

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

Modernity & Imperialism Matching (Ch. 24)

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Triple Entente | j. Theodor Herzl | s. Leopold II (d. 1909) |
| b. Marie Curie | k. Bosnian Crisis of 1908-09 | t. Imperialism |
| c. Bloody Sunday | l. Maria Montessori | u. Emmeline Parkhurst |
| d. Autocracy | m. Albert Einstein | v. Boer War (1899-1902) |
| e. Georges Sorel | n. Impressionism | w. Anti-Semitism |
| f. Friedrich Nietzsche (d. 1900) | o. Syndicalism | x. Sigmund Freud |
| g. "Will to Power" | p. October Manifesto | y. "Scramble for Africa" |
| h. Triple Alliance | q. Social Darwinism | z. Dreyfus affair (1894) |
| i. Balkan Wars (1912-13) | r. Herbert Spencer (d. 1903) | aa. Protectorate |

1. ____ Art form of late 1800s, depicted best by Monet and Renoir, tried to create the illusion of movement, give idea of the real, not to create the real.
2. ____ Begins with an alliance between France and Russia in 1894, completed in 1907 when joined by the British. An agreement to protect themselves from the Germans.
3. ____ Brought on by Serbian and Turkish nationalism, Serbia wants to create a Slavic State, young Turks want to regain Balkan territory, Austria counters with an annexation, all parties upset (Serbs, Turks, Russians, other European governments).
4. ____ Darwin's theory of evolution, specifically the survival of the fittest applied to humanity to justify supremacy among races, nationalities, gender, etc
5. ____ Developed the idea of psychoanalysis, 1900, human behavior determined by the unconscious, hypnosis and dream interpretation, Id=pleasure, Ego=reality, Super Ego=conscience.
6. ____ Early 20th century feminist organizer for the right to vote, English, believed in radical force and protest to gain their demands, throwing eggs, breaking windows, chaining themselves to lampposts, hunger strikes, etc.
7. ____ Early 20th century Italian woman, created schools for intellectually disabled children, applied individualized learning techniques to regular students, studied early childhood development, many schools bear her name today.
8. ____ Formed 1882 when Italy joined with Germany and Austria-Hungary in a mutual protection agreement against Russia & her allies.
9. ____ Fought for control of the diamonds and gold of South Africa, bitter war in which many women and children died in British concentration camps, eventually lead to the unification of South Africa under British rule.
10. ____ France, Jew convicted of selling secrets to Germany, split the nation between Republicans, Monarchists, Catholics and Anti-semites, became focal point of political, class and religious hatreds, eventually acquitted of crime.

11. ___ French woman who helps discover radiation coming from within the atom. Proved the atom is not solid.
12. ___ German known for condemnation of Christianity as the code of slavish masses, the morality of masters. Anarchist. Posited the "will to power."
13. ___ German scientist who created the theory of relativity in 1905, opens the world to the function of the atom, helps usher in the atomic age.
14. ___ Hatred of Jews. Usually defined racially rather than religiously.
15. ___ His ideas include: progress is evolutionary, everything moves from the simple to the complex, market place is true test of the fittest, popularizer of agnosticism.
16. ___ January 1905, St. Petersburg, Russia. 200,000 workers protest economic conditions, hundreds killed by police, created distrust of the tsar (Nicolas II).
17. ___ King of Belgium who convinced Henry Stanley to explore and claim Congo area for him, started the "scramble for Africa" with his desire for more territorial possessions, known for his cruelty to African natives.
18. ___ Late 19th century French revisionist socialist who believed small elite groups (trade union leaders) could achieve a socialist world through violence.
19. ___ Led Zionist movement in 1898, which has the goal of restoring a homeland for Jews in Palestine.
20. ___ Modern term for absolute government control over its people, unlimited power of one person over others, dictatorship.
21. ___ New promise of freedom of press/speech. Meetings by Tsar Nicholas II to Russian people in 1905, called the Duma session. Violated by the Tsar.
22. ___ Nietzsche's idea that the strongest is the one who overcomes the ruler of society, realizing truth and morality do not exist.
23. ___ Popular movement of late 1800s by European nations, take over and dominate less developed cultures economically, socially and politically, ensure the control of natural resources.
24. ___ Revisionist Marxist theory espoused by George Sorel, workers unions will eventually take over all society and its functions including government, closely associated with anarchism.
25. ___ Set off by Leopold II of Belgium when he tried to explore and claim the Congo area. The Berlin Conference of 1885 set the rules to avoid conflict between European nations.
26. ___ System used by European Imperialist nations to dominate a colonial area while leaving a local king or chief as head of state, less animosity from locals, easier to control.
27. ___ War is declared to rid southeast central European peninsula of the Ottomans. Once accomplished a second war breaks out between the states of the same peninsula over borders in new territories taken from the Turks.

24 Reading Questions

p. 672 - 682

1. What changes in science led people to question the old views of an easy-to-understand universe?
2. Spielvogel keeps using the words “the irrational.” What does he mean?
3. According to Freud, what shapes our present behavior?
4. What impact did Social Darwinism have on European thought?
5. What threats faced churches in this period?
6. How did the churches respond to these threats?
7. How is Naturalism like Realism? How is it different?
8. How were the Modernist artists different from artists we’ve studied previously?
9. Primary Documents (p. 679) – What new painting techniques or attitudes do you observe?
10. How did new scientific knowledge and other philosophy affect painting?
11. Primary Documents (p. 682) – Why would these artists have painted such unrealistic paintings?

p. 682 - 690

12. What were the primary goals of the women’s rights movements in this period?
13. Primary Document (p. 683) – Rimbaud argued for “art for art’s sake.” Why would this attitude have come about in this time period (p.o.v.)?
14. Why did the Panhurst’s get confrontational?
15. Primary Document (p. 685) – What does this selection reveal about changing attitudes towards gender roles?
16. How were attitudes towards Jewish people changing?
17. Where did anti-Semitic (anti-Jewish) attitudes remain strongest? Why there?
18. Who were the Zionists?
19. Primary Document (p. 687) – Why did Herzl advocate for a Jewish state (p.o.v.)?
20. Why did the Liberals move from being laissez-faire to Evolutionary socialists?
21. How did Germany’s increasing power lead to growth of the Social Democrats?
22. What led to the Russian Revolution of 1905?

p. 690 - 699

23. What was imperialism?
24. Primary Document (p. 691) – What does the Pears’ Soap add teach about European attitudes towards non-Europeans?
25. Why were the Europeans increasingly fascinated with Africa?
26. Primary Document (p. 694) – What was the “White Man’s Burden?”
27. Primary Document (p. 695) – How did African colonization affect the peoples of Africa?
28. Map (p. 697) – What areas of Asia remained independent from European influence/colonization?
29. Were any areas effective in fighting against European imperialism?

p. 700 - 704

30. How did the Germans attempt to preserve peace between Austria and Russia?
31. With what countries did Germany make peace?
32. With tensions building between Germany and Russia, what role did Britain play in Continental affairs?
33. Primary Document (p. 701) – What were William II’s goals in granting the interview? How successful was he in achieving these goals?
34. How did the First Moroccan Crisis affect how other nations viewed Germany?
35. What caused the Balkan Crisis?
36. Austria believed that Serbia was a threat. Were those feelings justified? Why or why not?