1. Revolutionary ideas found expression in almost every aspect of European culture. Name these three areas. **Literature, art, music**
2. When Napoleon conquered Europe, he shattered existing national **boundaries** and had overthrown ruling families.
3. The purpose of the Congress of Vienna was to restore **order** families and **political stability** in Europe.
4. The countries that gave up territories to Napoleon were compensated in what way? **Additional territories**
5. Define conservatism **Maintaining the status quo, usually a strong monarchal or despotic central government**
6. Liberalism stressed individual rights such as? **Life, liberty and property**
7. Such personal freedoms as religion, speech and the press
8. What was the theme of the Napoleonic Wars? **Liberty**, **Equality**
9. and **Fraternity**
10. The term used when European leaders used whatever means necessary to advance their national goals. **Real politick or the politics of reality**
11. What three nations fought on the side of the Turks against Russia in the Crimean War? **Great Britain, France, Sardinia**
12. Who founded the modern day nursing profession? Florence Nightingale

13. The man who was primarily responsible for unifying Italy was
   a. Pinocchio
   b. Cavour
   c. Garibaldi
   d. Mazzini

14. Chancellor of Prussia who instrumental in unifying Germany Otto von Bismarck

15. Name three technologies that von Moltke used for war.
   1. Trains – to move and organize troops
   2. Steel breech cannons
   3. Breech loading rifles

16. Franz Joseph I became the ruler of a dual monarchy. Explain what that means.
   Austrians – Hungarians – became Austro-Hungarian empire, each country has its own Constitution
   language, and parliament Hungary became equal partners with Austria

17. What was Czar Alexander II’s most important social reform?
   Abolition of serfdom

   Late 18th century European literary and artistic movement characterized by a reaction
   against Rationalism and an embrace of idealism and emotions – a cultural movement that
gave literary and artistic expression to the concept of “Liberty, Fraternity and Equality”

19. What is nationalism? A longing for independence and local autonomy

20. What is liberalism? A political theory supporting an increase in civil and political
    freedoms and less government interference with the individual
21. What is socialism? ___ Government ownership of the means of production and the distribution of goods for the presumed welfare of society

22. What is Realpolitik? ___ “The politics of reality”; using whatever political means necessary - including force – to advance national goals

23. Who were the members of the Quintuple Alliance? ____ Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia and France

24. What is the “Principle of Legitimacy”? ___ That lawful monarchs from the royal families that had ruled before Napoleon would be restored to power

25. What is the “Principle of Intervention”? ___ The great powers of Europe had the right to send armies into countries where there were revolutions in order to restore legitimate monarchs to power

26. What did the international cooperation that came out of the Congress of Vienna becomes known as? ____ The Concert of Europe

27. What is the “Monroe Doctrine”? ___ US President James Monroe (Monroe Doctrine) warned the European nations that any attempt to reestablish colonies in the western hemisphere would be considered an “unfriendly” act of aggression by the United States

28. Once the cheese is out of the can you cannot put it back, what came out during the French Revolution and the reign of Napoleon that restoring the monarchies could not extinguish? ___ The peoples longing for LIBERTY

29. Through what system did the major powers hope to work together to avoid major wars and suppress liberalism and nationalism? ____ “Congress System”