

Reform, Revolution, Nationalism and Imperialism

Essential Questions:

- 1) What forces were driving the political and social reform of the nineteenth century? Were those reforms successful in accomplishing their goals?
- 2) Analyze the cause and effect of the revolutions that occurred throughout nineteenth-century Europe.
- 3) Analyze the ways nationalism and imperialism characterized Europe during the late nineteenth century. Did these “isms” hurt or harm Europe in the years following?

Key Terminology:

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Potato Famine | 15) Kaiser Wilhelm | 30) Nationalism in the Balkans |
| 2) The Commonwealth | 16) Otto von Bismarck | 31) The Fall of the Ottomans |
| 3) The Revolution of 1830 | 17) Realpolitik | 32) Imperialism |
| 4) The French Republic | 18) Blood and Iron | 33) South Asia |
| 5) The Revolutions of 1848 | 19) Austro-Prussian War | 34) East Asia |
| 6) Napoleon III | 20) Franco-Prussian War | 35) Southeast Asia |
| 7) The Dreyfus Affair | 21) The German Empire | 36) Japanese Industrialization |
| 8) Italian Unification | 22) German Industrialization | 37) The Scramble for Africa |
| 9) The Red Shirts | 23) German Reform | 38) The Boer War |
| 10) Italian Industrialization | 24) The Hapsburgs | 39) Social Darwinism |
| 11) Triple Alliance | 25) Metternich | 40) Suez Canal |
| 12) Ethiopia | 26) Austrian Rebellion | 41) Berlin Conference |
| 13) Prussian Revolution | 27) The Dual Monarchy | 42) The Zulu |
| 14) Zollverein | 28) Austro-Hungarian Empire | |
| | 29) The Crimean War | |

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
12	13 British Imperialism in Ireland and the Potato Famine	14 Comparative Analysis Assignment (Predictions)	15 Comparative Analysis: Revolution and Change in France	16 Comparative Analysis: Italian Unification; HW: Comparative Analysis: German Unification
19 Review German Unification; Comparative Analysis: Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire	20 Formulate Conclusions	21	22	23
2	3 Imperialism: Southeast Asia	4 Imperialism: East and Southeast Asia	5 Imperialism: The Scramble for Africa	6 Test

HSCE Alignment:

6.1 Evaluate the causes, characteristics, and consequences of revolutions of the intellectual, political and economic structures in an era of increasing global trade and consolidations of power.

6.1.1 Global Revolutions – Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce. (See 6.2.1; 6.2.3; 6.3.1; 6.3.2) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)

6.1.3 Increasing Global Interconnections – Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including

- constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)
- the global spread of major innovations, technologies, and commodities via new global networks (National Geography Standard 11, p. 206)

6.1.4 Changes in Economic and Political Systems – Compare the emerging economic and political systems (industrialism and democracy) with the economic and political systems of the previous era (agriculture and absolutism). (See 5.3.5)

6.1.5 Interpreting Europe’s Increasing Global Power – Describe Europe’s increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social changes) or factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of Mughal and Ottoman empires and the decreasing engagement of China and Japan in global interactions). (See 6.3.1; 6.3.2; 5.3.2) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)

6.2 Analyze and compare the interregional patterns of nationalism, state-building, and social reform and imperialism.

6.2.1 Political Revolutions – Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of at least three political and/or nationalistic revolutions (American, French, Haitian, Mexican or other Latin American, or Chinese Revolutions) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)

6.2.2 Growth of Nationalism and Nation-states – Compare and contrast the rise of the nation-states in a western context (e.g., Germany, Italy) and non-western context (e.g., Meiji Japan). (See 6.1.1; 6.3.1; 6.3.2) (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)

6.2.3 Industrialization – Analyze the origins, characteristics and consequences of industrialization across the world by

- comparing and contrasting the process and impact of industrialization in Russia, Japan, and one of the following: Britain, Germany, United States, or France
- describing the social and economic impacts of industrialization, particularly its effect on women and children, and the rise of organized labor movements (National Geography

Standard 11, p. 206)

- describing the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization (National Geography Standard 14, p. 212)

6.2.4 Imperialism – Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism by

- using historical and modern maps and other evidence to analyze and explain the causes and global consequences of nineteenth-century imperialism, including encounters between imperial powers (Europe, Japan) and local peoples in India, Africa, Central Asia, and East Asia (National Geography Standard 16, p. 216)
- describing the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race
- comparing British policies in South Africa and India, French policies in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia (See 7.3.3) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)
- analyze the responses to imperialism by African and Asian peoples (See 6.6.3) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)

6.3 Analyze the important regional developments and political, economic, and social transformations in Europe, Japan, China, and Africa.

6.3.1 Europe – Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by

- analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society (National Geography Standard 11, p. 206)
- explaining how democratic ideas and revolutionary conflicts influenced European society, noting particularly their influence on religious institutions, education, family life, and the legal and political position of women

6.3.2 East Asia – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations in East Asia by

- explaining key events in the modernization of Japan (Meiji Restoration) and the impact of the Russo-Japanese War (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)
- describing key events in the decline of Qing China, including the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions

6.3.3 Africa – Evaluate the different experiences of African societies north and south of the Sahara with imperialism (e.g., Egypt, Ethiopia and the Congo). (National Geography Standard 16, p. 216)