1. “As historians from Karl Marx through Georges Lefebvre and Albert Soboul have argued, the main accomplishment of the French Revolution was to abolish feudalism in France and to clear the ground for capitalist economic expansion and the rule of the bourgeoisie.”

Which of the following views is consistent with the interpretation above?

2. Both the French and Industrial Revolutions gave rise to a number of conflicting doctrines, or “isms”. Which of th following was expounded and popularized decades after the others?

3. Which statement best reflects the theories in The Communist Manifesto written by: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?

4. The Condition of the Working Class in England was written by

5. 19th century proletarianism was characterized by

6. At the Congress of Vienna, a principle that guided the deliberations of the diplomats was:

7. Which of the following best explains reasons for the growing tension between the aristocracy and the middle class in Europe in the 19th century

8. In French political history the years 1814, 1830, and 1848 are known, respectively, for the

9. Other minorities in Hungary became alarmed by Louis Kossuth, and his pro-Magyar movement when

10. Which of the following facilitated the counter-revolutionary triumph within the Hapsburg Empire in 1849?

11. After the failure of the revolutions of 1848, many Italian Liberals looked to Piedmont for political leadership because

12. The Frankfort Assembly’s decision in 1848 to offer the Fredrick William IV of Prussia the crown of a united Germany illustrates

13. All of the following cities experienced major upris­ings in 1848 EXCEPT

14. Which of the following was the immediate cause of the revolutions that occurred in several major European cities in 1848?

15. Which is the most accurate appraisal of the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848?

16. The most significant, long term result of the revolutions of 1848 was

17. “The greatest happiness for the greatest number” was the explicit goal of which of the following move­ments?

18.Utilitarians differed from other liberals by

19. He believed that charity and medicine made matters worse because he saw the central human problem as one of population versus production

20. According to Ricardo’s Iron Law of Wages