

Social Studies 9: Unit 4

*Nationalism and the development of modern
nation-states, including Canada*

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION

Canadian Confederation

- Unlike the American Revolution, the confederation of Canada was an amicable process of unifying a Country through the process of conferences

Canadian Confederation

- Politics played a major role as several failed governments eventually lead to the formation of a more favorable united government of conservatives led by John A. MacDonal

Canadian Confederation

- Confederation occurred on July 1, 1867 – which was many years after the American Revolution

Canadian Confederation

- On July 1, 1867 this included New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario

Canadian Confederation

- The purpose of uniting was to ensure their own safety from the US colonies to the south who were interested in invading.

Canadian Confederation

- Additionally, the purchase of Alaska by the US in 1867 increased the urgency of Canadian confederation

Canadian Confederation

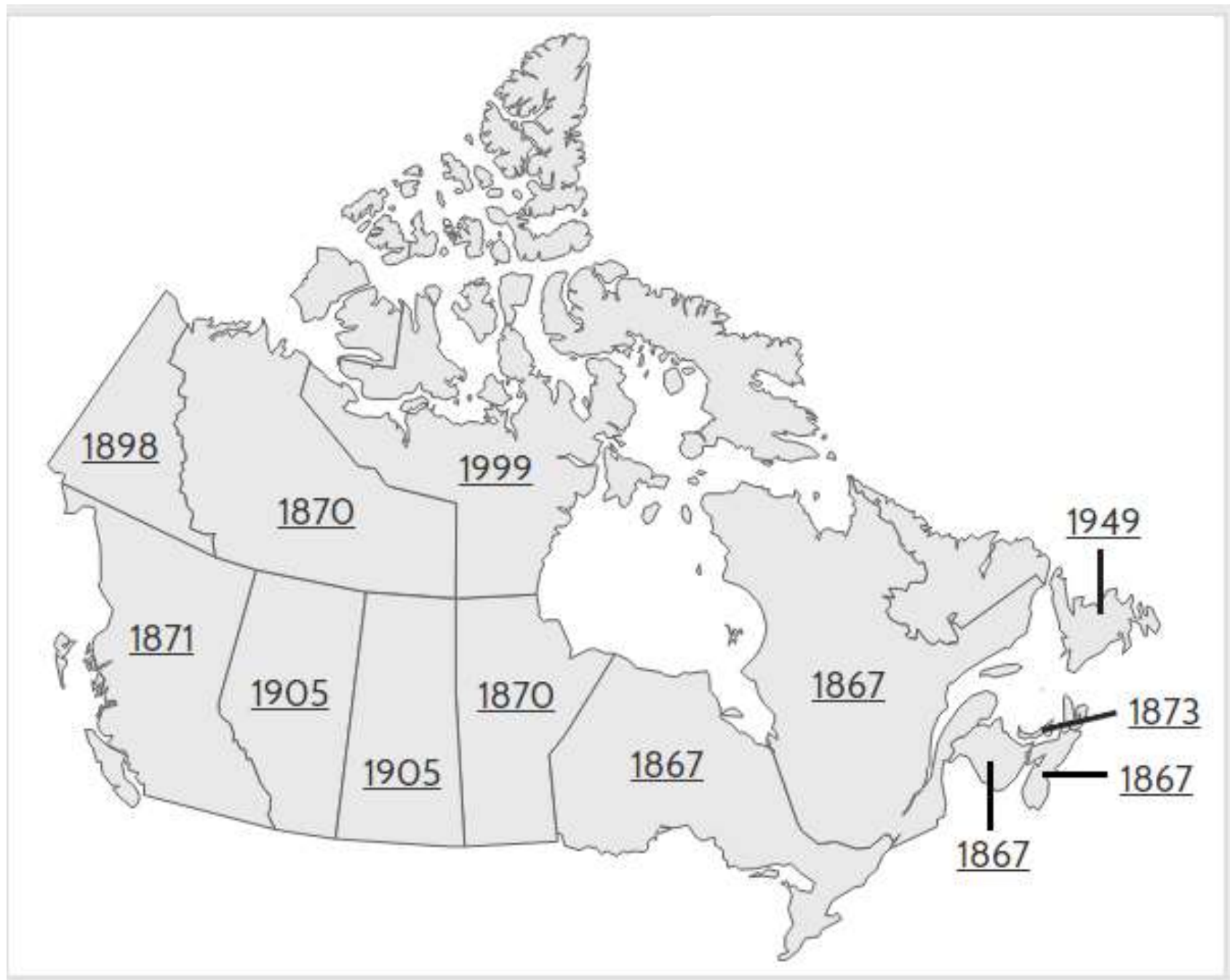
- Also, the British were no longer wanting to fund the colonies to defend from US invasion

Canadian Confederation

- As time went by the rest of the provinces were added

Province/Territory	Year
Manitoba	1870
Northwest Territories	1870
British Columbia	1871
Prince Edward Island	1873
Yukon	1898

Province/Territory	Year
Alberta	1905
Saskatchewan	1905
Newfoundland	1949
Nunavut	1999



Confederation Cartoon



CONFEDERATION!
THE MUCH-FATHERED YOUNGSTER.

- What does this cartoon imply? Explain.
- Why do you think they used this cartoon for Canadian Confederation and not for other countries?

Prince Edward Island

- They were reluctant to join as they were quite prosperous.

Prince Edward Island

- Their luck changed when they decided to build a railroad across their island and they reluctantly participated in conferences in the 1870s.

Prince Edward Island

- They joined the rest of Canada in 1873 when Canada said it could pay off their debts.

Nova Scotia

- It was a split in this colony some were for confederation and others were opposed

Nova Scotia

- The opposition was the wealthy south shore of the province as they had many connections to the world and believed that joining Canada endangered their province.

Nova Scotia

- The Premier (Charles Tupper) was convinced that confederation would benefit Nova Scotia so he joined the talks and in 1867 they joined the rest of Canada

Germany & Italy

UNIFICATIONS

Germany

- When: 1867 to 1871
- Time Line
 - 1815: Prussia and Austria were not ready to unite
 - 1834: Prussia and Austria became interested in unification because of the formation of a railroad leading to an economic boom

Germany

- Time Line
 - 1848: Failed unification as a leader could not be agreed upon
 - 1862: Up until this point Austria had been the main power in Germany, but in 1862 Prussia was trying to cease this power.
 - 1864: Austria and Prussia united to overtake Danish controlled German provinces

Germany

- Time Line

- 1866:

- Austria and Prussia quarreled over who had control of the state they acquired in 1864

Germany

- Time Line
- 1866:
 - The seven week war
 - Sides
 - Prussia with Italy and France
 - Austria
 - Who won
 - Prussians
- Results
 - Austria was excluded from German government
 - Austria 's land was maintained
 - France withdrew its support as they determined a united Germany was a threat

Germany

- Time Line

- 1870:

- France was upset with Prussia for wanting to take the throne of Spain
 - As such, the French pressured the Prussians and they decided against uniting with Spain
 - A misunderstanding occurred which led to the Franco-Prussian War

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

July

Bismarck (ruler of Prussia) used the outburst of patriotism caused by the war to complete German unity as the southern states joined the war against France.

Most of Europe expected the French to win.

However the Prussian troops were superbly led by **General von Moltke**, and possessed superior artillery.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

September 130,000 French troops under **General MacMahon** and the French Emperor **Napoleon III** were captured at **Sedan**.

A republic was proclaimed in Paris.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

October The French suffer another serious defeat when 180,000 French troops under **Marshal Bazaine** surrendered at **Metz**.

The Prussians now laid siege to Paris.

The leader of the new French government **Leon Gambetta** escaped from Paris in a balloon and continued to organise resistance to the Prussians.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

October Parisians suffered starvation, bombardments and disease.

Citizens were forced to eat horses, cats, dogs and even rats.

Balloons and pigeon post provided the only contact with the outside.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

January 18 The King of Prussia was crowned the German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, outside Paris.

German unification was now complete. Paris was captured eight days later.

Over 40,000 people died during the siege.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

February The French surrendered. About 200,000 troops were killed in total during the war.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

May

The **Treaty of Frankfurt** formally ended the war.

The French provinces of **Alsace and Lorraine** were annexed.

A war indemnity of 5 Billion marks imposed.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

May

Paris refused to disarm and the **Commune of Paris** was formed.

The French troops loyal to the government began the second siege of Paris.

After the cruel suppression of the commune, peace returned to France.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War
 - Why France Lost
 - They were over confident
 - Prussia has superior artillery

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War
 - Why France Lost
 - The Prussians were faster to mobilize
 - The defeat at Sedan
 - France appeared as the instigator so they had no support

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War
 - Results of the War
 - The war marked the end of French military domination in Europe.
 - The new German Empire emerged as Europe's foremost military power.
 - Prussia dominated this new German state.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

- Results of the War

- The war and its aftermath created great bitterness between the two countries and sowed the seeds for the First World War.
 - French resentment at the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and the desire for revenge dominated French politics for fifty years.

Germany

- Franco-Prussian War

- Results of the War

- As a result of the war French troops guarding the Pope in Rome were forced to withdraw and Italian unification was completed.

Italy

- When: 1815
- Who: Napoleon, Congress of Vienna
- Results:
 - When Italy was invaded by Napoleon, the states were unified under one government.
 - When Napoleon was defeated, the Congress of Vienna split the states up.

Italy

- When: 1831
- Who: Giuseppe Mazzini (Exiled nationalist and writer on nationalism)
- Result: Young Italy was formed.

Italy

- When: 1852
- Who: Camillo di Cavour (prime minister of Sardinia)
- Plan: to overthrow the government of Austria with the support of France
- Result: Unification of Italy (not all states but many) succeeded when he overthrew the government of Austria

Italy

- 1860's
- The fight for unification between Italian states continues.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi
- "The sword" of Italian unification.

Italy

- He continued fighting so the rest of Italy's states would be unified.
- Became part of Young Italy in 1833.
- He was exiled to South America because of his nationalist activities.

Italy

- When in South America, he learned Guerrilla Warfare, which he later used to gain control of Sicily. He had followers called "Red Shirts."
- During this war, Garibaldi, the Red Shirts, and Cavour gained Lombardy, Sicily, and Naples.

Italy

- 1861
- The states of Italy voted and decided to be unified.

Italy

- Italy becomes united under the rule of King Victor Emmanuel.
- They did this by electing if the Italian States should be unified or not.
- Unification did not apply to Venetia or the Papal States, only because Venetia still belonged to Austria and the Papal States was where the French troops supported the pope.

Italy

- Unification was complete when the Italians sided with Prussians in a war between the Austrians and Prussians.
- The Prussians won Venetia and gave it to Italy along with Rome, which they got from forcing the French to bring their troops back to France.

Italy

- 1871
- Rome is declared as the capital of Italy.
- Although Italy is now unified, there are still many reasons why Italians, as people, aren't unified, such as southern Italians not wanting to be governed by Rome.

Italy

- Problems in Italy at the time of unification:
 - Poverty
 - Rising taxes
 - Unemployment
 - Rioting and violence
 - Many Italians emigrating

Italy

- 1882
- The Triple Alliance is made.
- Italy made military alliances with Austria-Hungary and Germany, this alliance is called the Triple Alliance.
- This agreement stated that they need to defend each other against any possible attacks.

Italy

- 1911
- Italy attempts to gain territory.
 - Italy tried to take over Ethiopia to gain territory, but this attempt failed due to a bigger Ethiopian army in 1896.
 - Another attempt was made by Italy to gain territory.
 - Italy went to war with the Ottoman empire, resulting in a success and gained land in Africa

Comparing countries in terms of size and location

- In terms of Size
 - Canada:
 - 9,900,000 square kilometers (Germany would fit into Canada over 27 times and Italy would fit into Canada over 32 times)
 - Germany
 - 357,168 square kilometers
 - Italy
 - 301,338 square kilometers

Map of the World



Canada



- Important Facts
 - Canada is connected to 3 Oceans
 - Atlantic
 - Pacific
 - Arctic
 - Which ocean does British Columbia connect to?

Map of the World

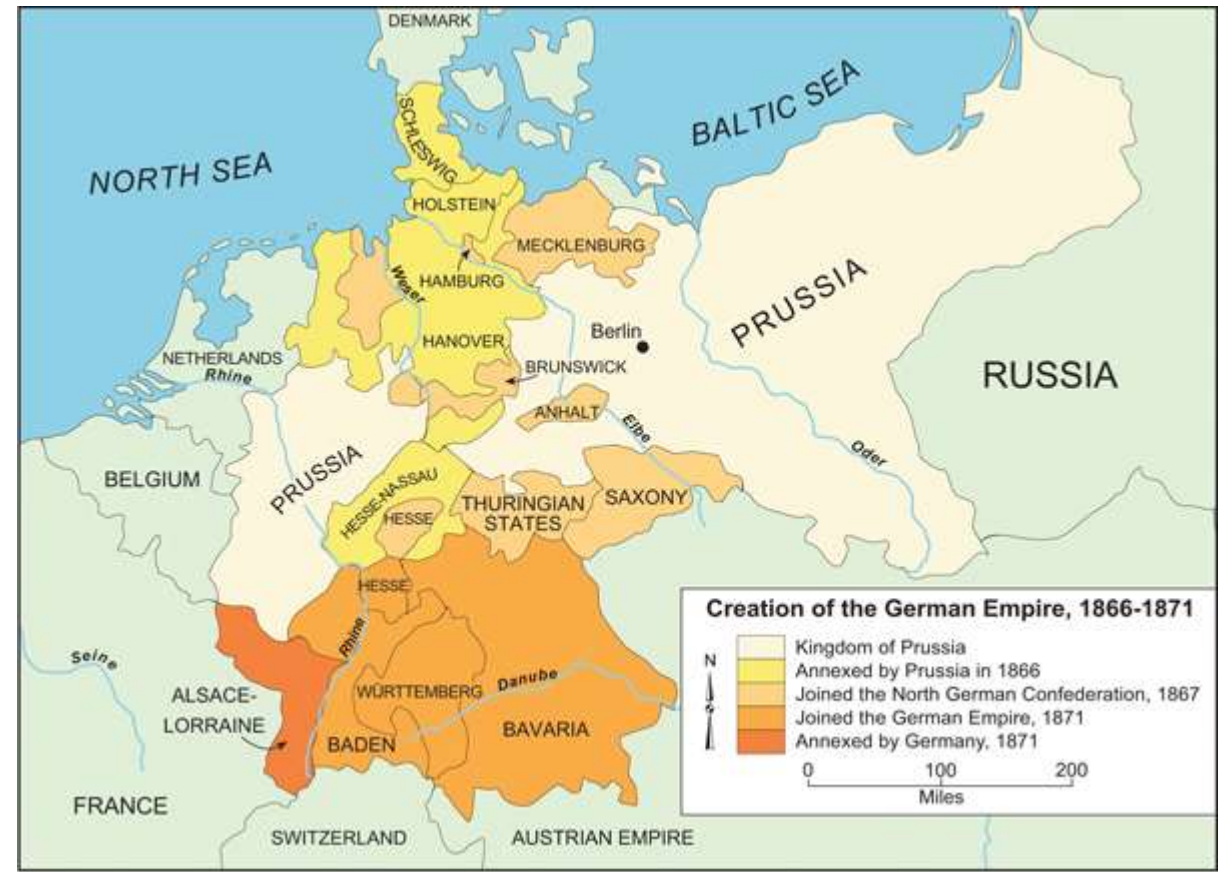




Germany

- Can you find Austria on this map?
- What do you notice about Germany that is beneficial?
- Why would they form allies with France and Italy?

Germany – compare the 2 maps



Map of the World



Italy

- Can you find France on this map?
- What do you notice about Italy that is problematic?
- Why would they form allies with Austria and Germany?



Italy - Compare the 2 maps.



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General References

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