

Chapter 24

Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West

Section 1

Latin American Peoples Win Independence

Colonial Society Divided

- _____ – people who had been born in Spain; could hold high office
- Creoles – Spaniards born in _____; military officers
- Mestizos – persons of mixed European & _____ ancestry
- Mulattos – persons of mixed European & _____ ancestry
- Enslaved _____
- Indians

Revolutions in the Americas

- In Haiti, _____ enslaved Africans revolted against the French
 - Led by Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - 1804 - _____ declares its independence
- _____ won Venezuela's independence from Spain
- San Martin brought independence to Argentina and _____
- Bolivar helped to free _____

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule

- Miguel Hidalgo led an _____ revolt
- _____ – Creoles feared the loss of their privileges; Agustin de Iturbide proclaimed _____
- _____ – the United Provinces of Central America declared independence from Mexico

Brazil's Royal Liberator

- 1807 – Portugal's Prince John fled from _____ to Brazil until 1815
- 1822 – _____ declared Brazil's independence from Portugal

Chapter 24 Section 2

Europe Faces Revolution

Clash of Philosophies

- Conservative: usually wealthy property owners and nobility. They argued for protecting the traditional monarchies of _____
- Liberal: mostly _____ business leaders and merchants. They wanted to give more power to elected parliaments, but only the educated and the land owners would vote.
- _____: favored drastic change to extend democracy to all people. (ideals of French Revolution)

Nationalism Develops

- Nationalism – the belief that people’s greatest loyalty should be to a nation of people who share a _____ and history.
- Nation-state – a nation of people with their own _____ & government that defends the nation’s territory and way of life.
- _____ states wanted to unify. Many in the Austrian Empire wanted to split away.

Nationalist Challenge Conservative Power

- Greeks demanded independence from the _____ Turks and rebelled
 - Supported by Britain, France, and Russia
 - Won their independence in _____
- Belgians declared their independence from _____ control
- Austria stopped revolts by _____ states
- Russian troops crushed a _____ rebellion
- By 1849, Europe returned to _____

Radicals Change France

- _____, Charles X tried to restore the absolute monarchy and had to flee to Britain
- He was replaced by _____ for 18 years
- A mob overthrew the monarch and established a _____
- France’s constitution set up a parliament and a strong _____
- Louis Napoleon became president, then emperor – brought prosperity to _____

Reform in Russia

- Russia was still a _____ society
 - Russians wanted to end _____
- 1856 – Russian forces _____ a war against France, Great Britain, Sardinia , and the Ottomans
- Alexander II moved Russia towards _____
 - Freed the serfs and gave them the _____ to own land
- Alexander II _____

Chapter 24 Section3

Nationalism

Nationalism: A Force of Unity or Disunity

- The most _____ idea of the 1800s
- _____ believed that people of a single “nationality” should unite under a single government
- Those wishing to restore the old order see nationalism as a force of _____
- Authoritarian rulers began to use nationalism to _____ the masses

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

- _____ – Prussia defeated Austria to gain control of the North German Confederation
- Emperor Francis Joseph split the _____ Empire into Austria and Hungary and made himself ruler of both – Austria-Hungary
- Ethnic groups under _____ control did not appreciate Russian culture forced on to them
- Ottomans granted equal citizenship to other groups – angered the _____

Cavour Unites Italy

- Camillo di Cavour named prime minister of _____
- He allied himself with the _____ and provoked a war with Austria for control of Northern Italy
- _____ led Italian nationalist to take control of Sicily and southern Italy
- Garibaldi united with _____ and let the Sardinian king rule
- Italy later took _____ and the _____ States

Bismarck Unites Germany

- 1815 – 39 German states formed the German Confederation
- Prussia had a German population and strong military
- 1862- Wilhelm I chose Otto von Bismarck as his prime minister – ruled w/o consent of parliament
- _____ – the politics of reality

Prussia Expands

- Prussia & Austria won two provinces from _____
 - Increased national pride & won respect for _____
- Seven Week's War against _____ won more territory for Prussia
 - Eastern, western, and northern _____ united
- _____ manufactured an incident with France to get them to declare war (Franco-Prussian War)
 - Victory convinced southern Germany to unite with Prussia
- Wilhelm I crowned _____ – start of Second Reich

A Shift in Power

- _____ – Congress of Vienna had established 5 Great Powers
- 1871 – Britain and Germany were clearly the most _____
- The balance of power had _____ down

Chapter 24 Section 4 Revolution in Arts

The Romantic Movement

- _____ – movement that reflected deep interest in nature and the thoughts and feelings of individuals
- Expressed a _____ range of attitudes
- _____: William Wordsworth, Lord Byron
- Grimm brothers – German _____
- Victor _____ – *Les Misérables* & *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*
- Gothic Horror – Mary Shelley's _____

Composers

- Emotion dominated the music of _____ composers
- Ludwig van _____ – 9th Symphony
- Frederick _____

Shift to Realism

- _____ – tried to show life as it was, not as it should be
- Photographs
 - _____
- William Talbot – light sensitive _____
 - Many prints from one _____
 - _____ distribution
- Charles Dickens – famous English realist _____

Impressionist React to Realism

- “ _____ ” tried to show their impression of a moment in time
 - Used light and sheer, _____ colors
 - More _____ view of society
- Claude _____