|  |
| --- |
| Chapter 22: Nationalism Triumphs in Europe |
|  Section 1: Building a German Nation |
|  > |
|  1) Taking Initial Steps Toward Unity |
|  > |
| A) Napoleon Raids German Lands |
|  > |
|  >  |
|  > |
| B) Economic Changes Promote Unity |
|  > |
|  > |
|  2) Bismarck Unites Germany |
|  > |
| KT) Otto van Bismarck: |
| KT) chancellor: |
| C) Master of Realpolitik |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) Realpolitik: |
| D) Strengthening the Army |
|  > |
| E) Prussia Declares War with Denmark and Austria |
|  > |
|  > |
|  >  |
| KT) annexed: |
|  F) France Declares War on Prussia  |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  3)Birth of the German Empire |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) Kaiser: |
| KT) Reich: |
|  Section 2: Germany Strengthens |
|  > |
|  1) Germany Becomes an Industrial Giant  |
|  > |
|  A) Making Economic Progress |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B) Promoting Scientific and Economic Development |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) Synthetic: |
| KT) Coordinated: |
|  2) The Iron Chancellor |
|  > |
|  > |
|  A) Campaign Against the Church |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) Kulturkampf: |
|  B) Campaign Against the Socialists |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  3) Kaiser William II |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) William II: |
| KT)Social welfare: |
|  Section 3: Unifying Italy |
|  > |
| KT) Camillo Cavour |
|  1) Obstacles to Italian Unity |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  A) Mazzini Establishes Young Italy |
|  > |
| KT)Constitute: |
|  B) Nationalism Takes Root |
|  > |
|  > |
|  2) The Struggle for Italy |
|  > |
|  A) Cavour Becomes Prime Minister |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B) Intrigue With France |
|  > |
|  > |
|  C) Garibaldi’s “Red Shirts” |
|  > |
| KT) Giuseppe Garibaldi: |
|  D) Unity at Last |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) successors |
|  3) Challenges Facing the New Nation |
|  > |
|  A) Divisions |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B)Turmoil |
|  >  |
|  > |
| KT) Anarchists: |
|  C) Economic Progress |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) Emigration: |
|  Section 4: Nationalism Threatens Old Empires |
|  > |
|  > |
|  1) The Hapsburg Empire Declines |
|  > |
|  A) Austria Faces Change |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B) A Multinational Empire |
|  > |
|  C) Francis Joseph Grants Limited Reforms |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) Francis Joseph |
|  2) Formation of the Dual Monarchy |
|  > |
| KT) Ferenc Deak: |
| KT) Dual Monarchy: |
|  A) The Austria-Hungary Government |
|  > |
|  B) Nationalist Unrest Increases |
|  > |
| KT) Fraternal: |
|  3) The Ottoman Empire Collapses |
|  > |
|  A) Balkan Nationalism Erupts |
|  > |
|  B) European Powers Divide Up the Ottoman Empire |
|  > |
|  C) War in Balkans |
|  > |
|  Section 5: Russia: Reform and Reaction |
|  > |
|  1) Conditions in Russia |
|  > |
|  > |
| KT) colossus: |
|  A) Russia’s Social Structure |
|  > |
|  > |
|  > |
|  B)Ruling With Absolute Power |
|  > |
|  2) Emancipation and Stirrings of Revolution |
|  > |
| KT) Alexander II: |
| KT) Crimean War: |
|  A) Freeing the Serfs |
| > |
| > |
| > |
| KT) emancipation: |
|  B) Introducing Other Reforms |
|  > |
| >  |
|  C) Revolutionary Currents |
|  > |
| > |
|  D) Crackdown |
| > |
|  E) Persecution and Pogroms |
| > |
| > |
| KT) pogroms: |
| KT) refugees: |
| > |
| > |
|  3) Turning Point: Crisis and Revolution  |
| > |
|  A) Bloody Sunday |
| > |
| > |
| > |
|  B) The Revolution of 1905 |
| > |
| > |
| KT) Duma |
|  C) Results of the Revolution  |
| > |
| > |
| > |
| KT) Peter Stoypin |