

Nationalism and Realism (Spielvogel Chapter 22)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Second Napoleonic Era b. Crimean War (1853-56) c. Florence Nightingale d. Alexander II e. Victor Emanuel II f. Camillo Cavour g. Red Shirts h. Zollverein i. William I j. Otto von Bismarck | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k. Austro-Prussian War (1866) l. North German Confederation m. Ems Telegram n. Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) o. Second Reich p. Compromise of 1867 q. Zemstvos r. Queen Victoria s. Benjamin Disraeli | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> t. William Gladstone u. Karl Marx (1818-1883) v. Communist Manifesto w. dictatorship of the proletariat x. Charles Darwin y. Louis Pasteur z. Joseph Lister aa. Robert Koch bb. Auguste Comte cc. Realism |
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1. ____ 19th century Englishman who showed that germs could be killed with carbolic acid.
 2. ____ 19th century Frenchman who developed a method of destroying germs. Especially important to wine, dairy, & silk industries.
 3. ____ 19th century German who determined diseases are caused by microbes.
 4. ____ According to Marx, the time period of the initial overthrow of the capitalist bourgeoisie.
 5. ____ Also called Dual Monarchy. Hungary acquired independence, but stayed with Austria. Minorities still mistreated.
 6. ____ Another name for the German Empire, created in a ceremony at Versailles in 1871.
 7. ____ Began replacing Romanticism by mid-19th century. Had more emphasis on normal people in real life and less emphasis on sentiment.
 8. ____ Chief minister to Victor Emanuel. Responsible for industrialization of Sardinia and catalyst for creation of Kingdom of Italy.
 9. ____ Created by Bismarck after Austro-Prussian War to replace the German Confederation. Two houses – Bundesrat and Reichstag.
 10. ____ Crimean War nurse who insisted on sanitation. Led to the development of nursing as a profession.
 11. ____ Customs union in the German Confederation. Adopted single tariff for all. Helped Germans create free trade and unite.
 12. ____ Developed scientific study of humans, including emphasis on gathering empirical data.
 13. ____ English Monarch who set the tone and attitude of her age, including a strong sense of moral respectability.
 14. ____ Fought over control of Black Sea and protection of shrines in Palestine.
 15. ____ German philosopher, responsible for Communist thinking.
 16. ____ King of Prussia and first German Emperor. Also known as Kaiser Wilhelm I.
 17. ____ King of Sardinia, and later the first King of Italy.
 18. ____ Leader of English Conservative Party. Led many reforms. Proponent of imperialism.
 19. ____ Leader of English Liberal party who passed many social reform bills.
 20. ____ Led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, these Italian independence fighters started in the Two Sicilies and moved north. Yielded to Cavour.
 21. ____ Message to French officials from King William I of Prussia. Made insulting by Bismarck. Led to Franco-Prussian War.
 22. ____ Prussian Chancellor who instigated wars and created the North German Confederation. Leadership led to creation of German Empire.
 23. ____ Published in 1848, this political pamphlet was Marx's & Engels's first statement of their socialistic theories.
 24. ____ Russian elected local assemblies responsible for schools, roads, & welfare. Created by Alexander II.
 25. ____ Russian Tsar who was committed to modernization. Freed many serfs. Killed by extremists who insisted on faster reforms.
 26. ____ Under Napoleon III, France had a period of prosperity and colonial expansion.
 27. ____ War that caused the collapse of the second French Empire and led to the German Empire.
 28. ____ War that led Austria to lose control of German Confederation (became North German Confederation).
 29. ____ Wrote "On the Origin of Species" and "Descent of Man." First to explain process of evolution.

Discussion Questions: The Age of Nationalism & Realism
Spielvogel Chapter 22

PRIMARY DOCUMENT QUESTIONS

1. “Louis Napoleon Appeals to the People”

What were Louis Napoleon’s arguments to the French people? Why did they have such a strong popular appeal? Can Louis Napoleon be looked upon as a precursor of modern authoritarian state politics? Why? Why not? (page 613)

2. “The Classless Society”

What steps did Marx believe would lead to a classless society? What are the similarities/difference between Marx’s version of socialism and the utopian socialism we discussed in the previous chapter? (page 632)

SECONDARY DOCUMENT QUESTIONS

3. Evaluate the unification of Italy and Germany. How were the roles of Cavour and Bismarck in the unification of their countries similar? How were they different? What role did war and diplomacy play in the two unification movements?

4. How did the expansion of scientific knowledge affect the Western world view and the everyday lives of Europeans during the mid-nineteenth century? How does this expansion of scientific knowledge differ from that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?