Study Guide for the Renaissance

1. Define the Renaissance.

2. What made the Renaissance possible?

3. Where did the Renaissance start?

4. The economy of Venice was in a large part based on which two key businesses?

5. The economy of Florence was in a large part based on which two key businesses?

6. What were bills of exchange?

7. Who was the fifteenth century banking leader in Florence?

8. What were the five major Italian city-states?

9. What was one of the great achievements of the Italian Renaissance?

10. In the Sixteenth century the French king & the Holy Roman emperor competed with each other for the dominance of the __________ peninsula.

11. Define Individualism.

12. Define Humanism

13. The humanist curriculum was a liberal program which included the study of ___________. ___________. ___________. ___________. ___________ & ________.


15. Who was the founder of Renaissance Humanism.
16. Who was Francesco Petrarch?

17. Define Secularism.

18. Who is considered the father of modern historical criticism?

19. Who wrote *On The False Donation of Constantine* and why is this work significant?

20. Who pointed out the errors of the Latin Vulgate (Bible)?

21. Which Italian city was the artistic capital during the “high Renaissance” (Early 16th century)?

22. What two special techniques were perfected by painters during the Renaissance?

23. The use of ____________ allowed Renaissance artists to paint their works of art with more detail and richer colors.

24. Which artist was the father of Renaissance painting who signed his work and designed the campanile (bell tower) of the cathedral in Florence?

25. Which artist was known as the liberator of Sculpture who worked from live models and sculptured the first equestrian statue since Roman times?

26. Which artist dissected corpses to learn anatomy and sketched modern machines such as airplanes and submarines?

27. Which Renaissance artist was known for his great skill in conveying inner moods through the complex facial features of his subjects?

28. Who painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper?
29. Which Renaissance artist was the first to use classical mythology in a major work?

30. For whose private villa did Sandro Botticelli paint the *Birth of Venus*?

31. Who designed the cathedral dome in Florence and thus set the tone of Renaissance architecture?

32. Which artist sculptured the eighteen-foot sculpture of David and the Pietà?

33. Pope Julius II hired which artist to paint the Sistine Chapel ceiling?

34. Which artist became the chief architect of St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome and designed its massive dome?

35. Who wrote *The Courtier*? According to *The Courtier*, what should a true gentleman be able to do?

36. Who was the first political scientist?

37. Who wrote *The Prince*?

38. According to *The Prince*, a leader had to be like a _______ and a_________. Explain.

39. Who was Johann Gutenberg?

40. Mechanical printing brought about a ____________________________.

41. Who wrote *Utopia* and what does it deal with?

42. Who came up with a more accurate version of the *New Testament*?
43. Who wrote *The Praise of Folly* and *Colloquies*?

44. Which artist was the first to develop and use oil paints?

45. Which artist was well known for his pictures of common folk or “genre” painting?

46. __________________ was the court painter to Henry VIII.

47. __________ was the founder of the Ottoman empire and gave the empire its name.

48. What was the Battle of Kosovo?

49. Who were the Janissaries?

50. The Muscovite princes were subservient to the __________ in the fourteenth century.
Study Guide for the Reformation

1. What were some of the problems that the leaders of the Catholic Church needed to address in the sixteenth century?
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.
   f.

2. Who were the Protestants in the sixteenth century? How did they get their name?

3. Who started the Protestant Reformation?

4. Who wrote the Ninety-Five Theses and what does it deal with?

5. Who were the Fuggers?

6. Where did Albert, Archbishop of Magdeburg, get money to pay for the papal dispensation which allowed him to hold more than one office?

7. What was Martin Luther’s fundamental doctrine?

8. According to Luther, authority rested solely with the word of God in the ________________.

9. Martin Luther believed in a __________ of all believers, therefore he believed there was no need for popes or priests.

10. List the seven sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church. Which three sacraments did Martin Luther keep? Why does Martin Luther keep these three sacraments?

11. How did the Lutheran Eucharist differ from the Roman Catholic Eucharist?
12. Who started the Calvinist faith?

13. What was the Affair of the Placards?

14. Calvinism was the model for the _________ church in Scotland founded by __________.

15. Calvinism was the model for the ____________ church in England and New England.

16. Who wrote the Institutes of the Christian Religion?

17. Which religious leader came up with the concept of Predestination and who were “the elect”?

18. Who created an ideal Christian community in Geneva, Switzerland?

19. __________ helped to give rise to modern capitalistic thought, i.e. modern capitalism.

20. Which dynasty or family ruled the Holy Roman Empire?

21. As the Holy Roman Emperor, ______________ ruled Spain, the Kingdom of Naples, the Netherlands, Austria, and the New World.

22. What did Martin Luther ask the German princes to do in his Appeal to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation?
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

23. The Ottoman Empire was in the height of its power under ___________________________.

24. What is significant about the 1526 Battle of Mohács?
25. After the Battle of Mohač, the Hungarian kingdom’s territory was divided among the ____________ and the _____________.

26. Which Habsburg (Austrian) city did the Ottoman’s besiege in 1529? Were they successful?

27. What were the Habsburg-Valois Wars from 1521-1555?

28. What was the Schmalkaldic League? What was the Schmalkaldic War?

29. What was the Peace of Augsburg?

30. Which part of the Holy Roman Empire (German part) became protestant and which part remained Catholic? Was there freedom of religion after the Peace of Augsburg?

31. What brought about the English Protestant Reformation?

32. Who was Catherine of Aragon?

33. ____________ was the mother of Queen Mary Tudor of England.

34. Catherine of Aragon was the aunt of the Holy Roman Emperor _____________.

35. Who was Anne Boleyn?

36. What was the Act of Supremacy?
37. ____________ resigned as chancellor and was later beheaded; he refused to take the oath required by the Act of Supremacy because it rejected papal authority and made the king of England the head of the English Church.

38. _______________ was the mother of Queen Elizabeth of England.

39. _______________ was the mother of King Henry VIII’s son Edward VI.

40. Henry VII had ____ wives, ________ of whom he had beheaded.

41. What was the Dissolution of the monasteries?

42. What was the 1536 pilgrimage of Grace?

43. Who was Lady Jane Grey?

44. Who was Mary Tudor and who was she married to? What was her nickname? Who were the Marian exiles?

45. Who was Elizabeth I (Tudor)? Who were her parents?

46. Who were Recusants/

47. Who did Catholic extremists hope to replace Queen Elizabeth I of England with?

48. What happens to Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots after she marries the accused murder (the Earl of Bothwell) of her second husband, Henry Stuart (Lord Darnley)?
49. What was the Babington Plot?

50. What was Mary Queen of Scots response to Anthony Babington?

51. Why is Mary Queen of Scots beheaded because of the Babington Plot?

52. What was the Council of Trent? What three things did Pope Paul III hope to accomplish by calling the Council of Trent? Did the Council of Trent achieve all the goals set forth by Pope Paul III?

53. What were some of the main decisions made at the Council of Trent?
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.
   f.
   g.

54. Who was Ignatius Loyola? What role did the Society of Jesus—Jesuits—play in the Counterreformation?
Study Guide for The Religious Wars

French Wars of Religion

1. Who were the Huguenots?

2. Which two French families were the leaders of the Catholic and Huguenot factions during the French Wars of Religion? To which of these two families did Mary Stuart’s mother belong to?

3. Who was the queen of France who later acted as the regent for her three young sons during the French Wars of Religion? How did this queen try to make sure that her young sons would not be overthrown?

4. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was married to which French king?

5. Why does Catherine de Medici agree to have Admiral Gaspard de Coligny assassinated?

6. Why were the Catholic princess Margaret of Valois and the Huguenot Henry of Navarre married? Who was Margaret’s mother?

7. What was St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre? In which country did it take place? How did it get started? Which important Huguenot leader was killed and why?

8. Who were the Politiques? Which French kings were supporters of the Politiques?

9. Who was the last of the Valois rulers and who was the first of the Bourbon rulers in France?
10. Which French king was responsible for the Edict of Nantes? The Edict of Nantes gave certain civil rights to which religious group in France? What privileges were granted by the Edict of Nantes?

11. Which French king developed the new class of royal officials, the Nobility of the Robe? Who were the Nobility of the Robe? What is the difference between the Nobility of the Robe and the Nobility of the Sword?

The Revolt of the Netherlands

1. What were the people in the Low Countries revolting against in The Revolt of the Netherlands?

2. When Emperor Charles V abdicated, he divided his vast empire between his brother Ferdinand I and son Philip II. Which territories did Ferdinand I inherit? Which lands did Philip II get?

3. Who does Philip II of Spain appoint as his regent in the Netherlands and what does he tell her to do?

4. Why do the Calvinists from the poorest class go on a rampage and destroy Catholic churches throughout the Low Countries? Who does Philip II sent to pacify the Low Countries?

5. What were the Council of Troubles and the Council of Blood? Who was responsible for the Councils?

6. What was the “tenth penny” and who was responsible for it?

7. What was the Spanish Fury?

8. Who was Prince William of Orange?
9. Who were the “Sea Beggars?”

10. Who was Alexander Farnese, the duke of Parma? How does he manage to crush the revolt in the Netherlands?

11. Once the Revolt of the Netherlands is over, how are the Low Countries divided? Do the Spanish manage to hold on to the Netherlands?

12. Why does Queen Elizabeth I decide to assist the Low Countries?

13. Why was the Spanish Armada sailing to England in 1588?

The Thirty Years War

1. Why did the Lutheran princes form the Protestant Union? How did the Catholic princes respond?

2. What was the Defenestration of Prague? Which war did it help to start?

3. What is significant about the Battle of White Mountain?

4. What does The Adventures of a Simpleton by Hans Grimmelshausen deal with?

5. The Peace of Westphalia was the peace settlement for which war? What was decided at the Peace of Westphalia, i.e. for France, the Spanish Habsburgs, Holy Roman Empire, Peace of Augsburg?

6. After the Peace of Westphalia, who replaced Spain as the major power on the European continent?

7. The Peace of Westphalia prepared the way for the emergence of which new power?
8. What was the Great European Witch-hunt?
Study Guide for Absolutism

1. What is Absolutism?

2. Louis XIII was the son of which French king?

3. How did Cardinal Richelieu set the cornerstone for French absolutism? Cardinal Richelieu was which French king’s chief minister.

4. Who were the Intendants and what was their responsibility? From which class were the Intendants recruited from? Who was responsible for setting up the Intendants?

5. How did Louis XIII end Huguenot political and military independence in France? What happened at La Rochelle?

6. Who does Cardinal Richelieu appoint as his protégé?

7. Who is going to be Louis XIV chief (first) minister and only minister?

8. What were Louis XIV famous words? Louis XIV never called a meeting of which French representative body? This representative body was made up of which three estates? What nickname did Louis XIV give himself?

9. What was the Fronde? What was it named after? Who initiated the Fronde? What did the Nobility of the Robe and Sword hope to accomplish from the Fronde?
10. Which French minister defeated the Fronde? What would have happened if the Fronde were successful? What effect did the Fronde have on Louis XIV?

11. How does Louis XIV use court culture to control France’s leading nobles?

12. Where does Louis XIV move the French capital?

13. What was Louis XIV largest and most expensive project which other rulers wanted to imitate?

14. Why does Louis XIV revoke the Edict of Nantes? What did the new law order?

15. Where in the Americas did French colonists settle during Louis XIV’s reign?

16. How did Louis XIV help to revolutionize the French army?

17. What was the War of the Spanish Succession? Which countries formed the Grand Alliance and who were they fighting?

18. What was the Peace of Utrecht? What was decided at the peace settlement?
19. Who were the Junkers?

20. What territories did the Holy Roman Emperor, Leopold I, rule? (He had various titles as duke, count, archduke, and king.)

21. What was the Treaty of Karlowitz of 1699? Which territory was liberated?

22. What was the Code of 1649 and which Russian Tsar was responsible for it?

23. Who was Stenka Razin?

24. Who was Peter the Great? (Peter I) Why did he travel incognito to Western Europe? What changes was Peter the Great responsible for? Which new capital city did he build and who did he use to built the city?

25. Which tsar was responsible for creating the first Russian navy?

26. What was the Table of Ranks and who was responsible for it?
1. What is Constitutionalism?

2. Is a constitutional government the same as a democratic government? If no, what is the difference?

3. Who was the first Stuart king of England?

4. Charles I was the grandson of which Scottish queen?

4. What was the Petition of Right? What did the Petition of Right state?

5. Why did Charles I agree to sign the Petition of Right at first? Why does he have Sir John Eliot and other eight members of the English Parliament arrested?

6. What was “Ship Money”? Did the English Parliament support Charles I use of the “Ship Money” to raise revenues?

7. Who was Charles I married to and whose sister was she?

8. What do the Puritans do when William Laud, the archbishop of Canterbury, imposes elaborated ceremonies on the Anglican Church? What does the Court of Star Chamber do?
9. What happens when Archbishop Laud tries to force Anglican Church practices and the Book of Common Prayer on Presbyterian Scotland? What was Charles I forced to do?

10. What was the Short Parliament?

11. What was the Long Parliament?

12. What was the Triennial Act?

13. What do the reformers in the House of Commons do when the Long Parliament is first called into session?

14. Who were the Cavaliers and Roundheads?

15. Who was the leader of the Roundheads? What were the Roundheads fighting for?

16. What was the New Model Army?

17. What was the political struggle between the Moderates and Radicals in the Long Parliament?

18. What was the Rump Parliament?

19. Which king is executed during the English Civil War?

20. Who ruled England during the Interregnum? What was the Interregnum? What type of government did England have during the Interregnum? What changes were made?
21. Who created Great Britain?

22. What was “the curse of Cromwell?”

23. Which Stuart king was restored to the throne of England in 1660 at the start of the Restoration and by whom was he restored?

24. What natural disasters occurred in England after the Restoration?

25. Why do some members of the English Parliament want to prevent Charles II brother, James II, from becoming king of England? How does parliament try to stop James II from becoming king? What does Charles II do to make sure that his brother becomes king?

26. What was the Declaration of Liberty of Conscience and who issued it?

27. What was the English Glorious Revolution?

28. When do some members of Parliament decide that James II has to be overthrown? Which ruler is going to replace James II?

29. What was the Bill of Rights?

30. List what the Bill of Rights included.
31. What was the Toleration Act of 1689?

32. Who succeeded William and Mary?

33. Which dynasty and king is going to succeed the Stuarts after Anne Stuart dies? This dynasty still rules Great Britain, but under a different name. What name did they choose? When did they change their name and why?

34. What was the Act of Union of 1707? Why did the Scottish Protestant leaders agree to it?

35. Which religious group controlled the Irish Parliament? The Irish Parliament passed a series of laws limiting the rights of the Catholic majority. What types of rights were the Irish Catholics denied?

36. Who was Sir Robert Walpole?

37. When did the Baroque time period begin? The French and Louis XIV preferred which artistic style?

38. What was Gian Lorenzo Bernini’s masterpiece?

39. What does Molière’s *The Middle Class Gentleman* deal with?
Study Guide for the Scientific Revolution

1. What is the geocentric theory?

2. What is the heliocentric theory?

3. Who was Nicolaus Copernicus? What book did he write? Which theory did he believe in and did the Catholic Church and various religious leaders agree with him?

4. Who was Johannes Kepler? Which three famous Laws did he come up with and explain what they were?

5. Who was Galileo Galilei? Which important instrument did he invent? He was the first to use which method in studying astronomy? Which law did he formulate and explain it? Which book did he write? Was the Catholic Church in favor of his book?

6. Who was Isaac Newton? Which law did he come up with and explain what it meant? Which book did he write? Besides studying astronomy and physics, which other science did he establish?
7. Who was Andreas Vesalius? Which book did he publish and what did it deal with?

8. Who was Paracelsus? Which modern science did he help to establish?

9. Who was William Harvey? He was the creator of which modern science?

10. What is Inductive reasoning? In which fields is inductive reasoning used? Who is the prophet of modern science who supported the Inductive Method and why did he support it?

11. What is Deductive reasoning? In which fields is deductive reasoning used? Who is the founder of modern philosophy?
Study Guide for the Enlightenment

1. What was the Enlightenment?

2. Who were the Philosophes?

3. What did the Philosophes believe in? What type of world did they want to create?

4. What was Deism?

5. In which country did the enlightenment reach its highest development? Were the philosophes free to write as they wished in this country?

6. Who wrote the *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*? Explain what the book deals with?

7. Who wrote *Two Treatises of Government*? What does the book deal with? What type of government does this book support? Which country and historical figure used the principles of this book to write an important revolutionary document?

8. Who is considered one of the greatest philosophes?

9. Who wrote the *Persian Letters*? What does the book deal with? Which dynastic monarchy does this book criticize? This book helped to bring about which Revolution?
10. Who wrote *The Spirit of the Laws*? What does the book deal with? This book is a pioneer study in which emerging science? *The Spirit of the Laws* shows that forms of government are shaped by what? What type of government does the author state would promote liberty and prevent tyranny? The constitution of which two countries were based on the political theories discussed in *The Spirit of the Laws*?

11. Who wrote *On Crimes and Punishments*? What does the author state about the use of torture? How did this book influence Europe in the 18th century?

12. What types of changes did the Enlightenment help bring about to Europe, the United States and the world?

13. Who was Josiah Wedgwood?

14. What were Dépots de Mendicité?
15. What was the War of the Austrian Succession? Which Austrian and Prussian ruler were involved? Which territory did the Austrian ruler have to hand over to Prussia?

16. What was the Pragmatic Sanction of 1913?

17. Which two alliances took part in the Seven Years’ War and which countries were members of these two alliances? Which German state did Frederick the Great (Frederick II) of Prussia invade? When Empress of Elizabeth of Russia died, who succeeded her and what does her successor do? What is going to happen to Empress Elizabeth’s successor?

18. What was the Seven Years War called in the North American continent? In the Treaty of Paris of 1763, which region was France forced to surrender to Great Britain? Who did the French support fifteen years later in the British North American colonists’ war of independence?

19. Prussia was tenth in population, thirteenth in land area, and yet had the third or fourth largest army in Europe. How did Frederick the Great (Frederick II) help to make Prussia such a major military power? Explain the “canton system”? What role did noblemen play in the Prussian army & government?

20. What were the Salons? Who was the Marquise de Pompadour?
21. What effect did militarization have on Prussian society?

22. Frederick the Great (Frederick II) proposed the division of large chunks of which territory and between which nations or empires?

23. In 1773, Pope Clement XIV is going to agree under pressure to disband which order? What year is this order restored by the papacy? Why did some Catholic countries want this order dissolved?

24. What was the 1774 General School Ordinance passed by Joseph II of Austria? By 1789, what percentage of school-age children attended school in Austria?

25. What was the Prussian School code of 1763?

26. In 1781, Joseph II of Austria granted freedom of religious worship to which religious groups? What types of privileges were these groups given? Who was Joseph II co-regent?

27. Which French king signed an edict in 1787 which restored French Protestants’ civil rights, but not their right to hold political office?

28. What types of reforms does Joseph II of Austria introduce in his empire in 1781? Was anyone opposed to these changes? What does his brother, Leopold II, do after Joseph II dies and why?

29. What type of agricultural innovations were encouraged by Prussia’s Frederick II (Frederick the Great)? Did Frederick the Great do anything about serfdom?
30. Who were the Physiocrats and what did they encourage the French government to do?

31. Which country in Western Europe still had serfs? When did serfdom finally disappear there?

32. In 1770, why does Louis XV’s chancellor (René de Maupéou) replace the Parlements with courts in which the judges no longer owned their offices? How did the judges of the displaced Parlements portray this action? After Louis XV death, what is Louis XVI going to do?

33. Louis XVI tried to carry out part of the program suggested by the physiocrats by choosing Jacques Turgot as his chief minister. What types of changes did Turgot introduce? Why does Louis XVI dismiss Turgot? Why was it a bad idea to dismiss Turgot?

34. What was Adam Smith’s and the French Physiocrats’ free market proposal? What effect did the free market have on society in times of scarcity?

35. Did poor farmers, agricultural workers, & city wage workers support the free market proposal? How did poor farmers, agricultural workers, city wage workers, and women enforce their desire for price regulation?
36. What was the Flour War in France?

37. Who was Emelian Pugachev and what was the Pugachev Rebellion? Who were the Cossacks? What happened to Emelian Pugachev? What does Catherine II (the Great) do as a result of the Pugachev Rebellion?

38. Who was John Wilkes and what was the Wilkes Affair? Determined Wilkesites proposed what types of reforms for the English Parliament?

38. What were the Gordon Riots of 1780?
Study Guide for the French Revolution

1. In 1787, half of France’s national budget was used to pay off the interest on the country’s debt. Why was France so heavily in debt?

2. In France, who was paying most of the taxes?

3. Did the government get to keep all the taxes that were collected? If not, who got a portion of the taxes?

4. Who did the French people blame for the debt?

5. During the French Revolution, who were the king and queen of France?

6. The Estates General had not met from 1614 to 1789. Why did Louis XVI feel it necessary to call a session of the Estates General in 1789?

7. Which groups made up the three estates of the Estates General?

8. What were Tithes?

9. What were banalities?

10. Each of the three estates of the Estates General had how many deputies? How many votes did each estate have? Before the 1789 election, Louis XVI agreed to double the number of deputies of which estate? With the increase in the number of deputies, what dispute arose between the three estates?

11. What problem were ordinary people facing when the French Revolution started? Why were the French people so happy that Louis XVI had called a meeting of the Estates General?

12. Which group declared itself the National Assembly? How would the votes be counted in this Assembly?
13. What was the Tennis Court Oath and who took part?

14. What event started the French Revolution?

15. What caused the Fall of the Bastille? It helped save which assembly? What important precedent was set by the Fall of the Bastille?

16. What was the Great Fear? What caused the Great Fear? How did the National Assembly respond to the Great Fear?

17. What were the August Decrees? Who was responsible for its passage? It abolished whose special privileges?

18. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen? Who was responsible for it? It granted what types of equality or freedom?

19. What was the Women’s March on Versailles? What did the revolutionaries request from the king? What did the revolutionaries force the king and queen to do?

20. The 1791 French constitution gave all French citizens equality before the law. According to the new constitution, who had the right to vote?
21. What types of reforms was the National Assembly responsible for? (For example: How was the country divided, system of courts, taxes, weights and measures, Catholic Church?)

22. What was the Civil Constitution of the Clergy? Who was responsible for it?

23. What was the “Flight to Varennes?”

24. What was the Brunswick Manifesto? How did the sans-culottes react to the Brunswick Manifesto?

25. Who were the sans-culottes? What is their significance?

26. Which group gains the most from the French Revolution?

27. What was the National Convention? How were the deputies elected? (Which group was allowed to vote)

28. What were the September Massacres? Why did the massacre take place?

29. What three tasks did the deputies of the National Convention face? Did everyone agree with the deputies of the National Convention? If no, why not, what were they opposed to?
30. Who were the Girondins and the Mountain in the National Convention? What type of government did the two groups want? What was one thing they clashed over?

31. Which king was beheaded during the French Revolution?

32. Why did various countries participate in a war against France? What were they trying to stop?

33. Who was Maximilien Robespierre and what was Robespierre’s Reign of Terror? Which well-known person was killed during the Reign of Terror?

34. What was the Committee of Public Safety?

35. What was the General Maximum?

36. What was significant about the Ninth of Thermidor, year II?

37. What was the “Thermidorian Reaction”?

38. What was the Directory?
Study Guide for Napoleon

1. Where was Napoleon Bonaparte born?

2. Which country did Prussia, Russia, and Austria partition for the third and final time in 1795?

3. What advantage did France have over its enemies?

4. During the French Revolution and under Napoleon, many new officers had risen through the ranks because of ____________, not because of _____________________.

5. Why was there political instability in France when the Directory ruled?

6. In which country was Napoleon named Commander of the French army in 1796?

7. Napoleon’s great success in which country launched his army career?

8. Why was Napoleon able to defeat the Piedmontese & Austrians in northern Italy?

9. What did Napoleon send back to Paris from Italy to pacify the Directory?

10. In 1798, the Directory sent Napoleon on a military campaign to ____________, away from the Parisian center of power.

11. In the Battle of the Nile, which British admiral destroyed the French fleet?

12. What was the Rosetta stone and who discovered it?

13. What does Napoleon do when he sees he is losing the war in Egypt?
14. What is the Coup d’état of Brumaire?

15. What was the Concordat of 1801? Whose support was Napoleon trying to gain?

16. What is significant about the Concordat of 1801 declaring that “the great majority of Frenchmen” were Catholic?

17. What was the Bank of France? Why did Napoleon think it necessary to create the Bank of France?

18. Was there freedom of speech under Napoleon?

19. What was the Legion of Honor and who created it?

20. Who did Napoleon use to rule the French acquired territories in Europe?

21. What was the Civil Code of 1804 or the Napoleonic Code? Why was it created?

22. What was the new system of lycees?
23. In 1803, which territory does Napoleon sell to the United States?

24. Napoleon replaced the __________________________ with the Confederation of the Rhine.

25. Which countries, regions, etc. made up the Illyrian Provinces?

26. What real improvements were made by Napoleon’s chosen rulers in the territories controlled by the French?

27. In the territories controlled by the French, why did the progressive bourgeoisie welcome Napoleon and why were the common people hostile towards him?

28. Napoleon’s victories forced defeated rulers to rethink their political and cultural assumptions. What changes did the Prussian King Frederick William make after his crushing military defeat?
   1.
   2.

29. Which country stood between Napoleon and total dominance of Europe?

30. What was the Battle of Trafalgar? Why was it significant? Which British admiral was killed during the Battle?

31. What was the Continental System? Why did Napoleon come up with the Continental System? Did his plan work?
32. The patriotic defense of the nation is known as _______________. Why were Europeans beginning to resist French demands?

33. Who were the Carbonari?

34. What was the Spanish ulcer?

35. What brings about Napoleon’s invasion of Russia? Is the French invasion of Russia successful? What happens?

36. Who offered Napoleon the throne of a reduced France to its historical boundaries? Did Napoleon accept?

37. Napoleon made which classic military mistake that would be repeated by Adolf Hitler?

38. What was the Battle of Nations?
39. To which island did the allies send Napoleon after he was defeated?

40. Which Bourbon monarchy did the allies restore on the throne to France after Napoleon’s defeat?

41. What was the Hundred Days?

42. Where was Napoleon sent after his defeat at Waterloo?
Study Guide for the Restoration of Europe

1. What was the Congress of Vienna? Who was the key figure at the Congress? What goals were set at the Congress of Vienna?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

2. What was the Concert of Europe?

3. Who was Prince Klemens von Metternich? What did Metternich want to do at the Congress of Vienna? What was he afraid of and why?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   5. 

4. Representatives from which five major powers participated at the Congress of Vienna?

5. What were the two major problems during the Congress of Vienna? How did the representatives solve these problems?

6. How was France treated at the Congress of Vienna? What did France have to do as part of the war settlement? What did France lose?

7. What did Prussian receive as part of the war settlement?

8. What did Holland receive as part of the war settlement?

9. How was Germany organized after the war settlement?
10. What did Russia receive as part of the war settlement?

11. What did Austria receive as part of the war settlement?

12. Was the Congress of Vienna a success? Why or why not?

13. The Congress of Vienna helped to create a balance of power in Europe. When will the balance of power be upset? Which country will upset this balance of power?

14. After the Congress of Vienna, when would the next general war in Europe take place?

15. Who were Carbonari? What was their goal after the Congress of Vienna?

16. Where is Anatolia and members of which Empire settled there?

17. Suleiman the Magnificent was the ruler of which Empire?

18. The top ranks of the bureaucracy in the Ottoman Empire were staffed by which group? How did the sultan get this group to work for him?

19. Who were the janissaries?

20. Who were the zimmis?

21. Which territory in Europe did the Ottoman Turks lose in 1699?

22. Who were the Capitani?
23. What was the Hetairia Philiké?

24. Who was Prince Alexander Ypsilanti?

25. Why did the first Greek revolt of 1820 fail? Who, besides the Ottomans, was opposed to the revolt and why?

26. Why did Russia, France, and Great Britain finally support the Greek revolt in 1827?

27. Who became the first king of a now independent Greece?

28. What was the first significant change in the map of Europe since the Congress of Vienna?

29. Which Colonists took advantage of the upheavals in Spain and Portugal, that began under Napoleon, to declare their independence? Who was the leader of this independence movement and what country is named after him?
Study guide for the Industrial Revolution and Urbanization

1. What four trends led to industrialization?
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

2. In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin?

3. During the Industrial Revolution, manufacturers are going to move the work force from their homes in the countryside to ________________.

4. Why were manufacturers able to increase their production of cotton textiles?

5. Who invented the flying shuttle? What was the Flying Shuttle?

6. Who invented the Cotton Spinning Jenny? What was the advantage of the Cotton Spinning Jenny?

7. Who invented the Water Frame? What was the advantage of the Water Frame?

8. Who invented the Power Loom? What was the advantage of the power loom?

9. What was the most fundamental advance in technology during the Industrial Revolution?

10. What type of power was used in the factories before the invention of the steam engine?

11. Who improved the steam engine?

12. The world’s first factories were in the British ____________________________ industry?
13. List the seven reasons why England led the Industrial Revolution.
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.
   6.
   7.

14. How did the British try to keep their technical discoveries a secret? Did they succeed?

15. What is one reason that the rest of Europe was not able to industrialize until the nineteenth century?

16. What was the “putting out” or “domestic system” or the “cottage industry?” Explain how the cottage industry worked in the manufacturing of textiles?

17. Was the “putting out” system a full-time or part-time job for rural families? Besides textiles, what else did families produce in their homes?

18. What was proto-industrialization?

19. What was “body linen?”

20. How is the revolution in the textile industry going to change the lives of ordinary men and women?
21. Who was Jules Michelet? According to Michelet, how did the calico revolution help to democratize society? What does Michelet mean when he says that the streets were once in mourning, but were now filled with a rainbow of colors?

22. Who perfected a steam-powered engine to pull wagons along rail tracks?

23. Which country had the first railroad?

24. Who were the first employees in English factories? Why?

25. The creation of steam power allowed manufacturers to move their factories to the ____________ since they no longer needed to be located near a body of water.

26. The new workers in the factories came from five possible sources, which were:
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   5. 

27. The system of employment in the textile mills and mines resembled family labor on farms or in the cottage industry. Explain how it worked in the coal mining industry.

28. Which group did the working class represent?

29. Who were the Luddites?

30. What was the Battle of Peterloo or the Peterloo Massacre? How did the British government respond?
31. Who was Robert Owen and why does he testify before the English Parliament? What did he have to say about children working in the factories?

32. What was the Factory Act of 1833?

33. What was the Mines Act of 1842?

34. What was the Factory Act of 1847?

35. How did the Industrial Revolution eventually help to improve lives?
   1.
   2.
   3.

36. The first Industrial Revolution was from the _______ century to the early __________ century.

37. The First Industrial Revolution helped to bring about innovations in how __________________ were produced and the use of ______________ power.

38. The Second Industrial Revolution was from the mid to late __________ century and concentrated on __________________ products.

39. Many historians believe the distinction between the first and second industrial revolution applies mostly to _______________, while in other countries, where industrialization came later, the two occurred simultaneously.

40. Why did the Rotary Press increase the power of the press?

41. What new inventions brought about a communication revolution?
   1. T
   2. T
   3. T
   4. R

42. What did George Eastman invent?

43. Who built the first practical gas engine?
44. Who were the German and French automobile pioneers?

45. Who invented the light bulb? Which city had the first commercial generating station? Who installed this generating station?

46. The leading industrial nations are going to produce massive amounts of which two heavy metals during the second Industrial Revolution?

47. What was the Bessemer Process? The Bessemer Process helped to create a boom in which industry?

48. How is the building of bridges going to change?

49. For what occasion was the Crystal Palace built? What was it made of?

50. How is the construction of buildings going to change?

51. Who built the Eiffel Tower? For what occasion was the Eiffel Tower built? It was also built to commemorate which one hundred year anniversary? What new invention was used to get spectators to the top of the Eiffel Tower?

52. Who built the U.S. Statue of Liberty?

53. What new changes are going to be introduced to boost crop yield?

54. What new inventions are going to mechanize harvesting on the farm?

55. How is dairy farming going to change?

56. What type of fencing is going to be introduced during the Second Industrial Revolution?

57. What new invention is going to allow fruits, vegetables, and meat to be transported without spoiling?
58. Which new metal is going to help create large-scale commercial canning?

59. What allowed the Scandinavian countries to industrialize in the last third of the nineteenth century?

60. Which two countries became the leaders in the use of hydroelectric power and the development of electrical products?

61. What year were Russian serfs freed? When does Russia begin to industrialize?

62. How were goods sold before the Industrial Revolution? What two new inventions helped to change the way goods were sold in the city? What did consumers call this one new invention? How were people in the rural areas able to buy products from this new invention? What was the new marketing technique?

63. Why did cities grow in number during the Industrial Revolution? How did the increase in population and industrialization affect the conditions of the cities?

64. Did the increase in population and the industrialization of the cities affect people’s health? If yes, how was the public’s health affected? What were two diseases that you could be exposed to if you lived in the major cities?

65. What was the Miasmatic Theory?

66. Who was Edwin Chadwick?
67. What was the British 1848 Public Health Act?

68. The eighteenth century’s greatest triumph was the conquest of which disease?

69. Who was Lady Mary Wortley Montagu? What did she help to introduce into English society from Constantinople?

70. Who was Edward Jenner? He helped to lay the foundation for which science in the nineteenth century? Jenner came up with a successful vaccine in 1796 for which disease?

71. Who was Louis Pasteur? He helped to lay the foundation for which science in the nineteenth century? How did he come up with the germ theory? What was the germ theory? What is pasteurization?

72. Who was Joseph Lister? What was the Antiseptic Theory? How did the antiseptic theory help to change the environment of operating rooms in hospitals?

73. Which country took the lead in urban planning in Europe in 1850 and why? Who was the ruler of this country?

74. Who was Baron George Haussmann?

75. Who commissioned the Arc de Triomphe in Paris?

76. How did urban transportation improve in the cities?
77. Which disease had the most devastating impact on larger industrial cities in the first half of the nineteenth century?
New Ideologies

1. What is Liberalism?

2. In Europe in 1815, only __________ and ______________ had liberal governments.

3. In the early nineteenth century, the right to vote was based on how much __________ one owned.

4. What was the English Reform Bill of 1832? How would it help to gradually change English society?

5. What is Nationalism?

6. Where were there too few states in Europe which made them susceptible to nationalism?

7. Where were there too many states in Europe which made them susceptible to nationalism?

8. The ______________________ and the ________________________ helped give the idea of national self-determination to Europeans

9. What were the three main national groups in the Austrian Empire?
   1.
   2.
   3.

10. The Austrian Empire was made up of ten different nationalities, what were they?
    1.
    2.
    3.
    4.
    5.
    6.
    7.
    8.
    9.
    10.
11. Who was Klemens von Metternich?

12. Who was Adam Mickiewicz? What was the Polish Legion? Why was the Polish Legion formed? What happened in the Polish region under Russia’s control that forced some Poles to flee to Western Europe?

13. What is Socialism?

14. What is a utopian community? Who gave the utopian movement its name?

15. What is Marxian Socialism?

16. Who wrote *Travels in Icaria*? What kind of community does the novel describe?

17. Who wrote *The Condition of the Working Class in England*? What does the book deal with?

18. Who wrote *The Communist Manifesto*? What does the book deal with?

19. Who were the Proletariat?
20. According to Marx and Engels, the bourgeoisie had triumphed over the feudal aristocracy in the French Revolution, and the ____________ would triumph over the Bourgeoisie in a violent revolution.

21. What is Communism? What did the Communists hope to destroy in the West?

22. How is Communism different than Marxism?

23. In which part of the European continent were Communist governments established? Why?

24. What was the Chartist movement?

25. What demands did the Chartists make in the People’s Charter?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   5. 

26. Which demand did the Chartists not make in their People’s Charter? Why?

27. What was Romanticism?

28. Who was Frederic Chopin?

29. Who was Dickens?

30. Who wrote *The Old Curiosity Shop, Oliver Twist, and A Christmas Carol*? What is the central theme of these novels?
Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

1. Which French king was overthrown in the revolution of 1830? Who replaced him as the king of France?

2. Which European country is going to declare its independence in 1830 from Holland?

3. Which national group is going to revolt in the Russian empire following the 1830 uprising in France and Belgium?

4. What helped to bring about the political tensions to the surface in the late 1840s?

5. What problem was Ireland having starting in 1846? Where did the Irish emigrate to?

6. Which year is known as “the year of revolution”?

7. In which states, empires or regions did revolutions occur in 1848?

8. Why was King Louis Philippe of France forced to abdicate?

9. What changes did the French middle-class leaders of the Second Republic carry out?
   1.
   2.
   3.

10. What were the French national workshops? Why did the French government close the national workshops?

11. Who did the French people elect in 1848 as the President of the Second Republic? Who was he related to? Why did many choose to elect him?
12. In 1852, the President of the French Second Republic will declare himself the ___________ of France.

13. What were German liberals asking for in the Revolution of 1848?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

14. Did the German liberals wish to include Austria in a united German? Why or why not?

15. Who did the deputies in the national assembly chose as the future emperor of the new Germany? Did he accept the crown? Why or why not?

16. Having failed in uniting Germany, which of the German states are the German nationalists going to turn to in their struggle for German unification?

17. Which dynastic family ruled the Austrian Empire? Was there a common nationality or language in the Austrian Empire? Which national group dominated the Austrian Empire?

18. What types of methods did Klemens von Metternich use to prevent the Austrian subjects from being infected with liberalism and nationalism? Did he succeed?

18. In which parts of the Austrian Empire were there revolutions in 1848?
   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

19. What demands were made by the liberals in Vienna? What is Klemens von Metternich going to do?

20. Who becomes emperor of Austria in 1848?

21. Who was made the president of an independently proclaimed Hungary in 1849?
22. Which national groups within the Austrian empire are going to help put down the Hungarian revolt of 1848-1849? Which leader is the Habsburg emperor going to turn to for help in putting down the 1848-1849 Hungarian revolution? Why is this leader going to come to Austria’s assistance?

23. After the Romans forced the pope to flee Rome, which foreign helped the pope return to Rome? What does this leader do to make sure that the pope is not forced to leave Rome again?

24. Did the Revolutions of 1848 achieve most of their goals? Why were the revolutions successful at first?

25. Why were the revolutions of 1848 weakened by class divisions?

26. Why did the Nationalists differences help to destroy all the revolutionary movements in central Europe? I.W. Hungary, Bohemia, and the German states?
   1. Hungary:
   2. Bohemia:
   3. German states:

27. What significant gains were made by the revolution of 1848 in France?

28. What significant gains were made by the revolution of 1848 in Italy?

29. What significant gains were made by the revolution of 1848 in Austria?
30. What significant gains were made by the revolutions of 1848 in the German states?
Constructing the Nation State

1. What is Realpolitik? Who were skilled practitioners of Realpolitik?

2. Which three men were responsible for the unification of Italy?

3. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? What was Risorgimento? What new organization did Mazzini create?

4. Which Italian kingdom was the leader for Italian unification? Who was the ruler of this kingdom?

5. Who was Camillo di Cavour?

6. What was the Pact of Plombières? Which two men came up with this agreement? What would France get in return for helping out the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia? Which Italian states would the French allow Piedmont-Sardinia to annex to its territory?

7. Which Italian state did the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia gain in its war against Austria? Why did Napoleon III decide to sign a peace treaty with Austria while the war between Austria and Piedmont-Sardinia continued?

8. Which Italian states were united with Piedmont-Sardinia in 1860?

9. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? Who were the red-shirts? To which Italian leader does Garibaldi turn over the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies? When was the Kingdom of Italy proclaimed? Which Italian regions were still incorporated into the Kingdom of Italy?

10. Who does Italy support in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866? Which territory do the Italians gain as a result of the Austro-Prussian War?
11. Which war is going to force the French to withdraw their troops from Rome thereby allowing Italian troops to march into Rome and declare Rome the capital of Italy?

12. Who became the king of a completely united Italy in 1870?

13. The most momentous act of nation building for the future of Europe and of the world was the creation of a united ___________ in 1871.

14. Who was the architect of a unified Germany?

15. Who was Otto von Bismarck?

16. Who were the Junkers?

17. Which German nation was the chief barrier to the extension of Prussian power in the German Confederation?

18. Which German nation did Germans view as the leader of German unification? Why?

19. Who does King William I of Prussia appoint as his prime minister? What is he hoping this prime minister will do?

20. Who were the liberals in the Prussian parliament and what did they want? What would have happened if the liberals had won? How does the Prussian prime minister get the liberals in Parliament to go along with the reform bill to modernize and enlarge the army?

21. Over which territories are Denmark, Prussia and Austria fighting over in the 1864 war against Denmark? Why? Why did Austria decide to take part in the war?
22. Bismarck starts a dispute with Austria over the administration of which two provinces?

23. What helps start the Austro-Prussian War of 1866? What did Bismarck hope to accomplish? Which country fights on the Prussian side and why?

24. Why is Prussia able to fight more effectively in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866? What peace settlement was offered by Bismarck to Austria? Why did Bismarck offer such a generous peace settlement?

25. How are the northern German states organized politically after the Austro-Prussian War of 1866? Who organized this political union and which German state was made the leader of this new union of German states? Why did the southern German principalities refuse to join?

26. What was the Ems Telegram?

27. What helped to start the Franco-Prussian War? What did Otto von Bismarck hope to accomplish in the war against France? How many of the German states took part in the war?

28. Where was Napoleon III captured during the Franco-Prussian War? What happened to France after Napoleon fled into exile to Great Britain?
29. Where did the leaders of all the German states declare King William I of Prussia the Emperor (Kaiser) of the new nation of Germany?

30. What were the terms of the peace settlement for the Franco-Prussian War? Which nation now became the most powerful state in Europe?

31. Which territories did Austria lose by 1866 and why? Why is Austria forced to create the Dual Monarchy in 1867? What was the “Dual Monarchy”? Who was crowned the king of Hungary?

32. What rights and privileges did the Hungarians gain once the Dual Monarchy was created? Who was in charge of foreign policy?

33. Who were now the dominant ruling nationalities in the Austro-Hungarian Empire? Which other national groups wanted the same kind of self-rule? What did the Hungarians try to do in the non-Hungarian regions under their control?

34. What year were the Russian serfs emancipated?

35. What was Russification?

36. In the Prussian education system, what was the difference between the Gymnasia and the Realschulen?

37. What new artistic style in painting was created in the 1860s?
38. Claude Monet, Vincent Van Gogh, Mary Cassatt, Edgar Degas, and Georges Seurat painted in which artistic style?

39. What type of music became popular in the nineteenth century? What type of music did Verdi and Richard Wagner compose?

40. What was Kulturkamph? How did Bismarck introduce Kulturkamph in German society and why? What helped to end Kulturkamph in Europe?

41. Who was Bernadette Soubirous?

42. Who was Gregor Mendel?

43. Who was Mikhail Bakunin? What is Anarchism?

44. Who created Marxism? What was Marxism?
Europe in the Late Nineteenth Century

1. What was the London Matchgirls’ Strike of 1888?

2. What was England’s working class party called? What was France’s working class party called? What was Sweden’s, Hungary’s, Austria’s, and Germany’s working class party called?

3. After 1890, who had the largest socialist party in Europe? Whose theories helped to inspire the working-class parties?

4. What was the Second International? Who founded the First International? What was celebrated on May 1st?

5. Which groups kept Europe in a state of panic because of their terrorist acts?

6. In which countries was anarchism popular? Why? What kind of tactics did Anarchists support? Which leaders did the anarchists assassinate in the 1890s and the early 1900s?

7. What kind of activities did the Syndicalists support? What was their goal?

8. The Russian government outlawed political parties until which year? Who were the Mensheviks? Who were the Bolsheviks and who was their leader? Who were the Socialist Revolutionaries? Which of these three had the largest following in Russia?
9. What was Bildung? Did German women agitate for political reform? What did German women seek for themselves?

10. Who was Milicent Garrett Fawcett?

11. Who was Susan B. Anthony and which organization did she found?

12. Women’s rights activists were mostly from which class? Why?

13. Which European country was the first to give women the right to vote? In what year were women given the right to vote in this country?

14. Who was Emmeline Pankhurst? Which organization was founded by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughter? What kinds of activities did Emmeline Pankhurst and her supporters take part in to try to force the English Parliament to give women the right to vote? How did the government treat the women after these disturbances?

15. Who was Alfred Nobel? Which peace prize did he establish in 1896?

16. What two social legislations did the British Liberal Party pass in 1909 and 1911 to gain support of the working-class? The British Liberal Party also eliminated the veto power of which House in the English Parliament which now only had the right to delay a bill?

17. What was the English National Insurance Act of 1911? They molded it after which country’s law of 1889?
18. What was Sin Fein?

19. Who was Giovanni Giolitti? What was Transformismo? What did political opponents call Giolitti? When did Italians have almost complete manhood suffrage?

20. What was Bloody Sunday? Who was the Russian tsar at the time?

21. What was the Russian Revolution of 1905? What were the Soviets?

22. Which representative body was created as a result of the Russian Revolution of 1905? Did most Russian males have the right to vote for representatives? Did this new representative body manage to limit the power of the Tsar?

23. What were pogroms? What was the Pale of Settlement?

24. What was the Fabian Society in England committed to? Which party did they help to found in 1893 as a way of making social improvements a political issue?

25. Who was Alfred Dreyfus? What was Alfred Dreyfus accused of and what happened to him? What did Émile Zola have to say about the Dreyfus affair? What was the title of Zola’s article?
26. Who was Leon Pinsker?

27. Who was Theodor Herzl? What was the 1897 first International Zionist Congress? Where did some European Jews want to create a Jewish state?
Study Guide for Imperialism

1. Explain the difference between Colonialism and Imperialism.
   a. Colonialism--
   b. Imperialism--

2. What was the positive side of Imperialism for the European nations?
   a.
   b.

3. What was the negative side of Imperialism for the European nations?
   a.
   b.

4. What were the motives for Imperialism?
   a.
   b.
   c.

5. Which European leader took an interest in building the Suez Canal? Which two nations invested in building the Suez Canal?

6. Besides building the Suez Canal, what else did the British and French invest financially in Egypt?
   a.
   b.
   c.

7. How did the British change the Egyptian economy? Why? Who profited from these agricultural changes? How did these changes affect the majority of the Egyptian people?
   b. After British invasion:
   c. Why:
   d. Who profited:
   e. The effect on the majority of Egyptians:

8. How did the interior of the African continent change after the Europeans invaded and began to rule Africa?
   a.
   b.

9. What did the African continent have which the European imperialist nations wanted to make use of?
   a.
   b.
10. Which European nations competed with each other for land in Africa?

11. What kinds of atrocities were carried out upon the native workers in the Belgian Congo?

12. What technological developments helped to make Imperialism possible?

13. How did the English force the Chinese to open their borders to opium?

14. Which deadly tropical disease were Europeans easily susceptible to? How did Europeans manage to overcome this disease? What was the “white man’s grave”?

15. How did new technology help to destroy lives in Africa?

16. What happened after the Europeans confiscated the land of the native Africans? What happened to subsistence farming?
   a. 
   b. 

17. Who were the Boers?

18. Who was Cecil Rhodes? Which mining industries did he participate in? Which south African country is named after him?

19. What was the Anglo-Boer War? How did the War start? What effect did the Anglo-Boer War have on the British public?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

20. Why did Japan escape the “new” European imperialism?
   a. 
   b.
21. How did the Japanese go about transforming their country into a modern industrial nation?
   a.
   b.
   c.

22. What type of clothing was worn in the Japanese imperial court? What type of architecture was used to rebuild Tokyo after the 1872 fire?

23. Who led the resistance to modernization in Japan? How did the government stop this resistance?
   a.
   b.

24. In 1874, the Japanese started building an empire by invading the Chinese island of _________________.

25. What was the Sino-Japanese War?

26. Which European Imperial powers was Japan competing with in Asia?

27. What was the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905? Why did it start?
   a.
   b.

28. Who were the Boxers? What was the Boxer Rebellion?
   a.
   b.

29. What was the Indian National Congress?

30. Who was B.G. Tilak?

31. How did the British try to repress Tilak? What was the Muslim League?
32. What was the First Opium War?
   a.

33. What was the 1842 Treaty of Nanking?

34. What did the British gain as a result of the Treaty of Nanking?
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

35. What was the Sepoy Mutiny?

36. What types of improvements did the French bring to Cochin China (Vietnam)?
   a.
   b.
Alliance System, Route to War, & World War I

1. Who created a system of alliances in order to preserve peace between the newly created Germany and the other European States?

2. Which empire was known as the “sick man of Europe”?

3. What three monarchies were part of the Three Emperors’ League? What did these three monarchies agree to do?

4. Which two empires formed the Dual Alliance? What did they agree to do?

5. Which three empires formed the Triple Alliance? What did they agree to do?

6. Who was responsible for the 1878 Congress of Berlin? Which two nations gained their independence from the Ottoman Empire? Which region was Austria allowed to occupy and who else had hoped to get this region?

7. Why was Bulgaria unhappy about the Congress of Berlin? Why was Greece unhappy about the Congress of Berlin? The Congress of Berlin would help to lead to which two wars in Europe in 1912 and 1913?

8. Which German emperor dismisses Bismarck in 1890? Why?

9. When Kaiser William II refused to renew the treaty with Russia, who does Russia form an alliance with?

10. What nations formed the Triple Alliance?

11. Which nations formed the Triple Entente?
12. Which independent nation was created after the Second Balkan War?

13. What prevented the First and Second Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 from turning into the Great War?

14. Who was Gavrilo Princip? Where was the Austrian heir apparent shot?

15. What was the Black Hand Society?

16. What was the 48 Hour Ultimatum? List all four parts:

   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

17. Did Serbia agree to all parts of the 48 Hour Ultimatum? If not, which one did they not agree to?

18. Who bears responsibility for the war? Once the Great War is over, the sole responsibility of the war is going to be placed on whose shoulders?

19. What was the 1915 Secret Treaty of London?

20. Who were the Allies during World War I?

21. Who were the Central Powers during World War I?
22. What was the Schlieffen Plan?

23. What was the Lusitania? What happened to the Lusitania? How did the U.S. respond to the Lusitania crisis?

24. Why does the United States declare war on Germany on April 6, 1917?

25. Which Russian tsar was forced to step down in March 1917? Why?

26. Who do the Germans smuggle into the Russian Empire in 1917? Why?

27. What helps to bring about the Bolshevik revolution? Who were the Bolsheviks? What did the Bolsheviks promise the Russian people?

28. Why did the Russians sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk? Which territories were the Bolsheviks forced to surrender?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

29. What were Wilson’s Fourteen Points?

30. Which two regions did President Wilson want Germany to return to France?

31. Which independent nation did President Wilson wish to be recreated with access to the sea?

32. Which multinational organization did President Wilson wish to create to guarantee political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states?
33. Which two new nations were created after the Great War?

34. Which three leaders made up the Big Four at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919?

35. Were the defeated nations allowed to participate in the Paris Peace Conference? Did Russia participate in the Paris Peace Conference?

36. Where was the Treaty of Versailles signed?

37. According to the Treaty of Versailles, what did Germany have to hand over to France? What happened to the Rhineland region?

38. According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was restricted to a volunteer army of how many soldiers? Was Germany allowed to have heavy artillery, tanks, and warplanes? Was Germany allowed to have a navy and submarines?

39. According to the Treaty of Versailles, what did Germany have to give Poland?

40. Why did the United States never join the League of Nations?
Inter-war Period

1. Why did France ask for massive reparation payments from Germany?
   1.
   2.
   3.

2. What was the Weimar Republic?

3. How did France force Germany to make its first reparation payment in 1921?

4. Why did Germany refuse to pay the reparation payments in 1922? What did the French and Belgians do to try to force the Germans to make the payments? Did it work?

5. What was the Ruhr district? What did the German government do in response to the French and Belgian occupation of the Ruhr district? How did this action affect the German economy?

6. Who was Gustav Stresemann?

7. What was the Dawes Plan of 1924?

8. What was the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact?

9. What was the Treaty of Rapallo?
10. What were the Treaties of Locarno?

11. What was the Little Entente?

12. What was the Great Depression? What caused the Great Depression?

13. What is the definition of totalitarianism? Which three countries had totalitarian rulers in the 1930s?

14. What is the goal of a totalitarian government?

15. Who did the Soviets say was the source of evil and the cause of their people’s hardships? Who did the Nazis say was the source of evil and the cause of their people’s hardships? What did these totalitarian regimes do with the designated “enemies of the people”? 
16. What did the Soviets and Nazis do to compel obedience from the population? If this method did not work, then what method did they resort to?

17. Who was Tsar Nicholas II? What happened to Tsar Nicholas II and his entire family in July of 1918? Why did this happen?

18. What was the New Economic Policy (NEP) and who was responsible for it? Who is going to end the NEP?

19. Who is going to become the leader of Russia after Lenin’s death? How does he go about becoming the leader?

20. Who was Leon Trotsky? What role did he play in the Bolshevik Revolution? What happens to Trotsky after Stalin becomes the leader of the Soviet Union?

21. What was Joseph Stalin’s background before he became the leader of the Soviet Union? What was Lenin’s opinion of Stalin?

22. Who united the Russian and non-Russian regions into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or USSR?

23. What was the Five Year Plan and who was responsible for it?
24. Who were the Kulaks? What happened to them?

25. What was Collectivization or Kolkhoz? What was the initial result of collectivization?

26. What was life and culture like in Soviet society under Joseph Stalin?

27. What were the Purges and show trials?

28. What was the Gulag?

29. Who was Benito Mussolini? How does he come to power? What year does he come to power? Who appoints Mussolini as the prime minister of Italy?

30. Who were the Italian Fascists? What is the definition of Fascism?

31. What was Mussolini’s program at first?
32. Who were the Black Shirts and who was their leader? How did the Black Shirts go about creating chaos in society?

33. What allowed the Fascist party to win the majority of the parliamentary seats in 1924?

34. Which repressive measures does Mussolini impose upon the Italian public? In which year did Mussolini become a one party dictator?

35. What was the 1929 Lateran Treaty or Agreement?

36. Who were the Brown Shirts and who were they led by?

37. What was the Beer Hall Putsch?

38. What was Mein Kampf? What views did Adolf Hitler express in Mein Kampf?

39. What did Hitler plan to do with the Russians, Ukrainians and Poles?

40. What was Auschwitz and Dachau?
41. What views were held by the members of the Nazi Party in 1919? What year does Hitler join the Nazi Party?

42. What happens to German economic prosperity as a result of the Great Depression?

43. In what year is Hitler appointed the chancellor of Germany? How and why is Adolf Hitler appointed the chancellor of Germany?

44. How does Hitler go about destroying the Communist Party in Germany?

45. What was the Enabling Act?

46. Who were the Gestapo? What type of power did they have?

47. What were the Nuremberg Laws?

48. What was Kristallnacht?

49. How does Germany do economically under Hitler?

50. Did all Germans support Hitler? Who was Erwin Rommel?
51. Which European country was the first to give women the right to vote? What year did women gain the right to vote in Germany? What year did the United States and Austria give women the right to vote? What year did France and Italy give women the right to vote? What year did Switzerland give women the right to vote?
1. 
2. Germany:
3. United States & Austria:
4. France & Italy:
5. Switzerland:

52. Who was Mohandas Gandhi? What was civil disobedience?
World War II

1. Where was the first major breach of world peace since 1918?

2. What does Hitler do in 1933, 1935 and 1936 which is in violation of the Treaty of Versailles?
   1. 1933:
   2. 1935:
   3. 1936:

3. What was the Anglo-German Naval Agreement?

4. When was the last good chance the British and the French had to stop Hitler without a lot of bloodshed? Why did the British decide not to stop Hitler?

5. Which independent nation did Mussolini attack in 1935? What did the League of Nations do to stop Mussolini? Was it effective? If not, why not?

6. What was the Tri-Partite Pact?

7. What was the first country that Hitler invaded?

8. What was the Munich Agreement? Who participated in the Munich Agreement? Which region was Czechoslovakia forced to hand over to Germany? Why was Czechoslovakia forced to hand over this territory? Who were the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France at the time? How long was the Munich Agreement supposed to last? How long did the Munich Agreement actually last?

9. What was the Nazi-Soviet Nonagressive Pact? How long was it supposed to last? How long did it actually last?
10. What was the “Blitzkrieg” or “lighting war”? When does Great Britain and France finally declare war on Germany?

11. What was the Battle of Britain? Who was the prime minister of Great Britain at the time?

12. Having failed to invade Great Britain, Hitler then prepared for his invasion of __________.

13. When is the United States forced to enter World War II?

14. What was the Lend-lease Act? Which countries were helped by this legislation?

15. Japan and __________ signed a nonaggressive pact in 1941?

16. What was the Atlantic Charter and who issued it?
   1.
   2.
   3.

17. Which was the first territory that the Allies invaded and liberate?

18. What does King Victor Emmanuel III do with Mussolini when the Allies begin to bombard Italy? What do the Germans do with Mussolini?

19. What was D-Day? Where did Hitler think that the Allies would invade?

20. What was the Battle of the Bulge?

21. What was V-E Day?

22. Which countries occupied Germany and Austria after World War II? Who got Berlin and Vienna?
23. Who were the Big Three?

24. What was the Yalta Conference?
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.

25. Which leaders took part in the Potsdam Conference? What was the Potsdam Conference?
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

26. On which Japanese cities does the United States drop the atomic bomb? What was President Truman’s reason for bombing the cities? Do some historians feel that it was necessary to drop the atomic bombs? If not, how do these historians rationalize the bombing?

27. Who led the U.S. forces in the Pacific? What was the island-hopping strategy?

28. Who were the Kamikaze? What is V-J Day?
Post World War II Europe

1. Which political party in Poland did the Communists have to share power with from 1945 to 1947?

2. Which U.S. legislation provided military equipment to the Soviet Union after Hitler invaded? When does this military assistance end and why?

3. U.S. President Harry Truman and his advisers used the term Red Fascism to describe which country. Why did they use this term?

4. Who gave the “Iron Curtain” speech? What was meant by the “Iron Curtain”?

5. What was the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration or UNRRA?

6. Who was George Marshall? What was the Marshall Plan?

7. The Soviet Union reacted to the Marshall Plan by suppressing the remaining coalition governments in _______ and _______. ________ had already accepted the invitation to come to Paris to participate in the Marshall Plan but was forced not to attend by the Soviets.

8. Explain the U.S. policy of containment?

9. The Communist coup in _____________ in March 1948 and the fear of Communist success in the forthcoming ___________ election convinced the opposition in the U.S. Congress to approve the Marshall Plan.

10. Once in Germany, how did the Soviets go about getting reparation payments from the Germans? What did the Soviets do with the estates of wealthy Germans?

11. What was the blockade of Berlin? Why did the Soviet Union place the blockade?
12. What was Operation Vittles?

13. What was the Brussels Pact of 1948 and why was it created?

14. What is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)? Who was the first Supreme Commander of NATO forces?

15. What was the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance or COMECON?

16. What was the Warsaw Pact?

17. Once World War II was over, Joseph Stalin exported his Stalinist system to the eastern European countries. What was the Stalinist system?

18. In the Soviet satellite countries, such as Hungary, national symbols were replaced by ___________ symbols.

19. Who ordered the building of the Berlin Wall? What year was the Berlin Wall built and why?

20. What helped to bring an end to the terror and De-Stalinization?

21. Which Eastern European nation was the first to revolt as a result of De-Stalinization?

22. What was the 1956 Polish workers’ revolt? What did the Polish people agree to do? Did anything positive come out of the revolt?
23. What was the 1956 anti-Soviet rebellion in Hungary? Was the revolt successful? Why or why not? Once the revolt was over, how did the political and economic situations improve?

24. What was the “Prague Spring”? What changes took place in Czechoslovakia during the “Prague Spring”? How did the Soviet Union react to the “Prague Spring”?

25. Who was Alexander Dubček?

36. Who was Leonid Brezhnev? What was the Brezhnev Doctrine?
Fall of Communism

1. What is the first country that Pope John Paul II visits in 1979 after he is made Pope of the Catholic Church in 1978?

2. What was Solidarity? Who is Lech Walesa?

3. Who is Mikhail Gorbachev? How did he try to revitalize the Soviet Union?

4. What were Perestroika, Glasnost, and Democratization?
   - Perestroika:
   - Glasnost:
   - Democratization:

5. What helped to ignite demands for greater autonomy and national independence by non-Russians in the Soviet Union? What year did the Soviet Union cease to exist?

6. Who was Boris Yeltsin?

7. What was Annus Mirabilis?

8. How did Solidarity and Lech Walesa lead the way to revolution in Eastern Europe in 1989? Who was elected president of Poland in 1990?

9. Why did communism collapse so suddenly in Eastern Europe starting in 1989?

10. How does Hungary help to bring an end to communist rule in East Germany?
11. In what year did Berliners assault the Berlin wall with sledgehammers? When was East Germany reunited with West Germany?

12. What was the Velvet Revolution? Who addressed the crowd in Prague’s Wenceslas Square and called for the ouster of the Stalinists from the Czechoslovak government?

13. Who was elected the president of Czechoslovakia in 1989? What was the “Velvet Divorce”?

14. Who was Nicolae Ceaușescu?

15. Who was the ruler of Yugoslavia from 1945 to 1980? Who ruled Yugoslavia from 1980 to 1989?

16. Who was Slobodan Milosević and how did his threats strengthen the cause of separatism in Yugoslavia?

17. Which were the first republics to declare their independence from Yugoslavia in 1991? How did Slobodan Milosević and the Serbian separatists retaliate?

18. What was “ethnic cleansing”? How was “ethnic cleansing” carried out in Bosnia-Herzegovina starting in 1992?

18. What was the Dayton Accord?