

## Unit 7 - 19th Century Perspectives and Political Developments

Questions 1-4 refer to the following excerpt:

Without war no State could be. All those we know of arose through war, and the protection of their members by armed force remains their primary and essential task. War, therefore, will endure to the end of history, as long as there is a multiplicity of States. The laws of human thought and of human nature forbid any alternative, neither is one to be wished for. The blind worshiper of an eternal peace falls into the error of isolating the State, or dreams of one which is universal, which we have already seen to be at variance with reason.

...

Moreover war is a uniting as well as a dividing element among nations, it does not draw them together in enmity only, for through its means they learn to know and to respect each others' peculiar qualities.

...

All great nations in the fullness of their strength have desired to set their mark on barbarian lands. All over the globe today we see the peoples of Europe creating a mighty aristocracy of the white races. Those who take no share in this great rivalry will play a pitiable part in time to come. The colonizing impulse has become a vital question for a great nation....

Thus every colonizing effort which retains its single nationality has become a factor of immense importance for the future of the world.

German Historian and Politician, Heinrich von Treitschke, "The Nature of the State and Politics" 1874

- 1. In his statement, "The laws of human thought and of human nature forbid any alternative, neither is one to be wished for." reflects the philosophy of which of the following thinkers?**
  - A. Locke
  - B. Hobbes
  - C. Rousseau
  - D. Voltaire
- 2. This excerpt from von Treitschke's writing "The Nature of the State," is a reflection of**
  - A. Montesquieu
  - B. Martin Luther
  - C. Machiavelli
  - D. Castiglione
- 3. When Treitschke says that "the masses must forever remain the masses" what is he supporting?**

- A. Universal education
- B. Metternich's conservatism
- C. Imperialism
- D. A large unskilled labor force

**4. What aspect of German history is apparent in Trietschke's writing?**

- A. The election of Frederick William the Great Elector
- B. The history of religious tolerance in Germany and Prussia
- C. Frederick the Great's relationship with Voltaire
- D. The creation of 300+ German states by the Peace of Westphalia

**Questions 5-6 refer to the following image:**



*Punch Magazine, November 17, 1870*

**5. What event is depicted in this political cartoon?**

- A. When Garibaldi ceded Southern Italy to Victor Emanuel
- B. When the Red Shirts led by Garibaldi unified Southern Italy
- C. Napoleon's decision to have his stepson rule a Kingdom in Italy
- D. The plebiscite that voted to join Cavour in unifying Northern Italy

**6. Which of the following descriptions is most in line with the viewpoint expressed in the image above?**

- A. Garibaldi was the hero of Italian Unification
- B. Victor Emanuel was the central figure around which Italy was unified
- C. Cavour played the most significant role in Italian Unification
- D. The Unification of Italy was only a political and not an economic or cultural unification

**Questions 7-8 refer to the following passage:**

PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO PROTECTION OF THE NATIVES, OF MISSIONARIES AND TRAVELLERS, AS WELL AS RELATIVE TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

Article 6

All the Powers exercising sovereign rights or influence in the aforesaid territories bind themselves to watch over the preservation of the native tribes, and to care for the improvement of the conditions of their moral and material well-being, and to help in suppressing slavery, and especially the slave trade. They shall, without distinction of creed or nation, protect and favour all religious, scientific or charitable institutions and undertakings created and organized for the above ends, or which aim at instructing the natives and bringing home to them the blessings of civilization.

Christian missionaries, scientists and explorers, with their followers, property and collections, shall likewise be the objects of especial protection.

Freedom of conscience and religious toleration are expressly guaranteed to the natives, no less than to subjects and to foreigners. The free and public exercise of all forms of divine worship, and the right to build edifices for religious purposes, and to organize religious missions belonging to all creeds, shall not be limited or fettered in any way whatsoever.

General Act of the Berlin Conference on West Africa, 26 February 1885

<https://loveman.sdsu.edu/docs/1885GeneralActBerlinConference.pdf>

**7. Of the following, which is reflected in this excerpt from the Berlin Conference?**

- A. The rules associated with the European countries' "Scramble for Africa"
- B. Herbert Spencer's "Social Darwinism"
- C. Darwin's "Survival of the Fittest"
- D. Malthus' population theory

**8. Which of the following motivations for Imperialism is reflected in this passage?**

- A. Need for raw materials
- B. Establishment of new markets
- C. Exploitation of cheap labor
- D. Spread of Christianity

Questions 9-10 refer to the following image:



Daumier's "Past, Present and Future" January 9, 1834  
<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/365043>

9. This political cartoon is a representation of the French people's
- A. Love of Louis Philippe I, King of the French People
  - B. Belief in the legitimacy of Louis Philip I's reign
  - C. Distaste for Louis Philippe I, King of the French People
  - D. Optimism concerning the future of France
10. Daumier's work is a reflection of the feelings that ultimately led to the
- A. Revolution of 1848 in France
  - B. Franco-Prussian War
  - C. The overthrow of King Charles X
  - D. The outbreak of World War I