**Unit 6 Review – The 2nd Half of the 19th Century (1800s)**

**6:1 – Italian and German Unification**

Italian Unification

Risorgimento

Role of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II

Realpolitik

Importance of Crimean War and Napoleon III

War with Austria

Garibaldi and his campaign in southern Italy

Papal role

When was new Italian state formed?

What were problems faced by the newly-unified Italy?

German Unification

Importance

Groups who were united – characteristics

Why did unification seem far off in 1850s?

Roles of Otto von Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm (William) I

“Iron and blood” significance

The Danish War – Austrian help, significance, Prussian gains

The Austro-Prussian War (aka Seven Weeks’ War) – Russian help, significance, Prussian gains

Formation of North German Confederation

Franco-Prussian War

Background issues – vacant Spanish throne, French ambassador role, Ems Dispatch, Napoleon III’s goals for going to war

Siege of Paris and French defeat

Alsace and Lorraine

The War’s effects

**6:2 – The Late Industrial Period**

Compare/Contrast 1st and 2nd Industrial Revolutions – regions affected, materials produced

New Industries

Steel and Bessemer

Chemicals and Germany

Electricity and Faraday and Edison

New Ways of Transportation

Railroads – improvements, impacts

Steamships and Fulton

Automobiles and internal combustion engine, Daimler, Ford, assembly line, Model T

Aviation and Wright brothers

Impacts on oil production

New Ways to Communicate

Telegraph and Morse

Telephone and Bell

Radio and Marconi

Late 19th Century Urban Life

Urban renewal, Napoleon III, and Paris – reasons, impacts, outcomes

Development of suburbs – reasons, impacts, outcomes

Public Health and Medicine

Cholera and the need for improved sanitation and water systems

Expanded role of gov’t in public health

Germ Theory (aka Bacterial Theory of Disease) and Pasteur, pasteurization

Florence Nightingale’s impact

Joseph Lister’s impact, antiseptics

Population Trends and Migration – how did population grow, where did population shift, how did it effect immigration to America, what problems were solved in Europe?

**6:3 – Politics to the Turn-of-the-Century**

Great Britain – Conservatives vs. Liberals, Reform Overall

Gladstone and Disraeli – political parties they represented, similarities and differences

Reform Bill of 1867 – under whose leadership, who did it help/what did it do?

Gladstone’s Great Ministry (1868-1874) – 1st ministry

Major reforms – know their impacts/importance

Requirement of civil service exams

Education act of 1870

No more buying officer commissions

No more Anglican requirements for universities

Ballot Act of 1872

Overall, had did these as a collection impact society?

Disraeli back in office (1874-1880)

Overall goals – get rid of class struggles, strengthen Conservative Party

Labor and Housing Reforms of 1875 – know their impacts/importance

Public Health Act

Artisan Dwelling Act

Factory Act

Gladstone’s 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Ministries

Reform Bill of 1884 – what it did

Irish Home Rule – problems, reasons it fails, role in creation of Labour Party

Fabianism – what was it, goals, beliefs, why not Marxism? Formation of Fabian Society, joint role w/ Labour Party

Liberal Reforms right before WWI – know their impacts/importance

Workman’s Compensation Act

Old-Age Pensions Act

Parliament Act of 1911

Wrap up: What had Great Britain done by WWI?

France – from Empire to Republic

Napoleon III’s Empire – Divided into 2 phases

Authoritarian Empire – what was it like, what happened, what groups were happiest?

Liberal Empire – what happened, especially in foreign politics which were failures, how did it end?

The Paris Commune (1871) – why is it formed, what are its goals, role of Adolph Thiers, French Civil War

The Third Republic (1875) – what is it, what was the gov’t like?

Dreyfus Affair –what happened, how does it challenge the Third Republic, what was the outcome?

Related issues: Anti-Semitism, Dreyfusards, Emile Zola

Germany –the Autocracy of Bismarck

The new German Constitution – Reichstag and Bundesrat, who ultimately had power?

Kulturkampf – what was it, who did it target, effects on priests and Jesuits, May Laws, role of Catholic Center Party, ultimate outcomes

Bismarck vs. Social Democrats (Socialists) – what did they want, how did he change how he dealt with them compared with his treatment of Catholics, what programs were created to help working class, why, ultimate outcomes

Wilhelm II – what did he do different, relationship with Bismarck

Austria and the Hapsburg Empire – Autocracy and Compromise

Franz Joseph’s leadership

Formation of the Dual Monarchy

October Diploma – what was it, how was it received by Hungarian Magyars?

February Patent – what was it, how was it received by Hungarian Magyars?

Role of Austro-Prussian War (Seven Weeks’ War)

Ausgleich (Compromise) of 1867 and Francis Deák

Czech reactions

Russia – Emancipation, Industrialization, and Revolutionary Stirrings

Alexander II – Czar Emancipator

Abolition of Serfdom

Changes to judicial system

Military reforms

Suppression of Poland

Empire expansion

Growth of Populists and the People’s Will

Assassination

Alexander III –what does he do, how does he differ from Alexander II?

Nicholas II

Economic and industrial reforms

Mensheviks and Bolsheviks – what did they want, how were they different?

The Revolution of 1805 – why did it happen?

Role of Russo-Japanese War

Father Gapon and Bloody Sunday

Worker strikes in St. Petersburg

Student unrest

Zemstov Demands

October Manifesto and the Russian Duma

Peter Stolypin as PM and dissolving the Duma

Ultimately, what happened?

**6:4 – 19th Century Civilization and Imperialism**

Cult of Science

Comte and Positivism – what is it, 3 stages of development of thought

Darwin – major work, theory of evolution by natural selection, why is it controversial?

T.H. Huxley – what was his role/impact?

Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism

Racism, Anti-Semitism, birth of Zionism and Theodore Herzl

Religion

Intellectual Skepticism – what is it?

David Friedrich Strauss

Charles Lyell

Protestant Reactions – Fundamentalists, Modernists

Jewish Reactions – Orthodox Judaism, Reform Judaism, Conservative Judaism

Catholic Reactions – Pope Pius IX’s beliefs vs. Pope Leo XIII

Philosophy – basically, Nietzsche

Psychology

Freud – psychoanalysis, dreams, id, superego, ego

Pavlov – Behaviorism

Physics

Atomic theory

X-rays and Roentgen

Radiation and Marie Curie

Quantum theory of energy and Max Planck

Relativity and Einstein

Literature

Realism – characteristics: what was it/goals, reaction against what? Charles Dickens, Gustave Flaubert

Naturalism –what was it? Zola and Ibsen

Art

Realism – characteristics, Courbet and *The Stone Breakers*

Modern Art – starts with Manet in very late 1800s(called Father of Modern Art), pre-Impressionistic

Impressionism – characteristics, Monet, Renoir, Degas – what kinds of things are they known for?

Sculpture – returns to the Western world with Rodin - *The Thinker*

Post-Impressionism – Seurat and Pointillism, Van Gogh, Munch

Imperialism

Main points: New vs. Old Imperialism (similarities and differences), reasons (Social Darwinism, competition, religion, economics), Hobson and Lenin’s interpretations, Scramble for Africa (Belgian Congo abuses, Berlin Conference, main ideas of European holdings – read about all but focus on GB and France), Japan vs. Russia (why are they competing), Imperialism’s overall impacts (at end of notes), Cult of Domesticity during the Victorian Era (what was it?)