**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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *FRANCE*Louis Napoleon Bonaparte / Napoleon III (r. 1848-1870)Georges HaussmannThird RepublicParis CommuneDreyfus Affair*ITALY*Giuseppe MazziniVictor EmmanuelPope Pius IX (r. 1846-1878)Count Camillo Benso di CavourGiuseppe GaribaldiRed ShirtsSardinia-Piedmont*GERMANY*ZollvereinWilliam I of Prussia (r. 1861-1888)Otto von Bismarck “blood and iron”realpolitikSchleswig-HolsteinDanish War (1864)Austro-Prussian War (1866)North German Confederationindemnity bill (1866)Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)ReichstagKulturkampfSocial 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 WitteNicholas II (r. 1894-1917)Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)Revolution of 1905Bloody Sunday (1905)October Manifesto (1905)Duma*OTTOMAN EMPIRE*TanzimatYoung Turks*GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND*House of Commons & House of LordsSecond Reform Bill of 1867 / Third Reform Bill of 1884Conservative Party vs. Liberal PartyPeople’s BudgetIrish home-ruleUlsterites (Northern Ireland)*AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE*Dual Monarchy (est. 1867)Magyar*ANTI-SEMITISM*Theodor HerzlZionism*SOCIALISM*First and Second InternationalrevisionismEdward Bernstein, *Evolutionary Socialism* (1899) |