

CHAPTER  
**24**

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

# Latin American Peoples Win Independence

**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with struggles against colonial rule in Latin America. Answer them in the space provided.

1. Describe the class system in Latin American countries.

---

---

2. What events and ideas helped bring about revolution in Latin America?

---

---

3. What was Simón Bolívar's role in the independence movement in the Spanish colonies?

---

---

4. How did Brazil achieve independence?

---

---

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| ___ 5. Men who had been born in Spain and were at the top of Latin American society | a. Creoles              |
| ___ 6. Spaniards born in Latin America  | b. Padre Miguel Hidalgo |
| ___ 7. Persons of mixed European and African ancestry                               | c. <i>peninsulares</i>  |
| ___ 8. Persons of mixed European and Indian ancestry                                | d. mestizos             |
| ___ 9. Venezuelan-born liberator of Spanish colonies in Latin America               | e. Simón Bolívar        |
| ___ 10. Priest who issued the <i>grito de Dolores</i>                               | f. mulattos             |

**CHAPTER**  
**24**

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Europe Faces Revolutions*

**Section 2**

**Summarizing** Complete the chart below by summarizing information about the schools of political thought in Europe in the first half of the 1800s.

Schools of Political Thought	Details
Conservatives	1.
Liberals	2.
Radicals	3.

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| _____ 4. The belief that one should be loyal not to a king or an empire but to a nation of people who share a culture and history | a. the Balkans    |
| _____ 5. A nation with its own independent government   | b. Alexander II   |
| _____ 6. Region that includes all or part of present-day Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and the former Yugoslavia    | c. nationalism    |
| _____ 7. Nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte who became emperor of France in 1852  | d. Louis-Napoleon |
| _____ 8. Czar who moved Russia toward modernization and social change   | e. nation-state   |

CHAPTER  
**24**

Section 3

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*Nationalism*  
*Case Study: Italy and Germany*

**Determining Main Ideas** Write your answers in the blanks provided.

1. Powerful political idea of the 1800s that upset the balance of power in Europe:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Policy of forcing Russian culture on all ethnic groups in the Russian empire:  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Sardinian prime minister who worked for Italian unification:  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Leader of the Red Shirts who united the southern part of Italy with the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Very conservative members of Prussia's wealthy landowning class:  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Prime minister under Wilhelm I: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Term applied to tough power politics with no room for idealism:  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. War between Austria and Prussia in 1866: \_\_\_\_\_
9. War between Prussia and France that was the final stage in German unification:  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Title taken by King Wilhelm of Prussia during the Second Reich:  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**  
**24****Section 4****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Revolutions in the Arts*

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| ___ 1. Arts movement that had a deep interest in nature and the individual                                      | A. Goethe             |
| ___ 2. Freedom-fighter in Greece and leading romantic poet  | B. photography        |
| ___ 3. Great German romantic writer   | C. romanticism        |
| ___ 4. Collected German fairy tales and created a dictionary and grammar of the German language                 | D. impressionism      |
| ___ 5. French romantic who wrote <i>The Hunchback of Notre Dame</i>   | E. Beethoven          |
| ___ 6. Wrote the early successful Gothic horror novel <i>Frankenstein</i>                                       | F. Victor Hugo        |
| ___ 7. Greatest romantic composer   | G. realism            |
| ___ 8. Innovation that became a tool for scientific investigation and led to the development of motion pictures | H. Charles Dickens    |
| ___ 9. Movement in art that reflected the growing political importance of the working class in the 1850s        | I. the Grimm brothers |
| ___ 10. Term for the first practical photographs  | J. daguerreotypes     |
| ___ 11. Famous English realist novelist who wrote about London's working poor                                   | K. Byron              |
| ___ 12. Type of art that attempted to give the artist's impression of a subject or moment in time               | L. Mary Shelley       |