1. The Development of Modern Nations in the Americas: Introduction and Overview

- Third World and First World are connected, the more I take, the more you lose
- Underdevelopment is not a condition: it is an active process of impoverishment linked to development
- Some parts of the world are underdeveloped because others are developed

**Important Terms:**

- Periodization: compartmentalizing time
- Irredentism: refers to a territory that has a population that desires to go back to the mother land

**Nation-Building in the 19th Century:**

Important Terms:

- Periodization: compartmentalizing time
- Irredentism: refers to a territory that has a population that desires to go back to the mother land
- Country: geographical unit
- State: political unit
- Nation: a sense of peoplehood, common sensibility of common people

**Italian Unification, 1859-1870**

- In 1850's, it was split into three parts: upper, center and lower
- Cavour wanted to expand therefore war, but he lost and needed help
- France helps and beats the Austrian
- Garibaldi unifies Italy with the exception of Rome and Venetia
- Eventually, wins over Rome and Venetia
- Italy becomes a state in 1871
- Venetia was taken in 1866
- Rome was taken in 1870
- Was not a nation
  - → >1% spoke Italian
  - → Takes around 100 years to become a nation

**Prussian/German Unification, 1865-1871**

- Became a state in 1865
- More of a nation than Italy, but religious differences

**Austro-Hungary Unification 1867**

- Followed demise of Austrian leader
- It is a state, but not a nation
  - → At least 12 different languages spoken
  - → Although, there are nations within

**Japan rises as a modern state in 1868**

- Modernizing
- Military, political, social