

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 21 Worksheet:  
"Conservatism in Europe and Revolution Abroad"  
(Spielvogel – Pages 621 – 636)

**Conservatism in Austria and the Germanies**

1. Who was Prince Clemens von Metternich?
2. Why were the forces of liberalism and nationalism potentially more dangerous to Austria than any other country in Europe?
3. What was the German Confederation?
4. What were the *Burschenschaften*? What incident did Metternich use as an excuse to suppress the *Burschenschaften*?
5. Identify the following terms:  
Carlsbad Decrees—

### **Conservatism in Great Britain**

6. Why do you think the British government was decidedly conservative after the defeat of Napoleon?

7. Describe the following conservative laws passed by Parliament between 1799 and 1819?

Combination Acts (1799)— (pg. 615)

Corn Law (1815)—

8. What was the significance of “Peterloo” and the Cato Street Conspiracy? How did these events strengthen conservatism in England?

### **Conservatism in France**

9. Why did Louis XVIII agree to be a constitutional monarch?

10. What was the Charter? Describe its provisions?

11. Who was the Count of Artois? What did Artois (later Charles X) do to put France on the brink of another revolution?

### **The Conservative International Order**

13. What was the Concert of Europe?

14. Why do you think Britain rejected the proposal that the Quadruple Alliance agree to uphold the borders and the existing governments of all European countries?

15. Identify the reasons the following Congresses were called and what was decided at each.

Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (1818)—

Congress of Troppau (1820)—

Congress of Laibach (1821)—

Congress of Verona (1822)—

16. Why did the major powers of Europe support a nationalistic uprising in Greece when they had suppressed a liberalistic uprising in Spain and a nationalistic uprising in Italy?

17. Who were the Creoles?

18. Identify the following people and the countries they liberated:

Jose de San Martin—

Simon Bolivar—