

- Beginning in the middle of the 1820s, the conservative governments of Russia, France, and Britain faced new stirrings of political discontent. Match the result with the country?
 A. *revolution* B. *suppression* C. *accommodation*
 Great Britain: _____ France: _____ Russia: _____
- _____ Which of the following was most responsible for the development of reformist sympathies in Russia?
 A. Czar Alexander I's policies toward liberal and nationalistic reforms.
 B. Russia's dynastic crisis of late 1825.
 C. Russia's military occupation of France following the defeat of Napoleon.
 D. Russian participation at Vienna.
 E. the formation of secret societies by Russian liberals.
- When the Moscow regiment of the Russian army refused to swear allegiance to Czar Nicholas I, he was forced to crush the uprising. This uprising would be known in history as the _____ Revolt.
- _____ Why, despite his own recognition that it was "*a flagrant evil*," did Nicholas I's not abolish?
 A. Russian serfs were not asking for their freedom.
 B. it would have undermined noble support for the czar.
 C. he believed serfdom was needed to promote economic growth.
 D. the Vienna agreements prohibited him from doing so.
- The *Official Nationality* program of Nicholas I was intended to enhance loyalty and support to the state through the three pillars of Russian society. The program's slogan was...?
 "_____, _____, and _____."
- Following a student insurrection in Warsaw in 1832, the Russian government issued the Organic Statute, declaring _____ to be "an integral part" of the Russian Empire.
- When the French King Louis XVIII died in 1824, he was succeeded by his brother, _____, who had been leader of France's conservative ultra-royalist movement during his brother's reign.
- The French Revolution of July, 1830 forced the French king mentioned in the previous question to abdicate, ending the reign of the Bourbon dynasty, and bringing the more liberal duke of Orleans - _____ - to the French throne. His period of his reign would be nicknamed the "*_____ Monarchy*."
- A July 1832 uprising in Paris, known as the "*_____*," was immortalized in Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*.
- In 1830, an uprising in Brussels, the capital of the former Austrian Netherlands - triggered a rebellion that ultimately resulted in the declaration of a _____ as a newly independent European nation-state.
- The Convention of 1839, also known as the Treaty of London of 1839, committed Great Britain to guarantee what for the new nation-state mentioned in the previous question? _____
- _____ The Great Reform Bill of 1832 did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 A. abolished "*rotten boroughs*."
 B. expanded the size of the electorate by nearly 50%.
 C. caused some members of the working-class to lose their right to vote.
 D. established new urban boroughs.
 E. abolished all property requirements for voting.
- The Anglican monopoly on British political life was ended with passage of the _____ Emancipation Act of 1829.
- Classical economic thought was derived primarily from the theories of _____.

15. _____ Which of the following is most representative of Classical Economic theory?
 A. mercantilism B. tariffs C. class conflict D. socialism E. laissez faire
16. In his 1798 *Essay on the Principle of Population*, _____ contended that population must eventually outstrip the food supplies.
17. The Iron Law of Wages, which explained why, in the long-run, wages tend to remain low, was developed by _____ in *Principles of Political Economy*.
18. The greatest proponent of utilitarian thought, _____ sought to create codes of scientific law founded on the principle of utility - the greatest happiness for the greatest number.
19. Which event was most responsible for Britain's repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846? _____
20. Questioning the structures and values of existing capitalist models, early socialists such as Robert Owen and Henri de St. Simon advocated the creation of ideal communities. These socialists were known as _____.
21. _____ Auguste Blanqui and Pierre Joseph Proudhon were both...?
 A. socialists B. anarchists C. Marxists D. capitalists E. utilitarians
22. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels collaborated in 1848 on the publication of a pamphlet for a newly organized, but short-lived, secret Communist League. This pamphlet would be called *The* _____.
23. _____ & _____ Which of the following did Kagan identify as *the* dynamic forces for change in the revolutions of 1848?
 A. overburdened systems of poor relief. D. severe food shortages.
 B. depression of the commercial and industrial economy. E. nationalism
 C. frustration and discontent among the urban artisan and laboring classes.
24. Who was the only elected president of France's Second Republic? _____
 Within five years, he would be known as Emperor _____.
25. _____ The *Vesuvians* were....
 A. a republican political club, dedicated to opposing the new French empire.
 B. a daily Parisian newspaper which addressed issues of concern to women.
 C. the most radical group of reform minded women in mid-century Paris.
 D. a group of anti-imperial French citizens exiled to Algeria by the new emperor.
26. In 1848, Louis Kossuth led a _____ uprising against Austrian domination of his nation.
27. As part of their plan to create an independent national state, Hungarians attempted to annex Transylvania, Croatia, and other eastern territories of the Habsburg Empire - territories which would have brought Romanians, Croatians, and Serbs under Magyar domination. All of these national groups resisted this attempt at _____, the most important element of which was the imposition upon them of the Hungarian language.
28. In an attempt to promote unity and the rights of Slavs in the Austrian Empire and beyond, Czechs summoned a gathering of all Slavs in Prague. This meeting would be known as the first _____ Congress.
29. In 1849, Italian radicals proclaimed a new " _____," hoping to use their new government to unite all of Italy.
30. The revolution in Italy mentioned in the previous question was crushed due to the use of military force by which great power? _____
31. In 1848, liberal German nationalists, organized in what became known as the _____ Parliament, offered the crown of a united German kingdom to Prussian King Friedrich William IV - he refused.