Test One. History 2.

I. LIST the guiding principles followed at Vienna in 1814 - 1815, and give two examples of each.

II. What is romanticism and how was it used as a weapon against the Old Regime?

III. Take EITHER A or B, but not both:

   A. Write an essay on the Industrial Revolution, including its social, economic, and humanitarian problems, and what responses were offered to solve its problems.

   OR

   B. Write an essay on Marxian socialism, including its important theories and a critique of your own.

PLEDGE,
Wm. Diamond, Consul at S. Confed. Imports from Eor + Mex, 6

Gordon Wright, French Consul in Confederate, 7
Carl Rister, Confed. Colony in Mex, 11
K. Honna, Blockade, 11

Notes: Belgian Consul 1860-62, 3
1. Matching:
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>1. Match</td>
<td>George C. Lehman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Troppau</td>
<td>1. Guiding idea of Vienna Congress</td>
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<td>4. Charles X</td>
<td>3. Revolutionary society in Italy.</td>
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<td>5. Carboneri</td>
<td>4. Given to Austria by Vienna Congress.</td>
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<td>17. Laissez-Faire</td>
<td>16. Revolutionary successor of Louis XVII.</td>
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<td>19. Adam Smith</td>
<td>18. Austrian Chancellor</td>
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<td>24. Edward Burke</td>
<td>23. Dominant class in France under Louis XVIII.</td>
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<td>26. Revolution fracture in Germany.</td>
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The Industrial Revolution affected politics by bringing about the rise of the proletariat who demanded more voting rights, etc. It brought pressure on the governments and made them concede to some of their wants. Governments became countries became richer, stronger, etc. Socially, the rich became richer to but the masses of the people suffered. They worked long hours for low wages and were constantly being replaced by machines. Economically, the country benefited greatly because of the increased income from trading off the manufactured products. The culture benefited because there was not much time to plenty of leisure time provided by the machines, which gave men a chance to write, etc. Philosophically, the people masses became detached at first because of being replaced by machines - they lost that initiative.

Religion began to appeal more to the lower classes - giving them hope and faith. Methodist church was began as a result of the I.R. and showed compassion appealed to the rich and poor.

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History Test Two

NAME ____________________________

1. Matching: 

II. True-false. Mark the true with a PLUS, the false with a MINUS. 

1. Chartists drew principal support from proletarian. PLUS/ MINUS 

2. The bourgeoisie favored Louis Philippe. PLUS/ MINUS 

3. The workers were contented under Louis Philippe. PLUS/ MINUS 

4. The Pope favored the unification of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. PLUS/ MINUS 

5. Catholic helped the Italians to win unification. PLUS/ MINUS 

6. Massini favored a democratic republic for Italy. PLUS/ MINUS 

7. Gioberti favored a united Italy with Victor Emmanuel as president. PLUS/ MINUS 

8. Cesare favored a constitutional monarchy for Italy. PLUS/ MINUS 

9. Favour was a nationalist. (welfare of the poor. MINUS 

10. Louis Blanc felt that the state should be responsible for the welfare of the poor. PLUS/ MINUS 

11. Victor Emmanuel led the republicans to battle in the Banquet Cam-/ PLUS/ MINUS 

12. Most liberals were nationalistic after 1850. PLUS/ MINUS 

13. Napoleon III established the Credit Mobilier to win the workers. PLUS/ MINUS 

14. Gioberti admired the attitude of Cavour. PLUS/ MINUS 

15. The Revolutions of 1848 illustrated the strength of republicanism. PLUS/ MINUS 

16. Results of 1848 resulted in a new moral attitude. PLUS/ MINUS 

17. The revolution of 1848 taught that liberalism alone was not enough. PLUS/ MINUS 

18. After 1850 liberalism cooled itself under the banquet campaign. PLUS/ MINUS 

19. 1859 liberal unification under the Pope. PLUS/ MINUS 

20. Treaty of Paris (1856) settled the Near Eastern Question. PLUS/ MINUS 

21. Treaty of Paris (1856) closed the Danub to international trade. PLUS/ MINUS 

22. Napoleon III helped Italian patriots seize Rome. PLUS/ MINUS 

23. Crimean patriots fight Austria in 1859. PLUS/ MINUS 

24. Dickens wrote novels about the plight of the industrial poor. PLUS/ MINUS 

25. Russian constitution of 1850 created a democratic republic. PLUS/ MINUS 

26. Austrians supported German unification at the Frankfurt Convention. PLUS/ MINUS 

27. In 1848, Parisian workers felt they had been cheated by bourgeoisie. PLUS/ MINUS 

28. Although Metternich flod, the Metternich system triumphed in Austria in 1848. PLUS/ MINUS 

29. Second French Republic lived less than five years. PLUS/ MINUS 

30. After 1850, Pope IX supported liberal, democratic movements. PLUS/ MINUS 

31. Italy received Rome after the Seven Weeks' War in 1866. PLUS/ MINUS 

32. Sebescopul favored Italian unification under the Pope. PLUS/ MINUS 

33. Venetia led in the unification of Italy. PLUS/ MINUS 

III. Filling in the Blanks. 

1. The Second French Republic lived less than five years. 

2. After 1850, Pope IX supported liberal, democratic movements. 

3. Italy received Rome after the Seven Weeks' War in 1866. 

4. Sebescopul favored Italian unification under the Pope. 

5. Venetia led in the unification of Italy. 

6. Europe has a nationalistic attitude in the 1840s. 

7. Dickens wrote novels about the state of the industrial poor. 

8. Author of "Les Misérables" admired the attitude of Cavour. 


10. Dickens wrote novels about the plight of the industrial poor. 

11. Austrian supported German unification at the Frankfurt Convention. 

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13. Although Metternich flod, the Metternich system triumphed in Austria in 1848. 

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16. Sebescopul favored Italian unification under the Pope. 

17. Venetia led in the unification of Italy.
History 2. Test 3.

I. What was the New Imperialism, and what caused it?

II. Trace the steps by which the world became divided into two armed camps (two hostile alliance systems) by 1914.

III. Who was responsible for the coming of war in 1914?

IV. Identify or define any five of the following:

1) Parliament act of 1911; 2) Dreyfus case; 3) Cecil Rhodes; 4) Fashoda affair; 5) Tannenberg; 6) Gallipoli.

PLEDGE. And have a happy holiday. See you.
History 2. Test 3.

I. What alliances existed in 1914? How had that situation developed?

II. Why did the United States intervene in the war in 1917, and why against the Central Powers?

III. What were the objectives of the Big Four at Paris in 1919, and how were they attained? How would you criticize the treaty.

PLEDGE

This exam is an example of the dangers of higher education.
History 2. Test 3.

NAME

I. Matching:
1) Taken from France by Germany in 1371.
2) Prussian victory over Austria.
3) Russian Constitutional Democrat party.
4) Father of Russian liberalism.
5) Wrote the "Communist Manifesto".
6) Issued October manifesto in 1905 in Russia.
7) Political assembly in Russia founded by Alex II.
8) That "Property is theft."
9) Persecution of the Jews in Russia.
10) Idea that all governments are evil and that man is free only in a lawless world.
11) Southern boundary of the N. German Confederation.
12) Prussian military victory over France, 1870.
13) Taken from Denmark, occupied by Prussia, 1864.
14) Added to French empire by Napoleon III.
15) Order by which Russian serfs were freed.
16) Idea that nothing should be accepted unless it can be scientifically proven.
17) Czar Liberator, reformer.
18) Russian Marxist Party appealing to industrial workers.
19) Russian landlord aristocrats.
20) Prussian war minister.
21) Taken from Denmark, occupied by Austria, 1864.
22) Prussk war minister.
23) Puppet emperor of Mexico.
24) Russian Marxist party appealing to peasants.
25) Surrendered to Bismarck at Donchery, 1870.

II. TRUE-FALSE. Mark the true with a plus, the false with a minus.
1) German industry declined during the era of Bismarck. (+)
2) The Seven Weeks' War ended Austrian interference in Italy and war. (+)
3) By the Peace of Prague Bismarck annexed Silesia to Prussia. (+)
4) By the Peace of Prague Bismarck imposed a very harsh peace on Austria. (+)
5) France opposed German unification. (+)
6) Germany annexed Schleswig after the Franco-Prussian War. (lie.)
7) The Franco-Prussian war made Germany an empire and France a republic. (+)
8) The Franco-Prussian war introduced a generation of armed conflict. (+)
9) Russia freed her serfs with compensation to owners and farms for the freedmen on long-term loan. (+)
10) The Social Revolutionaries favored land reform in Russia. (+)
11) The Bolsheviki favored the establishment of a socialist state by violent means. (+)
12) The Revolution of 1905 ended the reign of the Czar in Russia. (+)
13) Austria favored unification of Germany under Prussian leadership. (+)
14) Even in time of peace Prussia maintained a large standing army. (+)
15) The Prussian constitution of 1849 established a democratic govt. (+)
16) Bismarck did not favor government by unconstitutional means. (+)
17) At the end of the Danish war of 1864, Schleswig and Holstein were both annexed to Prussia. (+)
18) The Austrian war settled the differences between Prussia and Austria. (+)
19) After 1866 the Hungarians dominated Austria in the Dual monarchy. (+)
20) The Battle of Ausgleich was the battle which ended the Danish War. (+)
21) As a result of the Seven Weeks' War, final political unification of the German Empire was complete. (+)
22) Bismarck alone was responsible for the Franco-Prussian War. (+)
23) The Ems dispatch informed the French that Leopold had accepted the Spanish throne in 1870. (+)
24) The French army was well-prepared for the Franco-Prussian War. (+)
25) French people quickly forgave the Germans for their part in the Franco-Prussian war. (+)

III. BRIEF ANSWERS: Answer on back of sheet: 1) State clearly the steps by which the German Empire was unified. 2) Describe two forerunners of the present Russian government which appeared in the 19th Century.
History 2. Final Examination.

I. Discussion. Write on any Five of the following:

1. What were the long range causes of the war which began in 1914?
   b. What were the immediate causes of the war?
   c. Trace the steps by which war came in 1914. Who was to blame for the war?

2. Discuss the military and naval action of the war, 1914-18.

3. a. How did Mussolini win power in Italy?
   b. Trace the career of Mussolini.
   c. What is fascism as practiced by the Italians after 1922? Upon what philosophical premises is it based? How would you criticise it?
   d. What were the relations between Mussolini and the Roman Catholic Church?

4. a. How did Hitler win power in Germany?
   b. Trace the career of Hitler.
   c. What was the background of the Nazi success in Germany? Was Hitler justified in advocating forcible overthrow of the Versailles treaty?
   d. How did Nazism differ with Italian fascism? How would you criticise the Nazi movement?

5. a. How did Lenin win power in Russia?
   b. Trace the career of Lenin.
   c. What is communism as practiced by the Bolsheviki? Upon what philosophical premises is it based? How would you criticise it?
   d. Trace the economic development of Soviet Russia from pure communism of 1917 to the planned economy of Stalin.

6. Beginning with the worldwide depression of 1930, trace the steps by which war came in 1939. Who was to blame for the war?

II. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:


2. Modern Civilization. (This will require an explanation of modern culture as well as names of artists, writers, and musicians, and a survey of their work.)


PLEDGE.
I have neither given nor received aid on this examination.
[Signature]