Italian Unification Timeline (As you read pages 818-821, answer the following questions on the back of the map.)

- Italy to 1850 (Describe the political situation in general, describe the three potential scenarios for a unified Italy)
- Impacts of 1848 (How did the revolutions of 1848 affect the above options?)
- Role of Count Cavour to 1858 (Who was he? Where? How did he shape Sardinia?)
- Austro-Sardinian War (Why did Cavour start it? What was the outcome?)
- Cavour in 1860 (Who did Sardinia unite with? How did Cavour buy French support?)
- Garibaldi and the Red Shirts in 1860 (Who were they? Where did they conquer?)
- 1860 Plebiscite (Who voted? What did they decide?)
- 1866 Expansion (What was added?)
- 1870 Expansion (What was added?)
- Italy after 1870 (Describe the political setup and social divides.)

Italian Unification Map

- Shade the map in different colors for each of the following events (Make sure to add a key)
  - Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia in 1859
  - Land gained in the Austro-Sardinian War
  - Lands ceded (given) to France
  - Lands unified by Garibaldi and ceded to Sardinia
  - Lands added in 1866
  - Lands added in 1870
36 Unification of Italy, 1858–1870
German Unification Timeline (As you read pages 821-825, answer the following questions on the back of the map. Add the approximate year where appropriate.)

- Austria and Prussia after 1848 (What was the goal of each? Who had been blocked from uniting the German states?)
- Effect of the Zollverein (How did it aid in unification? How did it isolate Austria?)
- Wilhelm I (William I) made king (What was his major reform and its effect?)
- Prussian military budget/Parliament (How were the two related? What was parliament’s goal?)
- Bismarck made chancellor (What was he chosen to do? Describe his personality?)
- Danish-Prussian War (What were they fighting over? Who aided Prussia? What was the outcome?)
- Austro-Prussian War (What were the various outcomes of the war? How did it change the political structure of the German States?)
- Federal Constitution (What did it create? How was the political system set up? How did it contribute to the creation of a unified Germany?)
- Franco-Prussian War begins (How did the war begin? Who engineered it? Why?)
- Napoleon III Captured (What was the French response to the capture of Napoleon?)
- Paris surrenders/conditions (What happened in Paris?)
- Wilhelm I proclaimed emperor (What was he the emperor of?)
- What did France give to Germany?

German Unification Map

- Shade the map in different colors for each of the following events (Make sure to add a key)
  - Original lands of Prussia
  - Lands gained from Austro-Prussian War
  - Lands that joined North German Confederation
  - Lands that joined Prussia during Franco-Prussian War
  - Lands ceded by France to Germany after Franco-Prussian War
37 Unification of Germany, 1865–1871
Russia and Ottoman Empire Reading Questions (p. 826-831)

10. What was the status of the Russian economy in the early nineteenth century? Why was the Crimean War a turning point in Russian history? How beneficial were the Great Reforms in improving the overall economy and the basic rights of the people?

11. What were the causes of the Revolutions of 1905? How did the tsar regain control in the midst of so much revolutionary activity? Did the revolution produce real change? Why or why not?

12. How and why did the Ottoman Turks attempt major reforms in this period? How effective were the reforms?