

1. _____ Uniform, national languages came to be the most representative characteristic of the nation due to...?
 - A. the decrees of government officials.
 - B. their use in education.
 - C. the emergence of multi-media, such as radio.
 - D. the emergence of the print culture.
 - E. their use in religious services.

2. _____ Which of the following aspects of the 1815 Vienna settlement would early 19th century European nationalists have been least likely to oppose?
 - A. the restoration of Europe's boundaries to their pre-Napoleon status.
 - B. the treatment of France as an equal partner among the Great Powers.
 - C. the principle that legitimate monarchies provide the basis for political unity.
 - D. the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty to the thrones of France and Spain.

3. During the 19th century, nationalists from which European nation often portrayed their nation as the suffering Christ among nations - implying that, like Christ, their nation would experience a resurrection? _____

4. _____ During the 19th century, nationalists challenged the political status quo in six areas of Europe. Which of the following was **NOT** one of these areas?

A. Germany	B. Austrian Empire	C. Poland	D. Scandinavia
E. Italy	F. Ireland	G. the Balkans	

5. The question of Irish independence was referred to as the "*Irish* _____" by the British.

6. 19th-century liberals derived their political ideas primarily from the writers of which historical era? _____

7. _____ & _____ Nineteenth-century European liberals typically did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. advocated democracy.
 - B. sought a political structure to limit the arbitrary power of gov't against the persons and property of citizens.
 - C. sought an economic structure where people can use their talents and property to enrich themselves.
 - D. sought a political framework of legal equality for all classes, religious toleration, and press freedom.
 - E. sought removal of the economic restraints associated with mercantilism.

8. _____ The relationship between nationalism and liberalism can be described by all of the following, EXCEPT?
 - A. Nationalists often defined their own national group in opposition to other national groups.
 - B. Nationalists often gained the support of liberals by espousing the cause of liberal ideals.
 - C. Nationalists sought political autonomy but had no intention of implementing liberal ideals in gov't.
 - D. Nationalists often wished their own ethnic group to dominate minority national groups.
 - E. Nationalism and liberalism were logically linked together in a multitude of ways.

9. _____ Which of the following was **NOT** a pillar of nineteenth century conservatism?

A. landed aristocracies	B. workers organizations
C. legitimate monarchies	D. established churches

10. The early 19th century statesman who more than any other epitomized conservatism was the foreign minister of Austria, Prince Klemens von _____.

11. Consisting of thirty-nine states, loosely organized under Austrian leadership, the Congress of Vienna created the _____ to fill the vacuum left by the failure of the Holy Roman Empire.

12. _____ Which of the following best describes the *Burschenschaften*?
 - A. German secret police who harassed potential dissidents.
 - B. the judicial process by which Karl Sand was tried, convicted, and executed.
 - C. nationalistic university student associations in Germany.
 - D. political rights gifted to the people by the German monarch.

13. In the wake of the assassination of the conservative dramatist August von Kotzebue by Karl Ludwig Sand, the _____ Decrees provided for the dissolution of the *Burschenschaften*.

14. On August 16, 1819, a mass meeting held in Manchester, England to demand Parliamentary reform was disrupted by the local militia, resulting in crowd panic and the deaths of eleven. This event was the _____.
15. Shortly after August 16, 1819, Parliament passed a series of laws called the _____, which sought to remove the instruments of agitation from the hands of radical leaders and provide authorities with new powers.
16. The Cato Street Conspiracy was a radical plot to blow up the British _____.
17. _____ The Charter, the constitution of France's restored King, Louis XVIII, did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
- guaranteed most of the rights of 1789.
 - provided for a bicameral legislature.
 - designated Roman Catholicism as the official religion of the nation.
 - provided for a hereditary monarchy.
 - restored all confiscated lands to their pre-revolutionary owners.
18. The Spanish Revolution of 1820 - an uprising of liberal army officers against King Ferdinand VII - was brought to an end by the intervention of the Congress System, who, at Verona, agreed that the army of _____ should intervene to suppress it - despite its recent history of military action in Iberia.
19. Hoping to break the old Spanish trading monopoly with its American colonies and gain access for Britain to Latin American trade, the British supported the American _____ in 1823, prohibiting further colonization and intervention by European powers in the Americas.
20. Concern about Ottoman weakness was referred to in European affairs as the "_____ Question."
21. The Great Powers ultimately supported the Greeks in their uprising against Ottoman rule for all of the following reasons EXCEPT?
- They concluded that an independent Greece would benefit their strategic interests.
 - Western Europeans traditionally revered the culture of the ancient Greeks.
 - The British and French were already considering plans for the construction of the Suez Canal.
 - They concluded that an independent Greece would not threaten their domestic security.
 - They had long supported the nationalistic desires of the Balkan Europeans.
22. In 1830, the Ottomans formally granted independence to which Balkan nation-state? _____
23. _____ Events associated with which of the following were **most** responsible for sparking revolution in Spanish Latin American?
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|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. the Industrial Revolution | C. the French Revolution | E. the revolutions of 1848 |
| B. the Napoleonic Wars | D. the American Revolution | |
24. Most of the Latin American revolutions were motivated by discontent among the Latin American born _____ class toward the Spanish born _____ who governed the colonies.
25. The liberator of Argentina and Chile, Jose de San Martin was a (**circle one**) republican / monarchist.
26. The liberator of northern South America, Simon Bolivar, was a (**circle one**) republican / monarchist.
27. The priests Miguel Hidalgo and Jose Maria Morelos led an uprising of mestizos in the Spanish *colony* of _____ (colonial name - don't give me the modern name).
28. Following Napoleon's invasion of the Iberian Peninsula, where did Portugal's monarchy take refuge?

29. With the end of Spanish rule in Latin America, the newly independent governments and businesses of the region looked to _____ for protection and for markets and capital investment.