race.) The Alliance with Germany allowed the Turks to renounce the limitations on Ottoman sovereignty that the Europeans tried pushing in the 19th century. This also allowed them to settle old wars with their enemy Russia.

The British and French were determined to rule Syria, Iraq and Palestine and accept only the independence of Hussein’s kingdom of Hejaz. In 1919, Arab nationalists met in Damascus and asked for political independence. Although in 1920, Faisal’s followers met the Syrian National Congress and stated that Syria was independent and Faisal was their king. Iraq was declared as an independent kingdom. A French army attacked Syria taking Damascus, Faisal fled and the French took over.

Western imperialism appeared to have replaced Turkish rule in the Middle East

Dominique Haynes

Laura Sanchez – Michael

**The Rise of Nationalist China**

Before the 1911 Revolution, many of the Chinese realized that political reforms and technology were needed to save the Chinese state, but most of the Chinese hoped to save Chinese civilization and culture. A young man named Yuan Shigai was called out of retirement to save the dynasty. However, Yuan Shigai betrayed the Manchus and convinced the revolutionaries that he could unite the country in peace and prevent foreign intervention. Once he was elected president of the republic, he became very selfish, and concentrated only on his power. Soon enough, he ruled as a dictator, and China’s first modern revolution failed.

 After Yuan Shigai’s death, wars, taxes, and corruption lead to terrible suffering. Even though China declared its neutrality in 1914, Japan used the Great War as an opportunity to seize Germany’s holdings on the Shandong Peninsula and forced China to accept Japanese control of Shandong and southern Manchuria in 1915. On May 4th 1919, thousands of students exploded in anger against the decision of the Versailles Peace Conference to leave the Shandong Peninsula in the hands of the Japanese. This launched the May Fourth Movement, which went against warlord government and foreign domination.

 Both anti-Imperialism of Bolshevik Russia and the May Fourth Movement renewed Chinese nationalist hopes. In 1923 Sun Yatsen decided to ally his Nationalist Party and with the Communist Third International and the newly formed Chinese Communist Party. The result was the first of many so-called national liberation fronts. However, Sun Yatsen was not a Communist. Nationalism had remained the main importance according to his “Three Principles of People”,which elaborated on nationalism, democracy, and people’s livelihood.

 Sun Yatsen planned to use the Nationalist Party’s revolutionary army to crush the warlords and reunite China under a strong government. Jiang Jieshi took over when Sun died and led Nationalist armies in a successful attack on warlord governments in central and northern China. The Nationalists established a new capital at Nanjing. Foreign states recognized the Nanjing government, and China was believed to be reunified.

Omar Lira and Enrique Salcido

***Creoles Revolution Led By Simon Bolivar (Independence)***

The Creoles were of European descent, they didn't have many of the privileges the people born in Europe had. They didn't have lots of political power. The Creoles were treated as far less important than the Peninsulas. They held less superior jobs. Finally, the Creoles were considered a different race than everyone else, and did not fit into any of the groups that were already in place. This created a feeling of separation. They were treated as much less than they viewed themselves to be. Their sadness of life lead them to be the leaders of the revolution.

The Creoles were people of Spanish descent born in America. They represented the economic and political dominance of the Peninsulas. There were 30,000 Peninsulas and 3.5 million Creoles. The Peninsulares controlled the rich export import trade, inticolonial trade, and mining industries. The Creoles wanted to free themselves from Spain and Portugal. Also to supplant the Peninsulas as the ruling class. They didn't like many people or mix up with like the Spanish and Indian background and the Spanish and African heritage. The goal of Creoles was to keep Spaniards & the Portugal’s away from one another because they were close to having a war

The Latin American movements for independence grew out of colonial grievances. They produced many goods, including coffee, cacao, textiles, wine, minerals and more. But the colonies were only allowed to trade with Spain, and at rates advantageous for Spanish merchants. Many took to selling their goods illegally to British and American merchants. Spain was eventually forced to loosen some trade restrictions, but the move was too little, too late as those who produced these goods demanded a fair price for them.

Overall they were wanting to trade but weren't allowed.

Sofia Rios

Paris Velasquez

Chapter 26: Resistance and Rebellion in Haiti

Our main goal and belief is to have independence for all in our land of Haiti. We believe since the United states could gain independence so shall we. As people from the nationalist we know how hard it is to gain independence let alone getting our goal and belief out there to the people. As nationalist it is our jobs to keep trying even through the oppression of our government, and maybe one day we will get there.

 Let’s begin in the beginning of our history that we remember to explain how this movement came about. From the 1740s to the 1780s Andean Indian rebelled against Spanish government. Although the rule of the Spanish officials did not end they managed to make the officials abolish the rapartimiento system and established assemblies in Cuzco. Although the Indians fought and continued to northward it still didn’t improve their lives.

Next were the African slaves, when the French settlers came to Haiti to establish sugar plantations they imported African slaves to work them. With the rigid stratification of French, Creoles, freed and or black slaves the Creoles refused the mulattos’ representation in the local assemblies and in French National Assembly of 1789, the mulattos revolted. The revolution led by Toussaint L’ Ouverture in his campaign against Napoleon took all of Haiti coastal cities. In 1801 because of his act of declaring himself the emperor, Abolishing slavery, and instituting reforms; Napoleon fought back. The U.S president Thomas Jefferson feared that the French would take over Louisiana and decided to aid Toussaint L’ Ouverture.

In the end, tragically in his attempt to negotiate peace with France, they tricked Toussaint L’ Ouverture and took his to prison where he died. But in 1804 Haiti became the second nation in the Western Hemisphere to achieve independence. We also created the first uprising of a non-European people to go against a colonial power which sent fear to those in the upper classes, both in European and Latin America. We the people of Haiti and the nationalist are proud to say we accomplished our goals and are happy with our outcome.

Jo Rodriguez

Vanessa Rico

Period: 4

Chapter 23: Bismarck and

German Unification, German Empire

 In both sections of chapter 23, Bismarck was shown to have power over with the Persian parliament. Bismarck was also shown to want power over the Catholic Church but failed to do so.

 Bismarck and German Unification was showing that all the political choices they did, it never actually took full effect on the people to ignore the power of the Catholic Church Alliances, that were crated in Germany, had gotten angry that the German Empire got so powerful in the European State. Wars had broken out against the French, but support from the south German states, then soon ending badly for losing his support.

 The German Empire was a federal union of Prussia and 24 smaller states. Bismarck, at the time, was popularly elected parliament called a Reichstag. Bismarck wanted nothing to do with the parliament but still maintained one. Bismarck had attacked the Catholic Church, because he had thought they had put loyalty to the church rather than that nation. But soon, he abandoned the attack joined the alliance with the Catholic Church. Then later, William ii was no more successful than Bismarck.

 In conclusion, Bismarck was never able to take the Catholic Church down but rather he and William ii helped the people get workers aid, and also the “revolution” became less and less noticed in Germany.

Angel and Katie

Throughout central Europe the news of the upheaval in France caused much excitement and eventually a revolution. The liberals demanded written constitutions, a representative government, and greater civil liberties from authoritarian regimes.

The revolution in the Austrian Empire started in Hungary, where nationalistic Hungarians wanted and demanded national autonomy, full civil liberties, and universal suffrage. The Habsburg monarchy in Vienna brought out the fears of the minority groups; they were later put into the Hungarian government. In a similar way the Czech nationalists came into conflict with the German nationalists.

The monarchy’s first breakthrough was in June when the army attacked Prague and took out a working-class revolt. Also the peasant troops of the regular Austrian army attacked the student/working-class radicals in Vienna, and retook the whole city. Which meant that the determination of Austrian’s aristocracy and the loyalty of its army.