

1. _____ & _____ Which two disputes specifically led to the outbreak of the Crimean War?
 - A. the Ottomans had granted Catholic France oversight of the Holy Land's Christian shrines.
 - B. Russia wanted to extend its control over the Ottoman provinces of Moldavia and Walachia.
 - C. Russia sought to acquire a year-round warm water sea port on the Black Sea.
 - D. the Ottomans planned to restrict Russian access through the Bosphorus.
 - E. Russia hoped to take over all European commercial interests in the Eastern Med. Sea.
2. The leader of the romantic republican nationalist attempt to establish a united Italy via the "Roman Republic" was _____.
3. Which Italian state was most responsible for leading the drive for Italian unity? _____
4. In May, 1860, the romantic republican nationalist Giuseppe _____ landed in Sicily with more than 1,000 "Red Shirts."
5. By 1870, only the small province of Trent and the city of Trieste, both ruled by Austria, remained outside Italy - fueling the continued desire of Italian nationalists to liberate the " _____," or "unredeemed Italy."
6. Prussian Chancellor (PM) during most of the reign of Prussian King Wilhelm I? _____
7. In his first speech as Chancellor, Bismarck said: "*The great questions of the day will not be decided by speeches and majority decisions...but by _____.*"
8. Prussia's Prime Minister pursued a _____, or small German solution to unification: _____ was to be excluded from a united German state.
9. Identify the three countries, *in order*, with whom Prussia went to war between 1864 - 1871. country: _____
10. Following the second of the wars referred to in the previous question, three northern German states were annexed by Prussia and their rulers deposed. As a result, all of Germany *north* of the Main River formed a confederation under Prussian leadership: the _____ German Confederation.
11. _____ By the second half of the reign of Napoleon III - approximately 1860 - his rule had changed from authoritarian to liberal, replacing many of the conservative measures of his early years with more relaxed liberal laws and policies. Why did Napoleon III allow such changes to occur?
 - A. All of the European great powers were making concessions to the forces of liberalism.
 - B. He was forced to do so by continued revolutionary activity.
 - C. He was actually a liberal at heart, but had abandoned liberalism to secure his throne.
 - D. He sought to shore up domestic support to compensate for his failures in foreign policy.
 - E. He believed that liberal reforms might better prepare France to defend itself against Prussia.
12. France's Second Empire met its end at the Battle of Sedan during which war? _____
13. After France's 1871 defeat, Parisians elected a radical municipal gov't: the _____.
14. _____ The Parisian municipal gov't mentioned previously was crushed by an army sent by....?

A. the Concert of Europe	C. the League of Nations	E. Germany
B. the National Assembly	D. the German Confederation	
15. _____ Suppression of Paris' municipal gov't did all of the following, EXCEPT?
 - A. prevented Paris from being administered separately from the rest of France.
 - B. allowed for the establishment of a worker's republic in France.
 - C. protected the property rights of the French middle-class.
 - D. represented the triumph of the centralized nation-state over alternative political forces.
 - E. led to the deaths of about 20,000 citizens of Paris.

16. Bickering among French monarchists eventually led to the establishment of a republican government in France known as the _____ Republic.
17. The bickering among French monarchists that prevented the restoration of a French monarchy was centered around divided loyalties between two dynasties? _____ & _____
18. The greatest trauma of France's new republic occurred over what became known as the "_____": the corrupt persecution, by a French military court, of a French-Jewish military officer for supposedly passing secret information to the German army.
19. In 1898, the French novelist _____ published a newspaper article entitled _____ in which he accused the French gov't and the army of conspiracy against a French-Jewish army captain.
20. In the wake of the scandal mentioned in the previous question, which three groups on the political left developed an informal alliance in the effort to support the political left in achieving its goals?

21. The Austrian Habsburg emperor from 1848 to 1916 was _____?
22. _____ Issued by the Austrian emperor in 1860, the October Diploma sought to...?
 - A. impose liberal reforms on the government and economy of the empire.
 - B. transform the empire into a federation, with local diets and a single imperial parliament.
 - C. enforce religious uniformity by granting control of education to the Roman Catholic Church.
 - D. establish a bicameral imperial parliament for the empire.
 - E. reassert absolutism in the wake of the revolutions of the previous decade and a half.
23. _____ Why did both the *October Diploma* (1860) and the *February Patent* (1861) ultimately fail to survive as the plan for government throughout the Habsburg Empire?
 - A. Without Russian support, Austria could not hope to control its ethnic Slav minorities.
 - B. The *Reichsrat* demanded that all ministers be responsible to the Reichsrat.
 - C. The Magyar nobility refused to cooperate with either system.
 - D. They interfered with Austrian plans to promote a *grossdeutsch* version of German unification.
 - E. Austria's Habsburg emperor rejected both proposals.
24. _____ Which event was most influential in compelling the Austrian emperor to come to terms with the empire's Magyar minority?
 - A. Austria's defeat in the Austro-Prussian War and consequent exclusion from German affairs.
 - B. The Magyar revolts of 1848.
 - C. The loss of Russian backing following Austria's refusal to help Russia in the Crimean War.
 - D. The failures of both the October Diploma and the February Patent.
 - E. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
25. In 1867, the *Ausgleich* - or _____ of 1867 - transformed the Habsburg Empire into the _____ monarchy of _____, reconciling the empire's Magyar minority to Habsburg rule by giving them the free hand they had long wanted.
26. The most vocal critic of the Ausgleich was the empire's _____ minority in Bohemia.
27. After 1867, the empire's Czech minority in Bohemia sought the creation of a _____ monarchy that would give them a position similar to that given the Magyars within the empire.
28. During the last quarter of the 19th century, _____ would become the single most important factor in defining a nation - due largely to the expansion of education throughout the empire.