**Age of Nationalism, 1850-1914**

Objectives

1. Discuss how nationalism, which was originally correlated with liberalism, could be achieved through more conservative means. Provide examples of countries and leaders who utilized a conservative brand of nationalism.
2. Describe how Napoleon III sought to reconcile popular and conservative forces in an authoritarian nation-state.
3. Explain how Italy and Germany each achieved national unification. Compare and contrast the movements for Italian and German unification.
4. Explain how and why nationalism in Russia was linked to “modernization.” Evaluate the extent to which Russia’s modernization (industrialization, democratization) was successful in the 1850-1914 period.
5. Explain why the Ottoman Empire launched the Tanzimat, identify its reforms, and evaluate its success. Connect the Tanzimat to the concepts of modernization and nationalism.
6. Explain the concept of the “responsive national state,” and provide examples from Germany, France, and Britain to illustrate it.
7. Explain the conflict between Ireland and Great Britain, and how it relates to nationalism.
8. Explain how nationalism divided the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
9. Describe how popular nationalism evolved in the last decades of the nineteenth century.
10. Trace the history of anti-Semitism in Europe through the late 19th c. Explain how anti-Semitism is connected to nationalism.
11. Describe the transformation of socialism from the utopians, to Marx, to evolutionary socialists (revisionists). Explain why evolutionary socialism emerged in the late 19th c. – include the roles of nationalism and the responsive national state.

Terms and People

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| *FRANCE*  Louis Napoleon Bonaparte / Napoleon III (r. 1848-1870)  Georges Haussmann  Third Republic  Paris Commune  Dreyfus Affair  *ITALY*  Giuseppe Mazzini  Victor Emmanuel  Pope Pius IX (r. 1846-1878)  Count Camillo Benso di Cavour  Giuseppe Garibaldi  Red Shirts  Sardinia-Piedmont  *GERMANY*  Zollverein  William I of Prussia (r. 1861-1888)  Otto von Bismarck  “blood and iron”  realpolitik  Schleswig-Holstein  Danish War (1864)  Austro-Prussian War (1866)  North German Confederation  indemnity bill (1866)  Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)  Reichstag  Kulturkampf  Social Democratic Party (SPD)  William II (r. 1888-1918)  *RUSSIA*  Crimean War (1853-1856) | Alexander II (r. 1855-1881)  “Great Reforms”  zemstvo  Alexander III (r. 1881-1894)  Sergei Witte  Nicholas II (r. 1894-1917)  Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)  Revolution of 1905  Bloody Sunday (1905)  October Manifesto (1905)  Duma  *OTTOMAN EMPIRE*  Tanzimat  Young Turks  *GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND*  House of Commons & House of Lords  Second Reform Bill of 1867 / Third Reform Bill of 1884  Conservative Party vs. Liberal Party  People’s Budget  Irish home-rule  Ulsterites (Northern Ireland)  *AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE*  Dual Monarchy (est. 1867)  Magyar  *ANTI-SEMITISM*  Theodor Herzl  Zionism  *SOCIALISM*  First and Second International  revisionism  Edward Bernstein, *Evolutionary Socialism* (1899) |