

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Chapter 8 Review – Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West**TERMS TO KNOW:** Identify and explain the significance of each term below.**Key Concepts and Events:****Section 1**

- Peninsulare
- Creole
- Mulatto
- Simon Bolivar
- Jose de San Martin
- Miguel Hidalgo
- Jose Maria Morelos

Section 2

- Conservative

- Liberal
- Radical
- Nationalism
- Nation-state
- The Balkans
- Louis-Napoleon
- Alexander II

Section 3

- Russification
- Camillo di Cavour

- Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Junker
- Otto Von Bismarck
- Realpolitik
- Kaiser

Section 4

- Romanticism
- Realism
- impressionism

Review Questions**(Sec. 1)**

1. How did the Spanish feel about Indians?
2. How did the American Revolution inspire the slaves of Saint Domingue to revolt?
3. How could just 30,000 French troops force Toussaint and his army of 100,000 to halt the revolution?
4. From the view of the colonial power, why were the creoles the most dangerous part of the population?
5. What factors caused the revolution in Latin America?
6. What was there about Padre Miguel Hidalgo that inspired people to follow him in rebellion?
7. Why did Iturbide first debate a revolution and then lead one?
8. Why did the Brazilians like having the Portuguese capital in Rio de Janeiro?
9. Why didn't King John VI object to giving Brazil its freedom?
10. How was Spanish colonial society structured?
11. How was the Haitian Revolution different from revolutions in the rest of Latin America?
12. Which groups led the quest for Mexican independence?
13. What caused the creoles in South America to rebel against Spain?
14. What role did Agustin de Iturbide play in the independence of Mexico?
15. Who was Dom Pedro, and what role did he play in Brazil's move to independence?

(Sec. 2)

16. How can people have such different philosophies?
17. How did nationalism blur the line between philosophies?
18. Why did leaders of powerful countries oppose revolution even when not directed against them?
19. How were the revolutions in Italy different from the revolutions in Greece, Belgium, and Poland?
20. How were the actions of the radicals contrary to their philosophy?
21. Was the election of Louis-Napoleon a victory for the radicals? Explain.
22. How did Russia's defeat in the Crimean War push it toward political reform?
23. Were the peasants better off after the serfs were freed? Explain.
24. How were radicals different from liberals?
25. Why did France's Third Republic fail?
26. What was the driving force behind Russia's industrial expansion?
27. How is liberal different from a conservative?
28. How successful were the revolts of 1848? Explain.
29. Why did the French accept Louis-Napoleon as an emperor?

(Sec. 3)

30. How was the revolt in the Balkans an example of nationalism?
31. What did Francis Joseph hope to achieve by breaking his empire into two states?

32. How was Russification supposed to strengthen the empire?
33. Why would Napoleon III agree to help Sardinia drive out Austria?
34. Why was Rome made the capital of Italy?
35. What can you infer from the liberal parliament's refusal to provide money for Wilhelm I's reforms?
36. How did Bismarck's provocation of war with Austria demonstrate realpolitik?
37. What effect might the shift in power have?
38. How did nationalism create the shift?
39. Which aging empires suffered from the forces of nationalism?
40. What role did Garibaldi play in the unification of Italy?
41. What advantages did Prussia have in leading the German states to unify?
42. How did Nationalism in the 1800s work as a force for both disunity and unity?
43. What approaches did Camillo di Cavour use to acquire more territory for Piedmont-Sardinia?
44. What strategy did Otto von Bismarck use to make Prussia the leader of a united Germany?

(Sec. 4)

45. Which ideas of romanticism would encourage nationalism?
46. Why were novels particularly suitable for describing the realism of workers' lives?
47. Who were the villains and the heroes of realist art?
48. How is impressionism similar to and different from photography?
49. Is impressionism more like realism or romanticism? Explain.
50. What were the key elements of romanticism?
51. What characteristics did photography have that made it the art of the industrial age?
52. What was the goal of impressionist painters?
53. What are five elements of romanticism?
54. What are two ideas or attitudes of the Romantic Movement that reflect the ideas of nationalism?
55. What new conditions caused a change in the arts from romanticism to realism?

Interaction with History (p. 246)

1. What values and goals of your new country do you want to show?
2. Will your symbols represent your country's past or future?

Interpreting Graphs (p. 247)

1. Which two groups made up the vast majority of the population in Spanish America?
2. Of the Europeans, which group—peninsulares or creoles—probably made up a larger percentage?

Global Impact (p. 250)

1. How are Enlightenment thoughts and the successes of the American and French Revolutions reflected in Bolivar's thinking?
2. What recent events in today's world are similar to Simon Bolivar's movement for Latin American independence?

Interpreting Maps (p. 251)

1. What two European countries held the largest colonial empires in Latin America in 1800?
2. Comparing the two maps, which independent countries had emerged by 1830 from Spanish territory in the Americas?

Analyzing Key Concepts (p. 254)

1. Do you think nationalism has had more of a positive or negative impact on the world? Support your opinion with evidence?
2. Which of the bonds used to create nation-states are found in the United States?

Political Cartoon (p. 261)

1. What symbol does the cartoonist use for the soon-to-be nation of Italy?
2. How is Garibaldi portrayed?
3. What does the title of the cartoon say about the cartoonist's view of Italian unification?

