World History EO#4 Study Guide – Chapters 10-11 - **KEY**

Directions: Using your book, answer the following questions thoroughly. You may need to use a separate piece of paper.

**Terms/Identification:**

Alexander II – **Russian czar who freed the serfs**

Otto von Bismarck – **Prussian leader who engineered German unity**

Francis Joseph – **Emperor of Austria and king of Hungary**

Giuseppe Garibaldi – **Italian nationalist who helped to unify Italy**

William II – **Germany ruler whose foreign policy was aimed at acquiring an overseas empire**

Alfred Dreyfus – **French officer (Jewish) who was falsely accused of spying for Germany. Sent to Devil’s Island.**

Theodore Herzl – **Jewish writer who wrote about Dreyfus affair and started the Zionist movement**

**Chapter 10 Topics**

Reasons why Germany became an industrial power.

**Substantial iron and coal reserves is ONE reason**

Otto von Bismarck accomplishments.

**UNIFICATION OF GERMANY**

What contributed to the nationalist movements in the Balkans in the mid-1800s.

**The decline of the Ottoman Empire**

Results of Franco-Prussian War.

**Prussia defeated France.**

Three factors that helped German industry grow in 1800s.

**Large educated work force, an organized banking system, large deposits of coal and iron**

What made it difficult for Italy to unite into a single country?

**Regional differences**

**Chapter 11 Topics**

Which country was the first to ban the slave trade and slavery in its colonies? Know the years.

**Britain. 1807 – banned slave trade. 1833 – banned slavery in all of its colonies**

Describe the Zionist Movement.

**The establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.**

 Know the social Reform Acts of 1867 and 1880s. Who was benefited the most?

**1867 – working class voting rights; 1880s – farm workers could vote. The industrial workers benefited the most.**

Liberal (Gladstone) and Conservative (Disraeli) parties in Britain worked toward what goal?

**To extend the right to vote to more people**

Describe the Dreyfus affair. What was a major result of it?

**Led to demands for a Jewish state.**

In the early 1800s, whose interests was Parliament representing?

**Wealthy landowners.**

**Short Answer:**

List two reasons the Balkan region was referred to as the “Balkan powder keg.”

**1 - Nationalist movements in Greece, Georgia, Serbia caused many conflicts between ethnic groups living in the Balkans. They fought against outside powers and each other.**

**2 - Foreign powers (Austria, Germany, Prussia etc) competing for control of the region because of the decline of the Ottoman Empire. European powers started many crises & fought in several small wars in the Balkans in the late 1800s**

**Essay:**

Identify/Explain 3 methods used by Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany.

 **Economic Development**

 Real Politick

 Development of industry

 Produced weapons and steel for the world market

 Supported research and development in universities

 **Aggressive foreign policy**

 Franco-Prussian War

 Austrio-Prussian War

 **Domestic Reforms**

Constitution

 Established a legislature