

1. _____ & _____ Napoleon sought to make himself "Emperor of the French" and establish his own dynasty to...?
 - A. make the regime secure.
 - B. enhance the power of the Church in France.
 - C. fulfill his childhood dream.
 - D. make attempts on his life useless.
 - E. secure independence for Corsica.
2. In July 1806, when Napoleon organized the Confederation of the Rhine from among the western German states, he forced Francis II of Austria to dissolve the _____ Empire and henceforth to call himself Emperor of Austria.
3. Following the entry of his army into Berlin, on November 21, 1806, Napoleon issued the _____ Decrees - forbidding his allies from importing British goods.
4. _____ The Treaty of Tilsit did or was all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. negotiated between Napoleon and Russia's Czar Alexander I on a raft in the middle of the Niemen River.
 - B. reduced the Prussian state to half its previous size.
 - C. made both Prussia and Russia allies of Napoleon in his war against Britain.
 - D. brought peace to all of Europe, ending the Napoleonic Wars.
 - E. confirmed the legitimacy of France's territorial gains.
5. _____ Napoleon's Continental System failed for all of the following reasons **EXCEPT**?
 - A. British control of the seas assured access to the markets of the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean.
 - B. Napoleon turned his empire into a free-trade area.
 - C. French tariff policies favored France over other nations, increasing foreign resentment.
 - D. Foreign merchants were unlikely to enforce the system and more ready to engage in smuggling.
 - E. The system badly hurt the European economies.
6. Napoleon's conquests stimulated which two powerful political forces: _____ and _____
7. In Sept 1812, Russian public opinion forced the Russian army to give Napoleon the battle he wanted - just west of Moscow at _____. It would be the bloodiest battle of the Napoleonic Wars.
8. Napoleon's last battle before his first abdication - the Battle of Leipzig - would be a decisive defeat for the French. Because so many nations fought in this battle, it is also known as the Battle of _____.
9. The agreement reached between Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia to cooperate for twenty years to guarantee peace terms and to act together to preserve whatever settlement they later agreed on was known as the _____.
10. _____ At the Congress of Vienna, the great powers agreed to all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
 - A. the Bourbon dynasty should be restored in France.
 - B. the borders of Europe would be restored to their pre-Napoleonic positions.
 - C. a series of states would be built up to serve as barriers to any new French expansion.
 - D. the republican and democratic politics of the Revolution were to be embraced.
 - E. legitimate monarchy would be restored throughout Europe.
11. _____ & _____ The chief aims of the Vienna Congress were...?
 - A. to punish France for its revolution and Napoleon's adventures.
 - B. to pursue and secure their victory over France.
 - C. to arrange an acceptable settlement for Europe that might produce lasting peace.
 - D. to establish a new legal framework between monarchs rather than between states.
 - E. to prevent a recurrence of the Napoleonic nightmare.
12. Following Napoleon's final defeat, Russia, Austria, and Prussia joined into a new alliance, promising to act together in accordance with Christian principles. This alliance would be known as the _____.

13. In his 1762 novel _____, Rousseau set forth his view on the individual's development toward the good and happy life, stressing the differences between children and adults.
14. The author of the two greatest philosophical works of the late eighteenth century - *The Critique of Pure Reason* (1781) and *The Critique of Practical Reason* (1788) - he sought to accept the rationalism of the Enlightenment and still to preserve a belief in human freedom, immortality, and the existence of God: _____.
15. ___ & ___ In England and Germany, the term "romantic" came to be applied to all literature...?
 A. that gave free play to the imagination. C. that did not observe classical forms and rules.
 B. which supported scientific views of life and nature. D. which opposed the theory of absolutism.
16. Which English poet of this era wrote "*The Ancient Mariner*" and "*Kubla Khan*"? _____
In Xanadu did Kubla Khan *Water, water, every where, And all the boards did shrink;*
A stately pleasure-dome decree *Water, water, every where, Nor any drop to drink.*
17. English poet who agreed with the author of "*The Ancient Mariner*" that all humans lose their childlike vision and closeness to spiritual reality through maturation? _____
18. Often referred to as the greatest German writer of modern times, _____'s literature was part romantic, and part a condemnation of romantic excesses. His "*greatest masterpiece*" was the story of a man named _____, who, weary of life, makes a pact with the Devil to exchange his soul for greater knowledge than other human beings possess.
19. One of the first great examples of a religion characterized by romantic impulses, John Wesley developed _____ in England in the middle of the eighteenth century as a revolt against deism and rationalism in the Church of England.
20. _____ German romantic philosopher who wrote that ideas develop in an evolutionary fashion that involves conflict, giving equal value to all periods of history - for by definition, each period was necessary to the achievements of those periods that followed.
 A. Johann Gottfried Herder C. Rene de Chateaubriand E. Friedrich Schleiermacher
 B. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel D. J. G. Fichte