

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 20 Study Guide

The Challenges of Nationalism and Liberalism

1. What century is known as the Great Age of “isms”?
2. List five secular ideologies that began to take hold of the learned and popular imaginations in opposition to the political and social status quo:
3. What was the single most powerful European political ideology in the 19th & 20th-centuries and promoted the belief that one is part of a nation and that the nation is the primary focus of a person’s loyalty and sense of identity?
4. What is defined as a community with its own language, traditions, customs, and history?
5. What ideological group contended that ethnic boundaries and political boundaries should coincide?
6. What meeting of European governments upheld that monarchies provide the basis for political unity?
7. What Nationalist concept promoted the idea that people should determine the national character of a country?
8. List the three intellectual groups that promoted nationalism?
9. What had “fixed” language in a more permanent fashion than did the spoken word?
10. List four regions that experienced nationalistic pressure during the 19th-century:
11. What group of people wanted independence from Britain in the 19th-century?
12. What 19th-century political ideology was inspired by ideas from the writers of the Enlightenment and placed emphasis on securing freedom of the individual by limiting the power of the government?
13. List four political goals of 19th-century liberals:
14. Which ideological group sought an economic structure in which people were at liberty to use whatever talents and property they possessed to enrich themselves and sought political reform based on private property?
15. What type of trade did economic liberals favor?
16. What ideology was often compatible to liberalism during the 19th century?

Conservative Governments: The Domestic Political Order

17. What 19th century ideology promoted the established order in church and state and supported legitimate monarchies, landed aristocracies, and established churches?
18. List the three major pillars of 19th-century conservatism:
19. Which Austrian prince did more than any other to epitomize conservatism in the 19th century?
20. Which empire contained many nations and was threatened by nationalism with dissolution?
21. What did the Congress of Vienna create to replace the defunct Holy Roman Empire that contained 39 states and was dominated by Austria?
22. Which Prussian king had promised Constitutional government and later went back on his word?
23. List the three German states that granted constitutions after 1815:

24. What associations were created by university students to continue the dream of German unification?
25. What did major German states issue that dissolved the *Burschenschaften* in 1819?
26. What law was passed by Parliament in 1815 to maintain high grain prices in Britain?
27. What law outlawed workers organizations in 1799?
28. What law provided relief for the destitute and unemployed?
29. What was held in December 1816 at Spa Fields near London?
30. What acts were passed by Parliament that suspended Habeas Corpus and extended laws against seditious gatherings?
31. What took place on August 16, 1819 that resulted in the deaths of eleven people?
32. What acts were passed by Parliament to prevent radical leaders from agitating and gave authorities new powers?
33. List the six points of these new laws:

34. Which conspiracy sought to blow up the Prime Minister and the entire British cabinet in 1820?
35. Who had abdicated the French throne in 1814?
36. What title was given by royalists to Louis XVI's son, who had died while in prison?
37. Which of Louis XIV brother's became the King of France after the defeat of Napoleon?
38. What type of monarchy was established in France in 1814?
39. What name was given to the French Constitution that was established in 1814 that provided for hereditary monarchy and a bicameral legislature?
40. What became the official religion of France in 1814?
41. What was carried out against former revolutionaries and supporters of the deposed emperor by French royalists in the months after Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo?
42. What governmental institution had been taken over by royalists in 1816 and was later dissolved by King Louis XVIII for being dangerously reactionary?
43. Whose assassination in 1820 led to repressive measures by King Louis XVIII?
44. What name is given the period during the reign of King Louis XVIII when constitutionalism had worn away and conservatism returned to France?
45. What political faction had been driven out of politics and into a near illegal status during the 1820s in France?

The Conservative International Order

46. List the four major powers of the Congress of Vienna:
47. What was the new informal arrangement that was created during the Congress of Vienna for resolving foreign policy issues?

48. What took place in 1818 at Aix-la-Chappell in Germany that resulted in the four major powers removing their troops from France?
49. What name was given to the alliance that was created in 1815 between Austria, Prussia, and Russia?
50. What was issued in 1820 by the Congress of Troppau that permitted governments to enter into countries experiencing revolution to restore order?
51. Who led the suppression of revolts in Italy and Spain during the 1820s?
52. Who was placed on the Spanish throne after the downfall of Napoleon?
53. Which country sent troops into Spain to suppress a revolt in 1823?
54. Which British foreign minister supported the American Monroe Doctrine in 1823?
55. Which war did he supposedly bring to a successful conclusion after it had officially ended 75 years prior to that time?
56. Which country supported the independence of Latin America to secure its economic interests?
57. What country had been conquered by the Ottoman Empire in 1453 and sought its independence in 1821?
58. What two things were lost by the Ottoman Empire as a result of the Greek Revolution?
59. Which British author went to fight in Greece and died there in 1824?
60. What treaty was signed in 1827 and demanded the recognition of Greek Independence by the Ottoman Empire?
61. What three countries were allowed to decide the future of Greece in the Treaty of Adrianople (1829)?
62. What country had formally gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1830?
63. Which son of Ludwig I of Bavaria became the first king of the new Greek kingdom?
64. What empire crushed Serbia's attempt to gain independence from 1804 to 1817?
65. Which Serbian leader led a guerrilla war against this empire from 1804 to 1813?
66. What country had formally gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1830?
67. List the two things that Serbia had in common with Russia:
68. Which country assumed the role as protector of Serbia?

The Wars of Independence In Latin America

69. Which wars sparked movements for independence from European domination throughout Latin America?
70. What Caribbean island had gained its independence from France in 1804?
71. Which South American general liberated the southern part of South America and set up royalist governments?
72. Which South American general liberated the northern part of South America and set up republican governments?
73. Which country was once known as New Spain since 1521 and declared its independence from Spain in 1821?
74. Which country peacefully declared its independence from Portugal in 1822?
75. By which year had Latin America achieved its independence from European powers?

The Conservative Order Shaken In Europe

76. Which Tsar had come to the throne in 1801 and flirted with enlightenment and liberal ideals early in his reign and later embraced conservatism and suppressed liberalism and nationalism in Russia?
77. What event illustrated to Russian soldiers how backward and politically stifled their own nation remained?
78. What Russian secret society was led by an army officer named Pestel and advocated representative government and the abolition of serfdom?
79. What secret society was more moderate and favored constitutional monarchy and the abolition of serfdom?
80. Which brother was the next in line to succeed Alexander I and did not want to be Tsar of Russia?
81. Who was a brother of Alexander I and became the Tsar of Russia in 1825?
82. What revolt broke out in St. Petersburg in December 1825 and was led by Russian Junior officers, and was known as the first Russian rebellion that had specific political goals?
83. Which European monarch embodied the most extreme form of 19-century autocracy?
84. Who stated “there is no doubt that serfdom, in its present form, is a flagrant evil which everyone realizes, yet to attempt to remedy it now would be, of course, an evil more disastrous”?
85. What was to provide the basis for morality, education, and intellectual life in Russia?
86. Which European monarch was king of Poland?
87. What revolt took place in 1830 at Warsaw and was suppressed by Nicholas I?
88. What statute declared that Poland was an integral part of the Russian Empire in 1832?
89. Which ultraroyalist member of the Bourbon family became the king of France in 1824 upon the death of Louis XVIII?
90. List the three conservative policies that were instituted by the king of France:

91. Which group won the French elections of 1830?
92. List the Four Ordinances that were decreed in 1830:

93. What name is given to the revolution that broke out in France in 1830?
94. What dynasty came to an end with the abdication of Charles X of France on August 2, 1830?
95. Who reigned as “King of the French” from 1830 to 1848?
96. What country declared its independence from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1830?
97. Who reigned as the King of Britain from 1820 to 1830?
98. What are the names of the two dominant political parties in Britain during the 19th century?
99. Who became the King of Britain in 1830 and threatened to alter the structure of the House of Lords in order to get the Reform Bill of 1832 passed?
100. What did the Great Reform Bill do to the size of the English electorate?