

**Chapter 22 Study Guide**  
**An Age of Nationalism and Realism, 1850-1871**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Identifications:** Be sure you can describe and explain the historical significance of the following.

- |                            |                   |                    |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Napoleon III            | 6. Zemstvos       | 11. Charles Darwin |
| 2. Count Camillo di Cavour | 7. Populism       | 12. Louis Pasteur  |
| 3. Zollverein              | 8. Queen Victoria | 13. Positivism     |
| 4. Otto von Bismarck       | 9. Karl Marx      | 14. Realism        |
| 5. Realpolitik             | 10. Proletariat   |                    |

**Key understandings:** Answer the following questions as you complete the readings.

1. What caused the Crimean War, and why did countries get involved in it?
2. How did the Crimean War demonstrate the weakness of the Ottoman Empire?
3. How did the Crimean War contribute to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe?
4. How did the breakdown of the Concert of Europe open the door for nation unification in Italy and Germany?
5. Explain how the following co-opted the agenda of nationalists to create or strengthen their state.
  - a. Napoleon III:
  - b. Cavour:
  - c. Bismarck:
6. Describe Cavour's Realpolitik strategies.
7. Explain how Garibaldi's military campaigns achieved success.
8. How did Cavour's strategies and Garibaldi's campaigns combine to unify Italy?

9. Explain the process of industrialization in Prussia.
  
10. How did Prussia's industrialization allow it to become the leader of German unification?
  
11. Explain the following steps in German unification.
  - a. Zollverein:
  
  - b. Danish War (1864):
  
  - c. Austro-Prussian War (1866):
  
  - d. Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871):
  
12. Describe how Bismarck employed the following to unify Germany.
  - a. Diplomacy:
  
  - b. Industrialized warfare and weaponry:
  
  - c. Manipulation of democratic mechanisms:
  
13. How did the unification of Italy and Germany transform the European balance of power?
  
14. Why was a dual monarchy created in Austria-Hungary?
  
15. What role did reform play in Victorian Britain?
  
16. How did Britain continue to avoid major social upheavals throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

17. Describe Marxist socialism.

18. Describe Darwin's theory of evolution.

19. Describe the following advances in medicine.

a. Pasteur's germ theory of disease:

b. Anesthesia:

c. Antiseptics:

d. Public health projects:

20. What was the philosophy of positivism (read about Auguste Comte)?

21. What were the characteristics of the Realist movement in art and literature?

**Mind map:** Draw a mind map below that graphically depicts the major concepts of this chapter.