Chapter 18 Questions

1) What first sparked the idea of nationalism in Europe?

2) What tools become available to a nation under the effects of nationalism (drawing from the French example)?

3) What is the definition of nationalism?

4) Nationalists were most active in what area?

5) What are the positive effects of nationalism?

6) What are the negative consequences?

7) What sparked World War One?

8) Nationalism was what kind of movement in South America?

9) What two nations were forged following the wake of Napoleon in Europe as a result of a nationalistic surge and under what leaders?

10) What nationalist movement took place in many countries of Europe calling for the creation of a Jewish homeland?

11) What kind of competition sparked mass conquests and colonization’s in the pursuit of more resources?

12) What other factor led to the imperial movement?

13) Which three countries saw the fiercest economic competition and ranked among the top three industrial powers?

14) What areas constituted the core of the new world system in imperial and nationalistic governments and subordinated other regions to build on their own prosperity?

15) What made up the periphery regions which became subject to the core?

16) Politically the nations of Western Europe achieved what through nationalism and the imperialist system?

17) What did they achieve industrially?

18) What two literary writers vindicated the practices of colonialism and imperialism and how?

19) The Ottoman Empire lost power in what ways and at the hands of whom?

20) What was a common theme in Southeast Asia and South Asia in the way those areas were run and who benefitted?

21) What war saw china lose nearly all economic and political autonomy to the European powers and the U.S.?

22) What is extraterritoriality?

23) What did the Berlin Conference do?

24) As opposed to other nations in Asia and Africa the Japanese did what to ensure their own autonomy and survival?

25) What are nabobs?

Chapter 18 Questions

1) What first sparked the idea of nationalism in Europe?

The French Revolution and the subsequent rise of Napoleon and his conquests in Europe. Napoleon’s attempts to conquer Britain, Spain, and Russia saw nationalistic movements in those countries against the French. The promotion of the idea of French nationalism in subject territories also later sparked similar movements in those nations later.

2) What tools become available to a nation under the effects of nationalism (drawing from the French example)?

-A new national identity to work with

-Authority to tax in the name of the nation

-The ability to draft the entire adult population through levee en masse creating massive armies

3) What is the definition of nationalism?

A commitment to building up the nation a central part of the identity of the citizen and as a powerful force in world affairs.

4) Nationalists were most active in what area?

The periphery of Western Europe, primarily in the Balkans (Greece, Moldova, Wallachia, and Serbia)

5) What are the positive effects of nationalism?

Empowers the masses of a nation with freedom and evokes their collective participation in building new futures.

6) What are the negative consequences?

Threatens to compel the masses to serve the state and to turn one nation against another in warfare.

7) What sparked World War One?

The assignation of Austrian Crown Prince Franz Joseph by Serbian nationalist after the Austrian Empire annexed Bosnia

8) Nationalism was what kind of movement in South America?

It was a “top-down” movement of the elites which later led to the dissolution of the continent.

9) What two nations were forged following the wake of Napoleon in Europe as a result of a nationalistic surge and under what leaders?

Prussia (which changed in to Germany) under Otto von Bismarck and Sardinia-Piedmont (which formed Italy) under Giuseppe Garibaldi and King Emmanuel II

10) What nationalist movement took place in many countries of Europe calling for the creation of a Jewish homeland?

The Zionist movement

11) What kind of competition sparked mass conquests and colonization’s in the pursuit of more resources?

Economic competition in the global capitalistic markets with the insatiable demand for raw materials generated by the industrial revolution sparked the colonization and imperial conquest movements?

12) What other factor led to the imperial movement?

The pursuit of power and national prestige on the world stage pushed many European nations and America to imperial conquests.

13) Which three countries saw the fiercest economic competition and ranked among the top three industrial powers?

In order the countries are U.S., Germany, and the U.K.

14) What areas constituted the core of the new world system in imperial and nationalistic governments and subordinated other regions to build on their own prosperity?

Northwestern Europe and the United States

15) What made up the periphery regions which became subject to the core?

Most of the rest of the world with the exception of Japan

16) Politically the nations of Western Europe achieved what through nationalism and the imperialist system?

-consolidated nation-states

-parliamentary democracies

-bureaucratic administrations

-freedom of the press, assembly, and religion

-freedom from wrongful arrest and torture

-increased level of literacy and general, public education

17) What did they achieve industrially?

-high levels of productivity

-competence in new methods of science and technology

-relatively high levels of health and medical care

-an integrated world economy

-powerful weaponry

-high levels of trade and international exchange

-high levels of economic entrepreneurship and legal protection of property

18) What two literary writers vindicated the practices of colonialism and imperialism and how?

Darwin (Origin of the Species) the weak are devoured by the strong according to the laws of nature

And Rudyard Kipling (“The White Man’s Burden”) it is our task to educate the ignorant savages by colonizing them and subjecting their culture and their people to our systems and governments.

19) The Ottoman Empire lost power in what ways and at the hands of whom?

European Empires (primarily the British, French, and Russians) supported uprising in the Balkans and in some cases directly attacked the Ottoman Empire (Crimean War) sucking the life blood of the Empire dry.

20) What was a common theme in Southeast Asia and South Asia in the way those areas were run and who benefitted?

The Dutch, French, British all forced the colonized areas in SE Asia and S Asia to send profits to them and to buy their goods enriching their own empires while simultaneously depleting those regions of wealth industrial power and political power in the freedom to make their own decisions.

21) What war saw china lose nearly all economic and political autonomy to the European powers and the U.S.?

The Opium Wars of 1839-42 and 1856-60

22) What is extraterritoriality?

Legal immunities by the citizens of a sovereign state of international organization within a host country.

23) What did the Berlin Conference do?

The Berlin Conference saw the partition of Africa by European powers dividing the continent amongst themselves and diffused the situation in Africa by keeping the Europeans from killing each over territorial disputes on the continent.

24) As opposed to other nations in Asia and Africa the Japanese did what to ensure their own autonomy and survival?

The Japanese did not openly engage the western imperial power in armed conflict instead opting for more diplomatic solutions and adopting western innovations and practices within their own nation.

25) What are nabobs?

British Employees of the East India Company who made huge fortunes in India, often through corrupt means in the 18th century