Chapter 21 Take Home Quiz

1. France's representative at the Congress of Vienna was
   a. Castlereigh.
   b. Genet.
   c. Rousseau.
   d. Talleyrand.
   e. Metternich.

2. Metternich's "principle of legitimacy" was another term for
   a. freedom of religion.
   b. economic liberalism.
   c. the sanctity of marriage.
   d. constitutional monarchy.
   e. unfettered monarchy.

3. The Congress of Vienna
   a. gave Prussia complete control over Polish lands.
   b. created policies that would maintain the European balance of power.
   c. failed to achieve long-lasting peace among European nations.
   d. treated France leniently following Napoleon's One Hundred Days.
   e. sanctioned the political power of the bourgeoisie.

4. The foreign minister and diplomat who dominated the Congress of Vienna was
   a. Klemens von Metternich.
   b. Prince Talleyrand.
   c. Tsar Alexander I.
   d. Napoleon.
   e. Duke of Wellington.

5. Klemens von Metternich
   a. supported much of the revolutionary ideology after Napoleon's defeat.
   b. thought that a free press was necessary to maintain the status quo.
   c. had little influence because of his extreme conservatism.
   d. was anti-religious and supported atheistic causes.
   e. believed European monarchs shared the common interest of stability.

6. The author of Reflections on the Revolution in France and the founder of modern philosophical conservatism was
   a. Viscount Castlereigh.
   b. William Pitt the Younger.
   c. Horatio Nelson.
   d. Edmund Burke.
   e. Robert Owen.

7. At its most elementary Burkean level, conservatism
   a. sought to preserve the achievements of previous generations by subordinating individual rights to communal welfare.
   b. became the most popular political philosophy in Russia.
   c. sought above all else the achievement of individual rights.
   d. was never popular among the political elite of Europe.
   e. championed individual rights and laissez-faire government.

8. The man long regarded as the George Washington of Latin America is
   a. José de San Martín.
   b. Simón Bolívar.
   c. Guillermo Pelgrón.
   d. Simón Carreño.
   e. George Washington.

9. The most important factor in preventing the European overthrow of the newly independent nations of Latin America was
   a. European economic collapse.
   b. the Monroe Doctrine guiding American foreign policy.
   c. the sheer size of South America.
   d. growing support for pacifism in Europe.
   e. British naval power.

10. By 1824, which one of the following Latin American states had not become independent?
    a. Peru.
    b. Paraguay.
    c. Uruguay.
    d. Colombia.
    e. Panama.

11. Which one of the following was the English political party in power until 1830, the party that represented tradition?
    a. Tories.
    b. Republicans.
    c. Checkers.
    d. Whigs.
    e. Democrats.

12. By 1815, following the Congress of Vienna, the Italian peninsula
    a. was entirely unified as a single country.
    b. remained divided into several states subject to the domination of other European powers.
    c. had been devastated by the last campaigns of Napoleon.
    d. had been completely annexed by Austria, a move confirmed by the Congress.
    e. sunk into complete anarchy and chaos.
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13. The growing forces of liberalism and nationalism in central Europe were exemplified by the
   a. increased liberal reforms of Frederick William III of Prussia between 1815 and 1840.
   b. national affinity and unity felt by the many Austrian ethnic groups under Frederick II.
   c. liberal constitutions of the states of the German Confederation.
   d. Burschenschaften, the student societies of Germany.
   e. the enlightened leadership of central European political elites.

14. The Karlsbad Decrees of 1819 did all of the following except
   a. disband the Burschenschaften.
   b. impose censorship on the German press.
   c. placed most German universities under close government supervision.
   d. dissolved several smaller German states.
   e. placed restrictions upon university activities.

15. Following the death of Alexander I in 1825, Russian society under Nicholas I became
   a. the most liberal of the European powers.
   b. rapidly industrialized.
   c. an industrial power after the abolition of servodom.
   d. increasingly influenced by ultra-conservative societies, such as the Northern Union.
   e. a police state, as the czar feared both internal and external revolutionary upheavals.

16. The argument that population must be held in check for any progress to take place was popularized by
   a. Adam Smith.
   b. David Ricardo.
   c. Joseph de Maistre.
   d. Edmund Burke.
   e. Thomas Malthus.

17. David Ricardo’s iron law of wages stated that
   a. wages would rise as competition eliminated inefficient producers.
   b. wages would decline as productivity drove prices down.
   c. wages would stay low as workers bred more children.
   d. wages would rise as workers organized into unions.
   e. wages were irrelevant; only commodities like pig iron mattered.

18. The foremost social group embracing liberalism was made up by
   a. factory workers.
   b. the industrial middle class.
   c. radical aristocrats.
   d. army officers.
   e. the landed gentry.

19. J.S. Mill’s On the Subjection of Women stated that
   a. women should be kept in the home to improve men’s chances of finding work.
   b. men and women did not possess different natures.
   c. Parliament should admit women members immediately.
   d. female convicts be shipped out to colonize Australia.
   e. God and nature had ordained the permanent inferiority of women.

20. Central to the liberal ideology in the nineteenth century was
   a. child labor laws.
   b. the preservation of law and order.
   c. an emphasis on individual freedom.
   d. the buildup of a nation’s military.
   e. the creation of a socialist community.

21. The growing movement of nationalism in nineteenth-century Europe
   a. was resisted by liberals, who felt that all ethnic groups should live together harmoniously.
   b. advocated the formation of one European nation to end economic and military conflicts.
   c. was radical since it encouraged people to shift their political loyalty away from existing states and rulers.
   d. found its best expression in the writings of John Stuart Mill.
   e. declined after the Congress of Vienna.

22. Charles Fourier advocated a system of cooperative communities called
   a. syndicates.
   b. soviets.
   c. communes.
   d. phalansteries.
   e. social workshops.

23. Charles X was overthrown in the 1830 July Revolution because he
   a. got involved in one too many sordid scandals.
   b. supported the interests of the aristocrats and Church.
   c. was a victim of a vicious smear campaign by opponents.
   d. refused to convert to the Catholic faith.
   e. embezzled money meant to build churches.

24. King Louis-Philippe in France
   a. did all he could to help the impoverished industrial workers.
   b. cooperated with François Guizot and the Party of Resistance against the Party of Movement.
   c. allowed for great reforms in the electoral system.
   d. was the son of the former reactionary King Charles X.
   e. died peacefully in France.
25. The most successful nationalistic European revolution in 1830 was in
   a. Poland.
   b. Germany.
   c. Italy.
   d. the United Provinces.
   e. Belgium.

26. The primary driving force in the revolutions of Belgium, Poland, and Italy in 1830 was
   a. nationalism.
   b. religion.
   c. racism.
   d. socialism.
   e. romanticism.

27. The Polish national uprising of 1830 was crushed by
   a. France.
   b. Prussia.
   c. Austria.
   d. Russia.
   e. Britain.

28. Which of the following statements best applies to Thomas Macaulay's thoughts on reform in Britain?
   a. He opposed giving political concessions to the middle class.
   b. He was convinced that reforms were largely unnecessary due to Britain's democratic heritage.
   c. He supported reforms as a means of preventing more radical revolutionary movements.
   d. He was afraid reforms would cause the collapse of the current Parliament and the political domination of the landed elite.
   e. He adamantly opposed any and all political and social reforms.

29. The Reform Bill of 1832 in Britain primarily benefited
   a. landed aristocracy.
   b. peasants.
   c. working class.
   d. clergy.
   e. upper middle-class.

30. The English Poor Law of 1834 was based on the theory that
   a. the poor were entitled to decent levels of support.
   b. the rich had a moral obligation to support the poor.
   c. if the conditions of provision for state welfare were intentionally made miserable, then the poor would be encouraged to find profitable employment.
   d. levels of state support for social welfare programs should be indexed to the cost of living.
   e. indoor relief was better than outdoor relief.

31. The revolution of 1848 in France ultimately resulted in
   a. the continued rule of Louis-Philippe but with radical reforms.
   b. new elections to the national Assembly, resulting in the dominance of the radical republicans.
   c. Europe's first socialist state under the guidance of Blanc's workshops.
   d. a new French empire under Louis Napoleon.
   e. the triumph of the Paris Commune.

32. Louis Blanc's "national workshops" in France
   a. became a vital part of the French economy.
   b. were extremely important to the French radical aristocracy.
   c. became little more than unemployment compensation units through public works projects.
   d. built many national parks in France.
   e. turned the city of Paris into the "City of Lights."

33. In 1848, the Frankfurt Assembly
   a. unanimously adopted a Grossdeutsch solution for the Germanies.
   b. succeeded in making Prussia's Frederick William IV president of a united Germany.
   c. failed in its attempt to create a united Germany.
   d. gained the support of Austria.
   e. declared its solidarity with revolutionary France.

34. The Frankfurt Assembly of 1848-1849
   a. prevented a Communist revolution in Germany.
   b. negotiated peace with France.
   c. created Germany's first tariff union.
   d. overthrew King Frederick William IV.
   e. accomplished nothing at all.

35. Giuseppe Mazzini's nationalist organization, Young Italy,
   a. liberated Italy's northern provinces from Austrian control.
   b. failed to achieve his goal of "resurgence" by 1849.
   c. helped inspire successful liberal constitutions throughout Italy.
   d. used the liberals in governments to extend suffrage to Italy's working classes.
   e. allied itself with the papacy to drive France out of Italy.

36. Mazzini's risorgimento
   a. was largely successful in political terms.
   b. failed due to opposition of the French, the Austrians, and the pope.
   c. became the basic ideology of contemporary German liberals.
   d. was most popular among the Italian middle classes.
   e. succeeded in establishing a socialist society.
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37. Which one of the following brought an end to the Federalist party in the United States?
   a. Thomas Jefferson.
   b. a scandal involving Federalists accepting bribes from foreign intriguers.
   c. the War of 1812, which Federalists had opposed.
   d. the Lewis and Clark expedition, which Federalists had not wanted to fund.
   e. Nothing; the party continued through the Jacksonian era.

38. Professional civilian police forces known as serjents first appeared in 1829 in
   a. Germany.
   b. Russia.
   c. Italy.
   d. Bavaria.
   e. France.

39. London's police were called "bobbies" because
   a. on their horses they seemed to "bob" above the crowd like an apple in a barrel.
   b. no one knows the reason.
   c. the legislation to create them was introduced by Robert Peel.
   d. the first officer sworn into duty was named Bob.
   e. that way they would have a nickname.

40. Regular police forces and prison reform were geared toward
   a. the creation of more disciplined and law-abiding societies.
   b. appeasing the public outcry against the barbarism of the ordeal and the rack.
   c. protecting the poor from exploitation by rich businessmen.
   d. adding an element of fear to society for psychological manipulation of mass populations.
   e. ensuring the continuance of oligarchic government.

41. All of the following were characteristics of Romanticism except
   a. a strong, pantheistic worship of nature.
   b. the rejection of the supernatural and unfamiliar.
   c. a preoccupation with sentiment, suffering, and self-sacrifice.
   d. a reverence for history that inspired nationalism.
   e. a reaction to the excesses of the Industrial Revolution.

42. The literary model for early Romantics was
   a. The Last Days of Socrates, by Plato.
   b. Don Quixote, by Cervantes.
   c. Great Expectations, by Dickens.
   d. The Sorrows of the Young Werther, by Goethe.
   e. Reflections, by Edmund Burke.

43. The romantic movement can be viewed as a(n)
   a. reaction against the Enlightenment's preoccupation with reason.
   b. continuation of Enlightenment ideals and practices.
   c. attempt to create a socialist society.
   d. movement of lower-class, less literate people.
   e. fascination with war and conflict.

44. The American romantic author of The Fall of the House of Usher was
   a. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
   b. Thomas Carlyle.
   c. Edgar Allan Poe.
   d. Herman Melville.
   e. Henry David Thoreau.

45. The most important form of literary expression for the romantics was
   a. the essay.
   b. poetry.
   c. the novel.
   d. the play.
   e. the monograph.

46. Which of the following were major themes/subjects of Romantic artists?
   a. portraits
   b. Madonnas and religious scenes
   c. landscapes and depictions of nature
   d. scenes from aristocratic family life
   e. urban scenes.

47. Romanticism in art and music was well characterized by
   a. Chateaubriand, whose many paintings anticipated the Impressionist movement.
   b. Beethoven, whose compositions bridged the gap between Classicism and Romanticism.
   c. Delacroix, who broke classical conventions by using only blacks and whites in his paintings.
   d. Friedrich, whose "program" music played upon the listeners' emotions.
   e. Bach, whose organ music inspired the hearer's feelings.

48. In architectural styles, the Romantics were particularly attracted to the
   a. Gothic.
   b. Baroque.
   c. Neo-classical.
   d. Post-Modernist.
   e. Renaissance.

49. The Romantic artist whose paintings were described as "airy visions, painted with tinted steam" was
   a. Friedrich.
   b. Turner.
   c. Delacroix.
   d. Watteau.
   e. Berlioz.

50. Religion in the age of Romanticism experienced
   a. a Catholic revival especially in Germany.
   b. loss of faith among many artists and intellectuals.
   c. a decline in Protestantism in England.
   d. the mass popularization of eastern mystery religions in Europe.
   e. a return to Deism.