

## Answers to the Old Test on Chapter 21 – Revolution and Romanticism

1. (D) restoration of the Bourbons, the July Revolution of Louis Philippe. and the founding of the Second Republic
  2. (B) The prevention of the preponderance of one power in Europe
  3. (E) liberal and nationalist dissatisfaction with the Restoration political order
  4. (C) It was, in part, a reaction to the classicism of an earlier period.
  5. (B) The loyalty of the Slavs and the Germans to the monarchy
  6. (A) oppose liberalism and nationalism in Central Europe
  7. (B) Members of a secret revolutionary society
  8. (A) They stressed emotion rather than reason.
  9. (E) Metternich
  10. (C) Irish potato famine
  11. (B) Utilitarianism
  12. (B) tracts on liberty and the rights of women
  13. (C) London
  14. (D) Italy was unified under Sardinian leadership.
  15. (C) Advocacy of social and economic planning
  16. (C) wealthy landowners
  17. (E) Romanticism
  18. (D) Edmund Burke
  19. (C) increased competition benefits all classes of society .
  20. (C) The game laws are unjust and reflect outdated social distinctions.
  21. (E) The overthrow of Louis-Philippe of France
  22. (A) reaction against the principles of the Enlightenment
  23. (D) loose forum to achieve consensus among the major powers on foreign policy questions
  24. (E) Typifies Romantic contemplation of nature.
  25. (A) balance of power
  26. (C) The legal profession
  27. (C) Sweden
  28. (B) large landowners and industrialists
  29. (C) Constitutional government reform and national independence
  30. (C) sought to extend its own influence in the Balkans
  31. (B) George Sand
  32. One of the most influential French utopian socialists was  
(A) the count de Saint-Simon.
  33. (B) a need to impose order on a growing and migrating population
  34. (D) the importing of foreign grain unless the price of British grain reached harvest-disaster prices.
  35. (B) Greeks against the Turks.
  36. (A) representation in Parliament for the new industrial areas.
  37. (A) Thomas Malthus
  38. (E) fair parliamentary representation
  39. (D) democracy
  40. (B) Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
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41. (B) textiles
  42. (E) the vote for all men
  43. (A) Belgium.
  44. (B) tuberculosis
  45. (C) celebration of British technological and economic dominance
  46. (A) Spain
  47. (B) weaken England economically
  48. (E) peasants
  49. (B) wood
  50. (E) Spain, France, and Great Britain