World Studies Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Liberalism***- A political theory founded on the natural goodness of humans and the autonomy of the individual and favoring civil and political liberties, government by law with the consent of the governed, and protection from arbitrary authority

***Nationalism***- Pride in your country/nationality and believing that each nationality should have its own government

**Overview**: As the Industrial Revolution brought many changes to Europeans in the 1800s, both economically and socially, it also helped spur the growth of liberalism and nationalism, bringing about many political changes as well. These forces led to revolts, reforms, and unification and nationalist movements that shook Europe and began to put the continent on a path that would eventually lead to the most destructive conflicts in world history.

**Directions**: You will be given one of the following countries: France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Great Britain/U.S. With your group, you need to explain how these forces of liberalism and nationalism affected your country in the 1800s.

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| **France** (182, 183, 189, 190)1830 Revolt-Universal Male Suffrage-1848 Revolt-The Second Republic-Napoleon III-Economic Expansion/Infrastructure-Franco-Prussian War- |
| **Germany** (184, 188, 189)The Frankfurt Assembly-1848 Revolt-Prussia-Unification-Militarism-Otto von Bismarck-Franco-Prussian War- |
| **Austria** (184, 185, 190)Multinational empire-1848 Revolt-Hapsburgs-War with Prussia (1866)-Dual Monarchy-Francis Joseph- |
| **Russia** (186, 190, 191)Polish Revolt of 1830-Crimean War-Czar Alexander II-Emancipation Edict of 1861-New land system-Alexander III- |
| **Italy** (185, 187)1848 Revolt-Camillo di Cavour-Giuseppe Garibaldi-Unification-Alliance with France-Venetia- |
| **Great Britain/U.S.** (189, 191)Victorian Age-Liberal Reforms in G.B.-Federalists vs. Republicans in U.S.-Abolitionists-Abraham Lincoln-American Civil War- |