1. Compare and contrast the practice of Realpolitik in the leadership of Napoleon III of France and Otto von Bismarck of Prussia. What were their strengths and weaknesses as leaders, and what were their achievements?

2. Compare and contrast the roles of Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi in the unification of Italy. Whose role was most important and why?

3. What were the aims and accomplishments of Bismarck and Cavour? Which statesman faced the greatest challenges, and who was most successful in overcoming challenges? Be specific.

4. What domestic reforms did leaders in the Austrian Empire, Russia, and Great Britain put into place between 1850 and 1870? Which was most successful at resolving its midcentury problems?

5. What reasons does the author give to convince the reader that Continental industrialization came of age between 1850 and 1871? How did Continental industrialization differ from that of Britain?

6. What were the major ideas of Karl Marx? How were those ideas shaped by his understanding of both history and his own times?

7. How did the expansion of scientific knowledge affect the Western world view and the everyday lives of Europeans during the mid-nineteenth century? How does this expansion of scientific knowledge differ from that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

8. How did Realism differ from Romanticism? How did Realism reflect the economic and social realities of Europe during the middle decades of the nineteenth century?

9. In your opinion, what force or forces played the most important role in reviving the progress of European social and political reform in the later nineteenth century?

10. Compare and contrast slavery in the United States with the serfdom in Imperial Russia. How and why was the abolition of both accomplished, and what consequences followed for former slaves and former serfs?

IDENTIFICATIONS

1. Napoleon III
2. Baron Haussmann and Paris
3. Mexico and Emperor Maximilian
4. Crimean War
5. Ottoman Empire
6. Dardanelles and Sevastopol
7. Florence Nightingale
8. Piedmont and the House of Savoy
9. Count Camillo di Cavour
10. battles of Magenta and Solferino
11. Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Red Shirts
12. Zollverein
13. Count Otto von Bismarck
14. "iron and blood" and Realpolitik
15. Austro-Prussian War
16. North German Confederation
17. Franco-Prussian War
18. battles of Sadowa and Sedan
19. Second German Empire
20. Dual Monarchy
21. Ausgleich
22. Alexander II and the serfs
23. zemstvos
24. mir
25. Alexander Herzen and populism
26. Vera Zasulich
27. the People's Will
28. Queen Victoria
29. Reform Act of 1867
30. Benjamin Disraeli and William Gladstone
31. Kansas-Nebraska Act
32. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation
33. joint-stock investment banks
34. Dominion of Canada
35. The Communist Manifesto
36. Hegel's dialectic
37. bourgeoisie v. proletariat
38. Marx's Das Kapital
39. First International
40. materialism
41. Louis Pasteur
42. Dmitri Mendeleyev
43. Michael Faraday
44. Charles Darwin
45. On the Origin of Species
46. "survival of the fit"
47. Joseph Lister
48. Elizabeth Blackwell
49. Auguste Comte and "positive knowledge"
50. Realism
51. Gustave Flaubert's Madame Bovary
52. Charles Dickens
53. Gustave Courbet's The Stonebreakers
54. Franz Liszt
55. Richard Wagner and Gesamtkunstwerk