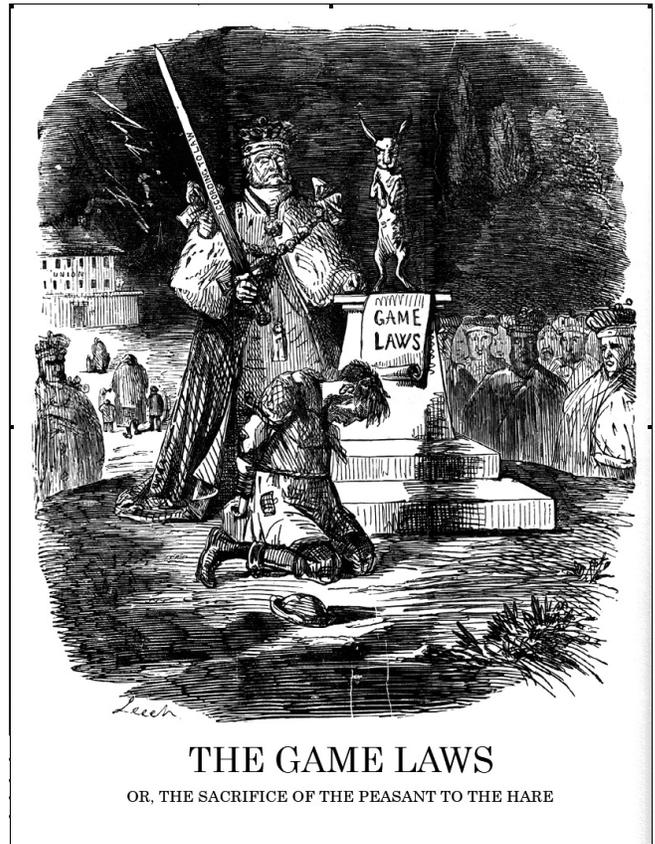


Test on Chapter 21 – Revolution and Romanticism

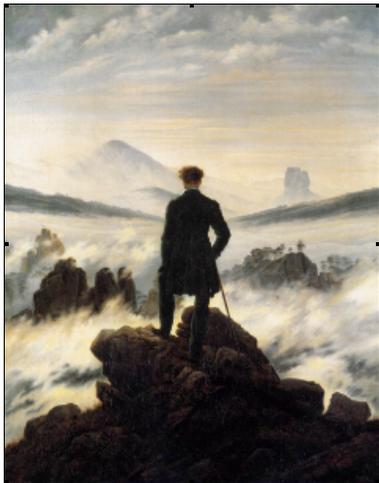
- In French political history the years 1814, 1830, and 1848 are known, respectively, for the
 - execution of Louis XVI, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the establishment of the Paris Commune
 - restoration of the Bourbons, the election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as president, and the establishment of the Paris Commune
 - July Revolution of Louis Philippe, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the founding of the Second Republic
 - restoration of the Bourbons, the July Revolution of Louis Philippe, and the founding of the Second Republic
 - restoration of the Bourbons, the July Revolution of Louis Philippe, and the coronation of Napoleon III as French emperor
- The concept of the European balance of power, as it emerged by the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, had which of the following as its most fundamental aim?
 - The elimination of war as an instrument of international relations
 - The prevention of the preponderance of one power in Europe
 - An approximate balance between the land and the sea powers
 - Isolation of conflict to certain contested land areas
 - The division of Europe into two groups of states, both approximately equal in potential military power
- Disturbances, in Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy between 1830 and 1832 can best be explained as manifestations of
 - religious revivalism in the face of materialism and secularism
 - a communist offensive against the capitalists
 - a crusade by romantic intellectuals to overthrow classicism
 - student campaigns for access to higher education and the professions
 - liberal and nationalist dissatisfaction with the Restoration political order
- Which of the following is true of the Romantic movement in early nineteenth-century Europe?
 - It opposed emotional exuberance and excess.
 - It shunned the study and writing of history.
 - It was, in part, a reaction to the classicism of an earlier period.
 - Among the arts, its influence was felt almost exclusively in music.
 - It emphasized adherence to universally accepted standards in the arts.
- Which of the following facilitated the counter-revolutionary triumph within the Hapsburg Empire in 1849?
 - The adoption of a new constitution that provided for regional autonomy
 - The loyalty of the Slavs and the Germans to the monarchy
 - The neutrality of Serbia
 - The military intervention by the Ottoman Empire
 - The lack of cooperation among nationalities in the Hapsburg Empire
- Prince Klemens von Metternich used the Germanic Confederation to
 - oppose liberalism and nationalism in Central Europe
 - encourage the penetration of France into the German states
 - prevent British military domination of the European continent
 - aid the spread of radicalism in the German states
 - make Prussia the dominant power among the German states
- Which of the following describes the *Carbonari*?
 - Members of a union of coal miners
 - Members of a secret revolutionary society
 - A group of tax collectors on the Rhine
 - Members of the Italian Communist Party
 - A selected force of Turkish cavalry
- Which of the following statements best describes the writers of the Romantic school?
 - They stressed emotion rather than reason.
 - They continued the traditions of the Enlightenment.
 - They were advocates of increased political rights for women.
 - They modeled their work on the classic of Greece and Rome.
 - They based their writing on scientific and mathematical models.
- Which of the following early nineteenth-century political figures was most closely identified with the concept of “the concert of Europe”?
 - Castlereagh
 - Napoleon I
 - Talleyrand
 - Alexander I
 - Metternich
- A factor accelerating the British government’s repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was the
 - South Sea Bubble scandal
 - American Revolution
 - Irish potato famine
 - development of relatively inexpensive ocean transport
 - worldwide mechanization of grain farming

11. "The greatest happiness for the greatest number" was the explicit goal of which of the following movements?
 (A) Romanticism
 (B) Utilitarianism
 (C) Pietism
 (D) Anarchism
 (E) Jansenism
12. Mary Wollstonecraft and John Stuart Mill both wrote
 (A) critiques of the French Revolution
 (B) tracts on liberty and the rights of women
 (C) Utopian novels
 (D) polemics against alcohol consumption
 (E) satires of George III of England
13. All of the following cities experienced major uprisings in 1848 EXCEPT
 (A) Paris
 (B) Berlin
 (C) London
 (D) Rome
 (E) Vienna
14. All of the following occurred as a result of the settlements reached at the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) EXCEPT:
 (A) A balance of power was reestablished.
 (B) Belgium was united with the Netherlands under the House of Orange.
 (C) The neutrality of Switzerland was recognized.
 (D) Italy was unified under Sardinian leadership.
 (E) A personal union between Sweden and Norway was created.
15. Which of the following was a common theme among nineteenth-century Utopian socialists?
 (A) Support of organized religion
 (B) Rejection of the institution of marriage
 (C) Advocacy of social and economic planning
 (D) Revolutionary overthrow of the existing order
 (E) Promotion of mass political parties
16. The repeal of the British Corn Laws in 1846 was most strongly opposed by
 (A) factory owners
 (B) wage laborers
 (C) wealthy landowners
 (D) religious dissenters
 (E) shopkeepers
17. "These writers extolled, often in an exaggerated form, the expression of human emotion and the search for realization of one's own identity."
 The writers described above were associated with which of the following?
 (A) The Renaissance
 (B) Realism
 (C) Classical liberalism
 (D) Utilitarianism
 (E) Romanticism
18. Metternich would have been most in sympathy with the political philosophy of
 (A) John Locke
 (B) Robert Owen
 (C) Charles Fourier
 (D) Edmund Burke
 (E) Giuseppe Mazzini
19. Adam Smith would have been likely to agree that
 (A) the economic interests of individuals should be subordinated to those of the state.
 (B) monopolies are good for a state.
 (C) increased competition benefits all classes of society.
 (D) increasing workers' wages is harmful in the long run.
 (E) population will always grow too fast.



20. Which of the following best summarizes the point of this 1842 cartoon about Great Britain's game laws?
 (A) The game laws should be enforced only by the king.
 (B) The punishment for violating the game laws should be enforced more rigorously.
 (C) The game laws are unjust and reflect outdated social distinctions.
 (D) Enforcement of the game laws protects animals from overhunting.
 (E) Poaching game in violation of the law is wrong.

21. Which of the following was the immediate cause of the revolutions that occurred in several major European cities in 1848 ?
- (A) Metternich's flight from Vienna
 - (B) The worker demonstrations in St. Petersburg against the tsar
 - (C) The dissolution of the Prussian assembly by Otto von Bismarck
 - (D) Food shortages in Great Britain resulting from the Corn Laws
 - (E) The overthrow of Louis-Philippe of France
22. The Romantic movement in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Europe was characterized by
- (A) reaction against the principles of the Enlightenment
 - (B) contempt for organized religion
 - (C) an interest in science and technology
 - (D) a view of the natural world as a "machine"
 - (E) important discoveries about planetary motion
23. The Concert of Europe, which existed between the Congress of Vienna and the outbreak of the Crimean War, operated as a
- (A) commonwealth system that sought to promote an economic union of European nations
 - (B) supranational institution that governed the continent of Europe
 - (C) multilateral agency to control territories in the Middle East and Africa
 - (D) loose forum to achieve consensus among the major powers on foreign policy questions
 - (E) cultural exchange program among Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Britain



24. Caspar David Friedrich's painting *The Wanderer Above the Mists* shown above does which of the following?
- (A) Foreshadows the calamities of twentieth-century warfare.
 - (B) Portrays intellectual detachment in an era of revolutions.
 - (C) Expresses loneliness characteristic of Neoclassical style.
 - (D) Pays tribute to a famous explorer.
 - (E) Typifies Romantic contemplation of nature.

25. At the Congress of Vienna, a principle that guided the deliberations of the diplomats was
- (A) balance of power
 - (B) utilitarianism
 - (C) imperialism
 - (D) self-determination
 - (E) liberalism
26. In the first half of the nineteenth century, which of the following was a field of employment that was exclusively male?
- (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Teaching
 - (C) The legal profession
 - (D) Domestic service
 - (E) Factory work
27. Which of the following escaped the revolutionary outburst of 1848 ?
- (A) France
 - (B) Prussia
 - (C) Sweden
 - (D) Rome
 - (E) Austria
28. The controversy over the Corn Laws in early nineteenth-century Britain was in part a conflict between
- (A) wheat farmers and cattle raisers
 - (B) large landowners and industrialists
 - (C) landless rural laborers and factory workers
 - (D) monarchists and liberals
 - (E) Scottish, Welsh, and Irish separatists and the British government
29. Which of the following best describes the primary goal of central European liberal political leaders prior to the revolutions of 1848 ?
- (A) A democratic political system with universal voting rights
 - (B) More state spending to spur economic development
 - (C) Constitutional government reform and national independence
 - (D) Support of pacifism and peaceful settlement of disputes
 - (E) Social reforms, including the abolition of serfdom
30. The primary reason why Russia, Great Britain, and France supported the Greek war for independence in the 1820s was that each
- (A) wanted to undermine the Concert of Europe
 - (B) considered Greece the birthplace of democracy
 - (C) sought to extend its own influence in the Balkans
 - (D) hoped to encourage immigration from Greece
 - (E) desired to send missionaries to Greece
31. All of the following are important British literary romantics EXCEPT
- (A) William Wordsworth
 - (B) George Sand
 - (C) Walter Scott
 - (D) Percy Shelley
 - (E) Samuel Taylor Coleridge

32. One of the most influential French utopian socialists was
 (A) the count de Saint-Simon.
 (B) Talleyrand.
 (C) Louis Philippe.
 (D) Eugene Delacroix.
 (E) Louis Napoleon.
33. The nineteenth century attempts to create new police forces and reform prisons were reflective of which growing political sentiment?
 (A) reactionary conservatism
 (B) a need to impose order on a growing and migrating population
 (C) the end of enlightenment influence
 (D) an intolerance of the lower classes
 (E) new attitudes of social benevolence and welfare
34. The English Corn Laws prohibited
 (A) all tariffs or import duties on foreign grain.
 (B) the exporting of British grain.
 (C) raising the price of British grain above that of continental prices.
 (D) the importing of foreign grain unless the price of British grain reached harvest-disaster prices.
 (E) the domination of the British grain market by the aristocracy.
35. The first great nationalist rebellion of the 1820s involved the
 (A) Germans against the Austrians.
 (B) Greeks against the Turks.
 (C) Irish against the English.
 (D) Italians against the Austrians.
 (E) Greeks against the Russians.
36. The English Reform Bill of 1832 provided for
 (A) representation in Parliament for the new industrial areas.
 (B) the working-class vote.
 (C) the supremacy of the House of Lords over the House of Commons.
 (D) universal womanhood suffrage.
 (E) little real change in the division of political power.
37. The proponent of the theory that population would always exceed food supply was
 (A) Thomas Malthus
 (B) David Ricardo
 (C) Adam Smith
 (D) Karl Marx
 (E) Jeremy Bentham
38. The Peterloo Massacre was a response to workers' concerns about
 (A) low wages and bad working conditions
 (B) unsanitary living conditions
 (C) a lack of housing in Manchester
 (D) the need for medical reforms
 (E) fair parliamentary representation
39. All of the following were goals of nineteenth century liberals EXCEPT
 (A) religious toleration
 (B) legal equality
 (C) free consent of the governed
 (D) democracy
 (E) limits to the arbitrary power of government against the property of individual citizens
40. The Second Republic in France was headed by
 (A) Charles X
 (B) Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
 (C) Louis XVIII
 (D) Otto von Bismarck
 (E) Napoleon II

REVIEW

41. During the early Industrial Revolution, the leading industry was the manufacture of
 (A) steel
 (B) textiles
 (C) machine tools
 (D) electronics
 (E) chemicals
42. A major goal of English Chartists in the 1840's was
 (A) equal distribution of wealth
 (B) protective tariffs for farm products
 (C) war with France
 (D) abolition of the monarchy
 (E) the vote for all men
43. The first continental country to industrialize was
 (A) Belgium.
 (B) France.
 (C) Austria
 (D) Italy.
 (E) Germany.
44. The disease most common in industrialized areas of nineteenth-century Europe was
 (A) bubonic plague
 (B) tuberculosis
 (C) smallpox
 (D) malaria
 (E) leprosy
45. The Crystal Palace was built in London in 1851 primarily as a
 (A) private summer residence for the royal family
 (B) memorial to those who fought in the Crimean War
 (C) celebration of British technological and economic dominance
 (D) performance hall for musicals and opera
 (E) museum for artifacts from Africa and Asia

46. Napoleon Bonaparte's repressive occupation sparked a violent popular revolt in
- (A) Spain
 - (B) Italy
 - (C) Austria
 - (D) Poland
 - (E) Great Britain
47. The basic goal of Napoleon's Continental System was to
- (A) isolate Russia diplomatically
 - (B) weaken England economically
 - (C) unite France and Spain
 - (D) unify Germany
 - (E) conquer Italy
48. Which social group had the greatest number of victims during the Reign of Terror (1793-1794)?
- (A) *bourgeoisie*
 - (B) clergy
 - (C) nobility
 - (D) foreigners
 - (E) peasants
49. English economic expansion was severely threatened in the eighteenth century by a rapidly diminishing supply of
- (A) peat
 - (B) wood
 - (C) coal
 - (D) oil
 - (E) water power
50. In eighteenth-century Europe, the most important imperial rivalries existed among which three of the following?
- (A) Russia, France, and Great Britain
 - (B) The German states, the Italian states, and Great Britain
 - (C) The German states, the Italian states, and France
 - (D) The German states, the Italian states, and Spain
 - (E) Spain, France, and Great Britain