Revolutions in Europe, 1820s–1840s

Directions: Locate and label the following: Serbia, Prague, Rome, Budapest, France, Portugal, Belgium, Vienna, Paris, and Greece. Add a date for each country’s revolution. In the blank box, use symbols to indicate where the first revolt against the Balkan people began, the countries that won their independence during 1830 and 1831, and the city where the European revolutions of 1848 began. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.
Latin American Independence

Directions: Locate and label the following Latin American and Caribbean countries that won their independence in the early 1800s: Brazil, Peru, Chile, Mexico, Haiti, and Argentina. Record the dates they won their independence on the map. Shade and label the areas that were Gran Colombia and United Provinces of Central America. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.
A. Terms, People, and Places
Write a short definition for each term.

1. ideology ____________________________
2. universal manhood suffrage ____________________________
3. autonomy ____________________________

B. Main Ideas
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 4. The Congress of Vienna was a victory for
   a. the lower social classes.
   b. monarchs, nobles, landowners, and church leaders.
   c. those who favored natural rights and constitutional government.
   d. Catholics in northern Europe and Protestants in southern Europe.

_____ 5. A social order in which lower classes respected and obeyed their social superiors was supported by
   a. nationalists.
   b. liberals.
   c. conservatives.
   d. constitutionalists.

_____ 6. Liberals generally believed in
   a. limited government and freedom of speech.
   b. freedom of the press and restoration of royal families.
   c. laissez-faire economics and an established church.
   d. restoration of royal families and nationalism.

_____ 7. By 1815, which empire was made up of many diverse peoples?
   a. France
   b. Prussia
   c. Great Britain
   d. Austria

_____ 8. Serbian autonomy was supported by
   a. the Ottoman empire.
   b. the Austrian empire.
   c. the Russian empire.
   d. the Balkan empire.

_____ 9. Whom did liberals of the early 1800s believe should get to vote?
   a. all adults
   b. all adult male property owners
   c. all people who were not slaves or servants
   d. all adult men and women who could read

_____ 10. By the mid-1800s, whose goals were added to the demands of liberals and nationalists?
   a. industrial workers
   b. farmers
   c. women
   d. slaves
A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Each answer can be used only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a period of reduced economic activity</td>
<td>a. radicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. elected president by the French in 1848</td>
<td>b. Louis Philippe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. people who favor extreme change</td>
<td>c. recession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. leader of the Hungarian nationalists</td>
<td>d. Napoleon III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. known as the “citizen king”</td>
<td>e. Louis Kossuth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. What event sparked the July Revolution in Paris in 1830?
   a. Louis XVIII died.  
   b. Charles X closed the legislature.  
   c. Citizens destroyed the Bastille.  
   d. Charles X abdicated.

7. Which country became independent as a result of the 1830 revolutions?
   a. France  
   b. Serbia  
   c. the Netherlands  
   d. Belgium

8. How did the French Revolution of 1848 affect Europe?
   a. Democracies rose across Europe.  
   b. Most monarchies collapsed.  
   c. Revolution quickly spread.  
   d. Men lost their right to vote.

9. In which way were the revolutionary movements in northern Italy, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia similar?
   a. All three demanded greater independence from Austria.  
   b. All three struggled for freedom from Russia.  
   c. All three elected democratic governments.  
   d. All three were defeated by Prussia.

10. Which statement best describes the results of the 1848 European revolutions?
    a. Many long-lasting reforms brought democracy to most countries.  
    b. Some temporary reforms occurred, but most were short-lived.  
    c. Nationalism was almost completely destroyed, but socialism grew stronger.  
    d. The use of force by reformers was too weak to result in any changes.
A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. People of Native American and European ancestry were called _____.
2. The first leader of Mexico’s fight for independence was _____.
3. _____ became known throughout South America as “The Liberator.”
4. Many _____ resented their second-class status in Latin America.
5. The great general, _____, helped Argentina, Chile, and Peru win independence.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. Latin American creoles were inspired by the ideals of
   b. mercantilists.      d. the Enlightenment.

_____ 7. What effect did Napoleon’s invasion of Spain have on Latin America?
   a. Latin American leaders became weaker.
   b. Latin American leaders demanded independence.
   c. Spain granted freedom to its colonies.
   d. Spanish colonies enjoyed a higher standard of living.

_____ 8. Which nation did Toussaint L’Ouverture lead to independence?
   a. Haiti          b. Mexico   c. Panama   d. Colombia

_____ 9. What led to a widespread drive for independence in South America?
   a. Discontent among peninsulares became stronger.
   b. The “Cry of Dolores” was published in several countries.
   c. Discontent among the creoles spread across South America.
   d. Napoleon tried to reconquer Hispaniola.

_____ 10. Which statement describes the results of Latin American independence?
   a. Latin American nations became democratic but not economically strong.
   b. Power struggles helped Spain regain control after several decades.
   c. Latin American nations were independent, but they were not democratic.
   d. All social classes worked together to achieve liberal goals.