

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 11 Reading Guide: Europe from 1815 to 1871

Restoration and Revolution

1. What series of wars in the 19th century preceded larger bureaucracies, secret police forces, and censorship offices in European countries?
2. What name is given to the time period from 1815-1830?
3. What did states view as a useful tool to aid in repression?

An Age of Competing Ideologies

Conservatism

4. Whose work entitled *Reflections on the Revolution in France* written in 1790 outlined the ideas of Modern Conservatism?
5. Which *émigré* from the French Revolution argued that the church should stand as the very foundation of society because all political authority stemmed from God?

Nationalism

6. What is the idea that all people's identities are defined by their connection with a nation and that it is to this nation that they owe their primary loyalty as opposed to their king or local lord?
7. In which two countries did nationalism become important because they desired to rid their countries of occupying French soldiers?
8. Who recorded old German folk tales to reveal a traditional German national spirit that was part of a common past?
9. What political philosophy was often tied to nationalism?

Liberalism

10. What era established the foundations for nineteenth-century liberalism?

List the three points that were emphasized by Enlightenment thinkers in regards to political philosophy:

- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
14. What document served a basic foundational document for liberalism and was written by Lafayette?
15. Who hoped to protect the rights of individuals by limiting the power of the state and by emphasizing the individual's right to enjoy religious freedom, freedom of the press, and equality under the law?
16. What name was given to those who exposed liberal economic principles?
17. Which adherent to the Classical school published *An inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* in 1776?
18. What economic philosophy held that a nation's wealth could be measured only in gold reserves, and that foreign trade would necessarily hurt one side or the other?
19. According to Adam Smith, what is an indicator of a nation's true wealth?
20. What name is given to those who have natural skills and can produce their specialties better and faster than others?
21. According to Adam Smith, what would enrich all countries?
22. What economic policy states that government should let individual businesses set their own prices and production levels, individual decisions, as though guided by an "invisible hand"?

23. According to Laissez-faire economic policies, what will find cheaper ways to produce more goods at lower prices in order to increase sales?
24. Who argued in his *Essay on Population* that the population was growing at a rate that would eventually outstrip the food supply?
25. Who argued that the only way factory owners could find an advantage over their competitors was by offering lower wages?
26. What event made the negative predictions of Malthus and Ricardo obsolete?
27. Who argued that governments should seek to provide “the greatest happiness for the greatest number”?
28. What name was given to the views of Jeremy Bentham?
29. Who was the disciple of Jeremy Bentham and wrote *Principles of Political Economy* and argued that the state should intervene to achieve economic justice?
30. Which of Harriet Taylors works consists of arguments in favor of granting full equality to women?

Socialism

31. Which ideology was partly rooted in the French Revolution, with a number of radical Jacobins pushing for economic equality for all through the common ownership of property?
32. What label was sometimes given to socialist writers?
33. Who believed that capitalism over-emphasized production, under-emphasized distribution, and possessed other flaws such as unemployment and low wages?
34. Which socialist argued that society needed to be organized on a scientific basis and argued for the creation of a hierarchical society led by an intellectual class that improved society?
35. Which Utopian Socialist created a blueprint for a cooperative community consisting of 1,620 people who took turns rotating their tasks while living on 5,000 acres of land?
36. Which self-made manufacturer designed and built a planned economy in New Lanark, Scotland?

Political Restoration and Reform

France

37. Which royal family was restored to the throne in France following Napoleon’s final defeat at Waterloo?
38. Who became the King of France during this time of restoration?
39. What constitution was written in 1814 and contained many of the freedoms from the revolutionary period and created a constitutional monarchy?
40. Whose assassination in 1820 was used by the ultra-royalists to pursue a revival of absolute monarchy?
41. Who succeeded Louis XVIII as King of France in 1824?
42. What law did Charles X introduce which ruled death as the penalty for any attack on the church?
43. Which ultra-royalist did Charles appoint as his chief minister?
44. What dissolved the newly elected assembly; took away the right to vote from the upper bourgeoisie, and imposed rigid censorship?
45. What French revolution broke out in 1830 and sparked revolutions throughout Europe?
46. Who was crowned King of the French as a result of the July Revolution?
47. What was the French monarchy called after the July Revolution?

Revolutionary Movements

Spain and Portugal

48. Who had been restored to the Spanish throne following the collapse of French control in 1814?
49. What is the name for the Spanish Parliament?
50. Which country unilaterally helped restore Ferdinand VII to absolute power in Spain after a rebellion in 1820?
51. Which king of Portugal fled to Brazil during the Napoleonic Wars?

Italy

52. Which king had made promises while in exile to rule as a constitutional monarch, although once restored to the throne, he refused to give up any of his absolute power?
53. Which secret nationalistic society was created by Neapolitan army officers to oppose the monarch?
54. What agreement between Austria, Prussia, and Russia stated that the great European powers had the right to intervene in revolutionary situations?

Greece

55. What revolt took place at the “birthplace of democracy” in 1821?
56. Which British Romantic poet sent money to refit the Greek fleet and died from fever in 1824?
57. Which three countries organized a combined naval force to intervene on the side of the Greek revolutionaries in 1827?
58. What country declared its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1832?
59. Which empire is referred to as the “Sick Man of Europe”?
60. Which country had established effective independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1830 and promoted nationalism in the Balkan regions of Austria?
61. What war will eventually break out as a result of the ethnic conflicts and revolutionary movements in the Balkans?

Russia

62. What had emerged as a great European power as a result of the Napoleonic Wars and was also a much more backward nation than other European countries?
63. Which Russian tsar thought about political reform and later grew increasingly reactionary?
64. Who succeeded Alexander I as Tsar of Russia in 1825?
65. What revolt was led by a small group of military officers in 1825 and was put down rapidly and with great brutality?

Great Britain

66. What catastrophic event took place at St. Peter’s field in 1819 when 60,000 people demanded universal suffrage and annual parliaments and resulted in the shooting of eleven people?
67. What series of acts were passed by Parliament after the Peterloo Massacre which banned demonstrations and imposed censorship?
68. What act was repealed in 1824 which had banned union activity?
69. What bill was passed in 1832 that expanded the electorate to one-fifth of the male population?
70. What was the name given to sparsely populated electoral districts that were later reduced by the Great Reform Bill?
71. What law established public workhouses in 1834?

72. What was banned in the British Empire in 1833?
73. What reduced the number of hours that children could work in factories and established government inspectors to regulate working conditions?
74. What act was eliminated in 1846 that had imposed high tariffs on imported grain to support domestic growers?

The Revolutions of 1848

75. Where did a rebellion break out against Ferdinand II on January 12, 1848?
76. How many revolts will break out during the first four months of 1848?
77. What fueled revolutionary tensions in Germany, Italy, and the Austrian Empire?
78. Which Austrian Emperor relied heavily on military force to subdue all forms of liberalism and nationalism in 1848?
79. What nickname was given to the 1840s due to the agricultural failures in Europe?
80. What event took place in Ireland in 1846 that led to the death of 1 million people and the emigration of an additional million?

France

81. According to the old saying, what happens when France coughs?
82. What did opponents of the regime hold to get around the strict censorship and laws banning openly political meetings?
83. Who was the hero to continental liberals and was to be celebrated with a banquet scheduled for February 22, 1848?
84. Which of Louis Philippe's ministers issued an order that banned political banquets thus resulting in four days of revolution in the streets of Paris?
85. Who was forced to flee France to England as a result of this revolution?
86. Which socialist journalist led the radicals and spoke of the need for fundamental social and economic change?
87. What were set up by the provisional government due to pressure from Blanc's supporters to provide jobs for the unemployed?
88. What violent class struggle broke out with the termination of the national workshops in 1848 which resulted in the deaths of 10,000 people?
89. What French government was created in November 1848?
90. Who became the president of the French Second Republic, assumed dictatorial powers in 1851 and created the Second French Empire?

The German States

91. Which Prussian king promised moderate reform, but never implemented any changes?
92. Which Hungarian leader demanded a constitution that would provide for responsible government for Hungary?
93. Which country helped the Emperor of Austria put down the Hungarian rebellion?
94. What meeting was held on May 18 by elected representatives from the German states to discuss the unification of Germany?
95. What term refers to a unified Germany with Austria?
96. What term refers to a unified Germany without Austria?

97. Who responded when offered the German Imperial throne that he did not want a “crown picked up from the gutter” and declined?

The Italian States

98. Who was the ruler of the Kingdom of Sardinia and took up the banner of Italian nationalist and was defeated by Austria for attacking Lombardy?

99. Which Italian state had a constitutional monarchy in 1848?

Russia and Great Britain

100. Which two nations avoided the turmoil of revolution in 1848?

101. What movement in Britain centered on the belief that the problems of the working class could be corrected by changes in the political organization of the country?

List the six points contained in the People’s Charter of 1838:

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108. What era came about in the second half of the eighteenth century with the introduction of new inventions, developing factories and eventually brought an end to the domestic system of production?

Great Britain’s Industrial Lead

109. What was the first European nation to begin the process of industrialization?

List the ten factors that may have contributed to England’s role as the leader of the industrialization of Europe. Don’t forget the *laissez-faire* economic policies adopted by Britain during this time also had a major impact. (Hint: bolded term in each paragraph).

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120. What industry was first affected by the technological advances that occurred in the eighteenth century?
121. Who invented the flying shuttle in 1733, which greatly increased the speed at which weavers could make cloth?
122. Who invented the spinning jenny in 1765, which initially spun 16 than later 120 spindles of thread at one time?
123. What system displaced domestic manufacturing?
124. Who invented the water that combined spindles and rollers to create a spinning machine to spin cloth and established the first modern factory?
125. Where were the first factories originally located?
126. What invention made it possible to build factories in other locations?
127. Who invented the first true steam engine?
128. Who discovered the means of smelting iron using coal?
129. What was the most important invention of the nineteenth century?
130. What was created in Germany that abolished tariffs between German states and allowed free trade to reign?

The Impact of Industrialization

131. What fueled the growth and development of cities?
132. What became part of the early nineteenth-century urban landscape, killing tens of thousands of individuals?

Working-Class Responses to Industrialization

133. What name was given to laborers who destroyed machinery and refused to embrace new technologies?

Socialism and Karl Marx

134. What economic philosophy had early roots in the writings of Saint-Simon, Robert Owen, and Charles Fourier?
135. Who is known as the father of Communism and offered a strand of socialist thought called scientific socialism?
136. What did Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels organize to link German socialists?
137. What pamphlet did Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish in 1848 that outlined Communist beliefs?
138. What term means “the working class”?
139. What was organized by Karl Marx in 1864 to allow socialist and communist organizations to exchange views?
140. What was organized with the help of Friedrich Engels in 1889 as a loose federation of the world’s socialist parties heavily influenced by Marxism?

The Age of National Unification (1854-1871)

141. Who remarked that Italy was “a mere geographical expression.”?
142. Which two lands consisted of a number of independent territories that dated back to the Middle Ages?
143. What three countries emerged as unified states from the Early Modern period?

The Crimean War (1854-1856)

144. Who declared war on the Russians in 1853 with British encouragement?

145. Who wrote the famous poem, *The Charge of the Light Brigade*?
146. Who revolutionized the nursing profession?
147. Which fortress was Russia's chief port in the northern Black Sea and fell at the end of the Crimean War?
148. What coalition was formed between France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Great Britain that was later shattered because of the Crimean War?
149. Which country became more isolationist regarding European affairs?

The Unification of Italy

150. Which Italian state had preserved its liberal constitution since the year of revolutions?
151. Who was the architect of Italian unification?
152. Which Italian nationalist saw state-building in romanticized terms?
153. What country was the traditional enemy of the French State?
154. Which Italian nationalist had once been a member of Mazzini's Young Italy movement?
155. What was the name of Garibaldi's army?
156. Who was declared the first king of Italy on March 17, 1861?
157. What war forced French troops out of Rome in 1870?
158. Who agreed in 1929 to restore the sovereignty of Vatican City to the papacy?

German Unification

159. What totally altered the balance of power in Europe in 1871?
160. Whose domination of large parts of Germany increased the demand among German patriots for the creation of a unified nation?
161. Whose refusal to accept the crown offered by the Frankfurt Parliament delayed the process of German unification?
162. What did Prussia create that allowed it to achieve economic preeminence over the other member states?
163. Who was one of the most remarkable statesmen of the nineteenth century?
164. Who selected Otto von Bismarck as Prime Minister of Prussia?
165. Who said, "Germany is not looking to Prussia's liberalism but to her power...it is not by speeches and majority resolutions that the great questions of the time will be decided—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by iron and blood"?
166. Which war resulted in control of Schleswig by Prussia and Holstein by Austria?
167. What war broke out between Austria and Prussia in 1866?
168. What organization was created that included most German states and concluded a military alliance with the southern German states?
169. What war broke out between France and Prussia in 1870?
170. What telegram did Bismarck rewrite in order to provoke a war with France?

171. Which battle resulted in a decisive victory for the Prussians over the French?

172. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in the Palace of Versailles on January 18, 1871?

173. Which country became a bitter enemy of Germany for losing the territories Alsace and Lorraine and for being forced to pay a huge indemnity to Germany for having started the war?

174. What term was given to Bismarck's attack on the Catholic Church?

France

175. What was the name of the French government that existed from 1870 to 1940?

176. Who was the first and only president of the short-lived Second Republic?

177. What title did Louis Napoleon take upon himself?

178. Who cleared many of the slums and built wide avenues in Paris?

179. What radical government was created out of the anarchy brought about by the Franco-Prussian War?

Great Britain

180. What fair boasted more than 13,000 exhibitors displaying the variety of British goods that were available as a result of industrialization?

181. What building was designed by John Paxton and housed the Great Exhibition of 1851?

182. Which British Prime Minister directed the passage of the Second Reform Bill which extended the vote to urban heads of households?

183. Who was Prime Minister Disraeli's great rival?

184. Whose long reign saw a continuing deterioration in the political power of the monarchy?

Russia

185. Who issued a proclamation freeing Russian serfs in 1861?

186. What district assemblies were introduced by Alexander II to deal with local issues?

187. Which revolutionary organization assassinated Alexander II in 1881?

188. Who succeeded Alexander II as Tsar of Russia in 1881?

Austria

189. What dual empire was created in 1867?

190. Who was the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary?

The Ottoman Empire

191. Which empire was referred to as "the sick old man of Europe"?

192. What war resulted in a humiliating defeat for the Ottoman Empire by the Russians in the late 19th century?

193. List the four territories that gained their independence in the late 19th century: