

Name _____ Per _____ Date _____

PERIOD 5 (1750-1900)
Ch 28 Reading Study Guide: “The New Power Balance 1850-1900”
(TEXT, Bulliet 2nd edition, pp. 697-723)
DIRECTIONS:

HONOR STATEMENT: On my honor, I understand that this is an individual assignment and is to be completed entirely by myself. (Copying or ‘splitting’ the assignment with other students will not prepare me for tests/essays in this course.)

A) Write answers on your OWN paper. Do the work on your own. You need to read.

B) Using 3x5 index cards, create study flash cards (term on one side, definition on the other side w/chapter pg#) of the following key terms: Thomas Edison, submarine telegraph cables, socialism, labor unions, Karl Marx, Victorian Age, “separate spheres,” nationalism, liberalism, Otto von Bismarck, Charles Darwin, Empress Dowager Cixi, Yamagata Aritomo.

C) Using complete sentences, answer the following questions. Page numbers provided.

1. Why/how did the chemical dye industry hurt tropical nations such as India? P.702
2. What was/is nitroglycerin used for? P.702
3. What development gave Germany a great advantage and WHY? P.702
4. What did the “annihilation of time and space” especially refer to? P.704
5. Capitalism wasn’t/isn’t perfect; it is prey to the “business cycle”. Explain that. P.704-706
6. How did the middle class exhibit its wealth? P.711
7. How was division of labor exhibited by gender? p.710
8. What ideology questioned the sanctity of private property? P. 709
9. According to Marx, what was “surplus value”? P.709
10. Who was Emma Goldman? P.710
11. What was the most influential idea of the 19th century? Very important for this unit. P.713
12. A revolutionary 19th-century idea was to realign national boundaries to fit what? P.713
13. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? P.713
14. How did Otto von Bismarck plan to advance the strength & power of the Prussian state? P.714-715
15. Although the revolutions of 1848 failed (except in France), what message did it send to conservative leaders and governments? P.714
16. What was the purpose of russification? P. 715
17. How were Darwin’s ideas different from the ideas put forth by Herbert Spencer? P. 715
18. What was the intent of Social Darwinism? P. 715
19. The nature of French society was in question. What was the event that epitomized societal divisions in France? P.716
20. Although the most stable government in Europe, what problems did Great Britain face? P.716
21. Why were the Balkans considered the “tinder box of Europe?” p. 717
22. List at least 3 reforms instituted by Alexander II after losing the Crimean War. p. 718
23. Although Tsar Alexander II emancipated the serfs, what did he fail to do? P.718

24. *The Brothers Karamazov* by Fyodor Dostoyevsky is the best novel of all time. Leo Tolstoy rocks too (*War and Peace, Anna Karenina*)
25. Why was there explosive economic growth in the United States in the late 19th century? P.718-719
26. What were “Jim Crow” laws? p.719
27. What were Chinese & Japanese responses to western influence completely opposite? (Give at least 3 reasons)? P. 721-722
28. What was one direct result of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-5? P.723
29. What was the early 20th century Chinese plan for reform called? P.723
30. What was Japan’s plan for imperialism as defined by Yamagata Aritomo? P.722
31. What was the Boxer Uprising (Rebellion)? P.723
32. By 1900, what 2 countries were the industrial leaders of the world? (PowerPoint)

D) Free Response Focus Questions: Answer **EACH** of these questions in 4-6 sentence paragraphs.

- ✓ **In your own words!** Do not simply copy from the book and memorize the response. Know it.
- ✓ Be sure to support your response with plenty of facts.
- ✓ Understand where events fall historically (global context, cause/effect, etc)

33. Why did the populations of Euro-American cities grow so fast between 1850 and 1914, and how did technological transformation in those cities affect urban life? **pp.706-708**
34. Describe the origins and aims of labor movements and socialist politics in the late 19th century. **pp.709-710**
35. Describe the lives of upper-, middle-, and working-class women in English-speaking countries between 1850 and 1914. **pp.710-713**
36. Describe the role of nationalism in the creation of Germany, both before and after 1871. Include a summary of liberal and conservative nationalism in your answer. **pp.713-718**
37. If the German, British, and French, peoples were strengthened by the forces of nationalism, why did nationalism weaken Russia and Austria-Hungary? **pp.717-718**
38. What were the immediate and the long-term results of the Tokugawa Shogunate’s response to the threat of Euro-American invasions? **pp.721-723**

****Possible comparison topics to know****

1. **Chinese and Japanese responses to foreign influence. Hint: they were very different. (This was the CC essay topic in 2002!!)**
2. **Compare the effects of nationalism in at least 3 countries (Germany, Italy, Japan, Ottoman Empire, or Russia.)**

E) FLIPPED VIDEOS: Watch the following short videos for this chapter:

- WHCC Capitalism & Socialism: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B3u4EFTwprM>
- WHCC Nationalism: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nosq94oCl_M

F) PERIOD FIVE ART IMAGES (1750-1900) Related to Chapter 28.



Neo-Classicism: *The Death of Socrates*, by Jacques-Louis David, France, 1787



Romanticism: *Liberty Leading the People*, by Eugène Delacroix, France, 1830



Romanticism: *The Great Wave off Kanagawa* by Hokusai, Japan, 1833



Realism: *The Stone Breakers* by Courbet, France, 1850



Photographic Realism: *Child Mill Workers* by Lewis Hine, USA, 1908



Impressionism: *Water Lilies* by Monet, France, 1916



Post-Impressionism: *Starry Night* by Van Gogh, Netherlands, 1889



Cubism: *What would YOU title this painting?* by Picasso, Spain, 1909