

Erwin High School	Topic: Unit 4-An Era of European Imperialism, 1800-1914	Name
	<i>19th Century Nationalism and Liberalism, Realism and Romanticism.</i>	
		Period

Learning Targets and Intention of the Lesson

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. ***KNOW*** how Nationalism and Liberalism dominated the political landscape of the 19th Century. 2. ***UNDERSTAND*** and explain the contrasts between Realism and Romanticism. 3. Complete a guided reading and short response assignment on the significance of Nationalism (***SKILLS***).

DO NOW: Explain your pride in your country? What would you do for your nation?

Questions/Main Idea:	Notes:
<i>Liberalism</i>	A political philosophy founded on the ideas of liberty and equality.
	A Nineteenth-century liberalism was more than an economic and political theory: it was a way of viewing the world. •
<i>Nationalism</i>	A nation – people joined together by the bonds of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • common language, • common customs, culture, and history, • administered by the same government
<i>What is Nationalism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Positives –overthrow absolute rule, democratic governments ■ Negatives – Forced assimilation of minority, extreme nationalism leads to dictatorship
<i>Defeat of Napoleon</i>	
<i>Purpose of Congress of Vienna</i>	
<i>French Revolution</i>	

<i>Nationalism & Loyalty</i>	
<i>Unification of Germany</i>	
<i>Blood and Iron</i>	It means that they would use blood (hard work, the power of the people) and iron (technology, weapons, etc) to succeed and unify the German territories.
<i>Balance of Power in Europe</i>	
<i>Romanticism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wanted to inspire deep emotions ■ An age of passion, rebellion, individuality, imagination, intuition, idealism, and creativity. ■
<i>The Romantic Hero (tragic hero)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a literary archetype referring to a character that rejects established norms and conventions, has been rejected by society, and has the self as the center of his or her own existence. ▪
<i>Realism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lacked the sentiment and emotion of romanticism ■ Looked at harsh side of life which they wanted to improve ■
<i>Realism in Art</i>	Artists felt that they should portray political, social, and moral issues, without glorifying the past or presenting romantic views of the present. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<i>Romanticism and Realism</i>	A reaction to the enlightenment and industrial revolution. Romantics believed that emotions should guide decision making while
Summary of the Lesson:	