**Unit VII Spielvolgel: Test Review**

***It will benefit you to read the* Crash Course *sections related to this Unit. Also, it is critical to review the various* maps *in the textbook related to this Unit.***

**Overview:**

**In this unit, we looked at the development of nation states during the latter half of the 19th century (1850-1875). The major European states reached the apex of power and international influence and had large and efficient bureaucracies and armies. The most important events during this time period were the unifications of Italy and Germany. The latter was arguably the most important political development to occur between 1850 and 1914 because it upset the balance of power and created a formidable foe in north-central Europe. France once again turned away from autocracy and formed the Third Republic. Austria was forced to compromise with nationalism by forming the Dual Monarchy. Russia made some reforms under Alexander II, but, nevertheless, experienced revolutionary tensions and remained an absolute monarchy. And, Britain moved ever closer to democracy. The following states and the political systems they incorporated would dominate Europe until WWI: Germany, Italy, and Austria developed constitutional monarchies that favored the king, Russia continued to be a complete autocracy, France became a republic, and Britain moved towards a democracy. Hungary (technically part of Austria-Hungary) was more or less an oligarchy.**

**The latter part of this unit focused on Charles Darwin, the revolution in health care, and Realism in literature and art.**

1. Crimean War
	1. Causes (Holy Land, Russian/Ottoman Empire rivalry
	2. Significance – Concert of Europe/”Firsts” in war
	3. Results – Russia/Ottoman Empire
2. Italian Unification
	1. Cavour
	2. Mazzini
	3. Girabaldi
	4. Romantic Republicans
	5. Liberals
	6. Conservatives
	7. King Victor Emmanuel II
	8. Piedmont/King of Sardinia
	9. *Italia Irrendta*
3. Austrian role in Italian Unification
4. Treaty of Villafranca (1859)
5. German Unification
	1. Otto von Bismarck
		1. *Realpolitik*
	2. How were Cavour and Bismarck similar and different in their tactics to unify their respective countries?
	3. Role of Austria in Italian and German unifications.
	4. Role of France in Italian and German unifications.
6. Napoleon II as Emperor.
	1. Failures and successes?
	2. Problems faced by the Third French Republic
	3. Authoritarian Empire (1851-1860)
		1. How was it “authoritarian”?
		2. Which groups initially supported this reign?
	4. Liberal Empire (1860-1870)
		1. Liberal policies?
	5. The Third Republic
		1. Under what circumstances was it created?
		2. Adolph Thiers
		3. *Revanchism*?
		4. Paris Commune
		5. Dreyfus Affair
			1. *J’Accuse*
			2. How was this the greatest test of the Republic?
7. Austria and establishment of a Dual Monarchy – which factors led to this?
	1. Characteristics of Austria after the Revolutions of 1848
	2. October Diploma
	3. February Patent
	4. Reichsrat
	5. Ausgleich of 1867
	6. Ethnic minorities
8. Alexander II
	1. His reforms
	2. What were his motives for reform?
	3. Land and Freedom – moderate and radical (The People’s Will)
	4. populism
9. Alexander III
10. Revolutionary activity in Russia – why an increase in this country and decrease in other European countries?
11. French and Austrian Response to German Unification
	1. Both countries needed to address?
12. Great Britain and Reform
	1. Second Reform Act 1867
	2. Disraeli
		1. Public Health Act of 1875
		2. Artisans Dwelling Act of 1875
		3. British Trade Unions
	3. Gladstone
		1. “Conscience of the Empire”
		2. Classical Liberalism
		3. Ballot Act of 1872
		4. Education Act of 8170
		5. Anglican religious requirements
	4. The Irish Question
		1. Main issues (Home Rule, religion, land)
		2. Irish Land League
		3. Home Rule Bill
	5. Labour Party
		1. House of Lords Act of 1911

**SAQs and LEQs can be formulated off these EQs below:**

1. How did the reign of Napoleon III of France illustrate the political and social norms of the period?
2. To what extent was the weakening of the Ottoman Empire the main causes of the outbreak of the Crimean War?
3. How did the motivations for the Crimean War and the Treaty of Paris constitute a break from the wars of the early 19th century?
4. How did industrialization and new military technology affect warfare?
5. How did practitioners of *Realpolitik* use nationalism to strengthen and unify their countries?
6. Compare the motives and actions of Bismarck in the second half of the 19th century to those Metternich earlier in the century.
7. In what ways did governments try to manage economic markets in the late 19th century?
8. How did Marxist socialism differ from utopian socialism? Why did it appeal more to workers?
9. How did participation in group activities and associations strengthen class identity among both the bourgeoisie and proletariat?
10. How were Realist artists and writers influenced by the ideals of their time?
11. What were the characteristics of Napoleon III’s government and how did his foreign policy contribute to the unification of Italy and Germany?
12. What actions did Cavour and Bismarck take to bring about unification in Italy and Germany, respectively, and what role did war play in their efforts?
13. What efforts for reform occurred in the Austrian Empire, Russia, and Great Britain between 1850 and 1870, and how successful were they in alleviating each nation’s problems?
14. What were the main ideas of Karl Marx?