

1. The new Italian kingdom established in 1861
  - a. was created as a result of the Italo-Prussian Treaty of Halberstam in 1853.
  - b. was, to a significant degree, the result of the diplomatic and political work of Cavour and the military actions of Garibaldi.
  - c. was created as a result of the mass uprising of 1860 and 1861, when Russian and French troops were driven out.
  - d. seized Greece as soon as the Ottoman Empire withdrew from it.
  - e. owed its final success to the diplomatic and military success of Alexander II.
  
2. The Eastern European state that gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1830 was
  - a. Serbia.
  - b. Greece.
  - c. Bosnia.
  - d. Romania.
  - e. Bulgaria.
  
3. The Crimean War
  - a. enormously strengthened Russia's military prestige.
  - b. strengthened the Concert of Europe, as well Russia's stature on the Continent.
  - c. resulted in Russian domination of European politics for the rest of the century.
  - d. isolated the Austrians from the rest of the great powers of Europe.
  - e. resulted in a situation that was detrimental to Italian and German unification.
  
4. The policies of Otto von Bismarck before 1871
  - a. were based on the practice of Idealpolitik.
  - b. ignored domestic opposition and concentrated on foreign affairs.
  - c. used warfare as an instrument of policy, regardless of its consequences.
  - d. used parliament to endorse the policy of increased taxes, and used the new revenues collected to reorganize the Prussian military.
  - e. led to Prussia dominating the Second Austrian Reich.
  
5. Which of the following was not a result of the brief 1866 war between Austria and Prussia?
  - a. A Russian and Austrian defensive alliance defeated the French and British in the Balkans.
  - b. Austria was no longer a major participant in German affairs.
  - c. Bismarck organized the north German states in the North German Confederation.
  - d. The south German states signed military agreements with Prussia.
  - e. The development of unified German strength began to worry the French.

6. Which of the following was not a result of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870?
  - a. Louis Napoleon made himself Emperor of the Third Republic.
  - b. German unification was achieved.
  - c. The French suffered a military and political humiliation.
  - d. The south German states came under Prussian domination
  - e. The loss of territory created a desire for vengeance on the part of the French.
  
7. The Second Empire in France
  - a. was a regime of economic hard times.
  - b. advanced progress made toward French socialism.
  - c. was brought down by the disastrous 1870 war with Prussia.
  - d. was replaced by the Third Empire after the Prussian defeat of 1870.
  - e. was established immediately after the Battle of Waterloo.
  
8. Which of the following was NOT an impediment to industrialization on the Continent?
  - a. Customs barriers made transportation of goods expensive.
  - b. Continental businessmen were less enterprising than British.
  - c. Poor roads and difficulty with transportation.
  - d. Establishment of technical schools to train mechanics and engineers.
  - e. Businessmen were less willing to take risks in investments.
  
9. Great Britain avoided the common problem of revolution in the nineteenth century by
  - a. issuing a constitution
  - b. increasing the number of male voters
  - c. annexing India.
  - d. forming the Labour Party
  - e. allowing Socialism to be legal.
  
10. The majority of soldiers in the Crimean War died of
  - a. starvation
  - b. heavy artillery shelling
  - c. chemical weapons
  - d. disease (mainly cholera)
  - e. bayonet wounds
  
11. Karl Marx believed that all of human history was the story of
  - a. the survival of the fittest.
  - b. the class struggle.
  - c. the ends justifying the means.
  - d. peasant rebellions.
  - e. nationalism.

12. Through careful observation, Charles Darwin came to understand that:
- a) populations of plants and animals in nature most often consist of individuals that are clones of each other
  - b) those individuals whose variation gives them an advantage in staying alive long enough to reproduce are more likely to pass their traits on to the next generation
  - c) populations of a species that become isolated from others by adapting to different environmental niches quickly become extinct
  - d) all are correct