

Chapter 23

Ideologies and Upheavals, 1815-1850

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Liberals in the nineteenth century advocated *laissez faire* economic policy and representative government but limited democracy.
- ___ 2. Many historians believe that nineteenth-century nationalism triumphed because of the imagination of its proponents and the demands of industrialization.
- ___ 3. According to Joseph Pierre Proudhon, property was the proper reward for hard work and success.
- ___ 4. Romanticism emphasized feeling, emotion and spontaneity.
- ___ 5. An important cause of national revolution in Greece was Metternich's support of its independence movement.
- ___ 6. As a result of the Reform Bill of 1832, approximately 12% of British men were eligible to vote.
- ___ 7. The Potato Famine caused millions of people to emigrate from Germany.
- ___ 8. Revolution broke out in France in 1830 because Charles X was so reactionary and the existing French constitution was so conservative and undemocratic.
- ___ 9. "Sturm and drang" refers to Karl Marx's political philosophy.
- ___ 10. The revolutions in Germany in 1848 resulted in defeat of German unification in the short term.
- ___ 11. Laissez-faire economists believed that the state should regulate the economy.
- ___ 12. The revolutions of 1848 in Austria saw competition between national groups and the eventual defeat of the old aristocracy and conservatism.
- ___ 13. The Romantic movement embraced classicism and the rationalism of the Enlightenment.
- ___ 14. The Whig party in Britain tended to cater most to the old aristocracy and the wishes of the monarchy.

- ___ 15. Romantic music tended to be written as an end unto itself rather than for practical occasions such as church services or entertainment for the nobility.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Which of the following people was part of the romantic movement of the nineteenth century?
a. George Sand b. Count Metternich c. Louis Blanc d. Alexis de Tocqueville
- ___ 2. The British Corn Laws were passed to give economic advantage to the
a. landed aristocracy b. middle class c. urban working class d. agricultural workers
- ___ 3. The term *dual revolution* refers to
a. political revolution in France and Russia.
b. an economic and political revolution.
c. a joint revolution in improved health care and population increase.
d. a revolution in both literature and music.
- ___ 4. Which of the following statements about the peace settlement worked out at the Congress of Vienna is true?
a. It was harsh toward the defeated French and rejected the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy.
b. France gained a few colonies in addition to territories it had conquered in Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.
c. Belgium and Holland were united, and Prussia received territory on France's eastern border.
d. Russia lost some western territory to Poland.
- ___ 5. The problem that almost led to war among the major powers in 1815 was
a. the refusal of France to participate in the Vienna conference.
b. the British takeover of the South American trade routes.
c. Russian and Prussian territorial demands.
d. the traditional idea about balance of power.
- ___ 6. The demand of the English Chartists was for
a. universal male suffrage. b. improved prison conditions.
c. tariff protection for poor farmers. d. government-sponsored cooperative workshops.
- ___ 7. The proposed Holy Alliance consisted of
a. Russia, Britain, and Austria. b. Britain, France, and Prussia.
c. Prussia, Austria, and Russia. d. France, Austria, and Prussia.
- ___ 8. Metternich's conservative policies prevailed in
a. South America. b. western Europe. c. central Europe. d. Great Britain and its colonies.

- ___ 9. Adam Smith would have been likely to agree that
- monopolies are good for a state.
 - increased competition benefits all classes of society.
 - increasing workers' wages is harmful in the long run.
 - population will always grow too fast.
- ___ 10. The Vienna peace settlement was largely the product of
- liberals.
 - nationalists.
 - socialists
 - conservatives
- ___ 11. One of the most influential French utopian socialists was
- the Count de Saint-Simon.
 - Talleyrand
 - Louis Philippe
 - Eugène Delacroix.
- ___ 12. In 1848, great revolutions occurred in all of the following countries EXCEPT
- Prussia.
 - Hungary.
 - Italy.
 - Great Britain.
- ___ 13. After the peace settlement of Vienna there were
- still over three hundred independent German political entities.
 - thirty-eight independent German states, including Austria and Prussia.
 - only two German states: Austria and Prussia.
 - approximately one hundred independent German states dominated by Austria.
- ___ 14. Those conservatives who opposed liberal thought would have supported
- representative government.
 - equality before the law.
 - individual freedoms, e.g., freedom of the press, freedom of speech.
 - legally separated classes.
- ___ 15. In his writings, Karl Marx drew heavily on the ideas of
- French writers on absolutism.
 - English mercantilist economists.
 - Hegel, especially the dialectic process of history.
 - Christianity and middle-class views of the family.
- ___ 16. The first great nationalist rebellion of the 1820s involved the
- Germans against the Austrians.
 - Greeks against the Turks
 - Irish against the English.
 - Greeks against the Russians.
- ___ 17. The English Corn Laws prohibited
- the exporting of British grain.
 - raising the price of British grain above that of continental prices.
 - the importing of foreign grain unless the price of British grain reached harvest-disaster prices.
 - the domination of the British grain market by the aristocracy.

- ___ 18. The English Reform Bill of 1832 provided for
- representation in Parliament for the new industrial areas.
 - the working-class vote.
 - the supremacy of the House of Lords over the House of Commons.
 - universal womanhood suffrage.
- ___ 19. Generally, the revolutions of 1848 resulted in
- success for the liberal forces in France.
 - slow gains at first for the liberals, followed by complete realization of their goals.
 - a consolidation of moderate, nationalistic middle classes.
 - the end of the age of romantic revolution.
- ___ 20. As a result of the peace settlement of 1814-15,
- France was restored to its 1792 boundaries.
 - The Quadruple Alliance occupied defeated France for ten years.
 - Prussia lost territory along the Rhine.
 - The “balance of power” was abandoned, as the recent war proved it outdated.
- ___ 21. After 1815, Poland was
- annexed to Russia.
 - annexed to Prussia.
 - restored to its original borders.
 - recreated as a smaller kingdom.
- ___ 22. Charles Fourier advocated all of the following EXCEPT
- women’s liberation.
 - marriage as a foundation of liberal society.
 - the virtues of middle-class life.
 - small, self-sufficient communities.
- ___ 23. Romanticism originated in
- Britain and Germany.
 - Austria
 - Italy
 - Russia
- ___ 24. Marx believed that the key to understanding history is
- religion.
 - feudalism.
 - the power of the aristocracy.
 - class struggle.
- ___ 25. The Austrian Empire and Austrian society were dominated by which of the following ethnic groups?
- German
 - Hungarian
 - Czech
 - Bohemian

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. The writer and poet influenced by German romanticism who wrote novels and poems based on romantic history, particularly that of Scotland.
- _____ 2. The nineteenth-century romantic writer who is famous for his fascination with fantastic characters, (including his “human gargoyle”), strange settings, and human emotion.
- _____ 3. The greatest master of romantic music.
- _____ 4. Peace settlement following the Napoleonic Wars.
- _____ 5. Austrian minister who was the most important advocate of conservatism in the decades following the Napoleonic Wars.
- _____ 6. Self-appointed group of German middle-class liberals who sought to unify Germany via a written constitution and the support of Prussia.
- _____ 7. System through which the members of the Quadruple Alliance sought to maintain a balance of power while settling disputes between countries via international conferences.
- _____ 8. Liberal constitution in France that established a constitutional monarchy after the defeat of Napoleon.
- _____ 9. Liberal organization in England that sought repeal of the notorious Corn Laws.
- _____ 10. Tory bill passed by Parliament in 1847 to limit the workday for women and children.
- _____ 11. Tragic incident in 1819 where protesters of the Corn Laws were slaughtered by British authorities.
- _____ 12. Harsh measures imposed by Metternich throughout the German Confederation against liberals.

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|-----------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Louis Napoleon | A. Mid-nineteenth-century Frenchman, and author of <i>Organization of Work</i> , who believed that the right to work was sacred and should be guaranteed by the state. |
| ___ 2. Eugène Delacroix | B. English romantic artist who depicted nature's power and terror |
| ___ 3. Louis Blanc | C. German philosopher who developed the dialectic of "thesis," "anti-thesis," and "synthesis." |
| ___ 4. Frederick William IV | D. English economist who believed that population pressures would keep wages very low for most workers. |
| ___ 5. Louis Philippe | E. French romantic painter whose <i>Raft of Medusa</i> demonstrates nature's awesome power and tempestuousness. |
| ___ 6. Alexander I | F. German pastor and philosopher that argued that every national group has its own particular spirit and genius. |
| ___ 7. Joseph M. W. Turner | G. English romantic poet who believed that nature has the ability to elevate and instruct. |
| ___ 8. William Wordsworth | H. New president of France in 1848 elected after the "June Days" |
| ___ 9. John Constable | I. Scottish philosopher whose book, <i>Wealth of Nations</i> , became essentially the "bible" of free-market capitalism. |
| ___ 10. Georg Hegel | J. Russian czar who sought compensation due to the Napoleonic wars, a strong Congress System, and a small Polish kingdom to Russia's west. |
| ___ 11. Adam Smith | K. Hungarian revolutionary who led the failed military attempt to gain Hungarian independence from Austria. |
| | L. English romantic painter who produced gentle landscapes and people in harmony with their environment. |
| | M. Prussian monarch who refused to accept "the crown from the gutter." |
| | N. New "bourgeois king" of France in 1830 that accepted the Constitutional Charter of 1814 and its principles. |
| | O. The romantic painter whose masterpiece was <i>Liberty Leading the People</i> |

E. Revolutionary Goals and Outcome

Explain the objectives of the revolutionaries in the following countries and how successful they were. In each case explain why the revolution failed or succeeded.

Country	Year	Revolutionary Goals and Outcome
Spain	1820-1823	
Two Sicilies	1820-1821	
Greece	1821-1832	
France	1830	
France	1848	
Hungary	1848	
Prussia	1848	

F. Geography

Using Map 23.1 in the textbook as a reference answer the following questions:

- 1) Identify the two main states in the German Confederation.

- 2) Which German state controls northern territory in Italy? _____

- 3) Over which major river does the Kingdom of Prussia extend in western Europe?

Using Map 23.2 in the textbook as a reference answer the following questions:

- 4) Which non-German ethnic group in the Austrian Empire accounts for the largest land area?

- 5) Which two ethnic groups in the Austrian Empire accounts for the smallest land area?
