

Chapter 22 – The Age of Nationalism and Realism

FRENCH UNITE TO PROTECT REVOLUTION
SERBIA GALVANIZES SLAVS
GERMAN UNIFICATION COMPLETED

- The newspaper headlines above reflect attitudes associated with
 - nihilism
 - militarism
 - Marxism
 - liberalism
 - nationalism

- Which of the following best characterizes the social structure of the German Empire in 1871?
 - A conservative compromise between the old aristocracy and the new middle class
 - The triumph of the middle class
 - An equitable federation of the traditional German states
 - An amicable compromise between the middle class and the industrial proletariat
 - The triumph of the industrial east over the agrarian west

- One of the major tenets of Karl Marx's work was that
 - peasants and artisans would combine with factory workers to lead the forthcoming socialist revolution
 - by increasing social interaction, capitalism improved the quality of human relationships
 - the Industrial Revolution was a social disaster which had to be undone to restore the humane preindustrial society
 - history moves inevitably through a series of stages culminating in socialism
 - the historical function of government has been to protect the weak from exploitation by the powerful

- "In the presence of my guests I reduced the telegram by deleting words, without adding or altering a single word...which made the announcement appear decisive.

[My guest] said: 'Now it has quite a different ring. In its original form it sounded like a parley. Now it is like a flourish of trumpets in answer to a challenger.' I went onto explain: '... it will have the effect of a red flag on the Gallic bull' "

The individual recounting the story above was

- Napoleon III
 - Cavour
 - Disraeli
 - Bismarck
 - Alexander II
- During the Crimean War (1854-1856). most deaths among the military occurred as a result of
 - trench warfare and poisonous gas
 - guerrilla warfare

- naval engagements
- disease and inadequate medical care
- heavy artillery bombardment



ITALY IN ROME.

Para Para to King of Italy. "I MUST NEEDS SURRENDER THE SWORD, MY SON, BUT I KEEP THE KEYS!"

- The 1870 English political cartoon shown above is a comment on
 - the division of Italy into a number of religious and secular states
 - the pope's retention of spiritual authority in spite of his loss of temporal control
 - the military power of the pope as opposed to that wielded by the king
 - church control of secondary education
 - the eagerness of the pope to ally himself with the king
- Which of the following ideas is common to the works of both Karl Marx and the classical economists?
 - The overthrow of the bourgeoisie by the revolutionary proletariat is inevitable.
 - Class struggle is the mechanism of historical progress.
 - The free exchange of wages for labor ensures social harmony.
 - The value of a product is largely determined by the value of the labor used to produce it.
 - The triumph of the proletariat will bring about a classless society.
- Which of the following was the major reason for the establishment of the Dual Monarchy in 1867?
 - To satisfy the demands of the Magyars
 - To resist Turkish encroachment into Europe
 - To resist demands made by Napoleon III

- (D) To balance the power of the North German Confederation
- (E) To curb the growing strength of a united Italy
9. Which of the following ideas did Darwin draw on in developing his theories of evolution?
- (A) The Romantics' ideas about the importance of heroic individuals
- (B) The scientific view that species are eternal and unchanging
- (C) The Biblical account of creation in Genesis
- (D) Nineteenth-century theories of manifest destiny
- (E) The population theories of Thomas Malthus
10. In *On the Origin of Species*, Darwin addresses the
- (A) bases of the British constitution
- (B) need to protect endangered species from extinction
- (C) transmutation over time of plant and animal life
- (D) effect of gravity on the orbits of planets
- (E) inevitable disappearance of human beings
11. In *The Communist Manifesto* (1848), Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels asserted that
- (A) technology was evil and would bring more suffering than benefits to the working class
- (B) capitalism was a necessary stage of economic and social development
- (C) a socialist revolution was most likely to occur in Russia
- (D) the goals of nationalism and socialism were inseparable
- (E) the working class was so oppressed that it was unable to help itself
12. The Prussian victory over Austria in 1866 resulted in
- (A) intensified efforts by the British to defeat the Prussian army
- (B) the greater involvement of Austria in German political affairs
- (C) the consolidation of Prussian authority among North German states
- (D) popular uprisings in Austria against Prussian interference
- (E) an alliance between Russia and the Ottoman Empire against Austria
13. The rebuilding of Paris during the 1850's and 1860's resulted in the
- (A) reduction of open spaces for recreation
- (B) improvement of military fortifications
- (C) prevention of popular uprisings in the city
- (D) destruction of much working-class housing
- (E) concentration of population in the central area of the city
14. On which of the following did Cavour and Garibaldi agree?
- (A) Once united, Italy should be a republic.
- (B) Italy should be independent of foreign control.
- (C) Italian unity should be achieved in one way only, by revolution.
- (D) The pope should lead any new Italian state.
- (E) Foreign assistance was necessary to drive Austria from Italy.
15. The gradual decline of the Ottoman Empire which occurred during the nineteenth century created the most serious diplomatic and political tension between which of the following?
- (A) Austria and Prussia
- (B) Austria and Russia
- (C) France and Prussia
- (D) Russia and Greece
- (E) Russia and Prussia
16. The revolution in understanding the nature, treatment, and prevention of infectious diseases was largely due to the discoveries of
- (A) Darwin, Huxley, and Wallace
- (B) Herder, Chateaubriand, and de Staël
- (C) Gobineau, Chamberlain, and Nietzsche
- (D) Fontenelle, Diderot, and d'Alembert
- (E) Jenner, Lister, and Pasteur



RIGHT LEG IN THE BOOT AT LAST.

GARIBALDI: "IF IT WON'T GO, ON, SIR, TRY A LITTLE MORE POWDER."

17. The 1860 cartoon above illustrates which of the following?
- (A) Garibaldi presenting liberated Italian territory to Victor Emmanuel
- (B) Garibaldi replacing Cavour as Victor Emmanuel's principal adviser
- (C) Garibaldi asking for more ammunition from Victor Emmanuel to help free southern Italy
- (D) Napoleon III's military support for Garibaldi
- (E) The complete unification of Italy, including Rome

18. When Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species* in 1859, he used the phrase “origin of species” to mean which of the following?
- The beginning of life on Earth
 - The original appearance of the species first described in the book of Genesis
 - The earliest distillation of genera into species
 - The transmutation of any species into another over time
 - The degeneration of primal species into variations
19. “The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles.”
- The quotation above is from the writings of
- Robespierre and Danton
 - Saint-Simon
 - Marx and Engels
 - Malthus
 - Bismarck
20. In the second half of the nineteenth century, the balance of power in Europe was greatly changed by
- the rapid increase of the French population
 - Britain’s decision to concentrate on empire building in Africa and Asia
 - Austria’s interest in the Balkans
 - the unifications of Germany and of Italy
 - the emergence of an Ottoman threat to eastern Europe
21. Which of the following actions by Napoleon aided the cause of German unification?
- The elimination of many small states and the political reorganization of territory
 - The incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein into Prussia
 - The expulsion of the Turks occupying the European territory where German was spoken
 - The reversal of the long-standing policy of French support for the Holy Roman Empire
 - The requirement that all people in conquered lands speak a common language, French
22. Which of the following statements best reflects the ideas of Karl Marx?
- Population grows in geometric progression.
 - Humans share a common ancestry with apes.
 - The market is governed by an invisible hand.
 - A classless society will emerge at the end of the dialectical process.
 - Happiness results from the greatest good for the greatest number.
23. The constitution that Otto von Bismarck created for the united German Empire included
- universal male suffrage for parliament
 - recognition of the Socialist Party
 - a powerful unicameral legislature
 - a dual monarchy with Austria-Hungary
 - worker ownership of some major industries
24. Two of the leaders in the nineteenth-century development of the germ theory of disease were
- Marie Curie and Max Planck
 - Gregor Mendel and Auguste Comte
 - John Dalton and Michael Faraday
 - Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch
 - Jonas Salk and Francis Crick
25. Which of the following was an immediate result of the Austro-Prussian War (1866) ?
- The German Empire was established.
 - Prussia dominated the German unification movement.
 - Austria annexed Bohemia.
 - The Emperor Francis Joseph abdicated.
 - The Hapsburgs lost control of Austria.
26. All of the following were part of Alexander II’s (1855-1881) modernization of Russia EXCEPT the
- introduction of railroads and heavy industry
 - abolition of serfdom
 - creation of local assemblies (*zemstvos*)
 - creation of a constitution
 - reform of the legal code
27. Which of the following statements best describes Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution?
- Changes in species result from periodic catastrophic geological events that alter the environment.
 - All creatures living today descended from a single common ancestor in an inevitable process.
 - The emergence of new species, as seen in the fossil record, is attributable solely to genetic mutations.
 - Species tend to reproduce geometrically but their subsistence grows arithmetically.
 - New species emerge after gradually accumulating new modifications.
28. The Concert of Europe shattered as a result of
- the events of the Crimean War
 - Italian Unification
 - German Unification
 - the Danish War
 - the Franco-Prussian War
29. Which of the following was the central goal of Camillo Cavour’s policies in Italy
- to achieve a unified state on the Italian peninsula
 - to serve as the monarch of a unified Italy
 - to repel the French from the Italian peninsula
 - to assassinate Napoleon III
 - to make France a secret ally
30. Not long after the 1851 plebiscite that elected Louis Napoleon,
- Louis Napoleon executed the 600,000 people who had voted against him
 - an empire was proclaimed with Louis Napoleon named as emperor Napoleon III
 - France ratified its desire to become a true republic
 - France rejected the action to make Louis Napoleon Emperor Napoleon III
 - dissenters in France sought to overturn the election results

31. German unification in the second half of the nineteenth century was dramatically strengthened by
- the liberal Prussian Parliament
 - the conservative policies of Otto von Bismarck
 - the acquisition of Schleswig from Denmark
 - the *Zollverein* (tariff union)
 - heavy taxes approved by the Prussian Parliament
32. The theory that human population grows geometrically while the food supply expands only arithmetically is most commonly associated with
- Saint-Simon
 - Robert Owen
 - Thomas Malthus
 - Charles Fourier
 - Louis Blanc
33. Before the work of Pasteur, Koch, and Lister, the prevailing theory of disease in the 19th century was
- it was caused by bad odors
 - it could be controlled by vaccination
 - it could be controlled by microorganisms
 - it could be prevented by the sterilization of wounds
 - it was brought about by an imbalance of the humors
34. The *Augsleich* was established by the Austrian government in 1867 to grant equal partnership to which of the following groups
- Serbs
 - Croats
 - Magyars (Hungarians)
 - Germans
 - Italians
35. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the Communist Manifesto claimed that
- a Communist revolution would first come to an agricultural country
 - there would be a worldwide revolution to end the abuses of capitalism
 - workers of Communism would share in running the state economy
 - capitalism could be reformed
 - the proletariat would be the only class to survive the Communist revolution
36. What are the chronological war moves in the process of Bismarck's drive to unify Germany?
- Denmark, Austria, France
 - France, Austria, Denmark
 - Austria, Denmark, France
 - Austria, France, Denmark
 - France, Denmark, Austria
37. "Labour, like all other things which are purchased and sold ... has its natural market price. That price which is necessary to enable the labourers ... to subsist and perpetuate the race."
- David Ricardo, *The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*
 - Thomas Malthus, *The Principles of Population*
 - Herbert Spencer, *Principles of Sociology*
 - Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*
 - John Stuart Mill, *On Liberty*
38. In 1868, which area in Italy was NOT part of the United Kingdom of Italy
- Kingdom of Two Sicilies
 - Lombardy
 - Venetia
 - Papal States
 - Tuscany
39. The Ottoman Empire and the Austrian Empire were most similar in that
- both contained multinational ethnic groups
 - both were constitutional monarchies
 - neither was affected by the growth of nationalism in the 1870s
 - both tried to promote some economic modernization
 - neither of them had a strong effective military organization

(E) liberalism

40. "If anyone wishes to see in how little space a human being can move, how little and such air ... he can breathe, how little civilization he may share ... it is only necessary to travel hither."

—Friedrich Engels

This quotation describes the negative effects of

- (A) the Industrial Revolution
- (B) Imperialism
- (C) the Glorious Revolution
- (D) the Black Death
- (E) the French Revolution

REVIEW

41. In French political history the years 1814, 1830, and 1848 are known, respectively, for the
- (A) execution of Louis XVI, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the establishment of the Paris Commune
 - (B) restoration of the Bourbons, the election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as president, and the establishment of the Paris Commune
 - (C) July Revolution of Louis Philippe, the restoration of the Bourbons, and the founding of the Second Republic
 - (D) restoration of the Bourbons, the July Revolution of Louis Philippe, and the founding of the Second Republic
 - (E) restoration of the Bourbons, the July Revolution of Louis Philippe, and the coronation of Napoleon III as French emperor
42. Disturbances, in Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy between 1830 and 1832 can best be explained as manifestations of
- (A) religious revivalism in the face of materialism and secularism
 - (B) a communist offensive against the capitalists
 - (C) a crusade by romantic intellectuals to overthrow classicism
 - (D) student campaigns for access to higher education and the professions
 - (E) liberal and nationalist dissatisfaction with the Restoration political order
43. All of the following cities experienced major uprisings in 1848 EXCEPT
- (A) Paris
 - (B) Berlin
 - (C) London
 - (D) Rome
 - (E) Vienna
44. 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
45. 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

46. The Industrial Revolution created two new social classes:
- (A) the bourgeoisie and the landowning peasantry.
 - (B) the proletariat and the merchant class.
 - (C) middle-class professionals and landowning aristocrats.
 - (D) capitalists and the proletariat.
 - (E) capitalists and urban aristocrats.
47. Which of the following statements is true regarding western European family life in the period 1750-1850?
- (A) There was an increased importance placed on child-rearing among the upper classes.
 - (B) There was a significant decline in out-of-wedlock births due to Enlightenment reforms.
 - (C) Life expectancy declined due to the hazards associated with industrialization.
 - (D) The birth rate increased significantly due to government social welfare programs.
 - (E) Most nations repealed laws that enforced the legal and economic inferiority of women.
48. The British Great Reform Act of 1832 did which of the following?
- (A) Gave women the right to vote.
 - (B) Granted universal male suffrage.
 - (C) Limited the power of the monarchy.
 - (D) Abolished the right of the House of Lords to veto legislation.
 - (E) Increased the voting power of the middle class.
49. Which of the following was a persistent cause of agitation and protests by the Parisian lower classes in the eighteenth century?
- (A) Efforts to reimpose the guild system
 - (B) Bourgeois demands for a greater voice in government
 - (C) Lavish displays of wealth by the clergy
 - (D) Frustration of artisans' attempts to organize into unions
 - (E) Substantial increases in the cost of bread
50. Which of the following caused the deepest and most persistent internal opposition to the French Revolution?
- (A) The Great Fear
 - (B) The storming of the Bastille
 - (C) The publication of Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France
 - (D) The advent of the Thermidorean reaction
 - (E) The enactment of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy