



European Empires

TERMS & NAMES

nationalism

colonialism

Austria-Hungary

dual monarchy

MAIN IDEA

The beginning of the 20th century was a time of change in Europe, as feelings of nationalism began to take hold.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Feelings of nationalism continue to lead to conflicts that change the map of Europe.

DATELINE



NORWAY, SEPTEMBER 1905

It could have been war in the Scandinavian Peninsula. The armies of Norway and Sweden had begun preparations.

Instead, Sweden ended the crisis peacefully by granting Norway independence. Norway had been under Swedish control since 1814. Although Norway ran its own affairs within the country, Sweden set foreign policy and controlled

Norway's international shipping and trade. Prince Charles of Denmark has been invited to become king of Norway. The Norwegians will vote to approve their new leader. If chosen, he will become King Haakon VII.

The king's role will be largely ceremonial. His chief task will be to help unite the newly independent people of Norway.



Region • Prince Charles of Denmark, pictured here with his family, hopes to become King Haakon VII of Norway.

The Spread of Nationalism

Norway's independence from Sweden was a sign of new ideas that were sweeping across Europe at the time. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, **nationalism**, or strong pride in one's nation or ethnic group, influenced the feelings of many Europeans. An ethnic group includes people with similar languages and traditions, but who are not necessarily ruled by a common government.

TAKING NOTES

Use your chart to take notes about war and change in Europe.

Causes	Event	Effects
	World War I	
	World War II	

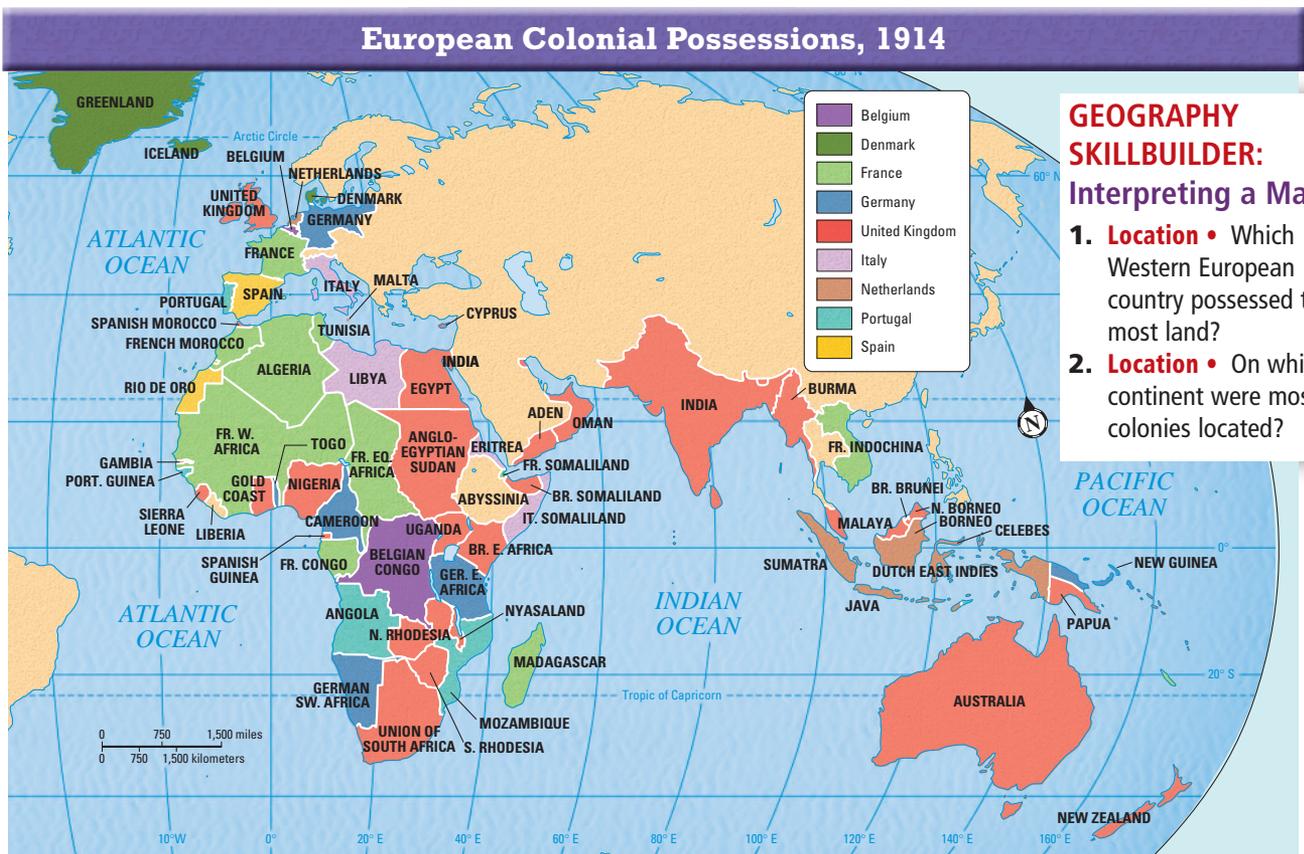
Constitutional Monarchies In part, the spread of nationalism was fueled by the fact that more Europeans than ever before could vote. For centuries, many monarchs had unlimited power. In country after country, however, citizens demanded the right to elect lawmakers who would limit their monarch's authority. This kind of government is called a constitutional monarchy. A constitutional monarchy not only has a king or queen, but also a ruling body of elected officials. The United Kingdom is one example of a constitutional monarchy.

By 1900, many countries in Western Europe had become constitutional monarchies. Citizens of these countries strongly supported the governments that they helped to elect. When one country threatened another, most citizens were willing to go to war to defend their homeland.

The Defense of Colonial Empires At the beginning of the 20th century, many Western European countries—including France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, and even tiny Belgium—had colonies in Asia and Africa. Colonies supplied the raw materials that the ruling countries needed to produce goods in their factories back home. Asian and African colonies, sometimes larger than the ruling country, were also important markets for manufactured goods.

Reading Social Studies

A. Contrasting
How does a constitutional monarchy differ from a democracy?





Location • In 1914, the United Kingdom could truthfully state that the sun never set on the British Empire. ◀

During this period of **colonialism**, Western European nations spent much of their wealth on building strong armies and navies. Their military forces helped to defend borders at home as well as colonies in other parts of the world. Colonies were so important that the ruling countries sometimes fought one another for control of them. They also struggled to extend their territories.

Spotlight on CULTURE

The Ballets Russes Begun in Paris, France, in 1909, the Ballets Russes (ba•LAY ROOS) was a dance company under the direction of the Russian producer Sergey Diaghilev (dee•AH•guh•LEHF). It was a critical and commercial success, and it spread artistic ideas.

Talented dancers and choreographers, such as Nijinsky, worked for Diaghilev. Famous composers—including Claude Debussy (duh•BYOO•see) and Igor Stravinsky—wrote music for performances. Pablo Picasso, Marc Chagall, and other great artists designed the sets. The Ballets Russes continued until Diaghilev's death in 1929.



THINKING CRITICALLY



1. Synthesizing

How did the Ballets Russes benefit the European art and theater communities?

2. Clarifying

How was the Ballets Russes more than a collection of dancers, musicians, and artists?

For more on the Ballets Russes, go to

Austria-Hungary, 1900

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting a Map

1. **Location** • Name three countries that bordered Austria-Hungary.
2. **Region** • What was the capital of Austria-Hungary?



Austria-Hungary By the end of the 19th century, most nations of Western and Northern Europe had become industrialized. The majority of Eastern Europe, including Russia, remained agricultural. These Eastern European countries imported most of their manufactured goods from Western and Northern Europe.

The largest empire in Eastern Europe in 1900 was **Austria-Hungary**. The empire was a **dual monarchy**, in which one ruler governs two nations. As you can see in the map above, Austria-Hungary also included parts of many other present-day countries, including Romania, the Czech Republic, and portions of Poland.

Reading Social Studies

B. Making Inferences Why do you think governing a dual monarchy was difficult?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

1. Explain the significance of:
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) nationalism | (b) colonialism |
| (c) Austria-Hungary | (d) dual monarchy |

Using Graphics

2. Look at the map on page 330 that shows European colonial territories. Use a chart like the one below to list the major colonial powers and their colonies.

Nation	Locations of Colonies

Main Ideas

3. (a) Identify one reason for the spread of nationalism in Europe.
- (b) Why did Western European nations spend much of their wealth on armies and navies?
- (c) How did the nations of Eastern Europe differ from those of Western and Northern Europe at the end of the 19th century?

Critical Thinking

4. Drawing Conclusions

Why were their colonies so important to European nations?

Think About

- ◆ land and people
- ◆ competition among nations
- ◆ the production and sale of goods

ACTIVITY -OPTION-

Reread the information about the Ballets Russes. Write an **outline** of a story or book that might be a good choice for a ballet. Explain your choice.