***Nation Building in Italy (Garibaldi, and the Unification in Italy) pg. 688 BY NAOMI AND MARTIN***

Nation Building in Italy

 Nation building in Italy was a tough job that took place in 1859-1870. Italy's main goals was to expand s much as possible. This was looked as a "geographical expression" which in other words was the unification of Italy. Italy knew that this wasn't going to a walk in the park so they had to get some excellent statesman.

 To be able to expand they hired Count Camillo Benso di Cavour. Cavour came from a noble family that embraced economic doctrines that associated with middle class people. His goals where simple and realistic. Throughout his time with the Italian army he was able to expand Italy all the way to the Sardinia Kingdom. After a dispute with Napolian III Cavour resigned in rage.

 Years later the Austrian war had begun up in the North and Italy was able to drive their rulers out of the area. Because Cavour had resigned Italy needed a new statesman. Giuseppe Garibaldi was the perfect man for the job of unifying Italy since the job was only half way done. Garibaldi came from a wealthier family than Cavour and emerged as an independent Italian politic in 1860. What a lot people didn't know was that Garibaldi was secretly supported by Cavour in a plan to "liberate" the kingdom of two Sicilies.

 In May of 1860 Garibaldi lead over one thousand red shirts to the Sicilian Peasentry. Their goal was to attack Rome and the Pope. Quickly Cavour sent troops over to the Papal States except Rome. After they rode through the cheering crowds they symbolically sealed the union of north and south monarch of people. Cavour had finally succeeded. Italy's movement led to a new Italy of parliamentary monarchy under Victor Emmanuel's control.

***Nation Building in Germany (Bismarck and German Unification) pg. 690 AND The German Empire pg. 703 BY: DAVID AND SANDRA***

***Socialist Movement pg. 708 BY: JACKIE AND JAVIER***

 Socialism under the Marxian parties was an international proletarian revolution among the different countries in the 19th and 20th centuries. Socialism appealed to large numbers of working men and women in the late nineteenth century, and the growth of socialist parties after 1871 was phenomenal. Some countries that participated in having members of the Marxian Socialism included Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and even in Russia. The socialist policies and doctrines varied from country to country.

Socialism happened in this time period because they believed that capitalism could not meet the needs of the majority of the people and there was no support to the working class. This mainly included the workers that didn’t have any benefits and were expendable to the companies that they worked for. There was The First International which was an annual meetings based upon the popular writings and organization of the Marx Book that helped in spreading “scientific” doctrines. Yet when it fell, new socialist leaders came together to create the Second International. It lasted until 1914.

The First International collapsed but it led others to establish the Second International. The Second International had a large psychological impact. As workers gained the right to vote and won real benefits, their attention focused more on elections than revolutions. Workers loyally voted for socialists when they were granted the rights to vote. For in the early stages of industrialization unions where prohibited by law. The Socialists helped to change the status quo and brought better working conditions to workers. Socialism itself was a large extent “nationalized” behind the imposing facade of international unity.

***Haitian Revolution led by Toussaint L’Ouverture (Resistance and Rebellion) pg. 782 BY: COLE AND BRUNO***

In South America during the middle years of the eighteenth century there were frequent Andean Indian rebellions against harsh exploitation from the Spaniards. A massive insurrection exploded leaded by Tupac Amaru 2 and one hundred thousand people were dead, and vast amounts of property destroyed. As news of Tupac’s rebellion trickled northward other peoples revolted some unsuccessfully than others, would all lead up to Toussaint L’Ouverture’s rebellion from Haiti.

 In Haiti the French maintained a rigid social stratification of French, Creoles, Free Blacks, and Black Slaves. The Creoles refused the mulattos’ representation in the local assemblies, which would cause the mulattos to revolt under free slave Toussaint L’Ouverture, took over the coastal cities after the British took them from the French. Napoleon tried to restore control, but aided by the US, L’Ouverture retained control.

 After this uprising L’Ouverture was tricked and taken to France, where he died in prison. Still Haiti became the second nation in the Western Hemisphere to gain independence. This revolt was also the first successful non-European people against a colonial power, which sent waves of fear through the upper classes in Europe and Latin America

***Creoles Revolution led by Simon Bolivar (Independence) pg. 784 BY: ERIKA***

The main goals of the Creoles movement was to reject and abstain from the spanish crown. They didn't want to be ruled by the Spanish. The hero of the movement was Simon Bolivar. He gained the presidency of Gran Colombia. He failed at governing America.

 The Viceroyalty of New Spain separated into five different countries. This was the result of failure of pan Americanism. Brazil wanted independence from Portugal. When Napoleon's troops arrived at portuga, the royal family fled to Rio de Janeiro and made it the capital.Even though Brazil was a monarchy, Creole elites dominated society as they did elsewhere in Latin America.

 The newly nations had difficulty achieving political stability after wars of independent ended. The wars of liberation disrupted the economic life of most Latin American countries. Although the edifice of racism persisted in the 19TH century, Latin America offered negroes greater economic and social mobility than did the US.

 On occasion, the ruling generals were charismatic military leaders. They were able to attract mass support for their governments. In Mexico, Benito Juarez led resistance to the "emperor" imposed by Napoleon III in 1862. He became president until je died in 1872.

***The United States and Manifest Destiny pg. 790 BY: MARIO AND JULIA***

Manifest Destiny was motivated by religion. They believed that God made America to move forward. Essentially, what “Manifest Destiny” was are people from the colonies moving from the east to the west. Overtime they gained land through conquering from war and also through the way of purchasing. Thanks to “Manifest Destiny” America grew greatly expanding and gaining vast resources. In the end, “Manifest Destiny” caused war, modernization, industrialization, immigration, and expansion. It is a leading factor of our current modern society. Overall, it gave us the resources and space to become a superior power and accomplish respect among nations. Without this room/space we obtained as a country early on, we would never have had the chance to expand to develop into a civil society, and ultimately, even presently move forward together as a modern people united under a common land.

***Canada, from French Colony to Nation pg.800 BY: BY: NATHAN***

***Australia, from a Penal Colony to Nation pg. 803 BY: MARIAH AND CAMILA***

 Australia started off as a penal colony. England would ship most of their exiled people and criminals. Australia wanted to be recognized as a country, not as a penal country where England would send in prisoners. Because of Australia’s climate and infertile land, the colonist had a hard time surviving on this island for the first few years. However, they found that sheep farming was suitable and were able to sell wool to their mother country. Soon, Australians were able to experiment a successful way to farm white grained wheat in the winter.

 Although Australia was able to support itself, it was impossible to trade with other colonies or countries. It was cheaper and faster to make trade and sell products with Canada or America compared to Australia. Then, in 1851, gold was discovered in Victoria, Australia which led to a few thousands of people to move in hopes of finding gold. This provided financial means to a higher standard of education, along with a distinctly British culture.

 Few of the population in Australia were white. The Whites feared that the “colored peoples” would lower the living standards and undermine Australia’s distinctly British culture. British parliament established the” White Australia Policy” which put an end to immigration. However colonies started to adopt secret ballots. The Common Wealth of Australia came into existence on January 1, 1901. It was modeled after the British model; Australia formed a parliament form of government.

In loyalty to their mother country, Australia sent 329,000 men and vast economic aid to Britain in the First World War. However, the issue of conscription bitterly divided the country. Many wanted to denounce the English and the European War.

Many casualties to the man sent exerted a traumatic effect on Australian life and society. Experience of the Great War forged a sense of a national identity among states in Australia.

Goals:

To become a nation with equality

To trade world-wide

Reason why it started:

England had unfair laws against people who weren’t white.

Cannot compete with other nations because of England’s taxes

Result:

Australia became a nation in the early 1900’s

***The Arab Revolt pg. 849 BY: KENNY AND NOEMI***

***The Turkish Revolution BY: KAREN C., CYNTHIA, AND ELY***

***Zionism pg. 856 BY: DEMI AND GALAXY***

Zionism- the movement toward Jewish political nationhood started by Theodor Herzl.

 The Jewish people wanted to be a unified “nation” long before they actually got into disputes about borders. Theodor Herzl wanted to help the Jewish people not only become a unified group but to also become an official nation.

 The Jewish people never really found a place to call their own and up until the end of World War II no piece of land ever officially belonged to them. Theodor Herzl wanted Palestine to be the home of the Jewish nation, but whether or not it actually could be wasn’t just up to him.

 After World War II the Zionist movement began to intensify. The sufferings of the Jews by German hands had them demanding a refuge. The opposition of the Arabs soon increased in their urgency.

Then the Zionist movement was separated, the Revisionists demanded all Palestine for themselves and the General Zionists grudgingly began accepting the United Nations’ plan to divide Palestine. When the Jewish state was declared on May 14, 1948, the Zionist movement was forced to reassess its goals.

The movement's 1968 Jerusalem Program made the goal of personal migration to Israel a requirement needed for membership. However, most Jews located within the United States and other Western equalities seemed content to support the movement of supporting Israel, without actually making any personal commitment to living there permanently. The Zionist movement today enables migration to Israel and supports Jewish cultural and educational activities.

***Toward Self-Rule AND Gandhi pg. 857 BY: ARTURO AND KAREN M.***

Indian nationalism had started in the late nineteenth-century, and when the First World War began, the British had feared revolt. Instead, The Indians had supported the war effort. About 1.2 million Indian soldiers and laborers voluntarily served in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. The British government in India and the native Indian princess sent large amounts of food, money, and ammunition.

 In 1915 Gandhi returned to India. The masses gave him a nickname as the “Mahatma” or the “Great soul”, and Hindu title of veneration for a man of great knowledge and humanity. Drawing on his South African experience, Gandhi in 1920 started a national campaign of non-violent resistance to British rule. Going against British injustice, he urged his countrymen to boycott British goods, jobs, and honors. He told peasants not to pay taxes or buy English cloth or heavily taxed liquor. Gandhi electrified the people, initiating a revolution in Indian politics.

 In 1922 some Indian resisters turned to violence, murdering 22 policemen. Savage riots broke out, and Gandhi told the British judge that he had committed a “Himalayan blunder” to believe that India had accepted non-violence. Released from the prison after 2 years, Gandhi had set up a commune, established a national newspaper and set your to reform Indian society and improve a lot of poor.

***The Rise of Nationalist China pg. 861 BY: ROBERTO, NICOLE, AND MARA***

The 1911 Revolution opened an era of unprecedented change for Chinese society. Many progressive Chinese had realized that technological and political reforms were necessary to save the Chinese state. Although most wanted to preserve the traditional core of Chinese civilization and culture, when the ancient dynastic system fell, the hopes the Chinese people had were shattered.

Yuan Shigai, an old military man, was the central figure in the revolution. Yuan was called out of his retirement so that he could save the dynasty, but Yuan instead betrayed the Manchus. Yuan convinced the revolutionaries that he could unite the country peacefully and prevent foreign intervention. After he was elected president, Yuan, instead of doing as he said he would, he focused on building his own power. With the help of the military force, Yuan was able to dissolve China’s parliament in 1913, allowing him to rule as a dictator. The first attempt for modern revolution in china had failed.

After Yuan’s death in 1916, the central government in Beijing nearly disintegrated. For over a decade the power was in the hands of many local military leaders. They were known as the “warloads”. Their wars, taxes, and corruption created a lot of suffering. The foreign imperialism intensified the agony of warlordism. The people got very tired of all of this. On May 4, 1919, five thousand students exploded against the decision of the Versailles Peace Conference to leave the Shandong Peninsula in Japanese hands. This incident became known as the May Fourth Movemnt, which opposed both foreign domination and warlord government.

***Southwest Asia pg. 870 BY: BRIAN AND JOVANNAH***

nationalism was also increasing in southeast asia.they wanted political independence and freedom from foreign rule. filipino independence came from america and japan. in the east indies the dutch made some concessions after the first world war. created a people’s council with very limited lawmaking powers. in the 1930’s the dutch cracked down hard, jailing all the important nationalism leaders. in the philippines a well established nationalism movement achieved greater success.in the late 19th century the phillipino population was 80% catholic. filipinos shared a common cultural heritage and a common racial origin

.Education was very advance. in 1843,a higher percentage of people can read in the philippines than spain itself. economic development helped create a westernized elite, which turned to a revolution in the 1890’s. long standing intimate contact with western civilization created a strong nationalist movement.the filipino nationalist were very disappointed when the united states beat down the patriotic revolt and denied the filipino of independence. the americans said that the philippines were not ready and might be conquered by germany or britain. while the united states was in charge they promoted education and capitalistic economic development. in President wilson even promised eventual independence.

as in india and french indochina, more people demand independence.an important factor was american racial attitudes. americans treated filipinos as inferiors. It was the great depression that had the most radical impact on the philippines. when the united states economy collapsed the philippines suddenly were liability rather than an asset.in 1934 congress made the philippines a self-governing commonwealth and schedualed independence for 1944.

the sugar imports were reduced and the immigration was limited to only 50 filipinos per year.the united states was determined to keep it’s big military base in the philippines because it increased local self government. the filipinos nationalists denounced the continued presence of U.S. fleets and armies. japan was fighting china and expanding economically into the philippines and throughout asia. By 1931 a new threat to filipino independence came from asia itself.