1/2/18…Welcome Back! New seats, seating arrangement..

**Review of French Revolution and Napoleon, Congress of Vienna, which will lead to *Nationalism…***

**(Anticipation Guide activity..)**

\***Statement 1- In times of unrest and crisis, it is “ok” to use fear to control a society’s people.**

Read 199-202…What changes did the National Assembly bring about? What divisions developed in France?

What was the Reign of Terror?

**Statement 2- The French Revolution was the most significant revolution of all time, and it was one of the most important events in world history.**

Chart on 203

**Statement 3- Dictators can provide needed order for society.**

Review 206-209

How and why did Napoleon seize power (230)? How was he ironically crowned emperor (231)? What were his thoughts regarding American territories (231)?

What did Napoleon intend to create and was he successful? (231-33)

**Statement 4- Those desiring power and empires will eventually meet their downfall.**

Pages 209-11

What mistakes did Napoleon make?

What ultimately happened to his empire?

What effect did Napoleon have on Europe overall?

**Statement 5- A meeting of all nations’ most powerful and wealthy citizens is a good way to achieve peace and equality Page 212**

What was the Congress of Vienna? What was its long term legacy and effect?

1/3/17- Finish Anticipation Guide and discuss…

Review Napoleon and Congress of Vienna…

( power point and <https://www.biography.com/video/napoleon-mini-biography-126126659873>, and <http://www.history.com/topics/napoleon/videos/napoleon>)

**Describe how Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power.**

**Explain the impact of Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars.**

**Identify the reasons for Napoleon’s fall from power.**

**Understand how the Congress of Vienna tried to restore order to Europe.**

**Interact**

To what degree was it disappointing and “kind of a bummer”, that after all the French Revolution stuff (new ideas, struggle, death, the middle class rising up to fight for its rights, etc, etc, etc…) in the end, France was ruled by another dictator (Napoleon) and what did the Congress of Vienna really accomplish???

**Summarize- Why is Napoleon often referred to as an important figure in world history???**

***NATIONALISM***

Fall 2017-18

**1/4/17**…Just after Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna, many in the world had the goal of becoming independent nations, and feelings of *nationalism* somewhat “spread” around the world… So that begs the questions,

* What makes a nation a nation????
* What is nationalism?
* Is nationalism good or bad?

1. na·tion

[ˈnāSH(ə)n]

**NOUN**

* 1. a large aggregate of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory:

**Nationalism** is essentially a shared group feeling in the significance of a geographical and sometimes demographic region seeking independence for its culture and/or ethnicity that holds that group together. This can be expressed as a belief or political ideology that involves an individual identifying with or becoming attached to one's [nation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nation)

That’s the definition (denotative)……..but what are the *connotations* of “nationalism”?

We’ll use a current article, dealing with a controversial current event (most recent American presidential election) to examine the use, misuse, connotations, implications, etc of the concept of NATIONALISM.

<http://www.newsweek.com/donald-trump-nationalism-racism-make-america-great-again-521083>

# HOW DONALD TRUMP’S NATIONALISM WON OVER WHITE AMERICANS

(11/16/16…….Newsweek)

The election of Donald J. Trump as 45th president of the United States came as a shock to many—perhaps even to the billionaire himself. Across the U.S. and around the world, people asked the same question: What just happened?

Here was a man with no political nor military experience; [who had angered just about every minority group](http://europe.newsweek.com/human-rights-watchdogs-warn-trump-cease-poisonous-hate-rhetoric-518914) ; [whom a dozen women had accused of sexual assault](https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/oct/27/trump-twelfth-woman-sexual-assault-accusation-ninni-laaksonen)—and yet millions of people had just elected him to the highest political office in the United States.

[As exit polls showed](http://abcnews.go.com/politics/election/2016-national-exit-poll-results?race=pres_all), Trump didn’t win among poor Americans, as was expected; the majority of voters (52 percent) with a total family income of less than $50,000 in 2015 actually [voted for the Democratic nominee, Hillary Clinton](http://europe.newsweek.com/donald-trump-win-economy-poor-white-voters-economics-black-hispanic-518961).

Trump voters tended to be older (53 percent of people aged 45 and over voted for him), well-off and white. According to the exit polls, 58 percent of all white voters chose Trump at the voting booth, while just 21 percent of non-white voters cast their ballots for the Republican nominee.

The biggest issue for Trump voters—ahead of foreign policy, the economy or terrorism—was immigration, exit polls showed, with 84 percent of Trump voters saying that the government should deport undocumented migrants rather than give them the chance to apply for legal status.

Analysts say Trump’s success among white voters is partly attributable to his tapping into concerns about immigration and a feeling among many voters that the U.S. should be a white, Christian country. “It’s like everything he said hit the right nationalistic buttons,” says Allyson Shortle, assistant professor of political science at the University of Oklahoma.

Like other experts who spoke to *Newsweek* , Shortle explained that the concept of nationalism is complex, and not easy to define. “It’s important to note that racism and nationalism are these related but distinct components,” she says. A person can strongly identify with their nation but not along ethnic lines.

“Some people think about it as an ideology, a movement, or an attitude—but some research, including my own, views nationalism as part of a person’s social identity,” writes Kathleen Powers, assistant professor in the department of international affairs at the University of Georgia, in an email to Newsweek . “When people identify with a nationality, they have an idea about what defines the prototypical or archetypal group member. In short, they carry a picture of what it means to be an American.

“That prototypical American,” Powers adds, “might be defined in relatively inclusive terms, like a person who respects political institutions, or in more exclusive terms, like someone who is part of a Judeo-Christian religion, speaks English, or is a member of a certain racial group. Certainly, some people define the prototypical American as white, Christian, and/or born in the U.S.”

And if that’s your conception of what it is to be an American, Powers writes, then anyone who deviates from the norm is either not a true American, or is a poor version of one.

What figures prominently in how ordinary citizens define what it is to be an American, Shortle says, is the notion of the U.S. and its peoples as a Christian nation. (The Pilgrim Fathers, who founded what came to be the United States of America, were Christian dissenters fleeing religious persecution in Europe.)

Even today, religious nationalism remains strong among a significant proportion of U.S. citizens. On September 29, a poll of 4,000 Americans—which Shortle helped organize—found that 43 percent of respondents thought that the abundant natural resources in the U.S. were a sign that God wanted America to lead the rest of the world. Sixty percent of those surveyed believed that the U.S. holds a special place in God’s plan. (Not all of the people polled were Christian or even religious).

According to Shortle, research shows that religious nationalism features particularly heavily among Trump’s supporters. It is part of the reason, she says, that [Trump’s proposed ban on Muslims entering the U.S.](https://www.donaldjtrump.com/press-releases/donald-j.-trump-statement-on-preventing-muslim-immigration) played so well. It appealed to “this narrow vision of a Christian America,” Shortle says.

But by targeting Muslims and undocumented migrants, Trump also played upon certain desires to view the U.S. as a “white” country that was under threat from non-white immigrants. Many of his supporters, Shortle says, interpreted Trump’s campaign slogan—Make America Great Again—as “Make America White Again.” (Shortle points out that given the U.S. was first home to Native Americans, and then was partly built by black slaves, the idea of returning to “whiteness” is a fallacy.)

Trump’s comments that Mexico was sending “its most unwanted people into the U.S., in many cases, criminals, drug dealers, rapists,” resonated with some of his supporters who feared that America was becoming overrun by immigrants. On November 1, the Crusader , the official newspaper of the Ku Klux Klan, threw its support behind Trump [with a front page article headlined “Make America Great Again](https://twitter.com/billygee12/status/793276827619897345?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw).” The article read: “America was founded as a White Christian Republic. And as a White Christian Republic it became great.”

“Throughout the U.S. people say they want to go back to the good old days, but that’s very much a racialized idea,” says Jacqueline Gehring, associate professor of political science at Allegheny College. “Trump’s whole slogan, his whole campaign, threw back to a time when ethnic minorities weren’t in powerful positions or weren’t as successful as working- and middle-class whites. When things were great for some people, they weren’t great for others.”

In recent presidential elections, no candidate has so explicitly used nationalistic discourse as a method to gain votes. Neither has any president-elect received so many messages of support from Europe’s far-right leaders, as Trump did. For these politicians, the president-elect is proof that an election can be won partly through stoking nationalistic fervor. Marine Le Pen, leader of France’s far-right National Front, [told the BBC](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-37964776) on Sunday that Trump’s win has improved her chances of being elected French president next year. Trump, she said, has “made possible what had previously been presented as impossible.”

And with presidential elections due to take place in five European countries next year, other far-right leaders will be hoping for a surge in support—and to reap the benefits of the Trump effect.

1. Highlight or underline every time “nationalism”, “nationalistic” are used in the article.
2. Elaborate on what the word means here, in terms of this article, how the author is “using” nationalism/nationalistic.
3. According to the article/author, what is “Trump’s Nationalism”..
4. What is the author’s main point about Trump’s Nationalism?
5. Do you agree or disagree with the article’s main point? Could another take, spin be made regarding what Trump’s campaign, election were really all about?