Introduction

1. Revolutionary ideas found expression in almost every aspect of European culture.
   Name these three areas. _______________________________________________________

Section 1 Search for Stability

2. When Napoleon conquered Europe, he shattered existing national _______________
   and had overthrown ____________________________ families.
3. The purpose of the Congress of Vienna was to restore _______________________ and 
   ____________________________ in Europe.
   The members of the congress feared the French and decided to encircle them with with 
   a buffer of several countries. List the countries and circle what direction they bordered 
   France.

   4. Austrian and Dutch _______________________________ (N, S, E, W)
   5. _______________________________ (N, S, E, W)
   6. _______________________________ (N, S, E, W)

7. The congress also removed Napoleon’s relatives who were in power and restored 
   ________________________________________________________________.
8. The countries that gave up territories were compensated in what way?
   ________________________________________________________________

9. Explain why nationalism and democratic liberalism became widespread in Europe. __

10. Define conservatism _________________________________________________________
11. Summarize Metternich’s advice to European leaders.

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

12. (See map on p. 377) How many revolutions were there from 1820-1848? __  What 
    year were there the most? ______
13. The Spanish wanted help in suppressing the revolts in Latin America. Why didn’t 
    the British want to help? ____________________________________________
14. The Treaty of Adrianople in 1829 recognized_________________________ independence from_________________________.

15. personal liberty liberalism or nationalism

16. democratic reform, public participation in government liberalism or nationalism

17. supporters were middle class liberalism or nationalism

18. independence, defend ethnic interests liberalism or nationalism

19. Name the country that won its independence due to the French revolts of the 1830’s. ____________________________

20. ____________________________ 21. ____________________________

22. ____________________________ 23. ____________________________

24. The Second French Republic elected Lois Napoleon as their leader. Why?

25. What was the theme of the Napoleonic Wars? L_________________________.

26. Russia’s Czar Nicholas I chose to squelch any revolutions and instead instituted the policy of A_________________________, O_________________________, and N_________________________.

27. Revolutionists would gain concessions, but then suppress these revolts, why?

Section II Triumph of Nationalism

28. The term used when European leaders used whatever means necessary to advance their national goals. ____________________________

29. What three nations fought on the side of the Turks against Russia in the Crimean War? ____________________________

30. Who founded the modern day nursing profession? ____________________________

31. The man who was primarily responsible for unifying Italy was A. Pinocchio

B. Cavour C. Garibaldi

32. chancellor of Prussia who instrumental in unifying Germany ____________________
33. Name three technologies that von Moltke used for war.

34. Franz Joseph I became the ruler of a dual monarchy. Explain what that means.

35. What was Czar Alexander II’s most important social reform?

Section III Protest of Romanticism

36. Define romanticism.

List the themes in literature during the Romantic period and authors who was famous for this particular theme.

37. Longing for distant or Authors:

38. Fascination with the Authors:

39. Glorification of the “ ” Author:

40. Love of Authors:

41. Pride in one’s . Author:

42. The man who bridges the gap between classical and romantic music was

Name the national background of each of the following composers who expressed their love for their country.

43. Chopin

44. Listz

45. Tchaikovsky

46. Verdi

47. Wagner