

**Reaction, Reforms, and Revolution: 1814 to 1850**

**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 21.

**I. Section 1: The Congress of Vienna Meets (pp. 534–536)****A. Congress of Vienna**

1. Included leaders of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ was the most influential leader
3. He wanted a balance of \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe

**B. A New Map of Europe**

1. Redrawn by the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Organized the \_\_\_\_\_ states into a \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Section 2: Nationalism Becomes Powerful (pp. 537–538)****A. Prince Metternich**

1. Feared \_\_\_\_\_ because he thought it would lead to \_\_\_\_\_
2. Thought nationalism threatened the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire

**B. Greece**

1. Had been a part of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire
2. Began a revolution in \_\_\_\_\_
3. Became an independent \_\_\_\_\_ after eight years of \_\_\_\_\_
4. Other Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ to help Greece fight for independence

**III. Section 3: Wars for Independence in Latin America (pp. 539–543)****A. Hispaniola**

1. Is an island in the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Toussant \_\_\_\_\_ led a successful revolt of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
3. Was the first \_\_\_\_\_ in Latin America

**B. New Granada**

1. Freed by \_\_\_\_\_, a creole leader
2. His army defeated the \_\_\_\_\_ in Colombia

**C. Argentina**

1. Remained free because \_\_\_\_\_, another creole leader, formed an army
2. His army captured \_\_\_\_\_ in 1817

**Reactions, Reforms, and Revolution: 1814 to 1850, continued**

## D. Mexico

1. Became free from Spanish control in \_\_\_\_\_
2. Revolution began when \_\_\_\_\_ led peasants in a rebellion
3. \_\_\_\_\_, another priest, continued the revolution
4. Creole leaders executed \_\_\_\_\_, and won independence from Spain

**IV. Section 4: New Revolution and Reform in Europe (pp. 544–547)**

## A. Conservatives

1. Were mainly rich \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. Liked the old political order, and thought \_\_\_\_\_ was dangerous

## B. Liberals

1. Were wealthy \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. Feared \_\_\_\_\_, and wanted to limit power to the \_\_\_\_\_ class

## C. Radicals

1. Wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ at its roots
2. Many were willing to use \_\_\_\_\_ to bring about change

## D. French Kings

1. Louis XVIII tried to please both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ closed down the legislature and passed the July \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ became known as the “citizen king”

## E. French Influence on Europe

1. Belgium rebelled against \_\_\_\_\_ in 1830
2. People from Poland, \_\_\_\_\_, and Germany also \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Section 5: The Year of Revolutions—1848 (pp. 548–552)**

## A. Socialists

1. Wanted both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ reform
2. Were led by \_\_\_\_\_ in France
3. Believed \_\_\_\_\_ made the working class poor
4. Utopian \_\_\_\_\_ thought they could reform society \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Karl Marx

1. Thought \_\_\_\_\_ socialists were dreamers
2. Believed all of history was a \_\_\_\_\_ between rich and poor
3. Wrote \_\_\_\_\_
4. Called the working class the \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Old Government Ends

1. In 1848, nearly 50 \_\_\_\_\_ broke out in Europe
2. They ended the system established by the \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important organizing force for societies

## Nationalism Multiple Choice

**Directions:** Write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) A nationality is group of people who share the same \_\_\_\_\_, culture, and history.  
a. religion      b. literature      c. laws      d. language
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ and the Age of Napoleon helped nationalism develop.  
a. Ottomans      b. French Revolution      c. Estates-General      d. Congress of Vienna
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_ believed that nationalism would lead to war.  
a. Napoleon      b. Metternich      c. Byron      d. Dumas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ offers to do a job without pay.  
a. soldier      b. nationalist      c. volunteer      d. citizen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Nationalists secretly published books and planned \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. revolutions      b. religions      c. parties      d. schools
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first country to gain independence from the Ottoman Empire.  
a. France      b. Greece      c. Spain      d. Austria
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) English poet \_\_\_\_\_ volunteered to help Greece fight for independence.  
a. Byron      b. Dumas      c. Shakespeare      d. Metternich
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Before the French Revolution, armies fought for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. independence      b. money      c. citizens      d. freedom
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) France, Britain, and \_\_\_\_\_ sent ships to defeat the Ottoman navy.  
a. Germany      b. Africa      c. Austria      d. Spain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) Many educated people throughout Europe \_\_\_\_\_ Greek nationalism.  
a. favored      b. feared      c. disliked      d. opposed

## Leaders of Latin America

**Directions:** Each sentence below tells about a leader of Latin America during the struggle for independence. Write the letter of each sentence after the correct name at the bottom of the page.

- a) He led an army that defeated the Spanish in December 1824.
- b) He led a revolt of free blacks and slaves in 1794.
- c) His army defeated the Spanish in Colombia.
- d) He challenged Native American peasants to rebel against landowners.
- e) He was put in prison by the French in 1802.
- f) His native land was Argentina.
- g) This Mexican priest took Hidalgo's place.
- h) He died in Europe in 1850.
- i) He was a creole leader in New Granada.
- j) He became president of Great Colombia.
- k) His army captured Santiago, Chile, in 1817.
- l) By 1813, he and his army controlled most Mexican land outside major cities.
- m) He was captured and executed by the Spanish in 1811.
- n) He became the first governor of the western half of Hispaniola.
- o) His army began a 200-mile march to Mexico City in 1821.

Toussant L'Ouverture \_\_\_\_\_

Simón Bolívar \_\_\_\_\_

José San Martín \_\_\_\_\_

Miguel Hidalgo \_\_\_\_\_

José Morelos \_\_\_\_\_

## The Year of Revolutions

**Directions:** Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What did each group of the new republican government in France want?

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- 2) What idea frightened the middle class?

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- 3) What is a utopian society like?

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- 4) What kind of society did Karl Marx foresee?

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- 5) Nearly 50 rebellions broke out in Europe throughout 1848. What did these rebellions accomplish?

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## The Congress of Vienna

**Directions:** Read the words in the Word Bank. On the line before each sentence, write the letter of the word that correctly completes the sentence.

**Word Bank**

- |                       |               |                |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| a) Austria            | e) kings      | h) Napoleon    |
| b) confederation      | f) land       | i) nationalism |
| c) Congress of Vienna | g) Metternich | j) revolution  |
| d) foreign minister   |               |                |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) William III of Prussia and Czar Alexander of Russia attended the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Leaders of Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Russia defeated \_\_\_\_\_ in 1814.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ handles dealings with other countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) The Congress of Vienna wanted to stop \_\_\_\_\_ in France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_ wanted a balance of power in Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) The Congress of of Vienna felt that \_\_\_\_\_ was part of the "disease" of the French Revolution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) The Congress gave \_\_\_\_\_ to the nations that had fought against Napoleon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group, or union, of states or nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) The Congress decided to restore all the \_\_\_\_\_ whom Napoleon had driven from power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) Prince Metternich was the foreign minister of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Latin America True or False

**Directions:** Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Spain, France, and Portugal ruled Latin America in the early nineteenth century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) The first successful revolt in Latin America took place in New Granada.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) The creoles were born in Spain, and held the most important offices in the colonial government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Simón Bolívar rejected Spanish rule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) José San Martín became president of Great Colombia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Mexico freed itself from Spanish control in 1821.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) Wealthy Mexican creoles did not want independence from Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Brazil won independence from South America in 1822.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) Toussant L'Ouverture led slaves on the island of Hispaniola to independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) Simón Bolívar began a revolution in Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11) José San Martín was a creole leader from Argentina.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12) All the colonies of South America were united into one nation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13) The ancestors of the creoles came from Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Peninsulars were born in Colombia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15) Miguel Hidalgo challenged the Native American peasants to rebel.

## Change Comes to Europe

**Directions:** Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank			
Belgium	Germany	Netherlands	republic
Charles X	liberals	Ordinances	revolution
citizen	Louis Philippe	parliament	Russia
conservatives	Louis XVIII	political	violence
constitution	monarchy	press	voting
democracy	nationalists	radicals	

Three 1) \_\_\_\_\_ groups formed because of the French Revolution. The 2) \_\_\_\_\_ were mainly rich landowners and nobles. They did not support 3) \_\_\_\_\_. The 4) \_\_\_\_\_ were rich merchants and businessmen. They wanted a written 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and an elected 6) \_\_\_\_\_. They feared 7) \_\_\_\_\_. The 8) \_\_\_\_\_ believed that monarchies should become democracies, and some used 9) \_\_\_\_\_ to change society.

In France, the 10) \_\_\_\_\_ ended when Louis XVI was executed. Then, 11) \_\_\_\_\_ became king. He tried to please both the 12) \_\_\_\_\_ and the 13) \_\_\_\_\_. He could not please either group. The next king was 14) \_\_\_\_\_. He wanted to become an absolute monarch. He issued laws called the July 15) \_\_\_\_\_ that abolished the legislature, limited 16) \_\_\_\_\_ rights, and ended freedom of the press. He was forced from the throne by middle-class 17) \_\_\_\_\_, workers, and students in what is called the July 18) \_\_\_\_\_. The working-class rebels wanted to make France a 19) \_\_\_\_\_. Their king was 20) \_\_\_\_\_.

The changes in France influenced people in other countries. In 1830, people in 21) \_\_\_\_\_ rebelled against the 22) \_\_\_\_\_. The Polish also rebelled, but did not win independence from 23) \_\_\_\_\_. In Germany and Italy, 24) \_\_\_\_\_ rebelled, but were also put down. Austrian troops ended the revolt in Italy. The Confederation of German States ended the revolt in 25) \_\_\_\_\_.



## The Year of Revolutions Match-Up

**Directions:** Match each item in Column A with a detail from Column B.  
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Louis Philippe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) socialist
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Louis Blanc
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) workshops
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) utopian
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Louis Napoleon
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) Thomas More
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) perfect
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) Karl Marx
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) proletariat
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11) revolution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12) Prince Metternich
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13) nationalism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14) Czar Nicholas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15) private ownership

**Column B**

- a) socialists were against this
- b) leader of the French socialists
- c) believed all of history was a class struggle
- d) brought peace to France
- e) important organizing force for societies
- f) the working class according to Marx
- g) the citizen king
- h) person who wants to end private ownership
- i) what a utopian society is
- j) asked, "What remains standing in Europe?"
- k) fled to England after a revolt in Austria
- l) what Blanc set up to create more jobs
- m) wrote a book in 1516 about a future society
- n) society in which everyone works together peacefully
- o) according to Marx, only way to improve workers' lives

## Chapter 21 Mastery Test A

**Part A** Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.  
Write the correct letter on each blank.

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1) radical          | a) wealthy landowner born in South America              |
| _____ 2) conservative     | b) law set forth by someone in government               |
| _____ 3) liberal          | c) wants to change society down to its very roots       |
| _____ 4) foreign minister | d) working class  |
| _____ 5) ordinance        | e) handles one country's dealings with other countries  |
| _____ 6) creole           | f) colonial government officer born in Spain            |
| _____ 7) peninsular       | g) a union of states or nations                         |
| _____ 8) socialist        | h) resists revolution or change                         |
| _____ 9) proletariat      | i) wants to end private ownership of land and factories |
| _____ 10) confederation   | j) wants to limit power of kings and nobles             |

**Part B** Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) Toussant L'Ouverture led the slaves of (Spain, Hispaniola, France) to independence.
- 2) In the Congress of (Prussia, Vienna, Nations), leaders restructured Europe.
- 3) A (confederation, colony, nationality) is a group of people with the same language, culture, and history.
- 4) (Blanc, Marx, More) believed all of history was a struggle between rich and poor.
- 5) Metternich believed a (powerful army, monarchy, balance of power) would keep the peace.

**Chapter 21 Mastery Test A, continued**

**Part C** Write the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence. Choose your answers from the Word Bank.

**Word Bank**

- |                    |                   |                      |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Charles X       | e) Louis Blanc    | h) Napoleon III      |
| b) José San Martín | f) Louis Philippe | i) Prince Metternich |
| c) Karl Marx       | g) Miguel Hidalgo | j) Simón Bolívar     |
| d) Lord Byron      |                   |                      |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ruled France for 20 years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Historians call \_\_\_\_\_ the "citizen king."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_ closed down the French legislature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) French socialist \_\_\_\_\_ set up workshops.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of Argentina organized an army that captured Santiago, Chile.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the *Communist Manifesto*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) In 1810, \_\_\_\_\_ led a revolt to free New Granada from Spanish control.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) English poet \_\_\_\_\_ volunteered to help Greece win independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) Mexican priest \_\_\_\_\_ helped lead Mexico to independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) \_\_\_\_\_ was Austria's foreign minister.

**Part D** Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) A balance of power exists when all parts of government share powers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Liberals wanted to give power to the middle class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Utopian socialists thought they could reform society with violent revolutions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Prince Metternich was the most influential leader at the Congress of Vienna.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) The first successful national revolution in Europe began in Greece.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) Haiti was the first independent country in Latin America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) The Native Americans in Mexico did not want independence from Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) Radicals supported the absolute power of kings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) Middle-class people in France supported the king's July Ordinances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) Socialists wanted to reform only the French political system.

