**World History**

**Nationalism: *Austria and the Ottoman Empire***

**Document Analysis**

**30 pts.**

**Historical Background:** The 19th century was a time of upheaval and change. Great empires that had once dominated Central and Eastern Europe were now battered and left weakened by a wave of uprisings and war. Two such empires, the Austrian Empire and the Ottoman Empire, were so weakened that their status as European/World powers was completely eroded by 1919.

**Major Uprisings and Revolts (1800-1914)**

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| --- | --- |
| **Austrian Empire** | **Ottoman Empire** |
| Tican’s Rebellion (Serbia) (1807) | Serbian Revolt (1804-1817) |
| Revolutions of 1848 in German States | Greek Revolt (1821-1829) |
| Hungarian Revolution of 1848 | Bosnian Revolt (1831-1832) |
|  Hungarian Independence Move. 1866 | Herzegovinian Revolt (1875) |
|  | Stara Zagora Revolt (Bulgaria) (1875) |
|  | April Uprising (Bulgaria) (1876) |
|  | Young Turk Uprising (Turkey) (1907) |
|  | Hauran Druze Rebellion (Syria) (1909) |

1. What ideology was the driving force behind the revolutions in each of these empires? What circumstances led to this ideology in both of these empires?
2. Based on earlier class discussions, what eventually happened to Serbia and Greece?
3. According to the information on the chart, why was the Ottoman Empire called the “Sick Man of Europe” throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries?
4. According to the chart, the Ottoman did not have a major revolution in the Middle East until 1907. Why might this be the case?
5. There were less revolutions and uprisings in the Austrian Empire than in the Ottoman Empire. What led to this fact? Use at least two of the following areas when you explain your answer. Cultural, Economic, Military, Political.