

Chapter 22 Key Concept Outline [p. 657-689]

An Age of Nationalism and Realism, 1850-1871

Key Concept 3.1: The Industrial Revolution

Big Idea: *The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.*

Outline of information to know:

2. Following the British example, industrialization took root in continental Europe, sometimes with state sponsorship.
 - b. Industrialization in Prussia allowed that state to become the leader of a unified Germany, which subsequently underwent rapid industrialization under government sponsorship. **[665-666, 677-678]**
Examples of industrialization in Prussia include:
 - Zollverein **[665]**

Key Concept 3.3: Responses to Industrialization

Big Idea: *The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.*

1. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.
 - d. Socialists called for a fair distribution of society's resources and wealth and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist scientific critique of capitalism. **[678-680]**
Examples of Marxists include:
 - Friedrich Engels **[678-679]**
2. Governments responded to the problems created or exacerbated by industrialization by expanding their functions and creating modern bureaucratic states.
 - a. Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies on behalf of the less privileged; the policies were based on a rational approach to reform that addressed the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the individual. **[671-675]**

Key Concept 3.4: Maintaining Stability in Europe

Big Idea: *European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.*

2. The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany as well as liberal reforms elsewhere. **[658-675]**
 - a. The Crimean War demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe, thereby creating the conditions in which Italy and Germany could be unified after centuries of fragmentation. **[660-662]**
 - b. A new breed of conservative leaders, including Napoleon III, Cavour, and Bismarck, co-opted the agenda of nationalists for the purposes of creating or strengthening the state. **[658-660, 663-665, 666]**
 - c. The creation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, which recognized the political power of the largest ethnic minority, was an attempt to stabilize the state by reconfiguring national unity. **[670-671]**
3. The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order. **[663-669]**
 - a. Cavour's Realpolitik strategies, combined with the popular Garibaldi's military campaigns, led to the unification of Italy. **[663-665]**
 - b. Bismarck employed diplomacy and industrialized warfare and weaponry and the manipulation of democratic mechanisms to unify Germany. **[665-669]**

Key Concept 3.5: Imperialism and Democracy

Big Idea: *A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.*

Outline of information to know:

2. Industrial and technological developments (i.e., the second industrial revolution) facilitated European control of global empires.
 - c. Advances in medicine supported European control of Africa and Asia by preserving European lives.
Examples of advances in medicine include:
 - Louis Pasteur's germ theory of disease [682]
 - Anesthesia and antiseptics [682-683]
 - Public health projects [683]

Key Concept 3.6: Science and Culture in the 19th Century

Big Idea: *European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.*

1. Romanticism broke with Neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion.
 - a. Romantic artists and composers broke from classical artistic forms to emphasize emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, and national histories in their works.
Examples of Romantic composers include:
 - Richard Wagner [686-687]
2. Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.
 - a. Positivism, or the philosophy that science alone provides knowledge, emphasized the rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs. [684]
 - b. Charles Darwin provided a rational and material account of biological change and the development of human beings as a species. [680-682]
 - c. Marx's scientific socialism provided a systematic critique of capitalism and a deterministic analysis of society and historical evolution. [678-680]
 - d. Realist and materialist themes and attitudes influenced art and literature as painters and writers depicted the lives of ordinary people and drew attention to social problems. [684-687]
Examples of realist artists and authors include:
 - Charles Dickens [685]
 - Gustave Courbet [686]
 - Jean-François Millet [686]