

## Chapter 23: Politics and Culture of the Nation State, 1850-1870

### I) Introduction

A) Why did the name VERDI begin to appear scrawled on walls across the Italian Peninsula?

B) Define *Realpolitik* and why did it replace the politic of idealism?

C) Who were the “skilled practitioners” of *Realpolitik*?

D) What three ways did nation building occur in this period?

1)

2)

3)

E) How did governments respond to growing productivity and wealth?

F) How did the government promote cultural development?

G) What did leaders believe would happen with a better quality of life?

H) How was a shared identity created

I) How did the practitioners of Realpolitik advance state power

II) The End of the Concert of Europe

A) What effects did the revolutions of 1848 have on the concert system?

**B) Napoleon III and the Quest for French Glory**

1) How did Napoleon III act as “Europe’s schoolmaster”?

2) How did Napoleon III demonstrate authoritarian tendencies and who did these actions satisfy?

3) How did Napoleon III modernize France and who did these actions satisfy?

4) How did Napoleon III reform the economy?

5) What were Napoleon III’s international goals? Give examples?

6) How did Napoleon III's foreign policy change relations amongst the great powers?

**C) The Crimean War, 1853-1856: Turning Point in European Affairs**

1) Where was Russian expansion targeted?

2) What did this war disrupt?

3) How did the idea of "balance of power" draw in other states?

4) Why did Britain and France join forces against Russia?

5) What was the military goal of this war?

6) Why do many historians consider this war a disaster?

7) What was the outcome of this war?

8) What were some of the consequences of this war?

9) How did this war achieve Napoleon III goals?

10) What did this defeat force Russia to do?

**D) Reading Maps: The Crimean War , 1853-1856 (p.877)**

1) What strategic interests were at stake during the Crimean War?

2) Why were France and Great Britain drawn into the Crimean War, even though it did not affect their borders?

3) What were Russia's geopolitical interests?

**E) Spirit of Reform in Russia**

1) What economic/agricultural problems did Russia face in this period?

2) Emancipation of the Serfs

(a) Why did Alexander II usher in "The Age of Great Reforms?"

(b) What were the terms of the emancipation?

(c) How did the communal land owning effect the labor force in Russia?

(d) Describe the “redemption” of land

(e) How did this effect who owned the land and how it was distributed?

(f) What effect did this have on Russian agriculture?

(g) How did the state reform local administration?

(h) The judiciary

(i) The military?

3) From Reform to Rebellion

(a) Who were the nihilists?

(b) How did they rebel against their parent's generation

(c) How did Alexander II respond to growing nationalism in non-Russian parts of his empire?

(d) Why did Russia not develop a shared national identity?

III) War and Nation Building

A) **Cavour, Garibaldi and the Process of Italian Unification**

1) What is Risorgimento and what state would lead it during this period?

2) Cavour

(a) Who was Count Camillo di Cavour?

(b) What was his central principle in unifying Italy?

(c) What was the foundation of Piedmont's control of the unification process?

(d) What country stood in the way of Italian Unification and what provinces did they control?

(e) What was the cost of France's help?

(f) With France's support assured, what action did Cavour take?

(g) What effect did this war have on those that sought Italian unification?

(h) How did Napoleon III stab Piedmont in the back?

3) Garibaldi

(a) What states overthrew their rulers and joined Piedmont?

(b) Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? What did he seek to accomplish?

(c) What problems faced a newly united Italy?

4) **Map 23.2 Unification of Italy (p. 882)**

(a) Given that people in the new Italian nation state did not speak a common language or share the same economic prosperity, what held them together?

**B) Bismarck and the Realpolitik of German Unification**

1) What two groups was Bismarck able to bring together in support of Prussian led German Unification?

2) Bismarck's rise to power

(a) What was Bismarck's background?

(b) Why was OvB appointed as Prime Minister?

(c) Why the liberals were important to the Prussian state and what did they advocate?

(d) What sort of programs did OvB pass in the legislature?

(e) “The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions- that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849- but by iron and blood”

(i) Interpret this quote by OvB

3) Prussia's Wars of Unification

(a) Explain how each of the following wars furthered the cause of German Unification

(i) War against Denmark 1864

(ii) Austro-Prussian War 1866

(iii) Franco-Prussian War 1870

(b) What military advantages did Prussia have over the rest of Europe?

(c) Explain the significance of the German Confederation

(d) North German Confederation

4) Birth of the German Empire

(a) Where was the peace treaty signed that ended the Franco Prussian war and why was that location significant?

(b) What were the terms of the peace treaty?

(c) What served as the foundation of the new Prussian led German state?

(d) Who dominated the new German Reich?

(e) What distracted the liberals from reform and what did they come to support?

(f) Specifically, how did Franz-Joseph begin to create a common identity? (language, education, and economics)

(g) What was the Dual Monarchy and how did it give Hungarians a greater say in their own government?

(h) What effect did the creation of the Dual Monarchy have on other nationalities in the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

(i) What was pan-Slavism and who did they look to for leadership?

5) Political Stability through Gradual Reform in Great Britain

(a) What did the monarchy symbolize at this time?

(b) How did Victoria and Albert symbolize their age?

(c) Who did the Tories and Whigs become?

(d) What did the Second Reform Act of 1867 do?

(e) Why did both political parties in Great Britain now support reforms?

(f) How did women's rights improve in this period?

6) What role did warfare play in the various 19<sup>th</sup> century nation-building efforts?

7) **Map 23.2 Unification of Germany 1862-1871**

(a) How did defeating its neighbors allow Prussia to create a unified nation?

(b) Where is the Capital of the new German Empire? Where is its geographic center?

(c) Given what you have learned about the difference in development between Eastern and Western Europe, predict the significance of a Germany led by the Aristocratic land owning class of Eastern Europe?

#### IV) Establishing Social Order

##### A) **Bringing Order to the Cities**

- 1) How did governments respond to chaos and sometimes public protest during this period of nation-building?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) How did governments bring order to cities?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3) What were some of the various effects of refurbishing primarily capital cities?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 4) What was Haussmannization?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 5) What were some of the problems still faced by European cities?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 6) Scientific research began to improve the lives of Europeans during this period. How did each of the following change medicine?
  - (a) Louis Pasteur

(b) Joseph Lister

- 7) What effect did the development of sewer systems have on how people lived their everyday life?

**B) Expanding the Reach of Bureaucracy**

- 1) Describe and give examples of how governments enacted new programs to build social order.

- 2) How did the middle class respond to the growth of the state?

**C) Schooling and Professionalizing Society**

- 1) What changed the status of certain professions?

- 2) How did government begin to cede control to different professions?

- 3) What were the positive and negative effects of this legislation?

- 4) How did this rise of professionalism change science?
  
- 5) How did the expanding franchise create a demand for mass education?
  
- 6) What challenges faced education?
  
- 7) How did the German educational system reflect the demands of both an industrial society and a bureaucratic state?
  
- 8) How did a rise in education affect women?
  
- 9) Professional opportunities for women?

**D) Spreading Western Order beyond the West**

- 1) How did European nations change their colonial policy?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) What were the results of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Jhansi revolt?



V) The Culture of Social Order

A) **What complaints were expressed by artists after 1848?**

B) **Why did daily life seem unbearable to many artists?**

C) **What style rose out of disenchantment with romantic idealization?**

D) **What did intellectuals propose?**

E) **The Arts Confront Social Reality**

1) The Realist Novel: Give examples of how each of the following authors were considered realists

(a) **Charles Dickens**

(b) **George Eliot**

(c) **Gustave Flaubert**

(d) **Charles-Pierre Baudelaire**

(e) **Ivan Turgenev**

(f) **Fyodor Dostoevsky**

2) Painting: Give examples of how each of the following painters and their works were considered realists.

(a) **Gustave Courbet**

(b) **Édouard Manet**

3) Opera: Give examples of how the following composers and their works were considered part of the realism movement

(a) **Giuseppe Verdi**

(b) **Richard Wagner**

4) New Sources, New Perspectives: Photographs and their Messages page 898-899

(a) How was the new innovation of photography used by different people and institutions?

(b) What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of using photographs as historical documentation

(c) What effect might photography have on painting and art?

(d) Hard Question! Why did Johannes Vermeer see a drastic rise in popularity during this period?

#### F) Religion and Secular Order

1) What question did religion face during this era of state building?

2) What was the *Kulturkampf* and why did it fail?

3) Catholic Reaction

(a) Why did the Catholic Church feel assaulted?

(b) What was their reaction?

(c) How did the Catholic Church attempt to show its continuing relevance?

(d) What system of beliefs would be the major competition for the “faith” of the average mid 19<sup>th</sup> century person?

4) The Challenge from the Natural Science: Describe the significance of each of the following scientists and how their ideas challenged existing thought

(a) Charles Darwin

(b) Gregor Mendel

**G) From Natural Science to Social Science**

1) What effect did Darwin have on the creation of the social sciences?

2) Who was Auguste Comte? What was “Positivism”?

3) What is sociology?

4) Who was John Stuart Mill and describe his major works and their central ideas

5) Who was Herbert Spencer and describe his central work and their central ideas

6) Predict how Spenser’s ideas could be used in a negative fashion

**H) Reading Illustrations Darwin Ridiculed, c. 1860**

1) Why did this illustrator picture Darwin with a monkey?

2) In what ways are the monkey and Darwin similar? Dissimilar?

3) **Predict the point of view of the illustrator. Give reasons to support your answer.**

I) **What were the results of the increasing spread of the scientific method to social thought?**

VI) Contesting the Growing Power of the Nation-State

A) **What created tension by the end of the 1860s?**

B) **The Rise of Marxism**

1) Why did Marxism arise?

2) Why did it find support amongst urban workers?

3) How did the pattern of allegiances change in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

4) Describe the ideas of **Pierre-Joseph Proudhon**

5) Who was **Mikhail Bakunin** and what were his basic beliefs?

6) How did Marx criticize the two ideologies above?

- 7) What did Marx believe about work?
- 8) What did Marx believe about the organization of society
- 9) What did Marx believe about unequal class relations
- 10) What did Marx believe about the means of production
- 11) What did Marx believe about what would happen when capitalist control of the means of production disappeared?
- 12) What did Marx believe about the mechanism of historical change?
- 13) Who are the proletariat?
- 14) How were Marx's ideas similar to those of Darwin?
- 15) Why are Marx's ideas considered utopian?
- 16) Why did some governments come to realize the advantage in unions

**C) The Paris Commune**

- 1) Why did the workers of Paris yet again rise up against the government?
  
- 2) What were the objectives of the Paris Commune?
  
- 3) How was the Commune different from a Republic?
  
- 4) How did the Commune conclude?
  
- 5) Who was blamed for the Commune and why?
  
- 6) How did the 3<sup>rd</sup> Republic seek to restore order?
  
- 7) What were the competing interpretations of the Paris Commune

**D) Why did Marx and members of the Paris Commune object to modern social order and the expanding powers of the nation-state?**

**VII) Mapping the West: Europe and the Mediterranean, 1871 (p. 910)**

**A) What conclusions can you draw from this map?**

**B) List the possible geopolitical motivations of the following countries**

1) Great Britain

2) France

3) Germany

4) Austria-Hungary

5) Russia