AP European History	/ 10
Ch 21 – Reaction, Revolution, & Romantic	cism, 1815-1850
Study Guide p. 624-656	

Answer the following questions clearly and concisely. Terms in bold should be incorporated within the specified response AND underlined where used.

1. After the defeat of Napoleon by a coalition of European powers, what was the purpose and results of the Congress of Vienna 1814-1815? (2 pts)

2. Fill out the following chart for the ideologies mentioned in the text. (10 pts)

	<u>Conservatism</u>	<u>Liberalism</u>	<u>nationalism</u>	<u>socialism</u>
figures				
view of human nature				
ideal govt?				
change?/ goals				
role in period, 1815-50				

Individual rights, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, male suffrage, Chartists, Flora Tristan, Edmund Burke, Klemens von Metternich, Henri de Saint-Simon, Johann Herder, Robert Owen, utopian, republicanism, Louis Blanc, Mazzini, Kossuth, national workshops, Pan-Slavism, old order, monarchy, popular sovereignty, women's rights, anti-corn laws

3. Expla	in briefly t	the events in each country durin	g the early revolutions/revolts (1830	's). (7 pts)
	Greece:			
	Great Brit	cain:		
	France:			
	Austria:			
	Italy:			
	Spain:			
	Russia:			
4. Fill o	ut the cha	rt below for each nation in 1848	, incorporating the terms where app	ropriate. (6 pts)
<u>Area</u>		<u>Events</u>	<u>Conflicts</u>	Results/Assessment

<u>Area</u>	<u>Events</u>	<u>Conflicts</u>	Results/Assessment
France			
Prussia/			
Germany			
Austria/			
C. Europe			
Italy			

^{*} Guizot; national workshops; provisional government; "June Days;" 2nd Republic; Louis-Napoleon

^{*} Fred. Will. IV; Frankfurt Parliament; Grossdeutsch v. Kleindeutsch;

^{*} Louis Kossuth; pan-Slav Congress (Prague); Francis Joseph I; Nicholas I;

^{*} Giuseppe Mazzini; Risorgimento; Young Italy; Piedmont-Sardinia; Roman Republic; Pius IX

5. Explain what one historian meant by this assessment of the revolutions of 1848: "It was a turning point at which history failed to turn." 2-3 sentences (2 pts)
6. Explain the changes made to society to bring it order. (2 pts)
7. How did Romanticism challenge the Enlightenment's values of rationality? What were Rousseau's views regarding the Enlightenment and Romanticism? (3 pts)
8. Identify and explain THREE characteristics of the Romantic Movement AND provide an example of artist and their work with each characteristic. (6 pts) a.
b.
C.
8. Explain the impacts the Romantic Movement had on religion. (2 pts) Catholicism:
Protestantism: