

Review Sheet: Nationalism and Imperialism

Test Format:

5 Multiple Choice (5 min)

5 Map Identifications (5 min)

1/2 Essay (30 min)

1. According to the *Communist Manifesto*

- a) class conflict is the engine of historical development
- b) revolution is not historically necessary
- c) capitalism is the culmination of human history
- d) there will always be class conflict
- e) class stratification is only imagined

2. The Revolt of 1857

- a) was a nationalist revolution
- b) foreshadowed the rise of an effective unified Indian opposition to the British
- c) demonstrated an underlying resentment by Indians to the burdens of foreign domination
- d) b and c
- e) all of the above

3. The first prime minister of India was

- a) Gandhi
- b) Ram Mohan Roy
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) Jawaharal Nehru
- e) Mr. Fader

4. The European country with the greatest involvement in Africa was

- a) Great Britain
- b) the Netherlands
- c) France
- d) Germany
- e) Poland

5. In obtaining Italian unification, Cavour

- a) worked closely with Mazzini
- b) gained support from the pope
- c) forced Garibaldi to give up the notion of a republican Italy
- d) never went to war
- e) appealed to Great Britain for support

6. The Prussian defeat of Austria in 1866

- a) permanently excluded the Habsburgs from German affairs
- b) meant that Austria lost a great deal of territory to Prussia
- c) prolonged the problem of who would control Schleswig-Holstein
- d) left Prussia victorious, but weakened by war
- e) occurred because most of Austria's workers were in factories and thus unable to serve in the military

The Great Trek was here.

This European nation controlled most of northwestern Africa.

East Pakistan became this nation in 1971.

This country pushed for Home Rule.

The Bolsheviks were a force in this nation.

The July Revolution took place here.

This nation had roots as both a British and French colony.

TWO of the following four essay questions will appear on the test.

1. In 1870, Fustel de Coulanges asked “By what do you distinguish nationality? By what do you recognize the fatherland?” What determines a nation? Were the results of 19<sup>th</sup> Century nationalistic movements effective in creating viable nations? You might consider France, GB/Ireland, Canada, Russia, Italy, Germany, and/or the African experience. You should consider at least three examples.

2. During the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Europe experienced many liberalistic and nationalistic movements. At the same time, European nations looked to build overseas empires. Are liberalism and nationalism connected? Were nationalism and imperialism motivated by similar or different desires?

3. In predicting that the world would soon be gripped by a communist “revolution,” Karl Marx wrote that “The history of all existing society is the history of class struggles.” The 19<sup>th</sup> Century certainly witnessed many struggles, both between various social classes as well as groups that defined themselves in other ways. Did these struggles bring about “revolutionary” change? Why or why not? You should consider at least three examples.

4. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Great Britain underwent many reforms, grappled with the issue of whether or not to grant home rule for Ireland, and built upon its overseas empire by solidifying its hold on India and developing colonies in Africa. Was Great Britain a typical example of 19<sup>th</sup> Century nationalism and liberalism, or is it an exception to the greater trend?

Nationalism  
Liberalism  
Conservatism  
July Revolution  
Greece  
Belgium  
Poland  
Revolutions of 1848  
Louis-Philippe  
Napoleon III  
Frederick William IV  
Italy  
Mazzini  
Cavour  
Victor Emmanuel II  
Garibaldi  
Austro-Prussian War  
Franco-Prussian War  
Germany  
William I  
Otto von Bismarck  
Realpolitik  
“Blood and Iron”  
Second Reich  
“Iron Chancellor”  
William II  
Austria  
Francis Joseph  
Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary

Socialism  
Karl Marx  
Communism  
Jews  
Zionism  
Proletarianization  
Cholera  
Pasteur  
Koch  
Lister  
Women  
India  
Revolt of 1857  
Indian National Congress  
Gandhi  
Nehru  
Pakistan  
Kashmir  
Scramble for Africa  
South Africa  
Cape Colony  
Quinine  
“white man's burden”  
“Dark Continent”  
Assimilation  
Indirect Rule  
Paternalism  
Berlin Conference 1885