

Exercise walk-through

7.3

National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions

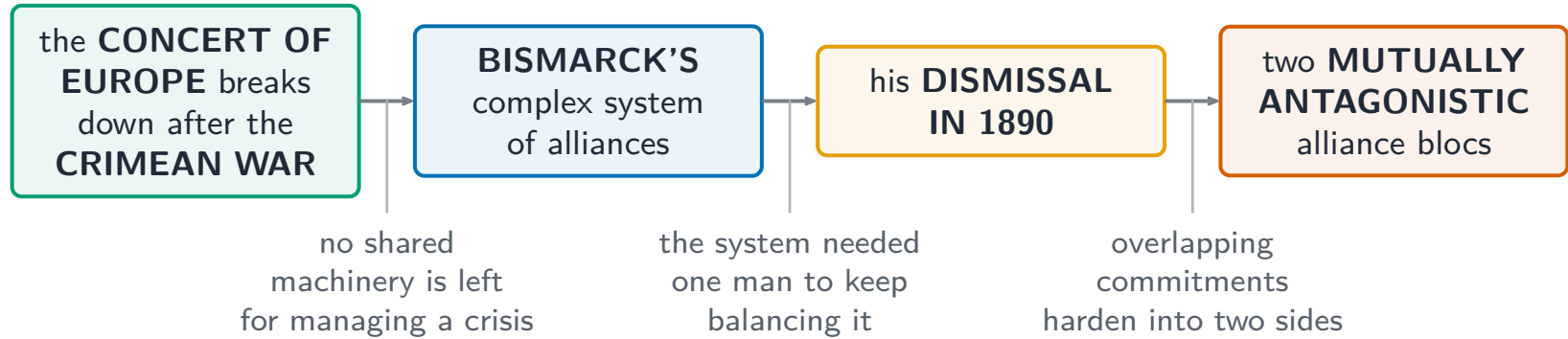
AP European History

National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions

The **Crimean War** demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the **breakdown of the Concert of Europe** – which is what made unification possible, because the system designed to prevent territorial change no longer functioned.

- **Italy:** Cavour's diplomatic strategies, combined with Garibaldi's popular military campaigns, led to unification. Diplomacy plus popular movement – two mechanisms, and the CED names both.
- **Germany:** Bismarck used Realpolitik, employing diplomacy, industrialised warfare and weaponry, and the manipulation of democratic mechanisms to achieve unification under Prussia.
- After 1871 Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power through a **complex system of alliances** aimed at isolating France.
- **Bismarck's dismissal in 1890** eventually produced a system of **mutually antagonistic alliances** and heightened international tension.
- **Nationalist tensions in the Balkans** drew the Great Powers into a series of crises leading up to the First World War.

A peace system becomes two blocs



Nationalist tensions in the **Balkans** then sit on top of this. The alliances did not cause the crisis – they decided how far it would spread

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what the Crimean War made possible and how. [2]

2.2 Name the four instruments of Bismarck's Realpolitik. [2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what the Crimean War made possible and how. [2]

2.1

- it created the conditions for Italian and German unification by exposing Ottoman weakness and contributing to the Concert's breakdown
-

2.2 Name the four instruments of Bismarck's Realpolitik. [2]

2.2

- diplomacy; industrialised warfare; weaponry; the manipulation of democratic mechanisms

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The alliance system changes after 1890.

(a) State what it was before.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The alliance system changes after 1890.

(a) State what it was before.

[1]

(a)

- a complex system directed at isolating France

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The alliance system changes after 1890.

(b) State what it became.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The alliance system changes after 1890.

(b) State what it became.

[1]

(b)

- mutually antagonistic alliances with heightened international tensions

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Cavour's contribution to Italian unification was

[1]

☐

- A military campaigns
- B diplomatic strategy
- C industrial production
- D naval blockade

3.2 The CED's verb for how Balkan tensions involved the Great Powers is

[1]

☐

- A invited
- B drew
- C repelled
- D ignored

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Cavour's contribution to Italian unification was

[1]

☐

- A military campaigns
- B diplomatic strategy
- C industrial production
- D naval blockade

3.1 B

- Cavour supplied the diplomacy, Garibaldi the campaigns

3.2 The CED's verb for how Balkan tensions involved the Great Powers is

[1]

☐

- A invited
- B drew
- C repelled
- D ignored

3.2 B

- the powers were pulled in

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A system of alliances aimed at one rival becomes a system of mutually antagonistic ones.

(a) State what changed.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A system of alliances aimed at one rival becomes a system of mutually antagonistic ones.

(a) State what changed.

[1]

(a)

- the alliances no longer had a single architect or a single target

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A system of alliances aimed at one rival becomes a system of mutually antagonistic ones.

(b) Explain the consequence.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A system of alliances aimed at one rival becomes a system of mutually antagonistic ones.

(b) Explain the consequence.

[2]

(b)

- any dispute could activate the whole web, so a local crisis could pull every power into a general war