

**Mr. Corner**  
**European History (AP)**  
**Chapter 20 Study Questions**

*The Conservative Order and the Challenges of Reform (1815-1832)*

**Directions.** In thoughtfully answering the following questions, think expansively. What “terms” or “names” are important to the response? Always consider PERSIA.

- Define nationalism.
  - What were the goals of nationalists?
  - What were the difficulties they confronted in realizing those goals?
  - Why was nationalism a special threat to the Austrian Empire?
  - What areas saw significant nationalist movements between 1815 and 1830?
  - Which were successful and which unsuccessful?
- What were the tenets of liberalism?
  - Who were the liberals, and how did liberalism affect the political developments of the early nineteenth century?
  - What relationship does liberalism have to nationalism?
- What difficulties did the conservatives in Austria, Prussia, and Russia face after the Napoleonic wars?
  - How did they respond on both national and international levels?
  - What were the aims of the Concert of Europe?
  - How did international relations after the Congress of Vienna differ from the international relations of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- What political changes took place in Latin America in the twenty years between 1804 and 1824?
  - What were the main reasons for Creole discontent with Spanish rule, and to what extent were Creole leaders influenced by Enlightenment political philosophy?
  - Who were some of the primary leaders of Latin American independence, and why were they successful?
- Describe the constitution of the restored monarchy in France.
  - Was the government truly constitutional?
  - What did Charles X hope to accomplish?
  - How much support did he have?
  - What were the causes of the Revolution of 1830?
  - What did this revolution achieve and at what cost?
- Before 1820, Britain appeared to be moving down the same reactionary road as the other major powers.
  - What factors led to a different outcome in Britain?
  - What was the purpose of the Great Reform Bill?
  - What did it achieve?
  - Would you call it a “revolutionary” document?

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- By approximately 1830 how had European political ambitions and the ideas of liberalism and nationalism begun to undermine the control of the Ottoman Empire over Greece, Serbia, and Algeria?