**DBQ 15**

Nationalism was a very powerful and the most powerful force in the 1800’s. Some of the affects of nationalism in the 19th century are: **Nationalism united people into nation-states, toppled empires composed of many ethnic minorities,** and **contributed to the outbreak of wars.**

Nationalism united people into nation-states by bringing them together for what they thought they all deserved. They rose and stood up for what they wanted; they continued to march until they had liberty or until death **(document 2)**. They really wanted their country to win, to see it succeed and become powerful **(document 3)**.

 People toppled empires composed of many ethnic minorities by driving the minorities out. They wanted to be free from all the minorities; they wanted to free themselves **(document 6)**. Driving out the minorities would not only free themselves, but would also make them and their country powerful and glorious **(document 3)**. Due to the minorities, the nations fell apart from all the different rulers and people trying to change everything **(document 7)**

People contributed to the outbreak of wars by helping the country and the soldiers. They prayed for their country as well as fighting for their liberty **(document 4)**. In villages and towns, men, women, and children had various jobs and chores too do to help the soldiers. They would do things such as cook, fight, and clean **(document 1)**. Places had to give security and lives of people, but sometimes, that’s not enough and so you have to give up **(document 5)**.