Chapter 24 Study Guide

1. Who was Edwin Chadwick?
2. What was Georges Haussmann remembered for?
3. How did the improved economic conditions of the 19th century affect expectations of middle class women?
4. What sorts of leisure activities did working class people take part in?
5. What was the contribution of Louis Pasteur to understanding disease?
6. What was the –ism laid out by Jeremy Bentham?
7. What was positivism?
8. What was Social Darwinism?
9. What defined the Realist style of literature?

Chapter 25 Study Guide

1. What was the most important of the Great Reforms in Russia?
2. What were the local assemblies in Russia, created by the Great Reforms, called?
3. Who were Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour?
4. What did Karl Lueger promote? What was his job?
5. What was the KulturKampf?
6. What were the great reforms of the Ottomans called? What did they include?
7. What event led to the Russian decision to end serfdom?
8. Why was Sardinia-Piedmont the leader of Italian unification?
9. What group seized control of the Ottoman Empire during the Revolution of 1908?
10. What was the important customs union in the German states called?
11. Who was Theodore Herzl? What did he promote?
12. What were the consequences of the Franco-Prussian War?
13. Who gained parts of the Northern Italy during the Congress of Vienna?
14. Who was Sergei Witte?
15. What progressive Russian Czar was assassinated?
16. What led to the Revolution of 1905 and Bloody Sunday?
17. What was the October Manifesto?
18. What were Bismarck’s goals? What motivated his wars? What motivated his social reforms?
19. What was the Dreyfus Affair?
20. What did the Liberal Party in Britain accomplish in the years before World War I?
21. What did the House of Lords try to block in 1906?
22. What was the most industrialized country on the continent by 1914?
23. Why did the conservatives embrace the Reform Bill of 1867?
24. What was the Dual Monarchy? When was it created?