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Nineteenth-Century Nationalism

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1. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1-2)
   [Beethoven: Fifth Symphony]
2. Elements of a Nation (6-10)
   a. common territory
   b. common racial origins
   c. native language
   d. culture
3. Origins of Nationalism (11-17)
   a. breakdown of Roman Empire
   b. barbarian invasions
   c. feudalism
   d. Catholic Church as unifier
   e. Latin vs. vernacular languages
   f. Renaissance and Reformation
   g. printing press
4. Philosophy of Nationalism (18-29)
   a. Niccolo Machiavelli: "Prince"
   b. J.-J. Rousseau: "national form"
   c. Johann von Herder: "essence"
   d. G. W. F. Hegel: "State"
   e. Romanticism
   [Schumann: Rhenish Symphony]
   f. national unification
   g. national independence
5. Birth of Nationalism (30-45)
   a. French Revolution, 1789
6. Nationalism and Napoleon (46-64)
   a. Napoleon Bonaparte
   b. Italian Republic, 1802
   c. Duchy of Warsaw, 1807
   d. Confederation of the Rhine
   e. [Beethoven: Eroica Symphony]
   f. Spanish Uprising
   g. Goya: Disasters of War
   [guitar music (57-58)]
   h. Russian campaign, 1812
   [Beethoven: Funeral March]
   i. Battle of Waterloo
   j. Congress of Vienna
7. Congress of Vienna (1-9)
   a. Holy Alliance
   b. Austrian Empire
   c. German Confederation
   d. division of Poland
   e. division of Italy
   f. Klemens von Metternich
8. Nationalist Spirit Grows (10-20)
   a. Greek War for Independence
   b. Lord Byron
   c. Eugene Delacroix
   d. Chopin and Polish nationalism
   e. French-German-Greek-Hungarian
9. The 1848 Revolutions
   a. Second Republic
   b. Sicilian Constitution
   c. Piedmont
   d. Lombardy
   e. Venice
   f. Metternich and the Emperor
   g. Louis Kossuth
   h. revolt in Berlin
   i. Frankfurt Parliament
   j. failure: Louis Napoleon, Frederick Wilhelm II
10. Nationalism in Triumph (36-55)
    a. unification of Italy
    b. Giuseppe Mazzini: Young Italy
    c. Count Camillo di Cavour
    d. Giuseppe Garibaldi's Redshirts
    e. dilemma of Germany and Austria
    f. Otto von Bismarck
    g. defeat of Austria
    h. Franco-Prussian War, 1870
    i. German Empire, 1871
    j. the Dual Monarchy
    k. Turkish Empire and the Balkans
    l. Congress of Berlin
    m. dismemberment of Turkey
11. The Road to War (56-62)
    a. colonial empire-building
    b. tariffs
    c. British and German arms race
    d. Serbian nationalism
    e. Archduke Francis Ferdinand
    [Cesar Franck: Symphony in D]

Music (Side 1): Beethoven: Fifth Symphony (3-5); Schumann: Rhenish Symphony (23-26); Beethoven: Wellington's Victory (27); Beethoven: Third Symphony: first movement (46-52) and second movement (61).
(Side 2): Beethoven: Egmont Overture (1-3, 10-11); Berlioz: Rakoczy March, Damnation of Faust (20-28); Wagner: Tannhauser Overture (46-50); Franck: Symphony in D (56-59, 62).