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AP European History

**Chapter 23 Section 3: The National State**

1. In general, where was parliamentary government was most firmly rooted in?

 **the western European states.**

1. William Gladstone (1880-1885)-

**Much advocated by the Reform Act of 1867, the right to vote was further expanded during the second ministry of** **William Gladstone (1880-1885) with the passage of the Reform Act of 1884.**

1. The Redistribution Act-

 **eliminated historic boroughs and counties and established continuances with approximately equal populations and one representative each.**

1. What did the Irish develop, especially caused by Great Britain?

**Like other unfree ethnic groups in Europe, the Irish developed a sense of national self-consciousness.**

**They detested the absentee British landlords and their burdensome rents.**

1. What did Irish Catholics demand?

**When the government reacted in turn with more force, Irish Catholics began to demand independence.**

1. What caused the British government to sidestep Irish home rule?

**The outbreak of World War I enabled the British government to sidestep the potentially explosive issue and to suspend Irish home rule for the duration of the war.**

1. The defeat of France by the Prussian army in 1870 brought the downfall of which empire?

 **of Louis Napoleon’s Second Empire.**

1. French republicans initially set up a provisional government, but who intervened and forced the French to choose a government by universal male suffrage.

**Otto von Bismarck**

1. Louis Michel (1830-1905)-

**a schoolteacher, emerged as one of the leaders of the Paris Commune.**

**She provided tireless in forming committees for the defense of the revolutionary Commune.**

**All of these efforts were in vain. In the last week of May, government troops massacred thousands of the Commune’s defenders.**

1. Why couldn’t France restore the monarchy?

**Although a majority of the members of the monarchist-dominated National Assembly wished to restore a monarchy to France, inability to agree on who should be king caused the monarchists to miss their opportunity and led in 1875 to an improvised constitution that established a republican form of government as the least divisive compromise.**

1. The Constitution of. 1875-

**intended only as a stopgap- which lasted sixty-five years.**

**The prime minister or premier and his ministers were now responsible not to the president but to the Chamber of Deputies.**

1. General Georges Boulanger (1837-1891)-

**was a popular military officer who attracted the public attention of all those discontented with the Third Republic: the monarchists, Bonapartists, aristocrats, and nationalists who favored a war of revenge against Germany.**

1. What did General Georges Boulanger which to accomplish by 1889?

**By 1889, just when his strength had grown to the point where many expected a coup d’etat, he lost his nerve and fled France, a completely discredited man.**

1. In Spain, what did the new constitution, drafted in 1875 under King Alfonso XII (1874-1885), established?

 **a parliamentary government dominated by two political groups, the Conservatives and the Liberals, whose members stemmed from the same small social group of great landowners allied with a few wealthy industrialists.**

1. What did the United States gain after winning the Spanish-American War?

**Spain’s defeat in the Spanish-American war in 1898 and the loss of Cuba and the Philippines to the United States increased the discontent with the status quo.**

1. Generation of 1898 –

**When a group of young intellectuals known as the** **Generation of 1898 called for political and social reforms, both Liberals and Conservatives attempted to enlarge the electorate and win the masses’ support for their policies.**

1. What weakened any sense of community in Italy?

**Sectional differences- a poverty stricken south and an industrializing north-** **weakend any sense of community in Italy.**

1. What state became the first to lose to an African State?

**Even Italy’s pretensions to great power status proved hollow when Italy became the first European power to lose to an African state- Ethiopia.**

1. Burndesrat -

**Germany**

**The Burndesrat, or upper house, represented the 25 states that made up Germany.**

**Individual states, such as Bavaria and Prussia, kept their own kings, their own post offices, and even their own armies in peacetime.**

1. The Reichstag-

**The lower house of the German parliament,** **the Reichstag, was elected on the basis of universal male suffrage, but it did not have ministerial responsibility.**

1. Though the creation of a parliament elected by universal male suffrage presented opportunities for the growth of a real pollical democracy, it failed to develop in Germany before World War I. Why?

**The army and Bismarck were two major reasons why it did not.**

**The policies of Bismarck, who served as chancellor of the new German state until 1890, often served to prevent the growth of more democratic institutions.**

**Both the repressive and the social welfare measures failed to stop the growth of socialism.**

**The Social Democratic Party continued to grow.**

1. Who force Otto von Bismarck to resign?

**Emperor William II forced Bismarck to resign.**

1. How did Russia respond to liberal and democratic reforms?

**In Russia, government made no concession whatever to liberal and democratic reforms.**

**The assassination of Alexander II in 1881 convinced his son and successor, Alexander III (1881-1894), that reform had been a mistake, and he quickly instituted what he said were “exceptional measures.”**

1. Nicholas II (1894-1917)-

**When Alexander III died, his weak son and successor,** **Nicholas II (1894-1917), adopted his father’s conviction and the absolute power of the tsars should be preserved.**

**But conditions were changing, especially with the growth of Industrialization, and the tsar’s approach was not realistic in view of the new circumstances he faced.**