

History 150: Europe Since 1648

Study Guide for Examination #2

Friday, April 5, 2013

Needed: ABSOLUTELY blank bluebook, pens (not red, not pencil)

I. IDENTIFICATION: (40%) Each item is worth 8 points. (You will be given a list of 7 items, from which you must choose 5 to identify. Your answer should include such things as "Who [or what], when, where, and historical significance." Your answers should not exceed 3 or 4 brief sentences or phrases for each item [complete sentences will NOT be required for identification answers].)

Louis XVI, Abbé Sièyes, Bastille, Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, Maximilien Robespierre, the Directory, Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleonic Code, Congress of Vienna, Talleyrand, Concert of Europe, Prince Klemens von Metternich, Louis XVIII, Louis-Philippe, Henry Bessemer, Jethro Tull, Great Reform Bill, Chartism, Napoleon III, Franz Joseph, Crimean War, Florence Nightingale, Camillo Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel II, Frankfurt Parliament, "Kleindeutsch", German Confederation, Otto von Bismarck, Ems Dispatch, Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Friedrich Engels, Karl Marx, Eduard Bernstein, Paris Commune, "Dreyfus Affair," February Patent, Ausgleich, William Gladstone, Benjamin Disraeli, Charles Darwin, Social Darwinism, Impressionism

II. ESSAY: (60%) (30 points for each question) You will be given three or four essay questions, of which you must answer two. The actual questions will be similar, but not necessarily identical, to those provided here. (The material covered by the actual questions is included in the following questions, although the actual questions on the examination may cover two or more of the following examples.) Your answers should draw upon material from lectures as well as from your readings. Be sure to support your general statements with specific examples.

1. What were the major factors contributing to the outbreak of the French Revolution? How did it start, and why did it quickly get out of control?

2. "The French Revolution was a result of a 'crisis of community' in Europe, and ultimately became an attempt to replace the Old Regime with a new 'community.'" To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? How successful were the revolutionaries in establishing a new "community"? Did Napoleon fulfill or destroy the French Revolution? Why?

3. What factors dominated considerations for the "remaking" of Europe at the Congress of Vienna? To what extent was nationalism a factor in discussions there? What other issues were dealt with?

4. What do you consider the three most significant concepts which dominated European political and intellectual life throughout the nineteenth century? To what extent were they shaped by the French Revolution?
5. What were the major differences between liberals and conservatives in the 1800s? What was the relationship of their ideas to nationalism?
6. Without attempting to describe the revolutions in detail, explain what you consider the most important elements of the "Revolutions of 1848." What differences were there between the revolution in France and those elsewhere? Why can they be described as "a turning point at which Europe failed to turn?"
7. Compare and contrast the first and second industrial revolutions. In doing so, consider the following points: Were there in fact two? Or was the second just a continuation of the first? What were the differences? What were the origins and major effects of each? Can either truly be called a "revolution?" Why, or why not? Be sure to consider economic, political, social, and intellectual effects.
8. Compare and contrast the unifications of Italy and Germany between 1848 and 1871. Who were the leaders? Who were the "winners" and who were the "losers?" Why? To what extent were foreign and domestic policies connected in each unification movement?
9. Trace the evolution of the British reform movement in the 19th century. Why were there no revolutions in Great Britain in the 19th century?
10. Trace the history of socialism throughout the 19th century. What were the major socialist movements, and what were their major elements? How were they similar or different?
11. The 19th century has often been described as the "century of progress." To what extent is that description accurate? What developments led to the undermining of that view? In particular, what was the role of science?
12. To what extent was the *Ausgleich* a successful resolution of the major problems confronting the Austrian Empire? What factors did it fail to correct? What essential flaws does it reflect in Austria's national structure in the 19th century?