AP Euro Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 23 Reading Guide Part III**

**Mass Society in an “Age of Progress” 1871-1894**

**III. The National State**

 *What general political trends were evident in the nation of Western Europe in the last*

 *decades of the 19th century? How did these trends differ from the policies in Germany,*

 *Austria-Hungary, and Russia?*

1. What are the characteristics of **mass politics**?
2. Western Europe: The Growth of Political Democracy:

 *Great Britain*

1. How did the *franchise* (right to vote/suffrage) expand in Britain under the ministry of liberal PM William Gladstone?
2. What did the Redistribution Act of 1885 do in Britain?
3. By the start of the 20th century, what had become a regular feature in British politics?
4. How did British rule fail to solve the “Irish Question”?
5. What did the Irish Land League and Charles Parnell want?
6. What did Irish people respond with when the British ignored their requests for home rule?
7. Why was Gladstone unable to resolve the Irish issue?

 *France*

1. What happened when Bismarck forced the French to choose a new government through universal male suffrage in 1871?
2. What happened in Paris on March 26, 1871? (Identify the **Paris Commune**.)
3. What happened in Paris in May 1871? What legacy was left behind in French politics?
4. How and why was the Third Republic of France actually established?
5. Why were republicans in France actually strengthened in the 1870’s and 1880’s, despite the prominent presence of monarchists and Bonapartists?

 *Spain and Italy:*

1. Why were reform efforts in Spain unsuccessful?
2. What were the internal weaknesses of Italy after its unification?
3. Central and Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order

 *Germany*:

1. How was the new government of Germany set up?
2. Who did the ministers and Chancellor answer to? How does this hinder the democratic process?
3. Who was the German (mostly Prussian) army loyal to?
4. What was ***Kulturkampf***, and why did Bismarck work with the liberals in this endeavor?
5. Why did Bismarck turn his attention toward attacking socialists in 1878?
6. How did Bismarck woo workers away from the socialist party? How is this a departure from his conservative world view?
7. Though his social security system was seen as progressive, in what ways was the system also lacking?

 *Austria-Hungary*:

1. How did Emperor Francis Joseph actually rule Austria, despite “ministerial responsibility”?
2. How did Prime Minister Count Taaffe try to deal with the “problem of minorities”?
3. What was the **nationalities problem**?
4. What really held the Austro-Hungarian Empire together?
5. What was the main problem in the Hungarian parliament?

*Russia:*

1. What “exceptional measures” did Alexander III take after the assassination of his father? Why did he do this?
2. Why did Alexander III’s son, Nicholas II, have an “unrealistic view” in his view of strict autocracy?