

CHAPTER
24

BUILDING VOCABULARY *Nationalist Revolutions*
Sweep the West

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. In the late 1700s, people who had been born in Spain formed the top of Spanish-American society and were called (a) *peninsulares* (b) conservatives (c) mulattos.
2. The creole general who won independence for Colombia and Venezuela was (a) José de San Martín (b) Miguel Hidalgo (c) Simón Bolívar.
3. The creole general who won Chile's independence was (a) José de San Martín (b) Miguel Hidalgo (c) Simón Bolívar.
4. The school of political thought that favored giving more power to elected parliaments, but with only the educated and the landowners voting, was called (a) conservative (b) liberal (c) radical.
5. The belief that people's greatest loyalty should not be to a king or an empire but to a nation of people who share a common culture and history is called (a) nationalism (b) *realpolitik* (c) Russification.
6. The German ruler who was a master of *realpolitik*, meaning "the politics of reality," was (a) Louis-Napoleon (b) Alexander II (c) Otto von Bismarck.

B. Evaluating Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

- ____ 1. Two early leaders of the independence movement in Mexico were Padre Miguel Hidalgo and Padre José María Morelos.

- ____ 2. The Junkers were radical Prussians who wanted to form an independent, democratic Germany.

- ____ 3. The drive for independence in Latin America was led by creoles, who were at the bottom of the social ladder.

- ____ 4. Camilo di Cavour, the prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, worked to unify Italy and make it a nation.

C. Writing Write a paragraph identifying the following movements and explaining how they were reflected in painting.

romanticism realism impressionism