

Questions and course of studies for the Small Test No. 1, 2010, Winter

History, 4th grade, LAW

1. **Put into chronological order:** Franco-Prussian War, origin of Austria-Hungary, death of Franz Joseph I, Russo-Japanese War, **and other important** years like: assassination of Franz Ferdinand I, Balkan wars,... (these might not appear in the test, but I will ask only for the important years we discussed many times)

2. **Fill out the missing gaps** (this passage might not appear in the test):

The country which came out best from the two Balkan Wars was This country doubled its size. The Serbs living in Bosnia and Herzegovina became restless and wanted more than ever before to belong to Serbia. The Serbs wanted to create the state of the Slavs in, but those were living largely in The Austrians became even more worried that the Serbs would rebel. As you can see, The Balkans were now seething with hatred, resentment, hatred. The Balkans was like a “.....”, ready to explode if a single spark fell in it. The assassination of - the heir to the throne in Austria-Hungary - in (in Bosnia and Herzegovina, annexed by Austria-Hungary in) on June 28 1918 was such a spark. This murder and the events that followed led to War I.

3. **Describe or define briefly:** Absolutism, Constitutional Monarchy, Chauvinism,...

4. **Compare:** 4a. Constitutional monarchy X Absolutist monarchy + give at least one representative to each of the monarchies. 4b. Movement of liberal reforms X conservative efforts, 4c. French revolution in 1789 spread the ideas of On the contrary, Congress of Vienna in 1815 spread the ideas of 4d. Mark the signs of absolutism: centralism, laws passed in elected Parliament, limitation of gained liberties in 1848, no censorship, stronger supervision of police, strict censorship, enhancement of police system, equal rights for all the people in country,...

5. **Russia:** Find one aspect that all these events have in common: Decembrist revolt of 1825, Bloody Sunday 1905 in St. Petersburg, The October Manifesto (1905): (hint: what was their aim to achieve?, what was the purpose of all these actions?)

6. Why would you call the era around the turn of 19th and 20th century a **Belle Époque**

7. Give members of: Triple Alliance X Triple Entente. When was “**Entente Cordial**” signed, by whom? Which incident from 1898 was solved by this treaty?

8. Why was Serbia in a conflict with Austria-Hungary after 1908 and the Balkan Wars?

9. What does it basically mean to say that Britain and Germany were in a „naval race“?

10. List countries interested or somehow involved in the Balkans around the turn of 19th and 20th century and give reasons for their involvement.

11. What is the Parliament? Describe its function. Is it judicial, executive, or legislative power?

12. Name 2 important political parties in GB

13. Name at least 4 political parties we discussed during the classes: in GB, Russia, ...

14. Describe Victorian Age

15. Describe situation of workers around the period of 19th and 20th century: wage, working conditions and living conditions in general,...

16. Why would you name Austria-Hungary the “patchwork state”?

17. The First Balkan War and The Second Balkan War: when, why, who, where, what results?

18. What made political system of France so unique among all the powers we discussed?

19. Match the left and the right side of the table correctly: (only illustrative, the test might and actually will differ):

powder keg, sick man of Europe, Romanov, Otto von Bismarck, Franz Ferdinand, Black Hand, Franz Joseph I, Hohenzollern, secession (Art Nouveau), abolition of serfdom in Russia, Constitution, Franco-Prussian War in 1870, loss of Alsace and Lorraine, Crimean war, Great reform Act in 1832, Trans-Siberian railway,...	The Balkans, Russia, artistic style, died on the 28 June 1914, ruled for 68 years in A-H, 1853-1856, territories in France, 1861, artistic style, Serbian terrorist organization , fundamental law of the country, “Blood and Iron” Policy, Turkey, 1870, dynasty in Germany, enlarged the electorate, from Moscow to Vladivostok, ...
---	--

20. Describe 2 important war plans: Schlieffen Plan and Plan Seventeen:

21. **Germany:** Which state was the biggest in German Empire? Which country unified the German states into one German Empire? Three important wars led to the origin of Germany: 1864, 1866, 1870: give belligerents, results. Was Austria part of Germany in 1871-1918? If so, what was her position? If not, why?

22. What was the bond that tied the members of the “**Three Emperors’ League**” (1873) together? Why wasn’t e.g. Great Britain member of such a League (1873).

Section “Maps”:

1. Mark some important colonies of the countries we discussed (France, GB,...) on the blank map of the world.

2. Map of the world with the colonies shaded. Task: give the right answer to the question to which European power these colonies once belonged?

Section of the source analysis: here might appear these kinds of citations and these kinds of questions: (these citations are illustrative and might not appear in the test)

1. French minister of fine arts, Nieuwerkerke when talking about the painting of the impressionists, said: “*These are the paintings of democrats, men who do not change their underwear and who want to intrude into good society. I do not like this kind of art, it is disgusting.*”

Use the above mentioned quotation to answer these types of questions:

A. The quote refers to some political changes in France: describe

B. Think of the reasons Nieuwerkerke found the concept of a “democrat“ to be a synonym for insult/curse.

C. What kind of ideas is the minister advocating?

2. “*The Sarajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade, the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided were given to them by Serbian officers ... and the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised by the chief of the Serbian frontier service...*”

A. Ultimatum as a result of one event in June 1914: describe...

B. The Serbian government was accused of cooperation with one terrorist organization: which one?

C. What were the plans of the Serbs in the Balkans and why was A-H behaving so suspiciously? What was A-H afraid when the talk came on the Serbs?

3. See the worksheet “**The Balkan Crisis and Wars**” and use it to describe the cartoon below:

