

UNIT 7: THE INDUSTRIAL ERA
Reading Guide 43: Conservatism, Liberalism, and Nationalism

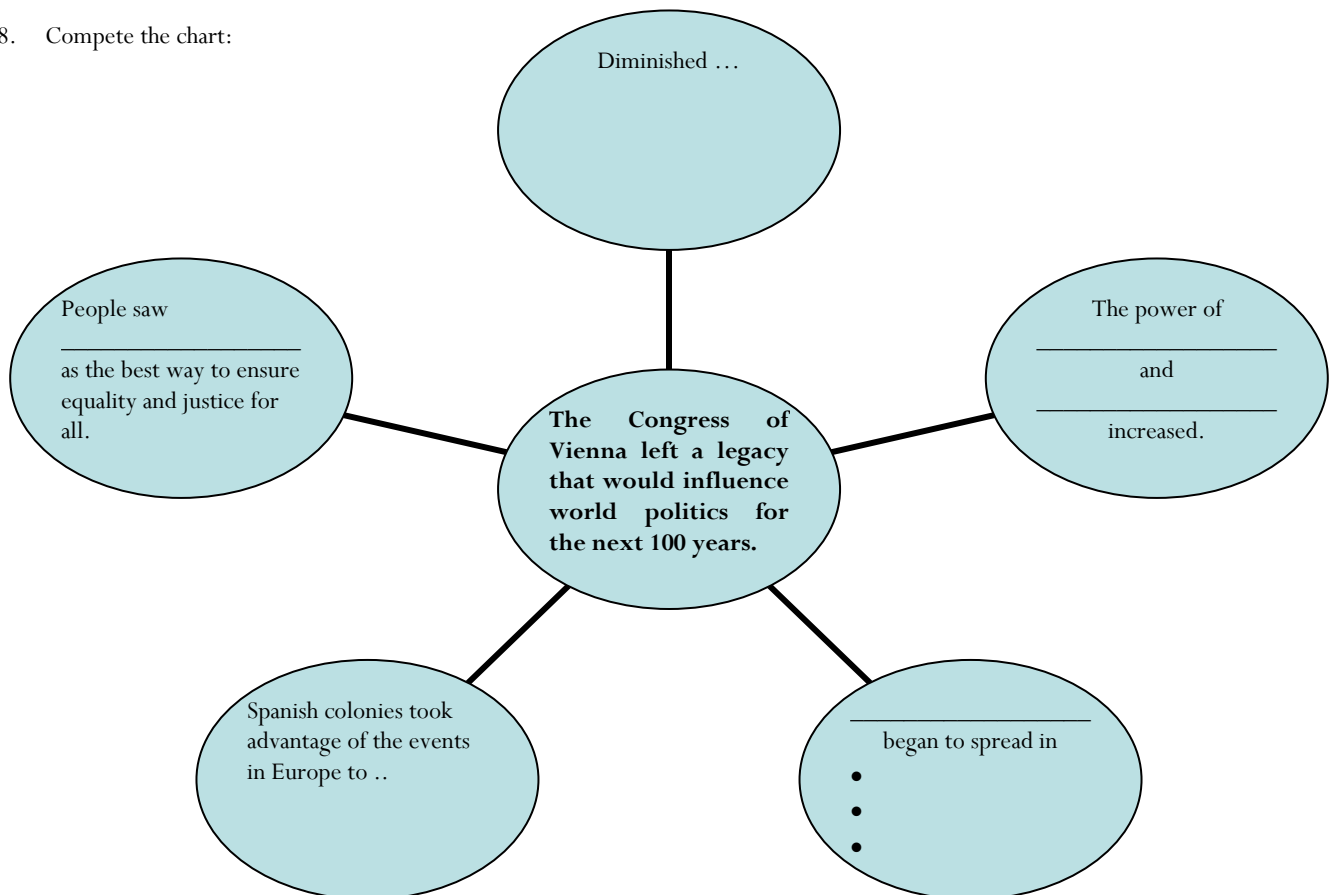
Directions: Complete each question after reading.

23.5: The Congress of Vienna

• **Objective A: List the results of the Congress of Vienna.**

1. European heads of government were looking to establish _____ and _____ after the defeat of Napoleon.
2. The five “great powers” at the end of the Napoleonic wars were _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. _____ had three goals at the Congress of Vienna.
 - a. He wanted to prevent ...
 - b. He wanted to restore ...
 - c. He wanted to restore ...
4. Define *legitimacy*:
5. The Congress of Vienna was a victory for _____.
6. How did the governments of Britain and France differ from those of Russia, Prussia, and Austria?
7. How did the ideals of the French Revolution – liberty, equality, and fraternity – live on in the early 1800s?

8. Complete the chart:



24.2: Europe Faces Revolutions

• **Objective A: Identify three schools of political thought.**

9. Discuss the successes and failures of the Congress of Vienna.

10. Complete the table:

Radicalism	Liberalism	Conservatism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favored ... • Believed that governments should ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly ... • Wanted ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually ... • Argued for ...

• **Objective B: Analyze the characteristics and effects of nationalism.**

11. Define *nationalism*:

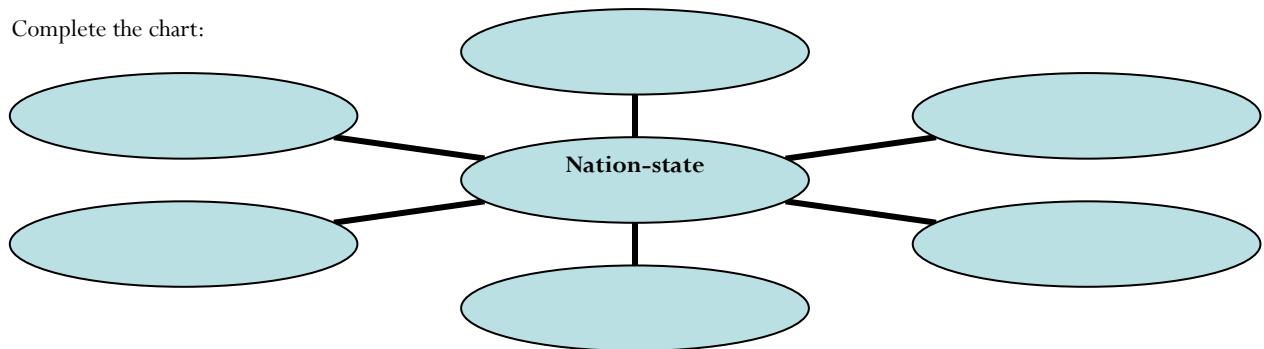
12. Define *nation-state*:

13. In Europe in 1815, only _____, _____, and _____ could be called nation-states.

14. Most of the people who believed in nationalism were either _____ or _____.

• **Objective C: Trace the development of nationalism. (see p. 688)**

15. Complete the chart:



• **Objective D: Describe nationalism in the Balkans.**

16. The first people to win self-rule during this period were the _____ who had been part of the _____ Empire.

17. The Balkans include all or part of present-day _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and the former _____.

• **Objective E: Analyze reform in France and Russia.**

18. In October 1830, the _____ declared their independence from _____ control.

19. Critical Thinking: Assess the gains of the 1848 revolutions:

20. What were the results of Charles X's attempt to restore absolute monarchy in France?

- 21. Why did the French approve of Louis-Napoleon becoming Emperor Napoleon III in 1852?
- 22. Critical Thinking: How did Russia's defeat in the Crimean War push it toward political reform?
- 23. Critical Thinking: Were the peasants of Russia better off after the serfs were freed? Explain.

24.3: Nationalism

- **Objective A: Identify the links that create nation-states and explain how nationalism weakened empires.**

- 24. _____ was the most powerful idea of the 1800s. It shaped countries by:
 - a.
 - b.

25. Complete the table:

Types of Nationalist Movements		
Type	Characteristics	Examples
	•	• •
	•	• •
	•	• •

Austrian Empire

26. The Austrian Empire brought together:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| • | • | • |
| • | • | • |
| • | • | • |

27. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria split his empire in half, declaring _____ and _____ independent states, with himself as ruler of both. The empire was now called _____.

28. Finally, after _____, Austria-Hungary broke into several separate nation-states.

Russian Empire

29. In addition to the Russians themselves, the czar ruled over:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____ and others.

30. How was Russification supposed to strengthen the empire?

31. The weakened czarist empire could not withstand the double shock of _____ and the _____ . The last Romanov czar gave up his power in _____ .

Ottoman Empire

32. The ruling _____ of the Ottoman Empire controlled:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

33. Like Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire broke apart soon after _____ .

- **Objective B: Summarize how Cavour unified Italy.**

34. Italian nationalists looked for leadership from the Kingdom of _____, the largest and most powerful of the Italian states. The king of Sardinia was _____ .

35. Count _____ used skillful diplomacy and well-chosen alliances to gain control of northern Italy.

36. Critical Thinking: Why would Napoleon III agree to help Sardinia drive out Austria?

37. In southern Italy, a small army of Italian nationalists were led by _____. His followers were known as _____ .

38. Critical Thinking: Why was Rome made capital of Italy?

- **Objective C: Describe the unification of Germany and explain shifts in power.**

39. _____ enjoyed several advantages that would eventually help it forge a strong _____ state.

- a. Unlike the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Prussia had a mainly _____ population.
- b. Prussia's army was by far ...

40. Define *realpolitik*:

41. Otto Von Bismarck declared that great issues of the day would not be decided by speeches and democracy but by _____ and _____ .

42. The _____ War was the final stage in German unification.

- a. On January 18, 1871, at the captured French palace of _____, King _____ of Prussia was crowned _____ .
- b. Germans called their empire the _____ .

43. How was the balance of power between the Great Powers established at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 broken by 1871? What might the consequences of this breakdown be?