

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

1.	29.	57.	85.	113.
2.	30.	58.	86.	114.
3.	31.	59.	87.	115.
4.	32.	60.	88.	116.
5.	33.	61.	89.	117.
6.	34.	62.	90.	118.
7.	35.	63.	91.	119.
8.	36.	64.	92.	120.
9.	37.	65.	93.	121.
10.	38.	66.	94.	122.
11.	39.	67.	95.	123.
12.	40.	68.	96.	124.
13.	41.	69.	97.	125.
14.	42.	70.	98.	126.
15.	43.	71.	99.	127.
16.	44.	72.	100.	128.
17.	45.	73.	101.	129.
18.	46.	74.	102.	130.
19.	47.	75.	103.	131.
20.	48.	76.	104.	132.
21.	49.	77.	105.	133.
22.	50.	78.	106.	134.
23.	51.	79.	107.	135.
24.	52.	80.	108.	136.
25.	53.	81.	109.	137.
26.	54.	82.	110.	138.
27.	55.	83.	111.	139.
28.	56.	84.	112.	140.

Live Free or Die!

THE ATLANTIC REVOLUTIONS & NATIONALISM



SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS MATCHING

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTER OF THE KEY TERM THAT BEST MATCHES THE DEFINITION.
1 point each, total of 20 points

A. Conservatism/ conservative	M. Liberalism/liberal	Y. Nationalism	ABC. Moderate
B. Reactionary	N. Congress of Vienna	Z. Suffrage	ABD. Autonomy
C. Rhine Confederation	O. Dual Monarchy	AB. Annex	ABE. Reich
D. Kulturkampf	P. Social Welfare	AC. Emigration	ACD. Immigration
E. Colossus	Q. Crimean War	AD. Emancipation	ACE. Zemstvos
F. Refugees	R. Rotten Boroughs	AE. Reform	ADE. Duma
G. Secret ballot	S. Parliamentary Democracy	BC. Absentee Landlords	BCD. Repeal
H. Capitol Offenses	T. Abolition Movement	BD. Penal Colony	BDE. Premier
I. Franco-Prussian War	U. Dreyfus Affair	BE. Provisional	CDE. Coalitions
J. Zionism	V. Tsar/Czar	CD. Radical	ABCD. Recession
K. Kaiser	W. Realpolitik	CE. Pogroms	ACDE. Electorate
L. Home Rule	X. Suez Canal	DE. Libel	

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. someone who wants things to stay the same | political & social order of pre-revolutionary (pre-1789) Europe |
| 2. an extremist who wants to "go back to the good old days" | 7. extreme pride in one's country, patriotism |
| 3. an extremist who wants to get rid of the whole system and start completely over; reforms are not enough | 8. violent mob attacks |
| 4. the movement to create a homeland for Jewish people in order to escape violence & persecution in Europe | 9. a system where one ruler was both King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria, but Austria & Hungary were two separate states independent of each other in most areas |
| 5. someone who wants reform, changes to make the government more fair & democratic for everyone | 10. Bismarck manipulated a telegraph to make this event happen; it established that Germany was now the major power in Europe, not France, and helped to finally unify the German states into one Germany |
| 6. a meeting held in 1815 where the major powers of Europe tried to recreate the | |

11. Bismarck's "battle for civilization" meant to make Catholics be loyal to the state before the Church
12. a result of Russia trying to take Ottoman lands along the Danube river; the Russians were defeated, and it proved to everyone in Europe how behind Russia was
13. areas where there were no longer many people living, but still had a vote in parliament
14. executive leaders are elected by and are part of the legislature
15. this unfair trial without evidence put an innocent man in jail and showed the world the power of anti-Semitism in France and Europe
16. elected assemblies responsible for road repairs, schools and agriculture; these gave the Russians some experience of self-government at the local level
17. these representative bodies were created as a direct result of the turmoil of Bloody Sunday in 1905; Nicholas II eliminated them again in 1906
18. realistic policies based on the needs of the state
19. built in Egypt to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean in order to facilitate trade
20. a coalition of German states organized by the Congress of Vienna



SECTION 2: PEOPLE MATCHING

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTER OF THE HISTORICAL FIGURE THAT BEST MATCHES THE DESCRIPTION. *1 POINT EACH, TOTAL OF 20 POINTS*

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Simón Bolívar | I. Benjamin Disraeli | Q. Prince Metternich | Y. José Morelos |
| B. Peninsulares | J. Nicholas III | R. Mulattoes | Z. Giuseppe Mazzini |
| C. Wilhelm II | K. Louis Kossuth | S. Capitalists | AB. Queen Victoria |
| D. Napoleon III | L. Communists | T. Peter Stolypin | AC. Anarchists |
| E. Socialists | M. Aleksandr II | U. Louis Philippe | AD. José de San Martín |
| F. Ferenc Deák | N. Mestizos | V. Creoles | AE. Giuseppe Garibaldi |
| G. William Gladstone | O. Miguel Hidalgo | W. Camillo Cavour | BC. Toussaint L'ouverture |
| H. Dom Pedro | P. Otto von Bismarck | X. Franz Josef | |
-
21. people born in Spain that moved to the New World, the highest social class in colonial Latin America; only they could hold the top jobs in government and the Church
 22. voted into office, ended the 2nd French Republic by proclaiming himself emperor like his famous uncle
 23. a brilliant general who led the slaves and mulattoes of Santo Domingo (today known as the country of Haiti) to revolt against the minority whites; the leader of the only successful slave revolt in history
 24. the "Iron Chancellor" of Prussia, a conservative who manipulated

international relationships and wars in Europe to create the new united state known as Germany, his policy was called the policy of "blood & iron"

25. people of both African and European descent in colonial Latin America; angry at being denied the status, wealth & power that were available to whites
26. people of European descent born in the New World, second-class citizens who resented their status; they owned the haciendas, ranches and mines; many were also merchants
27. people of both Native American (indigenous) and European descent in colonial Latin America; angry at being denied the status, wealth & power that were available to whites
28. the "citizen king", got along well with the liberal bourgeoisie, part of the French constitutional monarchy
29. "The Liberator"; he led an uprising that established a republic in Venezuela; later he went on to liberate Ecuador, Peru & Bolivia before joining with another famous revolutionary leader
30. changed the Whigs into the Liberal party, as prime minister he gave the vote to farmers and most working men
31. Nicholas II's prime minister who was conservative and draconian in his measures to keep order; after he took control there was a marked rise in arrests, pogroms, and executions. Later he did institute some reforms such as strengthening the zemstvos and improving education.
32. he led an army across the Andes defeating the Spanish in Chile, Peru & Argentina before joining forces with another famous revolutionary leader
33. A journalist who led Hungarian nationalists in demanding an independent government, an end to serfdom, and a written constitution to protect basic rights
34. leader of Austria in 1815 and the leader of the Congress of Vienna, he wanted to restore things to the way they were in 1792
35. the longest reigning monarch in British history; the era named after this ruler represents manners, civilization, and industrialization but also harsh imperialism and the fall into world war
36. made limited reforms as emperor of the Hapsburg Empire including an Austrian-dominated legislature; was both Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary
37. liberal prime minister of Sardinia who strengthened the Sardinian economy and manipulated European affairs to achieve a unified Italy
38. organized a large force of "red shirts" to help conquer & unify lands for the creation of a greater Italian nation
39. took his father's advice & declared independence for his people in Brazil and proclaimed himself emperor
40. changed the Tories into the modern Conservative party, pushed through the Reform Bill of 1867



SECTION 3: ORDER OF EVENTS

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTERS OF THE EVENTS IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY HAPPENED. *1 point each, total of 10 points*

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 41. | A. Mexico wins independence and Simón Bolívar liberates Caracas, Venezuela |
| 42. | B. Father Miguel Hidalgo urges Mexicans to fight for independence from Spain |
| 43. | C. Simón Bolívar seizes Bogotá from the Spanish |
| 44. | D. Haiti declares independence |
| 45. | E. Congress of Vienna redraws the map of Europe after Napoleon's defeat |

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 46. | A. French revolutionaries battle the king's troops in the streets of Paris |
| 47. | B. Potato famine in Ireland begins |
| 48. | C. China and Britain clash in the Opium war |
| 49. | D. Great Reform Act |
| 50. | E. Giuseppe Mazzini founds Young Italy to encourage Italian unification |

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 51. | A. Tsar Alexander II frees the serfs |
| 52. | B. Britain begins official rule of India |
| 53. | C. French-built Suez canal opens |
| 54. | D. Revolutions break out across Europe |
| 55. | E. Taiping Rebellion begins |

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 56. | A. Bismarck provokes Franco-Prussian War to create unified German empire; France defeated & Third Republic established |
| 57. | B. Brazil becomes a republic |
| 58. | C. Philippines declares independence |
| 59. | D. Revolution breaks out in St. Petersburg after Bloody Sunday massacre |
| 60. | E. Theodor Herzl organizes first Zionist Congress |

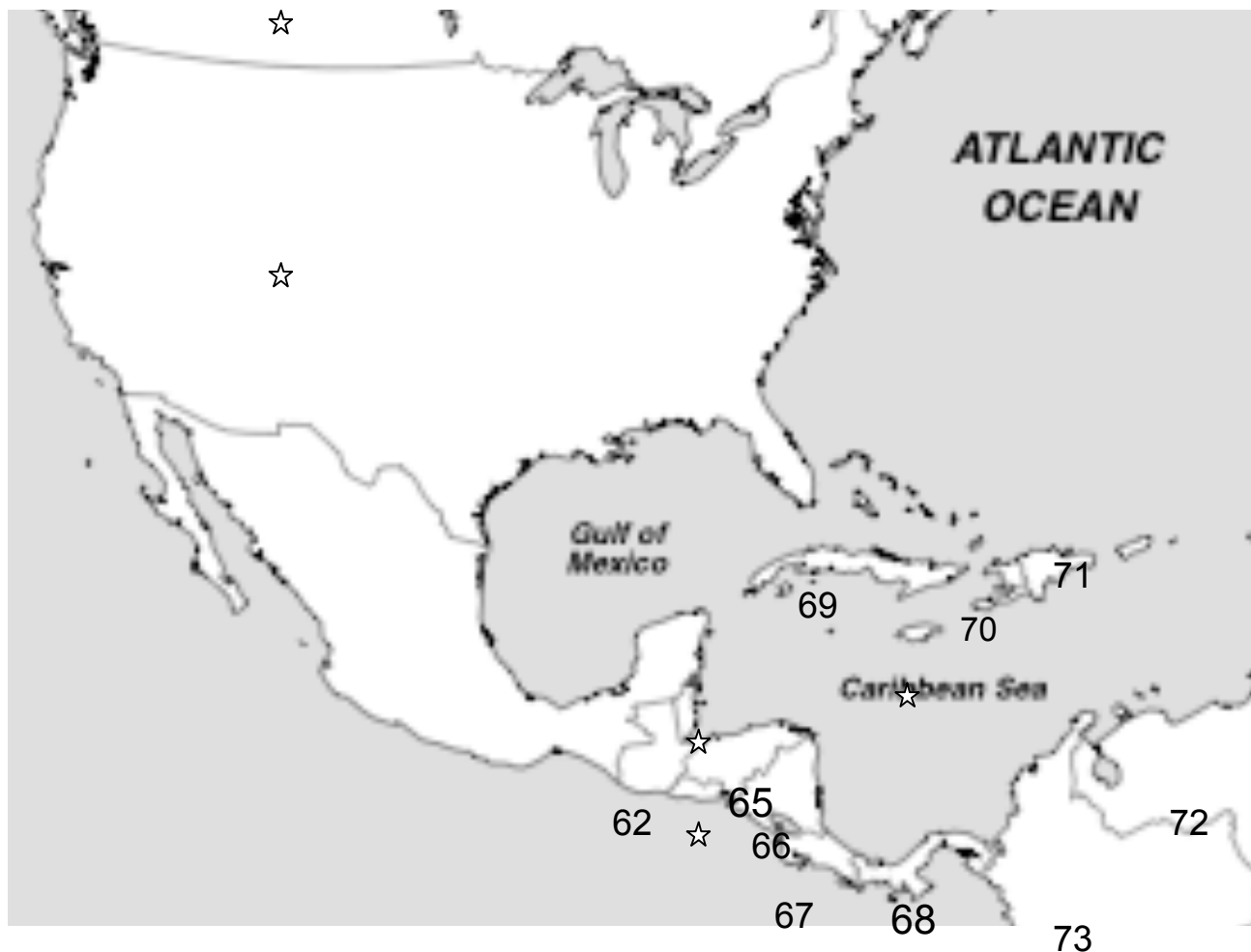


SECTION 4: MAP IDENTIFICATION

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTER OF THE COUNTRY THAT MATCHES THE NUMBER LOCATION ON THE MAP. *1 point each, total of 20 points*

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| A. Argentina | F. Peru | K. Panama | P. Guatemala |
| B. Brazil | G. Suriname | L. Haiti | Q. Bolivia |
| C. Guyana | H. Cuba | M. Dominican Republic | R. Colombia |
| D. Honduras | I. Chile | N. Venezuela | S. Nicaragua |
| E. Uruguay | J. Ecuador | O. Costa Rica | T. Mexico |

☆ = countries not listed here





SECTION 5: TEXTBOOK CHAPTERS 4, 7 & 8 (sections 1-3 only) MULTIPLE CHOICE

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTER OF THE ANSWER THAT BEST ANSWERS THE QUESTION OR COMPLETES THE STATEMENT. 1 POINT EACH, TOTAL OF 60 POINTS

81. Which of the following would NOT be considered an example of nationalism?

- A. Britain, France, and Russia helped Greece become independent of the Ottoman Empire.
- B. In 1821, Greece revolted against their Ottoman rulers.
- C. The first Serbian revolt against the Ottomans failed, but it did foster a sense of Serbian identity.
- D. In the world today, many Kurds still dream of creating an independent Kurdistan.

82. Which of the following best describes Prince Clemens von Metternich's response to the struggle to establish natural rights and constitutional governments throughout Europe?

- A. Metternich joined the cause as a defender of the rights of the common man.
- B. Metternich served as a mediator and helped to maintain peace between the two sides.
- C. Metternich led from France to his native Austria out of fear of a possible uprising.
- D. Metternich urged monarchs to crush rebellions in their countries and to help crush rebellions in neighboring lands.

83. The difference between the liberal and conservative philosophies in early 19th century Europe is best explained by which of the following?

- A. Liberals supported a republican form of government, while the conservatives supported the monarchy.

- B. Conservatives supported laissez-faire economics, while the liberals supported continued reliance on mercantilism.
- C. Conservatives were made up primarily of business owners, bankers, lawyers, politicians, and newspaper editors while liberals represented the working class, including sailors and craftsmen.
- D. Liberals, unlike the conservatives, felt that the establishment of natural rights and constitutional governments would lead to chaos.

84. Serbia and Greece both successfully fought which nation for their independence?

- A. Russia
- B. Austria
- C. the Ottoman Empire
- D. Germany

85. Which of the following events refers to the "February Days" of 1848?

- A. Napoleon III came to power.
- B. Liberal, radical, and socialist leaders proclaimed the Second Republic.
- C. Socialists protested when the bourgeois liberal ruling class shut down national workshops.
- D. Nationalist revolts erupted in Italy and Germany.

86. What similarity existed between the Italian and German revolts of 1848?

- A. Reform movements and strong nationalist sentiments existed in both nations.
- B. Both Italy and Germany were attempting to overthrow Austrian rule.
- C. Both rebellions were precipitated by massive famines.

- D. The goal of both rebellions was to set up a constitutional monarchy.
87. What was the spark that ignited widespread rebellion in Latin America?
- A. Haiti's successful revolt against the French.
 - B. Anger at the inequality found in the Latin American class system.
 - C. Napoleon's successful ouster of the Spanish king in 1808.
 - D. The assassination of Simon Bolivar.
88. Britain and France supported the independence movement of which nation?
- A. Holland
 - B. Prussia
 - C. Belgium
 - D. Austria
89. Who, backed by creoles, mestizos, and Native Americans, overthrew the Spanish viceroy in Mexico in 1821?
- A. Agustin de Iturbide
 - B. Simón Bolivar
 - C. José de San Martin
 - D. Dom Pedro
90. Which nation, due to their shared Slavic heritage, helped the Serbs to eventually win autonomy?
- A. Romania
 - B. Bulgaria
 - C. Russia
 - D. Greece
91. Which political group strongly supported laissez-faire economics?
- A. Liberals
 - B. Democrats
 - C. Republicans
 - D. Conservatives
92. In the 1820's, the French army marched over the Pyrenees to suppress a revolt in which nation?
- A. Italy
 - B. Spain
 - C. Germany
 - D. Great Britain
93. What was one result of the Franco-Prussian War?
- A. Bismarck lost his influence in Germany.
 - B. France became the leading power in Europe.
 - C. German states united under William I
 - D. Prussia won Schleswig and Holstein.
94. Bismarck conjured what memory of the French in order to stir German nationalism?
- A. Napoleon's invasions
 - B. the storming of the Bastille
 - C. the Middle Ages
 - D. the domination of the Catholic Church
95. What difficulty was posed in uniting the German Lands after Napoleon's defeat?
- A. The Germans wanted Napoleon to be their emperor.
 - B. The government of each state must be dismantled.
 - C. The Church could not agree on where to draw the borders.
 - D. The Prussians refused to be part of Germany.
96. What was Bismarck's foreign policy goal concerning France?
- A. to aid French industrial growth
 - B. to keep France weak and isolated
 - C. to forge strong links with France
 - D. to forge strong links with Switzerland
97. What did Bismarck see as the two main threats to the new German state?
- A. the Church and William II
 - B. the Church and the Socialists

- C. the Socialists and William II
- D. the French and the British

98. What request did Bismarck make of the Church?

- A. He wanted them to preach the benefits of German unification.
- B. He asked them to provide men training for the clergy to be part of the German army.
- C. He wanted them to put loyalty to the state above loyalty to the Church.
- D. He wanted prominent clergy to take part in the government.

99. Who wanted to create an Italian republic and recruited a force of 1,000 red-shirted volunteers?

- A. Otto von Bismarck
- B. Giuseppe Mazzini
- C. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- D. Camillo Cavour

100. Which of the following factors made it difficult to unite Italy?

- A. lack of a common language
- B. regional differences
- C. lack of natural resources
- D. tense relations with border nations

101. _____, a moderate Hungarian leader, helped work out a compromise that created the new political power of Austria-Hungary.

- A. Metternich
- B. Ottoman Turks
- C. Ferenc Deák
- D. Francis Joseph

102. _____ was known as "the sick man of Europe."

- A. The Ottoman empire
- B. The Hapsburg empire
- C. Metternich
- D. Austrian emperor Francis I

103. How was the Ottoman Empire similar to the Austrian Empire?

- A. Both were home to many ethnic groups.
- B. Both welcomed nationalism.
- C. Both were conquered by the British.
- D. Neither gave in to nationalist demands.

104. _____ were made responsible for matters such as road repair, schools, and agriculture.

- A. Radicals
- B. Zemstvos
- C. Pogroms
- D. Dumas

105. The _____ occurred after Russia tried to seize Ottoman lands along the Danube River.

- A. pogrom
- B. Crimean War
- C. Duma
- D. repression

106. The majority of Russians were

- A. landowning nobles.
- B. scholars.
- C. serfs.
- D. middle-class citizens.

107. What sparked the Russian Revolution of 1905?

- A. the continuation of pogroms
- B. the killing of demonstrators on Bloody Sunday
- C. the freeing of the serfs
- D. the limiting of the power of the Duma

108. How did Alexander III respond to his father's assassination?

- A. He went into exile in Greece.
- B. He began to meet with other nations and form alliances to crackdown on the murderers.

- C. He recognized the need for reforms and was known for his generosity with the peasants.
- D. He revived harsh methods while demanding the recognition of one language and one church.

109. Why did large numbers of Russian Jews go to the United States?

- A. They wanted to be free to follow Marxist doctrines.
- B. They wished to escape violent persecution.
- C. They were tired of the conservative rule of the tsar.
- D. They felt it would be an easy journey.

110. Which of the following NOT a provision of the Great Reform Act of 1832?

- A. Suffrage was granted to all citizens over the age of eighteen.
- B. Populous industrial cities and towns were given representation in Parliament.
- C. The electorate was enlarged, as suffrage was granted to more men.
- D. Rotten boroughs were eliminated.

111. In addition to the secret ballot, what was one of the demands of the Chartist movement?

- A. universal suffrage
- B. an increase in government farm subsidies
- C. annual parliamentary elections
- D. the dismantling of Parliament and the restoration of the monarchy

112. In the 1860's, Benjamin Disraeli and William Gladstone transformed the Tories and Whigs into which political parties, respectively?

- A. the Democrats and the Conservatives
- B. the Conservatives and the Liberals
- C. the Liberals and the Republicans
- D. the Republicans and the Democrats

113. Which of the following is NOT a result of the social welfare laws enacted by Britain in the early 1900's?

- A. Marxism gained only limited support among the British working class.
- B. Old-age pensions were provided by the government.
- C. Low-income housing was provided for the needy.
- D. Workers were protected with accident, health, and unemployment insurance.

114. What is the name of the Irish nationalist leader, nicknamed "the Liberator", that organized the Irish Catholic League and held mass meetings to demand a repeal of unfair laws?

- A. Thomas Gladstone
- B. Daniel O'Connell
- C. David Lloyd George
- D. Charles Stewart Parnell

115. Which of the following was NOT a reason the Irish resented being ruled by Great Britain?

- A. absentee landlords controlling land in Ireland
- B. Irish Catholics paying tithes to the Church of England
- C. being forbidden to teach or speak the Irish language
- D. passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act

116. The movement devoted to rebuilding a Jewish state in Palestine, started in the late 1800's, was known as

- A. the Third Empire.
- B. imperialism.
- C. Zionism.
- D. nationalism.

117. In 1898, French novelist Émile Zola was convicted of libel, or the

- A. harming of the reputation of another.

- B. knowing publication of false and damaging statements.
- C. crime of lying under oath.
- D. failure to meet obligations required by law.

118. What did France cede to Germany in the peace agreement signed in 1871?

- A. approximately 20 million francs
- B. Paris
- C. the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine
- D. a fifty mile stretch along their common border

119. What is the name of the person that was accused of spying against France for Germany and sentenced to life in prison, even though there was NOT real evidence against him?

- A. Ferdinand Esterhazy
- B. Theodor Herzl
- C. Émile Zola
- D. Alfred Dreyfus

120. Which of the following was NOT a result of the reform movement in France in the early 1900s?

- A. expansion of the separation of church and state
- B. women were granted the right to vote
- C. the passing of laws protecting the rights of the working class
- D. the creation of a free public school system

121. The goal of the Communards was to

- A. convince the National Assembly to reach a peace agreement with Germany.
- B. convince the National Assembly to take back the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany by force.
- C. help Napoleon III regain the throne of France.
- D. create a new socialist order in France.

122. The womens' suffrage movement did NOT employ which of the following tactics?

- A. demonstrations
- B. political assassinations
- C. violent protest
- D. hunger strikes

123. In which decade did Parliament pass a law banning slavery in Britain and all of its colonies?

- A. 1820's
- B. 1830's
- C. 1860's
- D. 1880's

124. What is the name of the moderate Irish nationalist that rallied Irish members of Parliament to press for home rule?

- A. Charles Stewart Parnell
- B. Thomas Gladstone
- C. Daniel O'Connell
- D. David Lloyd George

125. The Populist Party was made up primarily of

- A. business leaders and the aristocracy.
- B. the aristocracy and farmers.
- C. farmers and city workers.
- D. city workers and business leaders.

126. The period from 1837 to 1901 was known in British history as the

- A. Elizabethan Age.
- B. Chartist Period.
- C. the Reformation.
- D. Victorian Age.

127. Which British colonies were established as penal colonies?

- A. Australia and New Zealand
- B. New Zealand and America
- C. America and South Africa
- D. South Africa and Australia

128. In the 1820's, which groups earned the right to vote in Great Britain?

- A. Catholics and non-Anglican Protestants
- B. non-Anglican Protestants and non-native born British citizens
- C. non-native born British citizens and blacks
- D. blacks and the Irish

129. How did Bismarck strengthen the Prussian army?

- A. with volunteers from other nations
- B. with funds from the liberal legislature
- C. with former prisoners-of-war
- D. with money that had been collected for other purposes

130. Why did socialist reform amongst the peasants NOT work?

- A. peasants lived in areas difficult for the socialists to reach
- B. peasants stood staunchly behind the tsar and his policies
- C. peasants often didn't understand the socialists or turned them over to the police
- D. peasants felt repressed by the socialists

131. Because of competing interests and difficulties in the region, the Balkans became known as

- A. a powder keg.
- B. a red shirt.
- C. an iron chancellor.
- D. the sick man of Europe.

132. How did the liberals in the Frankfurt Assembly try to obtain German political unity in 1848?

- A. They accepted assistance from France in exchange for future land rights.
- B. They formed an army to fight against Prussian forces.
- C. They invaded Prussia and captured and assassinated the Prussian ruler.

D. They offered the throne of a united German state to the Prussian ruler.

133. How did a growing spirit of nationalism affect the Austrian Empire in the late 1800s?

- A. It brought the empire together.
- B. It threatened to break up the empire.
- C. It had no effect on the empire.
- D. It led to war between the Austrian empire and the Ottoman empire.

134. After unification, Italy faced conflicts with

- A. the Church, regional disputes, and demands for reform.
- B. France, an economic slowdown, and currency problems.
- C. Austria, years of poor harvests, and population decline.
- D. Greece, civil war, and a huge influx of newcomers from Germany.

135. In the 1800s, which was the oldest ruling house in Europe?

- A. Napoleon
- B. the Dual-Monarchy
- C. the Hapsburgs
- D. the Ottomans

136. What decision helped Nicholas II after the revolution of 1905?

- A. He agreed that no law would go into effect without approval of the Duma.
- B. He dissolved the class system in Russia.
- C. He gave the Socialists more power in the government, giving the people a voice.
- D. He arrested the conservative Peter Stolypin.

137. What was Prime Minister Count Camillo Cavour's long-term goal?

- A. to reform the public school system
- B. to build a railroad system to encourage commerce

- C. to end Austrian power and to annex provinces
- D. to provide transportation and electricity for all citizens

138. Why did Russian soldiers fire on the marchers on Bloody Sunday?

- A. the protesters attacked the soldiers
- B. the protesters had destroyed property earlier in the day
- C. there had been several attempts on the tsar's life by the Orthodox priest who organized the march
- D. the tsar ordered the soldiers for protection, although the marchers were peaceful

139. What was one effect of Napoleon's control of the German-speaking lands in the early 1800s?

- A. German unity disintegrated.
- B. German nationalism was sparked.
- C. The Holy Roman Empire was restored.
- D. Trade between Germany and France ended.

140. One obstacle to Russian industrial progress in the 1800s was:

- A. A lack of resources
- B. A small population
- C. The rigid social structure
- D. The rapid pace of reform