Chapter 22 and 23 practice questions

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| 5. Napoleon’s most disastrous foreign policy adventure occurred ina. the Crimea.b. Italy.c. Palestine.d. Schleswig-Holstein.e. Mexico.10. The prime minister of Piedmont who organized the Italian unification movement was a. Giuseppe Mazzini. b. Giuseppe Garibaldi. c. Camillo di Cavour. d. Victor Emmanuel. e. the Duke of Alba. 11. The dominant foreign power in Italy prior to unification was a. France. b. Spain.  c. Papal States. d. Savoy. e. Austria. 15. Among the key motives prompting England and France to fight Russia in the Crimean War must be counted a. the French emperor’s ambition to humble the tsar. b. Britain’s great concern over disruption of the existing balance of power. c. Prussian demands that the allies attack Russia at any cost. d. Russian efforts to promote revolution in western European nations. e. Britain’s great desire to control the Christian holy places in Jerusalem. 12. Cavour’s key strategy to free Italy from Austrian domination required the military and diplomatic support of a. England. b. Russia. c. France. d. Prussia. e. Hungary.14. The final act of Italian unification occurred in 1870 when a. Garibaldi’s Red Shirts defeated the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. b. Savoy was defeated with the aid of Prussian troops. c. Rome became the capital city following the withdrawal of French troops. d. Piedmont took control of Lombardy as a result of French abandonment of Venice. e. the pope renounced any territorial claims in all of Italy.16. Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian-born leader of German unification, a. instituted the *Zollverein*, the German customs union that drove industrial development. b. followed a rigid plan for national unification at all costs. c. was a liberal from lower class origins who used politics to achieve his reform goals. d. practiced *Realpolitik* in conducting domestic and foreign policy.e. relied upon the diplomatic and military support of the Habsburgs in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866.Prussian leadership of German unification meant that a. a new era of peaceful European interstate relations had begun.b. the triumph of authoritarian and militaristic values over liberal and constitutional values in the new German state. c. Austrian bureaucrats would have new opportunities to shape the political culture of the new German Empire. d. true parliamentary democracy would triumph in the new German state. e. a new era of peace had arrived in Europe.26. In 1871, William I was proclaimed Kaiser, or emperor, of the Second Reich ina. Berlin.b. Frankfort.c. Paris.d. Versailles.e. Rome.28. The creation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary a. allowed the Hungarian Magyars and German Austrians to dominate the other ethnic minorities. b. enabled Alexander von Bach to become an absolute ruler. c. left Hungary an independent nation in domestic affairs. d. overturned the *Ausgleich* (Compromise) of 1867. e. upset the balance of power in western Europe.30. The Russian *zemstvos* were a. radical, populist societies that supported all revolutionary causes. b. local assemblies with regional self-governing powers. c. agreements between peasants and landlords concerning work rules. d. the emancipation proclamations that set groups of serfs free. e. Russia’s two national parliament, one in Moscow and the other in St. Petersburg.31. The radical organization responsible for the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881 wasa. the Red Shirts.b. the Peasants’ Commune.c. Land and Freedom.d. Power to the Soviets.e. the People’s Will.32. The British Liberal responsible for an impressive series of reform acts between 1868 and 1874 was a. Henry John Temple. b. Lord Palmerston. c. Sir Robert Peel. d. Benjamin Disraeli. e. William Gladstone.The Revolution of 1848A overthrew the governments of France, Germany, and Russia B erupted in England as well as on the continent C marked the decline of the political influence of the proletariat D gave rise to Communism and realpolitik E dissipated the nationalistic urges of the peoples of Eastern Europe The “Second Republic” of France began in which year?A 1789 B 1792 C 1804 D 1830 E 1848Which Italian nationalist was most closely associated with the Young Italy movement? a] Pope Pius IX b] King Victor Emmanuel II c] Count Cavour d] King Charles Albert e] Giuseppe Mazzini7. Which of the following best explains why Count Camillo Cavour got involved in  the Crimean War? a] to gain territory in the Crimea b] to protect the rights of Christians in Turkish territories c] to destroy the power of Russia d] to gain international clout for the Italians e] to reduce the power of the Pope in Rome6. Which kingdom would ultimately become the leader of Italian unity? a] Sicily b] Florence c] Naples d] Sardinia e] Rome | 5. Napoleon’s most disastrous foreign policy adventure occurred ina. the Crimea.b. Italy.c. Palestine.d. Schleswig-Holstein.e. Mexico.10. The prime minister of Piedmont who organized the Italian unification movement was a. Giuseppe Mazzini. b. Giuseppe Garibaldi. c. Camillo di Cavour. d. Victor Emmanuel. e. the Duke of Alba. 11. The dominant foreign power in Italy prior to unification was a. France. b. Spain.  c. Papal States. d. Savoy. e. Austria. 15. 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