

**Chapter 21-23: The Long Nineteenth Century
1815-1914**

Due: Monday February 11th 2019

Part 1: Key People, Terms and Events

Directions: Know the significance of each individual and define the terms and events

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| 1. Castlereagh | 15. Louis Philippe | 30. Napoleon III |
| 2. Alexander I | 16. Louis Napoleon | 31. Guiseppe Mazzini |
| 3. Talleyrand | 17. Jeremy Bentham | 32. Count Camillo di Cavour |
| 4. Henri de Saint-Simon | 18. Louis Kossuth | 33. Guiseppe Garibaldi |
| 5. Charles Fourier | 19. Alexander Ypsilanti | 34. Victor Emmanuel |
| 6. Louis Blanc | 20. Frederick William IV | 35. Otto von Bismarck |
| 7. Joseph Proudhon | 21. Edwin Chadwick | 36. Kaiser William I |
| 8. Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto) | 22. Louis Pasteur | 37. Alexander II |
| 9. Georg Hegel | 23. Robert Koch | 38. Alexander III |
| 10. Ludwig von Beethoven | 24. Joseph Lister | 39. Sergei Witte |
| 11. William Wordsworth | 25. Georges Haussmann | 40. Nicholas II |
| 12. Victor Hugo | 26. Michael Faraday | 41. John Stuart Mill |
| 13. Eugene Delacroix | 27. Auguste Comte | 42. Benjamin Disraeli |
| 14. Charles X | 28. Charles Darwin | 43. William Gladstone |
| | 29. Emile Zola | |

Key Terms and Events

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| 1. Romanticism | 18. Congress of Troppau | 31. Franco-Prussian War |
| 2. Conservatism | 19. Louis XVIII's Constitutional Charter | 32. "Great Reforms" |
| 3. Dual Revolution | 20. Utilitarianism | 33. Crimean War |
| 4. Liberalism | 21. Republicanism | 34. Russo-Japanese War |
| 5. Nationalism | 22. Carlsbad Decrees | 35. "Bloody Sunday" |
| 6. Socialism | 23. Schleswig-Holstein Question | 36. October Manifesto |
| 7. Bourgeoisie | 24. National workshop | 37. Kulturkampf |
| 8. Proletariat | 25. Bacterial revolution – [miasmatic theory v. germ theory] | 38. Social Democrats |
| 9. Corn Laws | 26. natural selection | 39. Paris Commune |
| 10. Anti-Corn Law League | 27. Second Industrial Revolution | 40. Dreyfus Affair |
| 11. Battle of Peterloo | 28. realism | 41. Reform Bill of 1884 |
| 12. Great Famine | 29. realpolitik | 42. People's Budget |
| 13. Revolutions of 1848 | 30. Austro-Prussian War | 43. Irish Home Rule |
| 14. Holy Alliance | | 44. Dual Monarchy |
| 15. Marxian Socialism | | 45. Zionism |
| 16. Marx's theory of historical evolution | | 46. The 1st and 2nd Internationals |
| 17. Frankfurt Assembly | | 47. Revisionist Socialism |

Part 2: Focus Questions

Directions: Check your understanding of the chapter by answers the following questions in one to two paragraphs. You want to be detailed and specific, using key terms, people and dates and relating them to each other and the wider historical experience.

Chapter 21

1. How was peace restored and maintained after 1815?
2. What new ideologies emerged to challenge conservatism?
3. What were the characteristics of the Romantic movement?
4. How and where was conservatism challenged after 1815?
5. What were the main causes and results of the revolutions of 1848?

Chapter 22

1. How did urban life change in the nineteenth century?
2. What did the emergence of urban industrial society mean for rich and poor and those in between?
3. How did urbanization affect family life and gender roles?
4. How and why did intellectual life change in this period?

Chapter 23

1. How did Napoleon III seek to reconcile popular and conservative forces in an authoritarian nation-state?
2. How did conflict and war lead to the construction of strong nation-states in Italy, Germany and the United States?
3. What steps did Russia and the Ottoman Turks take toward modernization, and how successful were they?
4. What general domestic political trends emerged after 1871?
5. How did popular nationalism evolve in the last decades of the nineteenth century?
6. Why did socialist movement grow, and how revolutionary was it?

Part 3: Review Questions

Directions: Check your understanding of this chapter by answering the following questions in at least four-five well written and effective sentences each.

1. What is meant by the term “balance of power”? What methods were used by the Great Powers of Europe to preserve the balance of power at the Congress of Vienna?
2. What are the tenets of classical liberalism? How did liberalism evolve throughout the first half of the nineteenth century?
3. Define nationalism. What were its links to liberalism? Why were both radical philosophies regarded as dangerous to Austrian Habsburg monarchs?
4. How did the Concert of Europe seek to maintain status quo during the “Age of Metternich”? How was European participation in the Greek Revolt atypical of these attempts?
5. What are the goals of socialism? How did socialism evolve from a utopian to Marxist critique of capitalism? In your answer, please refer to the difference between Utopian and Marxist Socialism.
6. What is romanticism? What were its basic tenets, and what were the romantics rebelling against? Provide specific examples of artists and their works!
7. Compare and contrast the political developments in Britain and France between 1814 and 1832.
8. Why in 1848 did revolution triumph briefly throughout most of Europe, and why did it fail almost completely?
9. How did urban life change in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and what was responsible for this change?
10. Analyze the common characteristics that united the broad middle classes in European societies. What differences were seen among the various middle class groups?
11. Analyze the common characteristics that united the working classes in European societies. What differences were seen among the various working class groups?

12. What was the social and economic position of women in the nineteenth century? Were they better off than in preindustrial society?
13. What changed occurred in child care and the attitudes toward children in the nineteenth century?
14. What was the Second Industrial Revolution, and in what ways did it transform life for the general population of the late nineteenth century?
15. Why did a movement of realism replace romanticism after the Revolutions of 1848? How was realism expressed in philosophy, science, politics, art, and literature?
16. How did Napoleon III, Cavour, and Bismarck represent a new breed of conservatism? Why were they different from the reactionary conservatives, like Metternich, that came before them? Provide at least one example for each leader!
17. Compare and contrast the unifications of Germany and Italy.
18. What is the “Eastern Question”? How did it contribute to the collapse of the Concert of Europe?
19. What steps did Russia take towards modernization, and how did such reform contribute to the growth of revolutionary activity in 1905?
20. Define the term “mass politics” and describe the effects of this phenomenon on the European political scene.
21. Describe the reasons for the failure of radical socialism and the victory of evolutionary socialism in Western Europe.
22. How did early nineteenth century nationalism differ from late nineteenth century nationalism? What effects did this evolution have upon international relations?