Chapter 10: Nationalism Triumphs in Europe

1. Chapter 10 Section 1 Objectives

2. Napoleon’s invasions into German-speaking states produced changes in these territories.

3. Creating a unified German state was difficult.

4. The unification of Germany under Prussian rule occurred mainly between 1865 and 1871.

5. The Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870.

6. Leaders in many German states urged William I of Prussia to take the title kaiser.

7. Chapter 10 Section 2 Objectives

8. After Germany unified, it became the industrial leader of the European continent.

9. Both the government and industrialists supported scientific research and economic development.

10. Bismarck pursued several foreign policy goals as the “Iron Chancellor” of Germany.

11. Bismarck began the *Kulturkampf,* a campaign against the Catholic Church, in 1871.

12. In addition to Catholics, Bismarck targeted socialists.

13. When these measures failed, Bismarck sponsored laws to protect workers.

14. William II succeeded his grandfather William I as kaiser in 1888.

15. William was very confident and wanted to leave his mark.

16. Chapter 10 Section 3 Objectives

17. Victor Emmanuel II, the monarch of Sardinia, wanted to join other states to his own and increase his power.

18. Sardinia helped Britain and France fight Russia in the Crimean War.

19. In southern Italy, Giuseppe Garibaldi led a volunteer force of 1,000 “Red Shirts.”

20. Cavour feared Garibaldi would set up his own republic in the southern part of Italy.

21. Italy became a unified state between 1858 and 1870.

22. Italy faced many problems once it was unified.

23. Under Victor Emmanuel, Italy became a constitutional monarchy.

24. Turmoil broke out in the late 1800s as the left struggled against a conservative Italian government.

25. Italy developed economically, particularly after 1900.

26. Chapter 10 Section 4 Objectives

27. Europe was a patchwork of different nationalities between 1800 and 1914. Nationalists pushed for self-rule, which brought about the decline of the Austrian and Ottoman empires.

28. During the early 1800s, the Hapsburg rulers of Austria tried to prevent change and ignored liberal demands.

29. Austria was an empire of very diverse people with rival goals. Nationalist feelings grew during the mid-1800s.

30. The Hungarians wanted the right to rule themselves.

31. After Austria’s defeat in its war with Prussia, Hungarians pressured the Hapsburgs for a compromise.

32. **The Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary**

33. Despite the compromise, nationalist unrest continued to increase in the empire.

34. The Ottoman empire faced the same problem as the Austrian empire.

35. Some states gained independence from the Ottomans by 1878.

36. The Ottoman empire faced challenges from other European powers in the mid-1800s.

37. Rivalries contributed to conflicts in the Balkans.

38. Chapter 10 Section 5 Objectives

39. Russia was a major world power by 1815, but it was also economically undeveloped.

40. One obstacle to progress was Russia’s very rigid social structure.

41. Tsars ruled Russia with absolute power.

42. Alexander II inherited the throne during the Crimean War in 1855.

43. The Reforms of Alexander II

44. The reforms did not satisfy the Russians, who wanted a constitution or more revolutionary changes.

45. Persecution of Russian Jews also increased under Alexander III.

46. Russia finally industrialized during the late 1800s.

47. Russia entered a war with Japan in 1904 and suffered humiliating defeats.

48. Bloody Sunday was a turning point for Russians, who felt they could no longer trust the tsar.

49. Nicholas appointed Peter Stolypin as prime minister in 1906.