

Nationalism as a Source of Conflict and Unity Jigsaw

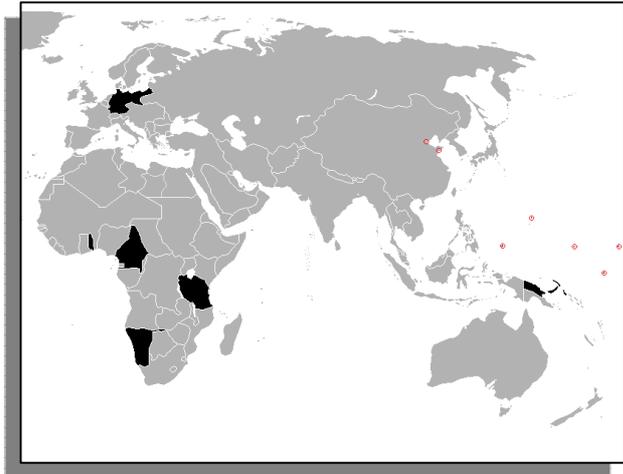
The German Empire Fact Sheet

Directions: Study the following information about the German Empire. After you have read over this individually, you will have the opportunity to work in an expert group to discuss the empire. Afterward, you will be responsible for teaching another group about your empire. Your group will take notes on the Jigsaw Organizer. Your teacher may assign you to do additional research on this empire.

As you study the following, think about these questions:

1. What might produce **conflict** in the empire you have been assigned?
2. What might produce **unity** in the empire you have been assigned?
3. What features shown on the map would produce **conflict** between different ethnic groups in this empire?
4. What questions do you have about nationalism as a source of **conflict** and **unity** in this empire?

In 1914, Germany was the fastest developing industrial nation in Europe. Germany supported Austria-Hungary's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908. This caused diplomatic relations to deteriorate with both Russia and Great Britain. Germany had also been pursuing the goal of developing closer economic relationships with the Ottoman Empire and had begun the building of the Baghdad Railway (1900–1911) running through Turkey and Syria, to reach Iraq and connect Berlin to Baghdad. This plan was blocked by Great Britain after construction had already begun. By 1914, Germany's foreign policy left it isolated with Austria-Hungary as its only real ally. Germany's other official treaty partner, the Kingdom of Italy, was more concerned with annexing more land for the Italian Empire than its actual alliance with Germany.



The German Empire, 1914 [1]

[1] Source: This image from http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8c/German_colonial.PNG is licensed with Creative Commons Attribution. Attribution: Andrew0921.

Unit 5: Crisis and Change
Lesson A: Competition Leads to Global Conflict
Student Resource: Nationalism as a Source of Conflict and Unity Jigsaw

The Russian Empire Fact Sheet

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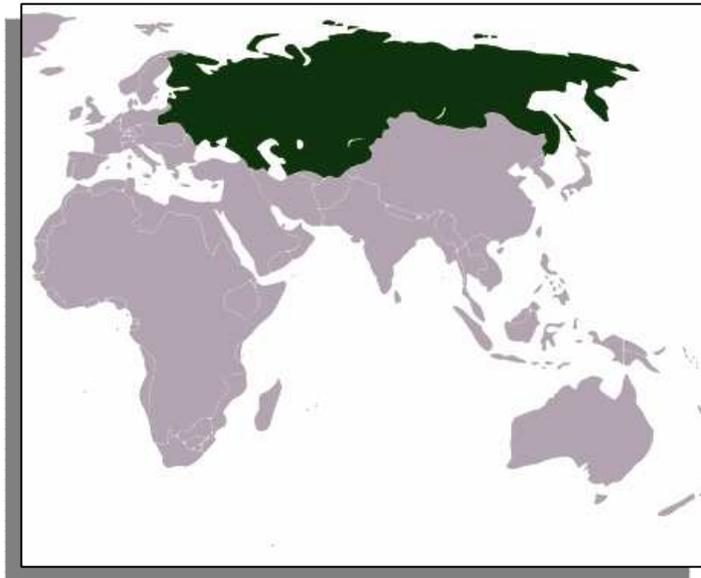
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In 1914, Russia was the largest country in the world. It extended across Eurasia, from the Arctic Ocean to the Baltic Sea. The Russian Empire included more than 100 different ethnic groups.

Russian Slavs represented about half the population and were the largest ethnic group. To establish a uniform Russian culture, Russian czars imposed harsh rules that oppressed ethnic groups. Russian was the official language, and minority languages were banned in schools. By 1914, these actions led many Russians to oppose the Czar.

The Russo-Turkish wars, among the longest conflicts in European history, were a series of wars fought between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire during the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.



The Russian Empire, 1914 [1]

Many centuries of wars with the Ottoman Empire created a bitter rivalry between these two empires. The last conflict prior to 1900 was a victory for the Russians, Bulgarians, and Romanians.

[1] Source: This image from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_the_Russian_Empire_at_its_height_in_1866.svg is licensed with Creative Commons Attribution. Attribution: StalwartUK.

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The Ottoman Empire Fact Sheet

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In the 1600s, the Ottoman Empire was enormous and powerful. It spanned the Middle East, North Africa, and much of Eastern Europe. The decline of the Ottoman Empire in the late 1800s and early 1900s encouraged many ethnic groups to seek self-rule, and many new nations emerged, partially as a result of wars with Russia that weakened the Ottoman Empire. Nationalism played a significant role in the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Greece and Serbia both won independence from the Ottoman Empire in the early 1800s. By the late 1800s, wars with the Russian Empires, especially the Russo-Turkish wars fought in the

16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, and wars with nations in North Africa and the Middle East reduced the power of the Ottoman Empire.

When the newly independent nations in the area of southeastern Europe, known as The Balkans, emerged from Ottoman control, they were politically unstable. Due to a long history of ethnic clashes, the Balkan region was known as the “powder keg” of Europe.



The Ottoman Empire, 1913 [1]

[1] Source: This image from http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c4/Balkans_Animation_1800-2006.gif is in the public domain.

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The Austro-Hungarian Empire Fact Sheet

Directions: Study the following information about the Austro-Hungarian Empire. After you have read over this individually, you will have the opportunity to work in an expert group to discuss the empire. Afterward, you will be responsible for teaching another group about your empire. Your group will take notes on the Jigsaw Organizer. Your teacher may assign you to do additional research on this empire.

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The Austro-Hungarian Empire was located in Eastern Europe. As this empire grew, it took over many countries in southeastern Europe in an area called The Balkans. The Balkans included many ethnic groups and small, newly independent nations, such as Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia, Albania, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which had formerly been under the control of the Ottoman Empire. When the Austro-Hungarian Empire annexed, or took over, Serbia's neighboring



The Austro-Hungarian Empire, 1910 [1]

regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbian leaders

became angry. Both Bosnia and Herzegovina included large populations of Slavic peoples. Serbian leaders had long desired to create a nation of those who shared their Slavic culture. This sense of Serbian nationalism inspired violent protests and rallies against the government of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

[1] Source: This image from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Austria_Hungary_ethnic.svg is in the public domain.