STUDY GUIDE FOR UNIT TEST 4: 19th CENTURY NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

How To Study: Use your class notes and your textbook (pp. 692-697 & 770-813) to study.

Format: 45-50 multiple choice

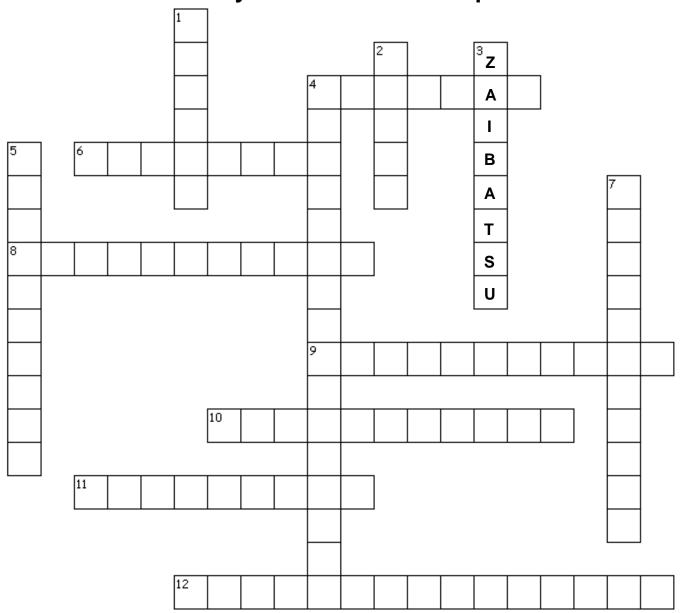
Part I. Key Terms: Define the following key terms.

nation-state	Berlin Conference	
nationalism	Boer War	
Guiseppe Mazzini	Sepoy Mutiny	
Camillo Cavour	Opium War	
Giuseppe Garibaldi	sphere of influence	
Otto von Bismarck	Treaty of Nanjing	
Zionism	Taiping Rebellion	
Indian National Congress	Open Door Policy	
Muslim League	Boxer Rebellion	
Young Turks	Sun Yat-Sen	
Pan-Slavism	Commodore Perry	
imperialism	Treaty of Kanagawa	
Social Darwinism	Sino-Japanese War	
White Man's Burden	Russo- Japanese War	

Part II – Study Questions: Write a full paragraph (at least 5 sentences) in response to each question.		
1)	Describe the common bonds that bring people together to form a nation-state.	
2)	Why did the Ottoman, Austrian, and Russian empires begin to decline in the 1800s?	
3)	Describe the key steps in the unification of Germany and Italy.	
4)	Describe the difference between what historians call the old imperialism and the new imperialism.	

5)	Describe the attitudes and motives that led to the new imperialism.
6)	Describe how European nations gained control over Africa, India, and China.
7)	Explain how Japan emerged from isolation to become a global power.
8)	Describe the positive and negative effects of European imperialism.

19th Century Nationalism and Imperialism



Across

- 4. war between British and Dutch settlers of South Africa
- 6. military conflict between Britain and China
- 8. Hindu and Muslim soldiers unite against the British
- 9. a feeling of pride and devotion to one's country
- 10. the domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country
- 11. leader of the Chinese Revolution of 1911
- 12. poem by Kipling that offered a justification for imperialism

Down

- 1. his skillful expansion of Sardinia led to Italian unification
- 2. his show of American strength led Japan to sign the Treaty of Kanagawa
- 3. powerful Japanese families in banking and industry
- 4. meeting in Germany to set up rules for colonizing Africa
- 5. nationalistic movement of Slavic peoples
- 7. Chancellor of Prussia who guided German unification