

Chapter 18 Test

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: THE AGE OF REVOLUTION AND THE EMERGENCE OF NATIONALISM

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. First Catholic in British Parliament
- B. Iron Chancellor
- C. Authored *Quanta Cura*
- D. British naturalist
- E. Mastermind behind the Congress of Vienna
- F. Authored *Rerum Novarum*
- G. Piedmont King
- H. Authored *The Genius of Christianity*
- I. Germany's Minister of Cults
- J. Authored *Wealth of Nations*

- 1. _____ Clement von Metternich
- 2. _____ Dr. Falk
- 3. _____ Francois-Rene Chateaubriand
- 4. _____ Adam Smith
- 5. _____ Daniel O'Connell
- 6. _____ Pope Bl. Pius IX
- 7. _____ Otto von Bismarck
- 8. _____ Charles Darwin
- 9. _____ Pope Leo XIII
- 10. _____ Vittorio Emmanuelle

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ Nineteenth-century economies in Europe and the United States moved away from agriculture towards manufacturing.
2. _____ Liberalism bases society and its rules on the General Will of the people.
3. _____ Clement von Metternich was a British diplomat.
4. _____ The “Holy Alliance” of Alexander III was joined by Russia, Prussia, and Britain.
5. _____ Prussia tried to wipe out the Catholic religion by passing a law requiring all children to be the same religion as their father.
6. _____ Industrialization and urban life had a negative effect on the overall health of family relationships during the nineteenth century.
7. _____ Adam Smith’s economic theory held that man could only expect to make the bare minimum to survive.
8. _____ Vatican I declared the Pope’s teaching to be infallible, rather than the man himself.
9. _____ *Kulturkampf* is the German term for “renewal.”
10. _____ Secular humanism is characterized by a mechanical understanding of the human person.
11. _____ In the process of natural selection, nature determines which members of species are better equipped for survival.
12. _____ Marx saw Communism as a necessary historical development.
13. _____ The Church encouraged Freud’s model of the human person as an accurate representation of man’s struggle against sin.
14. _____ Pope Leo XIII is remembered for his many encyclicals on social justice and human dignity.
15. _____ Pope Leo XIII condemned socialism except in countries with extreme poverty.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 20 points total]

1. _____ was a political philosophy that sought to create an enlightened society marked by freedom and equality.
2. The Congress of _____ met in 1814 to restore the balance in Europe that Napoleon had upset.

3. Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at the battle of _____.
4. The _____ of _____ was established by Metternich to dismantle the reforms in Europe that were brought about by Napoleon.
5. The _____ was a secret Italian society which led a successful revolt against the Bourbon king of Naples.
6. The _____ announced that the Western Hemisphere was closed to European colonization.
7. _____ is money used to generate more money through investment.
8. Adam Smith's main theory was called _____ economics.
9. Thomas Malthus' main economic theory was that of the _____ Law of _____.
10. The Roman Catholic _____ granted Catholic emancipation and enabled Catholics to hold parliamentary seats.
11. The _____ were conservatives living north of the Alps who fought against liberalism and looked to the Pope for all answers.
12. Pope _____ proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in 1854.
13. Italy passed the _____ of _____ in 1870, which stripped the Pope of the Papal States.
14. The _____ were passed in Germany under Bismarck and placed the Catholic institutions under state rule.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[20 points]

What were the biggest challenges to the Church in the nineteenth century? How can these be traced back to the previous century?