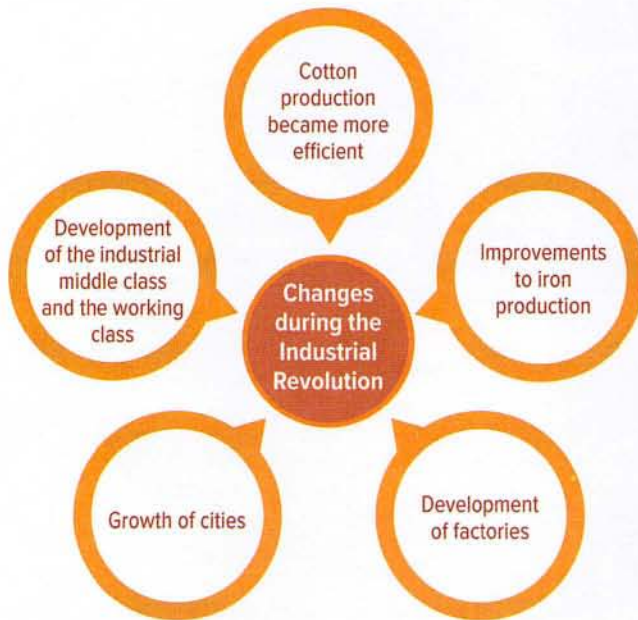


STUDY GUIDE

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

LESSON 1



THE REVOLUTIONS OF THE 1840s

LESSON 2

France

The monarchy was overthrown by moderate, radical republicans and a new French constitution was ratified, changing France to a republic and electing a president.

Germany

Liberalism and nationalism led the Frankfurt Assembly to call for a parliamentary government.

Central Europe

Czech and Hungarian revolutionaries demanded liberal constitutions and their own governments; the Austrian military defeated the Hungarian revolutionaries.

Italian States

A revolt broke out against the Austrians in Lombardy and Venetia in 1848. By 1849, however, the Austrians had reestablished complete control over Lombardy and Venetia.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN UNIFICATION

LESSON 3

Italy

United under the rule of King Victor Emmanuel II by Cavour (in the north) and Garibaldi (in the south)

Germany

United with the help of the Prussians and the Emperor of Prussia, William I

INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

LESSON 4

- Hispaniola west, now Haiti (1804)
- Mexico (1821)
- Brazil (1823)
- Chili (1818)
- Argentina (1810)
- Central American States (1823)
- Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia (by the end of 1824)

ROMANTICISM AND REALISM

LESSON 5

Romanticism

An intellectual movement at the end of the eighteenth century that stressed feelings, emotion, and imagination as sources of knowing

Realism

A mid-nineteenth century movement that rejected romanticism and sought to portray lower- and middle-class life as it actually was