

TEST # FORM

Please, do not write on this test!

DIRECTIONS: WRITE THE NAME OF THE IDEOLOGY (CONSERVATIVE OR LIBERAL) THAT BEST MATCHES THE IDEA OR FACT.

1. ___ wanted to return to the way things had been before 1789
2. ___ thought natural rights and constitutional government could only lead to chaos
3. ___ wanted a republican form of government or a constitutional monarchy
4. ___ wanted governments to be based on written constitutions and separation of powers
5. ___ thought the role of government should be limited to protecting basic rights such as freedom of thought, speech and religion
6. ___ against divine-right monarchy, the old aristocracy, established churches
7. ___ believed in universal male suffrage, which gave all adult men the right to vote
8. ___ the Congress of Vienna was a victory for these monarchs and officials, who wanted to support the political and social order that had come before Napoleon
9. ___ were capitalists that supported free markets
10. ___ defended natural rights of individuals to liberty, equality and property
11. ___ wanted a social hierarchy where the lower classes obeyed and respected their social superiors
12. ___ called for elected rulers who were responsible to the people
13. ___ backed established churches

MATCHING KEY TERMS: WRITE THE TERM THAT BEST MATCHES THE DEFINITION.

Autonomy	Radicals	Creoles	Mulattoes
Ideology	Peninsulares	Mestizos	

14. ___ system of thought or belief
15. ___ Spanish settlers in the new world that were born in Spain; they held the most power
16. ___ Spaniards who were born in the new world and were second most powerful
17. ___ self-rule
18. ___ people who were of mixed European and Native American descent
19. ___ people who want extreme change or revolution, on the left side of the political spectrum
20. ___ people who were of mixed African and European descent

MATCHING REVOLUTIONS: WRITE THE NAME OF THE REVOLUTION, REVOLUTIONARY OR WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE THAT BEST MATCHES THE DESCRIPTION.

Toussaint L'Ouverture	Simon Bolivar	Belgium 1830	Italian Independence
Haitian Revolution	Jose de San Martin	Poland 1830	German Independence
Jose Morelos	Dom Pedro	Napoleon III	Serbian Independence
Miguel Hidalgo	Louis Philippe	Louis Kossuth	Greek Independence

21. ____ first emperor of an independent Brazil
22. ____ only successful slave revolt in history
23. ____ led an uprising to establish a republic in Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia – he was known as the “great liberator”
24. ____ a successful rebellion for a small country in 1830, it worked when the British and French decided to back them up
25. ____ led rebellion for independent and free Haiti
26. ____ led rebel forces in Mexico and called for reforms to help the Mexican people
27. ____ this French nephew tried to live up to his famous uncle but failed – when he did, so did French leadership in Europe
28. ____ famous for the “el Grito de Dolores” that called Mexicans to fight for independence
29. ____ in 1830, the Russians brutally crushed their failed attempt at independence
30. ____ gifted general that helped liberate Argentina, Chile and Peru from Spain
31. ____ Hungarian nationalists were led by this journalist who demanded an independent government and a written constitution to protect basic rights
32. ____ in 1848, nationalists expelled the Pope from Rome in order to install their own government and try to get freedom from the church and the Habsburgs – it was unsuccessful
33. ____ French called him the “citizen king” because after 1830 he owed his throne to the people
34. ____ between 1848 and 1850, unsuccessful attempts were made in Prussia and Frankfurt to create a republic under Frederick William IV
35. ____ this was a revolt to end Ottoman rule and were backed by their admirers in Europe, especially Britain, France and Russia
36. ____ they tried to get independence by fighting a guerilla war against the Ottomans