Nationalism & nation-building in the 19th century:

1821  Greek revolt against Ottoman rule leads eventually to Greek independence (1832)
1830  Belgian revolt against Dutch rule; independence for Belgium in 1839
1848-9  Revolutions: "the springtime of peoples"
  Includes efforts at national liberation / unification:
  Germany, Italy, Hungary, Bohemia (Czech lands), etc.
1861  Most of Italian unification complete
1863  Major Polish insurrection against Russian rule
1864  Prussian War with Denmark (first war of German unification)
1866  Prussian war with Austria (second wars of German unification)
1867  Hungarian Compromise (*Ausgleich*) with Austrians
1870  Prussian war with France (third war of German unification)
1871  Proclamation of the German Empire
1878  Formal independence for Serbia & Romania; autonomy for Bulgaria
1908  Formal independence for Bulgaria
1913  Creation of Albania

Dynasties
Hohenzollern: Prussia/Germany
Romanov: Russia
Hapsburg: Austria-Hungary

Ethnic distribution in Austria-Hungary in ca. 1900

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>11,306,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarians</td>
<td>8,252,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechs</td>
<td>5,955,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles</td>
<td>4,259,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainians</td>
<td>3,376,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanians</td>
<td>3,033,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croats</td>
<td>2,297,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>2,079,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovaks</td>
<td>2,002,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenes</td>
<td>1,214,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbs</td>
<td>1,187,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italians</td>
<td>731,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpatho-Rusyns</td>
<td>540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsies (Roma)</td>
<td>309,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Various terms pertaining to nationalism
Piedmont          Russification          Magyarization

** Many scholars would be inclined to put Carpatho-Rusyns in the "Ukrainian" category. Except perhaps Carpatho-Rusyn ones.
Some Central Dates in International Socialism:
1848  Revolutions of 1848. Karl Marx publishes *The Communist Manifesto*.
1864-76  First Working Men's International
1875  Creation of Social Democratic party of Germany
1883  Death of Karl Marx
1889  Second International created on centennial of French Revolution (1789)
1891  Erfurt program offers a synthesis of reform & revolutionism for SPD
1897-99  Eduard Bernstein publishes several important revisionist works
1899  Alexandre Millerand becomes first socialist leader to join a bourgeois government
1912  Basel conference mobilizes workers against war
1914  Outbreak of war; end of Second International

Growth in popularity and strengths of German Social Democratic Party (SPD):
Percentage of votes to Reichstag (German parliament)
1887: 10.1%
1890: 19.7%
1893: 23.3%
1898: 27.2%
1903: 31.7%

Some socialist terms and concepts:
Marxist stages of history  class struggle  revisionism
Bourgeoisie  proletariat
SPD (German Social Democratic Party)

Prominent Socialists:
Karl Marx (1818-1883): Founder and father of "scientific socialism"
Friedrich Engels (1820-1895): Marx's principal collaborator
Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932): German socialist, principal proponent of "revisionism"
Karl Kautsky (1854-1938): German socialist, author of Erfurt program, major theorist of "center"
V. I. Lenin (1870-1924): Russian Bolshevik, proponent of radical left
Jean Jaurès (1859-1914): French socialist, internationalist & pacifist, assassinated by nat'list
Rosa Luxemburg (1871-1919): Born in Poland, joined SPD, became major theorist of the left; murdered in 1919 after unsuccessful attempt by German left to take power