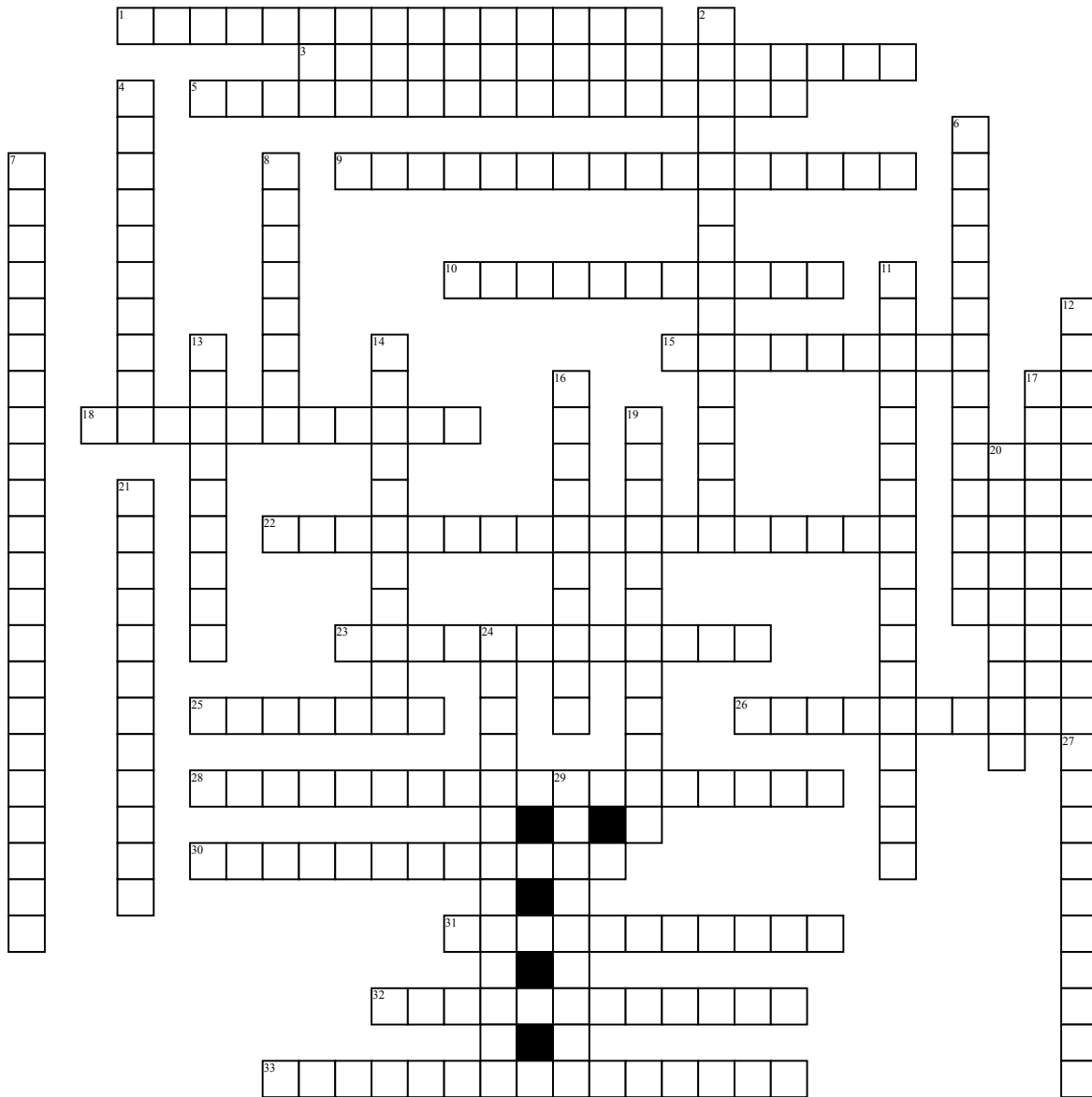


Nationalism, Liberalism, Conservatism, and Socialism



Across

- 1. 1819, it discouraged liberal teachings in southern Germany. Censorship imposed by Metternich.
- 3. (1807-82) An Italian radical who emerged as a powerful independent force in Italian politics. He planned to liberate the Two Kingdoms of Sicily.
- 5. The end of the Franco-Prussian War. Alsace and Lorraine given to Germany.
- 9. 1864. Pope Pius IX denounced rationalism, socialism, and separation of church and state.
- 10. (r. 1855-81) Emperor of Russia; advocated moderate reforms for Russia; emancipated the serfs; he was assassinated.
- 15. A secret society; designated to overthrow Bonapartist rulers; they were liberal patriots.
- 18. A message from William I of Prussia to Napoleon III which brought France into the Franco Prussian war.
- 22. 1870-71, war between France and Prussia; seen as German victory; seen as a struggle of Darwinism; led to Prussia being the most powerful European nation. Instigated by Bismarck; France seen as the aggressor.
- 23. Italian period of history from 1815 to 1850.
- 25. Persecution of minorities, especially the Jews in Russia.
- 26. The federal council of Austrian government.

- 28. Endorsed the economic doctrines of the middle class. Worked for a secret alliance with Napoleon III against Austria. Worked to unite Italy.
 - 30. Refers to Prussian tactics brought about by Otto von Bismarck; his unification of Germany was through a policy of "blood and iron".
 - 31. Original Napoleon's nephew; consolidated conservative government and the ideals of nationalism.
 - 32. Little German Party at the Frankfurt Assembly. "Little Germans".
 - 33. (1815-1898) Prussian chancellor who engineered the unification of Germany under his rule.
- Down**
- 2. Italy idealistic patriot; preached a centralized democratic republic based on universal suffrage and the will of the people.
 - 4. A movement to promote the independence of Slav people. Roughly started with the Congress in Prague; supported by Russia. Led to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877.
 - 6. Refers to the compromise of 1867 which created the dual monarchy of Austria and Hungary.
 - 7. Monarch rules with limitations by the constitution; written or unwritten.
 - 8. Local assemblies in Russia.
 - 11. 1807-82; personified the romantic revolutionary nationalism. Attempted to unify Germany.

- 12. Political theory, advocated by Bismarck, that national success justifies any means possible. Very Machiavellian.
- 13. Volunteers in Garibaldi's army
- 14. Pride in one's nation, group, or traditions; a desire for independence.
- 16. The base ideas of liberty and equality.
- 17. Idea created by J.G. Herder to identify the national character of Germany, but soon passed to other countries.
- 19. Great German Party at the Frankfurt Assembly. "Big Germans".
- 20. Popularly elected parliament in Germany. Very little power.
- 21. Leader of the Hungarians, demanded national autonomy with full liberties and universal suffrage in 1848.
- 24. Policy imposing Russian customs and traditions on other people.
- 27. Economic custom union of German states, founded in 1834 by Prussia. Eliminated internal tariffs.
- 29. 1865-1909; King of Belgium, sent Henry Stanley to Africa.