**AP Euro identifications**

**Ch. 14: the age of nation-states**

Section I. *Identify* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Giuseppe Mazzini
2. Giuseppe Garibaldi
3. Camillo Cavour
4. Otto von Bismarck
5. William I
6. Emperor Francis Joseph
7. Tsar Alexander II
8. Alexander Herzen
9. Benjamin Disraeli
10. William Gladstone

Section II. *Define* and state the *General Significance* of the following:

Section III: *Describe* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Crimean War
2. *Hatt-i Sharif*
3. The Balkan Wars of 1870
4. The Danish War
5. The Austro-Prussian War
6. North German Confederation
7. Franco-Prussian War
8. Paris Commune
9. Third Republic of France
10. *Reichstag*
11. The Dual Monarchy
12. *Land and Freedom*
13. The Second Reform Act
14. Home Rule

***TIMELINES DUE THE SAME DAY***

**CHAPTER 14 – THE AGE OF NATION-STATES**

CHAPTER SUMMARY

 This chapter tells the story of the unification of Italy and of Germany, the reforms in the Hapsburg Empire, the restoration of republican government in France, and the continued development of Great Britain toward democracy.

 The Crimean War (1854–1856) shattered the image of an invincible Russia, but more importantly, it ended the Concert of Europe. For about twenty-five years, instability prevailed in European affairs, and foreign policy increasingly became an instrument of domestic policy.

 The text first considers reforms in the Ottoman Empire after the Crimean War. The reorganization era lasted from 1839–1876 and included reforms that liberalized the economy, ended the practice of tax farming, and sought to eliminate corruption. In addition, civic equality was extended to Ottoman subjects regardless of religion. Though these reformation efforts had mixed effect, one of the underlying themes of all these attempts at reform and modernization into the early 1900s was the increasing secularization of the government. The decision to enter World War I on the side of the central powers led to the empire’s collapse.

 Nationalists had long wanted a unified Italian state, but they had differed about the manner and goals of unification. Romantic republicans led by Mazzini and Garibaldi frightened more moderate Italians, who looked instead to the pope. Unification was carried out by Cavour, the almost conservative Prime Minister of Piedmont. Cavour attempted to prove to the rest of Europe that the Italians were capable of progressive government and that they were a military power. Cavour brought Piedmont into the Crimean War to make the latter point and played up to Napoleon III to gain his sympathy. The text goes on to detail the process of unification under Cavour’s direction. In late 1860, Italy was united. Venetia was gained in 1866 and Rome was annexed in 1870. The new constitution provided for a rather conservative constitutional monarchy, which soon became famous for corruption.

 The construction of a united German nation was the single most important political development in Europe between 1848 and 1914. It transformed the balance of economic, military, and international power. Moreover, the character of the united German state was largely determined by its method of creation. Germany was united by a conservative army, monarchy (William I), and prime minister of Prussia (Bismarck), among whose chief motives was the outflanking of Prussian liberals. The text goes on to detail the process of unification through war, diplomacy, and political manipulation.

 The emergence of the two new unified states revealed the weakness of both France and the Hapsburg Empire. In 1870, Napoleon III was captured at the Battle of Sedan and a republic was proclaimed in France. Paris became increasingly divided from the rest of the country, and in 1871, a new government called the Commune was elected to govern the city alone. In May, the forces of the monarchist National Assembly captured the city but could not agree on a candidate for the throne. The Third Republic was finally regularized in 1875 and proved much stronger than many suspected.

 Austrian military defeats forced Francis Joseph to come to terms with the Magyar nobility of Hungary. Through the Compromise of 1867, the Hapsburg Empire became a dual monarchy. Except for the common monarch, Austria and Hungary were almost separate states. Many of the other national groups within the empire opposed the Compromise of 1867 and political competition among various nationalist groups resulted in obstruction and paralysis of parliamentary life.

 Russia’s defeat in the Crimean War compelled Alexander II to reconsider his domestic situation. By 1861, serfdom had been abolished and some reorganization of local government and the judicial system followed, but Alexander II was only a reformer within the limits of his own autocracy. He was assassinated in 1881. Alexander III proved to be even more autocratic and repressive.

 While the continental nations became unified and struggled toward internal political restructuring, Great Britain continued to symbolize the confident liberal state. The Reform Act of 1867, passed by the Conservatives under the leadership of Disraeli, expanded the electorate well beyond the limits earlier proposed by the Liberals. In the long run, this secured a great deal of support for the Conservative party, but the immediate result was Gladstone’s election as Prime Minister. Gladstone’s ministry of 1868–1874 witnessed the culmination of British liberalism. It saw, among other things, passage of the Education Act of 1870, which created the first national system of schools. After a period of Conservative leadership, Gladstone returned to office in 1880. The major issue of the next decade was Ireland. The Irish leader for a just land settlement and for home rule was Charles Stewart Parnell. The Irish question remained unsolved until 1914 and directly affected British domestic politics.

OUTLINE

I. The Crimean War

 A. Peace Settlement and Long-Term Results

II. Reforms in the Ottoman Empire

III. Italian Unification

 A. Romantic Republicans

 B. Cavour’s Policy

C. The New Italian State

IV. German Unification

 A. Bismarck

 B. The Franco-Prussian War and the German Empire (1870–1871)

V. France: From Liberal Empire to the Third Republic

 A. The Paris Commune

 B. The Third Republic

VI. The Habsburg Empire

 A. Formulation of the Dual Monarchy

 B. Unrest of Nationalities

VII. Russia: Emancipation and Revolutionary Stirrings

 A. Reforms of Alexander II

 B. Revolutionaries

VIII. Great Britain: Toward Democracy

 A. The Second Reform Act (1867)

 B. Gladstone’s Great Ministry (1868–1874)

 C. Disraeli in Office (1874–1880)

 D. The Irish Question

IX. In Perspective

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Why was the Crimean War fought?
2. How did the Ottoman Empire attempt to reform itself?
3. How did Italy achieve unification?
4. How did Bismarck use war as a tool for achieving German unification?
5. What event led to the establishment of a Third Republic in France?
6. Why was nationalism such a threat to the Habsburg Empire?
7. Why did reform in Russia fail to produce political stability?
8. What forces led to the expansion of democracy in Great Britain?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why did the Ottoman Empire attempt to reform itself between 1839 and 1914? What was the result of these efforts?
2. Why was it so difficult to unify Italy? What groups wanted unification? Why did Cavour succeed? What did Garibaldi contribute to Italian unification?
3. How and why did Bismarck unify Germany? Why had earlier attempts failed? How did German unification affect the rest of Europe?
4. What events led to the establishment of the Third Republic in France? What were the objectives of the Paris Commune?
5. What problems did Austria share with other eastern European empires? Were they solved? Why did the Hapsburgs agree to the Compromise of 1867? Was it a success?
6. What reforms did Alexander II institute in Russia? Did they solve Russian’s domestic problems? Why did the abolition of serfdom not satisfy the peasants? What were the goals of The People’s Will?
7. How did the policies of the British Liberal and Conservative parties differ between 1860 and 1890? Why was Irish home rule such a divisive issue in British politics?