Unit 5 Terms (FINAL)

* **Liberalism:**
  + Starts in late 1700s (US and French Revolutions)
  + Idea that representative-based democracy with wider voting rights was best form of government, citizens to be able to have more autonomies, laissez faire economic policy, much middle class backing.
  + Significant because it fueled a lot of the revolutions and uprisings of the mid-1800s.
* **Conservatism:**
  + Appears in contrast to liberalism late 1700s
  + Idea that governments needed to have a strong hold over a country for order, absolutism, anti-liberalism, Metternich in Austria.
  + Significant because it created a clash with liberalism that caused a lot of uprisings in the mid-1800s.
* **Socialism:**
  + Starts gaining real support post-1815
  + Idea that people needed to become more unified as a society to succeed, supported firm regulation of economy and based itself in the idea that all should be on same plane financially, first strong in France.
  + Significant because it would be the basis for a lot of unrest in this era and it is still a practiced political method today.
* **Nationalism:**
  + Becomes popular post-1815
  + Herder, each nation needs an independent country of their own, importance of the nation as an entity, connected to liberalism and republicanism, big in Austrian Empire, Germany, and Italy, among others.
  + Significant because it was at the core of a lot of the political and social turmoil of this era.
* **Romanticism:**
  + 1790-1840s
  + Artistic movement based upon emotions, individualism, nature, and viewing the world more innovatively than before.
  + Significant because it was the basis of culture during this period.
* **Revolutions of 1848:**
  + 1848
  + France- Second Republic, Louis Napoleon comes to power, more liberal gov desired
  + Austria- Hungary gains autonomy to a degree (nationalism)
  + Prussia- Try to bring Germany together, unsuccessful, only slight political progressivism
  + Italy- some uprisings, Two Sicilies get Constitution
  + Significant because they altered the political landscape in Europe, in that they paved the way for future progressive changes.
* **Crimean War:**
  + 1853-1856
  + Russia v. Ottoman Empire, France, Britain, Sardinia-Piedmont, conflicting opinions on control over holy site control in Ottoman Empire, Russia loses.
  + Significant because it shows Russia that they are behind the times and it gave Sardinia-Piedmont much-needed future support from Britain and France.
* **Franco-Prussian War:**
  + 1870-1871
  + Manufactured war of Bismarck against France to gain support of Southern Germany in order to get whole Germany united, Prussia wins big, German Empire created.
  + Significant because it allowed Germany to become completely united and it also moved Louis Napoleon out of power in France.
* **Act of Emancipation (Russia):**
  + 1861
  + Alexander II, no more serfs, former serfs had to pay a lot for land government partitioned for them, economic situation for former serfs not incredibly better than before.
  + Significant because it was a major step in moving Russia towards 19th century society and it also created a lower class that would likely support later Communist leadership.
* **Dreyfus Affair:**
  + 1898-1899
  + Trial of Jewish-French military official, anti-Semitism, French government removes Catholic Church from government involvement because they supported the conviction even though it was based on no more than anti-Semitism, led to Herzl’s commitment to Zionism.
  + Significant because it changed French government dramatically and basically started a new and very important political, religious, and social movement in Zionism.