



Western Civilization from 1650 to the Present

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TOPIC 10.2. NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

Supplement to Chambers, *The Western Experience*, Chapter 24: National States and National Cultures, pp. 845-883, and Chapter 25: European Power: Wealth, Knowledge, and Imperialism, pp. 885-925.

19TH CENTURY “ISMS”	Industrialization took place within the framework of nineteenth century “isms” (liberalism, romanticism, nationalism, and imperialism). For details about these developments, see the PowerPoint presentation on “Nineteenth Century “ISMS” in Course Documents.
ONLINE RESOURCES	<p>For more information on this topic, explore one or more of the following online resources:</p> <p>Romanticism: Good summary of the origins and characteristics of 19th century romanticism.</p> <p>The Risorgimento or Unification of Italy (1815-1871): Describes the three phases of unification.</p> <p>Documents of German Unification, 1848-1871: Primary source documents relating to German unification.</p> <p>The Process of German Unification: Summary of steps in the unification process.</p> <p>The New Imperialism: Overview of the scramble for colonies.</p> <p>Vladimir Lenin, <i>Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism</i>: A Marxist perspective on imperialism.</p>
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS	<p>Drawing on the resources you have had an opportunity to explore (textbook, course documents, online resources, library resources), answer one or more of the following questions:</p> <p>What are the basic principles of Romanticism, and how did they differ from those of the Enlightenment? How did those differing principles shape thinkers' views concerning Nature, feeling, the imagination, God, and history?</p> <p>Why was it so difficult to unify Italy? What groups were urging unification? Who was Cavour and how did he achieve what others had failed to do? What was Garibaldi's contribution to Italian unification?</p> <p>Who was Bismarck and why did he try to unify Germany? What attempts had preceded Bismarck and why did they fail? What was Bismarck's policy of unification and why did he succeed? What effect did the unification of Germany have on the rest of Europe?</p>