WESTERN CIVILIZATION · STUDY GUIDE

Exam 6 Study Guide

This guide covers the long nineteenth century. Chapter 11 follows three linked revolutions, political in America, France and Haiti and economic in Britain, and the ideologies they produced. Chapter 12 follows nationalism and industrial power as they rebuild Europe's map, conquer much of the world and crack the old multinational empires open by 1914. Read the "what to know" paragraphs, study the diagram, then work each case with the steps covered. Finish with the self-tests and the cram sheet.

WHAT THIS GUIDE COVERS

- Chapter 11 · war debt and the American crisis, independence and the Constitution, why France broke in 1789, the Estates-General to the Republic, the Terror and Thermidor, Napoleon, the Haitian Revolution, why industry began in Britain, cotton, iron, steam and rails, living through industrialization, the new ideologies and the revolutions of 1848.
- Chapter 12 · the Vienna settlement, Herder and Romantic nationalism, 1848, Cavour, Garibaldi and Bismarck, what unification cost, the Second Industrial Revolution, the sanitary state and nursing, ideologies for mass electorates, women and the vote, the New Imperialism, the Congo, India, China and Japan, explaining and resisting empire, and the alliances that broke in 1914.

CHAPTER 11

An Age of Revolutions: American, French and Industrial

Read it in full: **Chapter 11 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **Where Does Sovereignty Live?** and **Why Britain? Build an Industrial Revolution**.

What to know

From the 1760s to the 1840s the Atlantic world tore up its operating instructions. Colonists denied Parliament's right to tax them; the French tried and beheaded a king; and in British mills and ironworks a quieter revolution multiplied what one pair of hands could produce. The three

revolutions shared debts, ideas, people and consequences, and they left Europe a new vocabulary: citizen, nation, class and rights.

The American Revolution began as an accounting problem. The Seven Years' War (1756 to 1763) roughly doubled Britain's debt, from about £75 million to about £133 million. The Sugar Act (1764), Stamp Act (1765) and Townshend duties (1767) were light, but they were laid by a Parliament where no colonist sat. Britain's answer, **virtual representation**, persuaded no one. Per capita taxes in the colonies were below a tenth of Britain's; the fight was over the right to tax. The Boston Massacre (1770), the Tea Party (1773), the Coercive Acts and Lexington and Concord (1775) followed. Paine's **Common Sense** (January 1776) attacked monarchy itself, and the Declaration of Independence followed.

Saratoga (1777) brought France into the war in 1778, and Yorktown (1781) ended it; the Treaty of Paris (1783) recognized independence. The weak Articles of Confederation and Shays's Rebellion led to the Constitution of 1787, with separated powers and an amendment process, and the Bill of Rights (1791). It also protected slavery: the three-fifths clause, the slave trade until 1808 and a fugitive-slave clause. People like Elizabeth Freeman, who won her freedom in 1781, took "all men are created equal" literally.

France in 1788 was insolvent. The American war cost about a billion livres, about half of revenue went to debt, and there was no central bank. Nobles and clergy held tax exemptions. The **Third Estate** was about 97 percent of some 28 million people. After bad harvests, bread in July 1789 could take 80 to 88 percent of a laborer's daily wage. When the Estates-General met in May 1789, the fight over voting by order or by head was a fight over sovereignty. The Third Estate declared itself the National Assembly (17 June) and took the Tennis Court Oath. The Bastille fell on 14 July; feudal dues were abolished on 4 August; the **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** came on 26 August.

The Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790) split Catholic France, and the king's flight to **Varennes** (June 1791) destroyed trust in constitutional monarchy. War came in April 1792, the Republic in September and Louis XVI's execution in January 1793. Under invasion and civil war, the Committee of Public Safety ran the **Terror**: about 17,000 executed by sentence, with the Vendée war adding far more deaths. Historians debate whether ideology (Furet) or emergency

(Lefebvre) drove it. Robespierre fell on 9 Thermidor (July 1794). The Directory leaned on the army, and **Napoleon** took power in 1799.

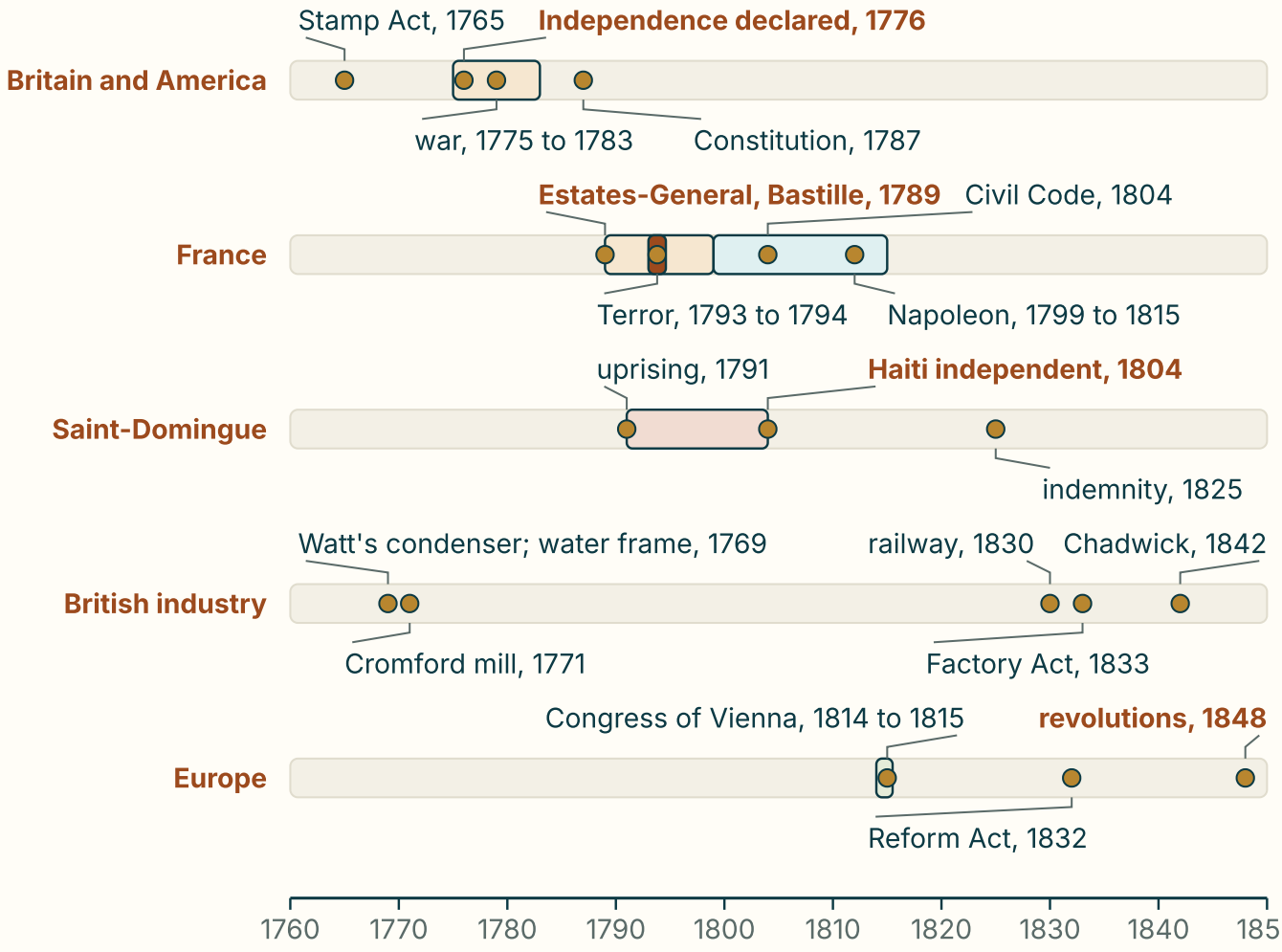
Napoleon kept the Revolution's social core and removed its political liberty. The **Civil Code** (1804) fixed legal equality, property and religious toleration, but subordinated wives, and he reimposed slavery in the colonies in 1802. His armies spread legal reforms and abolished serfdom, but Spain and Russia (about 600,000 men went in 1812; perhaps one in six returned) broke him. The Congress of Vienna built a Concert of Europe. In **Saint-Domingue**, about 500,000 enslaved people rose in 1791. Toussaint Louverture led; Napoleon's expedition failed to yellow fever; Dessalines declared **Haiti** independent on 1 January 1804, the only nation founded by a successful revolt of the enslaved. France later forced a 150-million-franc indemnity on Haiti (1825).

Industry began in Britain after about 1760 because several things coincided: better farming (enclosure, new rotations) freed labor; cheap coal near water; secure property, cheap credit and canals; and an empire supplying cotton grown by enslaved labor and buying cloth. Robert Allen stresses high wages plus cheap coal; Joel Mokyr stresses a culture of useful knowledge. Cotton machines (jenny, water frame, mule) and Arkwright's Cromford mill (1771) made the **factory system**. Watt's separate condenser cut fuel use by about three quarters. Raw cotton use rose from about 2.5 million pounds (1760) to about 600 million (1850). The Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened in 1830.

Real wages probably stagnated from the 1780s to the 1820s and rose after about 1840. Manchester grew from about 25,000 (1772) to over 300,000 (1851), and life expectancy there in the 1840s was about 25. The Factory Act (1833) created paid inspectors; Chadwick's report (1842) and the Public Health Act (1848) followed. Workers organized: Luddites, Peterloo (1819), Chartism. New ideologies took shape: **liberalism** (constitutions, liberty, property, limited suffrage), **conservatism** (Burke, 1790), **nationalism** (Herder, Mazzini) and **socialism** (Owen, Fourier, Blanc; Marx and Engels, 1848). In **1848** revolutions spread from Paris across Europe and were mostly reversed by 1849: liberals chose order over workers, and rival nationalisms divided the revolutionaries. Serfdom in the Habsburg lands stayed abolished.

LOCK THESE IN

- The American fight was over who could tax, not how much; colonial taxes were light.
- France broke from debt, privilege and hunger; voting by head was a claim to sovereignty.
- 1789: National Assembly, Bastille, 4 August, Declaration of the Rights of Man.
- Varennes (1791) killed constitutional monarchy; the Terror ran 1793 to 1794.
- Napoleon kept legal equality (Civil Code 1804) and took away political liberty.
- Haiti (1804): the only state founded by a successful revolt of the enslaved.
- Britain industrialized first: farming, coal, institutions, markets and empire together.
- 1848 failed because liberals chose order and nationalisms clashed.



Three revolutions, one convulsion. The political revolutions run one after another across the Atlantic, while the industrial one runs underneath the whole period and its social costs bring the first reforms.

Key terms and comparisons

Feature	American	French	Haitian
Dates	1765 to 1789	1789 to 1799	1791 to 1804
Core grievance	Taxation without consent	Privilege and fiscal collapse	Slavery itself
Social violence	Limited; about 60,000 loyalists exiled	High; about 17,000 executed, Vendée war	Extreme; a decade of total war
Slavery outcome	Preserved in the South	Abolished 1794, restored 1802	Abolished permanently
Final regime	Federal republic, durable	Empire, then restored monarchy	Independent state, burdened by indemnity

Ideologies and terms

Term	Meaning
Virtual representation	MPs represent the whole empire, voters or not
Third Estate	Everyone not clergy or noble; about 97 percent
Levée en masse	1793 mass conscription of the nation
Thermidor	July 1794 fall of Robespierre; the cooling phase
Factory system	Machines and clock-timed labor under one roof
Liberalism	Constitutions, liberty, property, free markets
Conservatism	Continuity and gradual reform (Burke)
Socialism	Production should serve the community

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · SIZING THE BRITISH DEBT PROBLEM

Britain's debt rose from about £75 million to about £133 million in the Seven Years' War. Check the chapter's word "roughly doubled" and explain why it led to colonial taxes.

STEP 1 · THE RATIO

133 ÷ 75 = 1.77, so the debt grew by about 77 percent: nearly, not exactly, double.

STEP 2 · THE BURDEN

Servicing it took more than half of ordinary peacetime revenue.

STEP 3 · THE REASONING IN LONDON

Colonists defended by British troops should help pay.

STEP 4 · THE COLONIAL REPLY

Assemblies had voted their own taxes for a century; a Parliament with no colonists in it had no right to tax them.

CONCLUSION

A money problem became a constitutional one, because the dispute was over consent, not amount.

WORKED CASE 2 · WHY FRANCE COULD NOT PAY ITS BILLS

France had Europe's largest economy, yet it was bankrupt in 1788. Explain.

STEP 1 · WAR DEBT

About a billion livres for the American war, all borrowed; about half of revenue went to debt service.

STEP 2 · NO CHEAP CREDIT

No central bank and no funded debt, so France borrowed at punishing rates.

STEP 3 · WHO PAID

The taille fell on peasants; nobles and clergy were largely exempt; tax farmers took a cut.

STEP 4 · THE TRIGGER

Bad harvests pushed bread to 80 to 88 percent of a laborer's daily wage by July 1789.

CONCLUSION

Fixing the money meant touching privilege, and that meant asking who was sovereign. Compare Britain's cheap credit in Chapter 10.

WORKED CASE 3 · WEIGHING THE PESSIMIST AND OPTIMIST VIEWS

Did early industrialization make workers better off? Use the chapter's evidence on both sides.

STEP 1 · WAGES

Real wages stagnated from the 1780s to the 1820s, then rose clearly after about 1840.

STEP 2 · TOWNS

Manchester grew from about 25,000 to over 300,000: 300,000 ÷ 25,000 = 12 times.

STEP 3 · HEALTH

Life expectancy in 1840s Manchester and Liverpool was about 25; cholera came in 1831 to 1832 and 1848.

STEP 4 · RESPONSES

Factory Act 1833 with inspectors, Chadwick's report 1842, Public Health Act 1848.

CONCLUSION

Both camps are partly right: the old ceiling on output broke, but the first generation paid in shorter lives and longer hours.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Saying colonists were crushed by taxes.** Their per capita taxes were below a tenth of Britain's.
- **Calling the Revolution of 1789 simply a bourgeois class war.** Revisionists show many nobles were commercial and many leaders were officeholders.
- **Thinking the Bastille held crowds of prisoners.** It held seven prisoners, but a great deal of gunpowder.
- **Treating the Declaration of the Rights of Man as including everyone.** Olympe de Gouges pointed out the gap in 1791.
- **Saying Napoleon simply ended the Revolution.** He kept its legal equality and dropped its political liberty.
- **Leaving Haiti out.** It tested whether revolutionary rights were universal.
- **Calling the Industrial Revolution sudden.** Growth was about 1.5 percent a year; old methods lasted decades.
- **Saying Luddites hated technology.** They protested the collapse of skilled wages.

Chapter 11 self-test · ten items

1. What did Britain mean by virtual representation?

A. Colonists could send their own elected members to sit in Parliament
B. Each colony could tax itself without any limits
C. MPs represented the whole empire, even those who could not vote
D. The king alone represented all of his subjects

C. MPs represented the whole empire, even those who could not vote Colonists answered that badly represented British towns were a defect to fix, not a precedent to export.

2. Why did the Stamp Act cause such anger?

A. Parliament, with no colonists in it, was taxing internal affairs
B. It was the first tax ever placed on tea
C. It was paid directly to the King of France
D. The tax was far heavier than any tax that people paid in Britain itself

A. Parliament, with no colonists in it, was taxing internal affairs The principle of consent, not the size of the tax, was at stake.

3. What turned colonial opinion toward independence in 1776?

A. The British surrender at Yorktown
B. Paine's Common Sense, which attacked monarchy itself
C. The ratification of the Constitution
D. The French declaration of war on Britain in that same year

B. Paine's Common Sense, which attacked monarchy itself Perhaps 150,000 copies circulated among about 2.5 million people.

4. How did the Constitution of 1787 treat slavery?

A. It abolished slavery in all the states
B. It banned the slave trade from 1787
C. It gave enslaved people the right to vote in federal elections
D. It protected slavery through several compromises

D. It protected slavery through several compromises The three-fifths clause, protection of the trade until 1808 and a fugitive-slave clause.

5. Why was the voting rule at the Estates-General so explosive?

A. The king demanded voting by secret ballot
B. Voting by head would let the Third Estate decide
C. Voting by order would give peasants the majority
D. The nobles wanted to vote by province

B. Voting by head would let the Third Estate decide Voting by order gave clergy and nobility a two-to-one majority; the question was really where sovereignty lay.

6. What did the flight to Varennes in 1791 show?

A. The king would not honor the constitution he had sworn to
B. The army would always defend the monarchy
C. The king had become a loyal supporter of the new Republic in Paris
D. Austria was ready to restore the old Estates

A. The king would not honor the constitution he had sworn to Afterward constitutional monarchy lost its credibility.

7. What did Napoleon do with the Revolution?

A. Abolished slavery in every French colony
B. Granted women the vote in national elections
C. Kept legal equality but removed political liberty
D. Restored the privileges of the nobility in full

C. Kept legal equality but removed political liberty The Civil Code kept legal equality and property; he censored the press and reimposed colonial slavery in 1802.

8. Why does the Haitian Revolution matter beyond Haiti?

A. It ended slavery throughout the whole of the Americas at once
B. It made Haiti the largest sugar exporter in 1810
C. It persuaded France to adopt a federal republic
D. It tested whether revolutionary rights applied to all people

D. It tested whether revolutionary rights applied to all people Enslaved people read the Declaration literally and won; France later forced an indemnity on Haiti.

9. Which factor does Robert Allen stress for Britain's industrial start?

A. Government ownership of the first cotton factories
B. A culture of useful knowledge linking artisans and science
C. A large supply of enslaved workers in English mills
D. High wages plus cheap coal made machines pay

D. High wages plus cheap coal made machines pay Mokyr stresses the culture of useful knowledge; the debate is live.

10. What split the revolutionaries of 1848?

A. Liberals chose order over workers, and nationalisms clashed
B. Britain sent armies to restore every monarch
C. Kings granted every demand within a few days
D. Socialists refused to take part in any of the protests or risings

A. Liberals chose order over workers, and nationalisms clashed The June Days in Paris and Habsburg use of rival nationalities show both splits.

CHAPTER 12

Nationalism, Imperialism and the Nineteenth Century

Read it in full: **Chapter 12 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Realpolitik Desk** and **The Fuse: Europe's Alliances**.

What to know

Between 1815 and 1914 Europeans rebuilt the political map twice, inside Europe and across most of the planet. Two engines drove it: **nationalism**, the conviction that each people deserves a state, and industrial power, which gave a few governments steel, steam, cables, quinine and machine guns.

The **Congress of Vienna** (1814 to 1815), under Metternich, restored dynasties, balanced power and deliberately ignored nationality: Italy stayed divided, Germany became a loose confederation of thirty-nine states, Poland was partitioned again. The **Concert of Europe** kept the great powers from fighting one another until the Crimean War (1853 to 1856), but the price was constant rebellion. The Carlsbad Decrees (1819) censored universities. The powers still backed Greek independence when it suited them: legitimacy was negotiable.

Herder argued that each people has a Volksgeist expressed in its language and folklore. Fichte, the Grimms and folk collectors turned culture into claims; Mazzini's Young Italy (1831) made it a political program. Historians distinguish **civic** nationalism (consenting citizens) from **ethnic**

nationalism (descent), and the century drifted toward the second. Benedict Anderson called nations imagined communities, and Hobsbawm and Ranger showed many traditions were invented, while Anthony Smith stressed older ethnic cores. In 1848 the Frankfurt Parliament offered a German crown that Prussia's king refused, and the revolutions failed: idealism without an army changed little.

Cavour of Piedmont rented a great power: he sent troops to the Crimean War, made a deal with Napoleon III at Plombères (1858) and provoked Austria in 1859. **Garibaldi**'s Thousand took Sicily and Naples in 1860 and handed them to Victor Emmanuel II. Italy was proclaimed in 1861, took Venetia in 1866 and Rome in 1870. Only about 2.5 percent habitually spoke standard Italian. **Bismarck** said the great questions would be settled by iron and blood: **Realpolitik**. Three wars did it: Denmark (1864), Austria (1866, Königgrätz, with lenient terms) and France (1870 to 1871, after the edited Ems telegram, with Alsace-Lorraine annexed). The German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles on 18 January 1871. Bismarck added social insurance (1883 to 1889) to detach workers from socialism.

The **Second Industrial Revolution** (about 1870 to 1914) ran on steel, chemicals, electricity and internal combustion, driven by organized science and led by Germany and the United States. The Bessemer converter (1856), German dye firms and the telegraph and Suez Canal (1869) changed the world economy. The slump of 1873 to 1896 ended the free-trade consensus, and cartels and big labor grew.

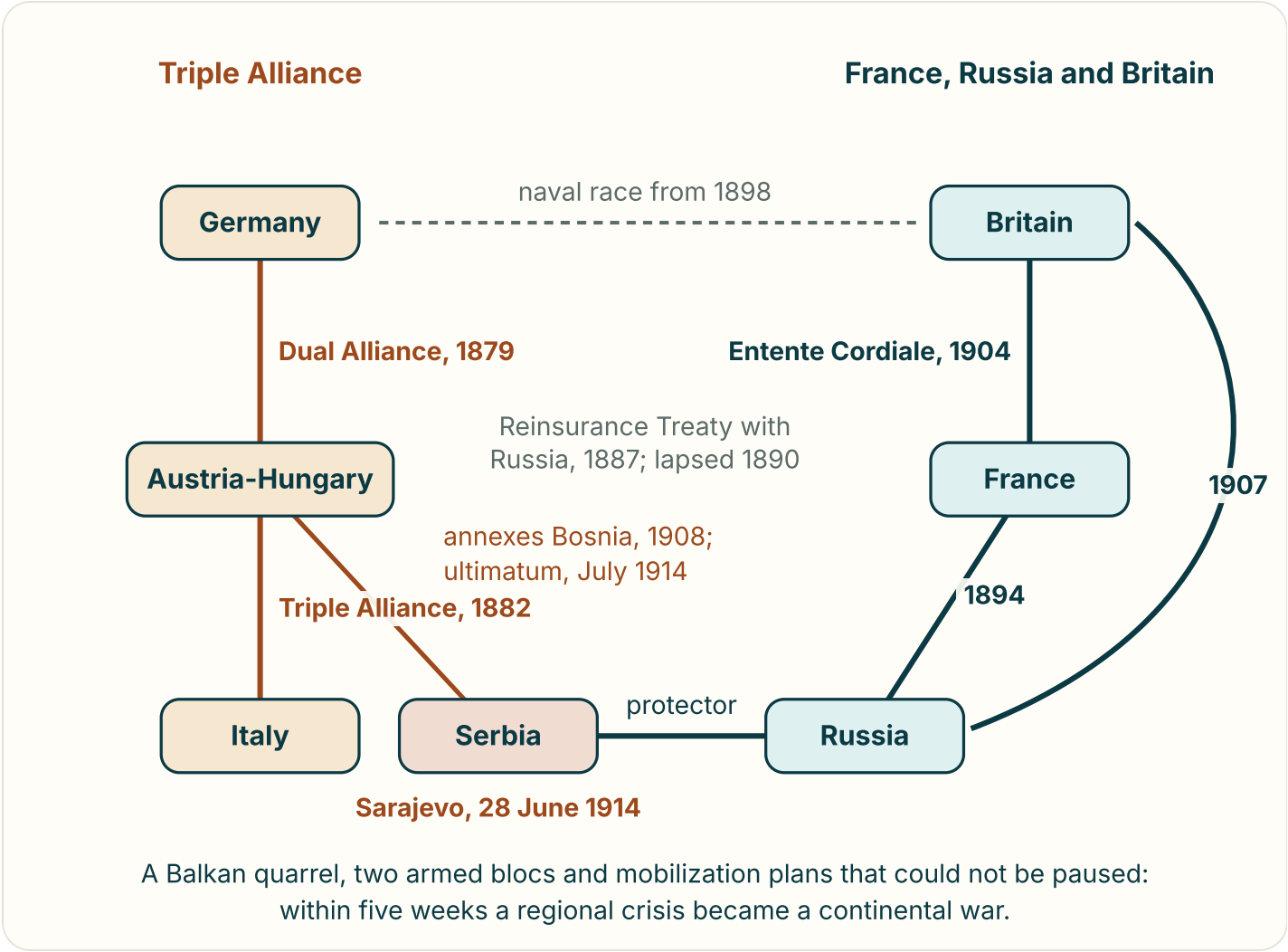
Cities first killed and then saved their people. Chadwick's report (1842) argued from a wrong theory (miasma) to correct policy; John Snow mapped cholera at the Broad Street pump (1854); Bazalgette built London's sewers. Pasteur, Lister and Koch supplied germ theory. Crimean War reformers used mortality statistics to force sanitary change, and nursing became trained, salaried work from 1860. Urban death rates fell from 1880 to 1914 mainly because of water, sewers, milk and housing, not drugs. Mass electorates grew (Britain's Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, 1884), and parties competed to answer the social question: Marxism and Bernstein's **revisionism**, new liberalism, Bismarck's welfare, anarchism and Leo XIII's **Rerum Novarum** (1891). Women gained property rights; suffrage came mostly during or after the First World War.

The **New Imperialism** took almost all of Africa between about 1880 and 1900, enabled by quinine, the Maxim gun (1884) and steam and telegraph; at Omdurman (1898) about 11,000 Mahdist dead fell against 48 British and Egyptian. Motives mixed strategy (Egypt 1882 for Suez), prestige, profit and racial pseudo-science. The **Berlin Conference** (1884 to 1885), with no African present, set rules including effective occupation and recognized Leopold II's Congo, which became a forced-labor rubber regime of mass atrocity. Germany's war on the Herero (1904) is widely called the century's first genocide. India came under the Crown in 1858; China was pried open by unequal treaties; Meiji Japan modernized and beat Russia (1905). Ethiopia won at **Adwa** (1896). Hobson and Lenin saw empire as capitalism's outlet; Robinson and Gallagher stressed crises on the periphery.

Nationalism broke multinational empires. Austria-Hungary's **Ausgleich** (1867) satisfied Hungarians and angered everyone else; the Ottoman Empire shrank; Russia had its 1905 revolution. Racial antisemitism, Russian pogroms, the **Dreyfus affair** and Herzl's Zionism (1896 to 1897) followed. Bismarck's alliances (1879, 1882, 1887) gave way to two blocs after 1890: France and Russia (1894), the Entente Cordiale (1904) and the Anglo-Russian deal (1907). Austria annexed Bosnia (1908), the Balkan Wars (1912 to 1913) doubled Serbia, and on 28 June 1914 Gavrilo Princip shot Franz Ferdinand. Fischer, Taylor and Clark divide the blame differently; almost no one now calls the war an accident.

LOCK THESE IN

- Vienna (1815) restored dynasties and ignored nationality; the Concert kept the great powers at peace for decades.
- Herder's Volksgeist became Mazzini's program; civic versus ethnic nationalism.
- Italy: Cavour's diplomacy plus Garibaldi, 1859 to 1870.
- Germany: Bismarck's Realpolitik and three wars, 1864, 1866, 1870 to 1871.
- Second Industrial Revolution: steel, chemicals, electricity; Germany and the United States lead.
- Death rates fell mainly through water, sewers and milk, before effective drugs.
- New Imperialism: quinine, Maxim gun, steam; Berlin Conference 1884 to 1885; Adwa 1896.
- Nationalism built Italy and Germany and broke Austria-Hungary, the Ottomans and Russia.



Two blocs and a fuse. Once the Reinsurance Treaty lapsed in 1890, Europe sorted into two armed camps; a quarrel between Austria-Hungary and Serbia could now pull in every great power.

Key terms and comparisons

Feature	Italy	Germany
Leader	Cavour, with Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II	Bismarck, with Moltke's army
Method	Diplomacy, a foreign ally, popular insurgency	State-directed war by a professional army
Key wars	1859 with France against Austria	1864 Denmark, 1866 Austria, 1870 to 1871 France
Proclaimed	Kingdom of Italy, March 1861	German Empire, Versailles, 18 January 1871
Completed	Venetia 1866, Rome 1870	Austria excluded; Alsace-Lorraine annexed
Cost left behind	Irredenta; conflict with the papacy; southern war	French grievance; Poles, Danes, Alsatians inside

Terms to know

Term	Meaning
Concert of Europe	Great-power consultation after 1815
Volksgeist	Herder's spirit of a people
Realpolitik	Policy by power and interest, not ideals
Revisionism	Bernstein: socialism by parliamentary reform
Rerum Novarum	1891 encyclical: living wage, unions, against both extremes
Effective occupation	Berlin rule that claims needed control on the ground
Unequal treaties	Extraterritoriality and treaty ports imposed on China
Ausgleich	1867 compromise creating Austria-Hungary

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · WHY BISMARCK TREATED AUSTRIA AND FRANCE DIFFERENTLY

Bismarck imposed light terms on Austria in 1866 and harsh terms on France in 1871. Explain the logic and the cost.

STEP 1 · AUSTRIA 1866

No territory from Austria proper, no triumphal entry into Vienna: he wanted Austria neutral later, not vengeful.

STEP 2 · FRANCE 1871

Alsace and most of Lorraine annexed and five billion francs demanded: France was a rival to isolate.

STEP 3 · THE METHOD

Realpolitik: calculation of power and interest, not sentiment or principle.

STEP 4 · THE COST

France gained a permanent grievance; Bismarck spent twenty years building alliances to isolate it.

CONCLUSION

Lenient where he needed a partner, harsh where he expected an enemy, and the harsh peace shaped 1914.

WORKED CASE 2 · GOOD PRACTICE BEFORE CORRECT THEORY

Chadwick believed in miasma (bad air), yet his policies saved lives. How?

STEP 1 · THE THEORY

Disease came from foul air: wrong.

STEP 2 · THE POLICY

Drainage, clean water and refuse removal: right.

STEP 3 · THE EVIDENCE

Snow's 1854 map of cholera deaths around the Broad Street pump pointed to water.

STEP 4 · THE RESULT

Urban death rates fell from 1880 to 1914 mostly because of water, sewers, milk and housing.

CONCLUSION

Measure outcomes: correct practice can come before correct explanation.

WORKED CASE 3 · WEIGHING EXPLANATIONS FOR EMPIRE

Was the Scramble for Africa mainly about profit? Use the chapter.

STEP 1 · THE ECONOMIC CASE

Hobson (1902) and Lenin (1916): surplus capital sought higher returns.

STEP 2 · THE PROBLEM

Most British capital went to the United States, Argentina and the dominions, and conquest often came before investment.

STEP 3 · OTHER DRIVERS

Strategy (Egypt 1882 for Suez), prestige for newer powers, crises on the periphery (Robinson and Gallagher), and jingoist politics at home.

STEP 4 · WHO GAINED

Gains were concentrated in shipping firms, chartered companies, settlers and arms makers.

CONCLUSION

A blend, weighted case by case. Empire often socialized costs and privatized profits.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Saying the Concert of Europe prevented all war.** It kept peace among the great powers for decades; the Crimean War broke it.
- **Treating nations as ancient and timeless.** Nationalism used older materials to build something new.
- **Crediting unification to romantics.** Cavour and Bismarck used armies, alliances and staged crises.
- **Calling Bismarck a master planner.** Most historians see a brilliant opportunist.
- **Saying doctors cured the cities.** Engineers and inspectors cut death rates before effective drugs.
- **Saying the Berlin Conference drew Africa's borders.** It set rules; the borders came later. No African attended.
- **Calling empire profitable for every taxpayer.** Costs were shared, profits concentrated.
- **Calling 1914 an accident.** Leaders made deliberate choices; blame is debated, not absent.

Chapter 12 self-test · ten items

1. What principle did the Congress of Vienna deliberately ignore?

A. Legitimacy
B. Balance of power
C. Nationality
D. Compensation

C. Nationality It restored dynasties and balanced power while leaving Italians, Germans, Poles and Belgians under rulers they did not choose.

2. What was Herder's Volksgeist?

A. A Prussian plan to unify the German states by war
B. A secret society that plotted revolution in Italy
C. A tax on all newspapers imposed under the Carlsbad Decrees of 1819
D. The spirit of a people expressed in its language and folklore

D. The spirit of a people expressed in its language and folklore Language, for Herder, was the soul of a people made audible.

3. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail?

A. Workers seized power and dissolved the assembly
B. It had no army, and Prussia's king refused its crown
C. Austria accepted its constitution but Prussia did not
D. Britain and France sent troops to close it

B. It had no army, and Prussia's king refused its crown Frederick William IV refused a crown from the gutter; the armies stayed loyal to their kings.

4. How did Cavour win French help against Austria?

A. By earning standing in the Crimean War and dealing at Plombères
B. By promising France the whole of Lombardy
C. By joining the German customs union
D. By inviting Garibaldi to rule all of Italy as a republican president

A. By earning standing in the Crimean War and dealing at Plombères He also provoked Austria into seeming the aggressor in 1859.

5. What does Realpolitik mean?

A. Policy guided by power and interest rather than ideals
B. Policy guided by the teachings of the Church
C. Policy guided by restoring rightful dynasties
D. Policy guided by the will of the people's assembly

A. Policy guided by power and interest rather than ideals Bismarck's iron and blood speech defined it.

6. What set the Second Industrial Revolution apart from the first?

A. It began well before the steam engine had even been invented in Britain
B. It was driven by organized science and led by Germany and the US
C. It ran mainly on cotton, coal and hand looms
D. It was confined almost entirely to Britain

B. It was driven by organized science and led by Germany and the US Steel, chemicals and electricity, developed in laboratories and big firms.

7. Why did urban death rates fall from 1880 to 1914?

A. Vaccines were found for cholera, typhoid and most other fevers
B. Antibiotics cured most infectious diseases
C. Most people moved back to the countryside
D. Clean water, sewers, milk inspection and better housing

D. Clean water, sewers, milk inspection and better housing Effective antibacterial drugs were still decades away.

8. Which rule for claiming Africa came out of Berlin in 1884 to 1885?

A. A coastal claim required effective occupation
B. Every border had to follow a river or a lake
C. No power could trade on the Congo River
D. African rulers had to approve each new claim

A. A coastal claim required effective occupation Effective occupation turned the race into a duty to march inland. The conference also recognized Leopold II's Congo; no African attended.

9. Which African state defeated an Italian army at Adwa in 1896?

A. Egypt
B. Sudan
C. Ethiopia
D. Liberia, West Africa

C. Ethiopia Menelik II kept Ethiopia independent.

10. Which pair of agreements by 1907 left Germany feeling encircled?

A. The Reinsurance Treaty (1887) and the Ausgleich (1867)
B. The Entente Cordiale (1904) and the Anglo-Russian deal (1907)
C. The Peace of Paris (1856) and the Congress of Berlin (1878)
D. The Dual Alliance (1879) and the Triple Alliance (1882)

B. The Entente Cordiale (1904) and the Anglo-Russian deal (1907) With the Franco-Russian alliance of 1894, they formed the bloc facing Germany and Austria-Hungary.

ONE PAGE

Cram sheet

Everything from chapters 11 and 12 in one place. Cover the right column and see if you can rebuild each row.

Dates to know

Item	Date	Note
Seven Years' War; Stamp Act	1756 to 1763; 1765	Debt, then taxes
Declaration of Independence; Yorktown	1776; 1781	Paris treaty 1783
Constitution; Bill of Rights	1787; 1791	Slavery compromises
Bastille; Rights of Man	14 July 1789; 26 August 1789	Sovereignty to the nation
Republic; Louis XVI executed; Thermidor	1792; 1793; 1794	The Terror
Napoleon's coup; Civil Code	1799; 1804	Equality, not liberty
Haitian independence	1 January 1804	Revolt of the enslaved
Congress of Vienna	1814 to 1815	Concert of Europe
Revolutions of 1848	1848 to 1849	Mostly reversed
Italy proclaimed; German Empire	1861; 1871	Cavour; Bismarck
Berlin Conference; Adwa	1884 to 1885; 1896	Scramble; Ethiopian victory
Entente Cordiale; Sarajevo	1904; 28 June 1914	Two blocs; the fuse

Terms to know

Term	Meaning
Virtual representation	MPs represent all, voters or not
Third Estate	Commoners, about 97 percent
Thermidor	Fall of Robespierre, 1794
Factory system	Machines and clock discipline under one roof
Liberalism; conservatism	Liberty and property; continuity (Burke)
Realpolitik	Power and interest over ideals
Sanitary movement	Water and drains before germ theory
New Imperialism	Rapid partition, about 1870 to 1914
Irredentism	Claim to co-nationals under foreign rule

Arguments that score points

Question	The strong answer
What did Americans fight over?	Consent to taxation, not its size
Why did France break?	Debt, privilege and hunger at once
Ideology or emergency for the Terror?	Both explain part (Furet, Lefebvre)
Why Britain first?	Coal, wages, institutions, markets, empire
Why did 1848 fail?	Liberals chose order; nationalisms clashed
Who unified Italy and Germany?	Statesmen with armies, not romantics
Was empire about profit?	A blend of strategy, prestige and profit

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