

Nationalism and Imperialism: 1840 to 1914

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 22.

I. Section 1: Nationalism (pp. 560–561)

A. Nationalism

1. Is _____ to one's _____
2. Swept across _____ in the 1800s and early 1900s

B. What Affects Nationalism

1. Speaking the same _____ unites people
2. Fighting _____ invaders can make people have more nationalism
3. Having only one _____ is another part of nationalism
4. Students study _____ so they will value their _____
5. A common _____, or beliefs, customs, and religion, can unite people

II. Section 2: Growing Nationalism in Italy (pp. 562–564)

A. Giuseppe Mazzini

1. Led a rebellion in _____
2. Became known as the _____ of Italian unity

B. Camillo di Cavour

1. Was the _____ of Sardinia
2. Declared war against _____ in 1848 and 1859
3. Historians call him the _____ of Italian unity

C. Giuseppe Garibaldi

1. Led Italian nationalists in an invasion of _____
2. Is called the _____ of the revolution

D. Victor Emmanuel II

1. Became the first _____ of Italy

III. Section 3: The Unification of Germany (pp. 565–569)

A. 1848 Revolution Failed

1. Because of fighting between the _____ and the _____
2. King Wilhem broke up the _____

B. Otto von Bismarck

1. Became the _____ of _____ in 1862
2. Wanted to unite the German _____ under _____ leadership
3. Did not believe in _____ rule
4. Forced the Prussian parliament to give him _____, and to build a _____
5. Believed in _____, or that war would unite the German states

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C. Prussian Militarism

1. In the _____ War, Bismarck's army defeated _____ in seven weeks
2. When Bismarck lied about a conversation with their _____, Prussia went to war with _____
3. The _____ War brought all the German states together

D. The Second Reich

1. Is the name of the new _____ empire
2. Was led by _____, the first emperor, or _____, of Germany

IV. Section 4: Imperialism (pp. 570–571)

A. Imperialism

1. Occurs when a _____ nation controls a _____ country
2. Is also called _____, or the controlling of colonies

B. What Helped Imperialism

1. The _____ revolution helped _____ imperialism
2. _____ helped imperialism because countries thought colonies would make them look _____ in the eyes of the world
3. Countries built up their _____ power to control trade routes
4. Europeans' _____ that they were better than easterners helped imperialism

V. Section 5: The Effect of Imperialism on Asia (pp. 572–575)

A. India

1. In 1858, the _____ took over direct rule of India
2. Provided _____ with _____ resources and a _____ for goods

B. China

1. Europeans forced it to give them special _____
2. Land was divided into four _____

C. Japan

1. Set out to become a modern, _____ nation
2. Became an _____ world power after conquering Russia

VI. Section 6: The Effect of Imperialism on Africa (pp. 576–578)

A. In Africa

1. Workers built the _____ Canal
2. Egypt became a British _____
3. _____ had the largest European empire
4. Many European countries scrambled for empires, and this led to _____

Nationalism Puzzle

A. Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) Customs, religion, music, beliefs, and way of life make up a _____.
- 2) _____ means from another country.
- 3) Usually, the people of one country speak the same _____.
- 4) A belief in freedom, _____, and equality unites Americans.
- 5) _____ is made up of what our ancestors have passed down to us.
- 6) Nationalism is _____ to one's country.
- 7) Students often study their country's _____ so they will be loyal to it.
- 8) Having only one _____ is a part of nationalism.
- 9) In a _____ society, a number of languages are spoken.
- 10) _____ pass down our heritage.

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down name a part of nationalism.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Word Bank

ancestors
culture
democracy
foreign
government
heritage
history
language
loyalty
multilingual

The Unification of Germany Match-Up

Directions: Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.
Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| _____ 1) Bismarck did not believe in this kind of rule | a) policy |
| _____ 2) a plan that helps a country make a decision | b) militarism |
| _____ 3) became prime minister of Prussia in 1862 | c) ambassador |
| _____ 4) area with rich coal and iron fields | d) kaiser |
| _____ 5) became the first emperor of Germany | e) Denmark |
| _____ 6) surrounding a city and cutting of its supplies | f) Bismarck |
| _____ 7) German word for empire | g) King Wilhelm |
| _____ 8) a nation's warlike policy or practice | h) siege |
| _____ 9) represents a government in another country | i) reich |
| _____ 10) 1870 battle that ended in Prussian victory | j) Paris |
| _____ 11) Germany's northern neighbor | k) William I |
| _____ 12) sent Prussian army to break up parliament | l) Prussia |
| _____ 13) Bismarck wanted to make it a military power | m) Sedan |
| _____ 14) word that means emperor of Germany | n) Lorraine |
| _____ 15) city seiged by the Prussian army | o) democratic |

Imperialism True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) A mother country is a nation that controls a colony.
- _____ 2) Imperialism occurs when a weak nation controls a powerful country.
- _____ 3) Sea power helped nations control trade routes.
- _____ 4) Another name for imperialism is industrialization.
- _____ 5) Many countries built up their military power in the late 1800s.
- _____ 6) Colonialism is the controlling of colonies.
- _____ 7) During the 1500s, many European countries set up colonies in the Americas.
- _____ 8) A market is a place to sell goods.
- _____ 9) Westerners did not want to bring Christianity to Africa and Asia.
- _____ 10) The Industrial Revolution helped imperialism spread.
- _____ 11) By taking over colonies, nations could control markets.
- _____ 12) The American Revolutionary War did not affect Europe's opinion about colonialism.
- _____ 13) France thought colonies would make it as powerful as England and Germany.
- _____ 14) Many people in Europe and the United States thought Africans and Asians were better than them.
- _____ 15) Imperialism spread because countries wanted to look important in the eyes of the world.

What Am I?

Directions: After each sentence, write the correct term from the Word Bank that the sentence describes.

| Word Bank | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Austria | Mazzini | revolution |
| Cavour | Napoleonic Wars | Rome |
| France | prime minister | Victor Emmanuel II |
| Garibaldi | | |

- 1) I am a leader of many democratic government systems. _____
- 2) I gave birth to nationalism in Italy. _____
- 3) I became the first king of a unified Italy. _____
- 4) I became the capital of Italy in 1870. _____
- 5) Sardinia declared war on me in 1848. _____
- 6) Historians call me the "brain" of Italian unity. _____
- 7) I led Italian nationalists in an invasion of Sicily in 1860. _____
- 8) Historians call Garibaldi the "sword" of me. _____
- 9) Cavour made a secret agreement with me. _____
- 10) I am called the "soul" of Italian unity. _____

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) Why did Frederick Wilhelm IV refuse parliament's offer to be the king of all the German states?

- 2) What did Otto von Bismarck want to do?

- 3) What war resulted in an empire called Austria-Hungary?

- 4) What did the Prussian army do to Paris during the Franco-Prussian War?

- 5) Who was the leader of the Second Reich? What was his title?

Imperialism in Asia True or False

Directions: Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) Only two foreign countries can trade in a sphere of influence.
- _____ 2) Japanese leaders wrote a constitution based on the French system of Napoleon.
- _____ 3) India was important to Britain because it provided a market for British goods.
- _____ 4) After the Moghul Empire collapsed, India was divided into weak, independent states.
- _____ 5) The British took over China to keep the French from expanding westward.
- _____ 6) Japan became an imperialistic world power after winning a war with Russia in 1904.
- _____ 7) Britain took over Afghanistan to protect Japan.
- _____ 8) For years, China allowed only limited trade with other countries.
- _____ 9) Europeans forced Japan to give them special trade rights.
- _____ 10) Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy divided China into four trading nations.
- _____ 11) A revolution in 1867 in Japan ended the rule of the shogun.
- _____ 12) Japan and China were at war with each other from 1894 to 1895.
- _____ 13) Before 1867, Japan adopted western ideas in transportation and education.
- _____ 14) France threatened British interests in India.
- _____ 15) In 1858, the British took over direct rule of India.

Choose the Correct Answer

Directions: Write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

- _____ 1) Great Britain took over _____ in 1900.
a. Ghana b. Kenya c. Nigeria d. Sudan
- _____ 2) Egypt stayed independent when it became a British _____.
a. colony b. protectorate c. ally d. enemy
- _____ 3) Many countries respected _____ for having the largest European empire in Africa.
a. France b. Germany c. the United States d. Great Britain
- _____ 4) The military strength of _____ worried other European countries.
a. France b. Great Britain c. Spain d. Germany
- _____ 5) Italy was defeated when it tried to take over _____.
a. Tripoli b. Ethiopia c. Ghana d. Libya
- _____ 6) Imperialism brought improvements in _____ to Africa and Asia.
a. industry b. government c. health d. religion
- _____ 7) Imperialism led to a strong wave of _____ among Africans and Asians.
a. democracy b. rebellion c. colonialism d. nationalism
- _____ 8) Spain and _____ had the oldest colonies in Africa.
a. England b. France c. Portugal d. Italy
- _____ 9) The Suez Canal connected the Mediterranean and _____ Seas.
a. Caribbean b. Arabian c. Red d. Black
- _____ 10) _____ took control of the Suez Canal in 1875.
a. Britain b. France c. Spain d. Africa

Chapter 22 Mastery Test A

Part A Write the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence. Choose your answers from the Word Bank.

| Word Bank | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) ambassador | e) nationalism | h) protectorate |
| b) imperialism | f) policy | i) reich |
| c) influence | g) prime minister | j) siege |
| d) militarism | | |

- _____ 1) A(n) _____ represents his or her government in another country.
- _____ 2) The Prussian army used a(n) _____ of Paris to win the Franco-Prussian War.
- _____ 3) The German word for empire is _____.
- _____ 4) Control or influence a powerful nation has over a weaker country is _____.
- _____ 5) A(n) _____ is a country whose foreign policy is controlled by a major power.
- _____ 6) _____ is a nation's warlike policy or practice.
- _____ 7) Spheres of _____ are areas in which only one foreign country can trade.
- _____ 8) _____ makes people feel loyal to their country.
- _____ 9) The leader in some democratic governments is called a(n) _____.
- _____ 10) A(n) _____ is a plan that helps a country make a decision.

Part B Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) India was not important to Great Britain.
- _____ 2) Otto von Bismarck wanted to make Prussia into a great military power.
- _____ 3) The revolution in Germany in 1848 failed.
- _____ 4) The Napoleonic Wars gave birth to nationalism in Italy.
- _____ 5) A common language is an important part of nationalism.
- _____ 6) Militarism hurt imperialism.
- _____ 7) The first king of a unified Italy was Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia.
- _____ 8) Italy established the largest European empire in Africa.
- _____ 9) Europeans thought they were better than the native people of Africa and Asia.
- _____ 10) A mother country is controlled by a colony.

Chapter 22 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.
Write the correct letter on each blank.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| _____ 1) nationalism | a) a powerful nation's control of a weaker country |
| _____ 2) Mazzini | b) a place to sell goods |
| _____ 3) imperialism | c) became the first kaiser of Germany |
| _____ 4) heritage | d) traditions passed down by ancestors |
| _____ 5) Cavour | e) canal built in Africa |
| _____ 6) Bismarck | f) loyalty to one's country |
| _____ 7) militarism | g) united the northern states of Italy |
| _____ 8) William I | h) a country's warlike policy or practice |
| _____ 9) Suez | i) led a failed rebellion in 1848 in Italy |
| _____ 10) market | j) united the states of Germany |

Part D Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) The strongest German state was (Prussia, Hispaniola, Garibaldi).
- 2) Emperor (Mazzini, Meiji, Ming) made Japan into a modern and powerful nation.
- 3) European powers divided (Africa, Hispaniola, Mexico) into colonies.
- 4) Bismarck used (colonialism, nationalism, militarism) to conquer the German states.
- 5) In Asia, France took control of (Ceylon, India, Indochina).

