

CHAPTER TIMELINE

--1850

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY – PACHECOHIGH SCHOOL
MCKAY – CHAPTER 25 STUDY GUIDE – 30 pts.
“The Age of Nationalism” (ce 1850-1914)
Study Guides will be scored HOLISTICALLY using the following criteria:

- 1)STUDENT'S ORIGINAL SCHOLARSHIP ONLY!! (that means DO YOUR OWN WORK – do not work with someone else!)
- 2)FINAL PRODUCT MUST REPRESENT PRIDE OF EFFORT & SCHOLARSHIP (that means DO YOUR BEST WORK – your name is on the final product; it reflects who you are)
- 3)Correctness, thoroughness, and thoughtfulness of responses
- 4)TIMELINE must be comprehensively completed
- 5)Mapping activities must be completed neatly using COLOR with a KEY

CHAPTER SUMMARY

--1865

What was the basic organizing principle in Western society in the age of industrialization and urbanization? The theme of this chapter is the triumph of nationalism as the way in which society was organized. Between 1850 and 1914, strong nation-states developed – which won the enthusiastic support of all the social classes, caused a shift in the balance of international political power, and pulled the masses away from the socialist doctrine of class war. Napoleon III of France played a pioneering role in this triumph of nationalism. His mild dictatorship, which came into being illegally and which lasted from 1852 to 1870, showed how the national state and its programs could appeal to rich and poor, conservative and radical. In this way, the national state became a way of coping with the challenge of rapid political and economic change.

--1880

In Italy, Count Cavour, the moderate nationalist leader of the kingdom of Sardinia, managed to unify most of Italy in 1860 into a single political state that was far from radical in social and economic matters. Shortly thereafter, in 1862, Otto von Bismarck became chief minister of Prussia. A master of power politics, Bismarck skillfully fought three wars to unify the states of Germany into a single nation under Prussian leadership. In doing so, Bismarck strengthened German nationalism and gave it a conservative and anti-liberal thrust.

--1895

In the United States competing national aspirations led to bitter civil war. In the South a slave-based cotton economy, rapidly expanding as new land was opened and industrialization generated new demands for cotton, came into conflict with the urban culture and family-farm agriculture of the North. A Northern victory meant the end of slavery, but it did not mean land reform of the end of discrimination against blacks.

Nationalism was also important in Russia. There it led to major reforms after the Crimean War: In 1861 the serfs were freed, and the government encouraged the development of railroads and modern industry. Frustrated nationalism was an important factor in the Russian revolution of 1905, after defeat in a war with Japan.

--1914

Nationalism continued to grow in strength in the emerging urban society of the late nineteenth century. This was because national governments and politicians responded effectively to many of the political demands and social needs of the people. Throughout most of Europe socialists and socialist political parties looked increasingly toward unions and parliaments for continued gradual improvement. They paid only lip service to the idea of radical, violent revolution and class war. The growing moderation of European socialists reflected the great appeal of nationalism for the masses. Only in multinational states, most notably the Austro-Hungarian Empire, did the growth of competing nationalism promote fragmentation as opposed to unity.

SECTION 1 – Napoleon III in France

- 1- Why did the voters of France elect Louis Napoleon president in 1848? What were some of the benefits Napoleon bestowed on his subjects?

- 2- Why did nationalism become a universal faith in Europe between 1850 and 1914 and why did it gain the support of the broad masses of society?

Important terms

Authoritarian nationalism

Napoleon III's coup d'etat

SECTION 2 – Nation Building in Italy and Germany

- 1- How was Germany unified? Describe Bismarck's methods. What were the long-term results?

- 2- Why was Italy before 1860 merely a "geographical expression"?

- 3- What were the three basic approaches to Italian unification? Which one prevailed?

- 4- What was the importance of Garibaldi's liberation of Sicily and Naples in 1860?

- 5- What were the causes and results of the Austro-Prussian War?

- 6- What was the significance of the Zollverein in German history?

- 7- Why did the Prussian middle class liberals make an about-face and support their old enemy Bismarck after 1866?

Important terms

Red Shirts

Zionism

Zollverein

North German Confederation

Pius IX

William I of Germany

SECTION 3 – Nation Building and the United States

1– How were territorial expansion and the issue of slavery related in the United States?

2– What enabled the North to defeat the South in the Civil War?

SECTION 4 – The Modernization of Russia

1– What was the status of the Russian serf in the early nineteenth century? How beneficial was the reform of 1861 to the serf? Explain.

2– Why was the Crimean War a turning point in Russian history?

Important terms

Zemstvo

Russian revolution of 1905

Russian Duma

Sergei Witte

Alexander II

SECTION 5 – The Responsive National State, 1871-1914

- 1– Was the new Germany a democracy? Where did power reside in the Germany of 1871?

- 2– What was Bismarck’s relationship (after 1871) with (a) the Catholic Church, (b) the liberals, and (c) the socialists?

- 3– What were the causes and outcome of the Dreyfus affair in France?

- 4– What were the major political developments and issues in Britain and Ireland in the late nineteenth century?

- 5– When and in what ways did European Jews begin to experience civil equality–and why and in what forms did anti-Jewish prejudice (anti-Semitism) take place?

Important terms

German Social Democratic party

British Third Reform Bill of 1884

Benjamin Disraeli

Jules Ferry

William Gladstone

William II of Germany

John Stuart Mill

SECTION 6 – Marxism and the Socialist Movement

1- How does one account for the rapid growth of socialist parties in Europe in the last quarter of the nineteenth century?

2- What was the purpose of the Socialist Internationals? What were the general arguments of the revisionist socialists?

Important terms

Socialist “revisionism”

Edward Bernstein

Explain the outcome and significance of each of the following wars by completing the following table.

War	Years	Outcome and Significance
Danish War		
Austro-Prussian War		
Franco-Prussian War		
Crimean War		
Russo-Japanese War		

Multiple Choice

1. The Russian *zemstvo* was a(n)
 - a. industrial workers’ council.
 - b. local government assembly.
 - c. terrorist group.
 - d. village priest.

2. The *Kulturkampf* in Germany was an attack on
 - a. liberals.
 - b. socialists.
 - c. the Catholic church.
 - d. Prussian culture.

3. After 1850, the disciples of nationalism in Italy looked for leadership from
 - a. Prussia.
 - b. the papacy.
 - c. Sardinia-Piedmont.
 - d. the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

4. Witte's plans for the economic development of Russia included
 - a. lowering protective tariffs.
 - b. taking Russia off the gold standard.
 - c. encouraging foreign investment.
 - d. bringing Russian Marxists into the government.

5. Bismarck's fundamental goal for Prussia was
 - a. democratic reform.
 - b. preservation of Great Power status via expansion.
 - c. the elimination of nationalism.
 - d. the elimination of the monarchy.

6. Among those opposing home rule in Ireland were
 - a. Catholics.
 - b. Ulsterites.
 - c. Irish peasants.
 - d. William Gladstone.

7. Changes that enable a country to compete effectively with leading countries at a given time are called
 - a. nationalism.
 - b. modernization.
 - c. revisionism.
 - d. Reconstruction.

8. The German Zollverein was
 - a. a trade union.
 - b. a customs union.
 - c. an "all-German" parliament.
 - d. a political party.

9. The new popularly elected parliament in Russia after 1905 was known as the
 - a. House of Commons.
 - b. National Assembly.
 - c. Reichstag.
 - d. Duma.

10. After the adoption of the 1867 constitution, Hungary was dominated by
 - a. the peasantry.
 - b. the middle classes.
 - c. the Croats and Rumanians.
 - d. the Magyar nobility.

