

VASSAR COLLEGE.

January, 1897.

HISTORY F.

Answer one question in each group. Before beginning to write, read the questions through and select the ones to be answered. Define the questions with the answers.

I.

- a. Why was a republic not established in France in 1800; why was one established in 1848?
- b. Point out the strong and the weak points in the foreign policy of France from 1800 to 1870.
- c. Compare the French government since 1815 with the government since 1870.

II.

- a. State the difference between the views of Austria and of Italy in regard to the position of Italy.
- b. Name the steps by which a unification of Italy around Savoy's was accomplished.
- c. Explain the different parts played by Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour, and Victor Emmanuel.
- d. Compare Italy since 1815 with Italy since 1870.

III.

- a. Why was German union accomplished around Prussia rather than around Austria?
- b. State the steps by which the unification of Germany around Prussia was accomplished.
- c. Give the object, history and result of the Zollverein.
- d. Compare Germany since 1800 with Germany since 1870.

IV.

- a. State the legislative effects of the Reform of 1832.
- b. State the reforms demanded by the Chartists and how far their demands were successful.
- c. Give an account of the Anti-Corn Law agitation.
- d. Compare England in 1800 with England since 1870.

V.

- a. Elucidate the political reactions that resulted from the Congress of Vienna.

- b. Show the difference between the nominal and the real objects of the Holy Alliance.

- c. Explain the connection of the Monroe Doctrine with the Holy Alliance.

VI.

- a. What gains were made by the party of progress as a result of the uprisings of 1830?
- b. Show how the reform movement of 1830 in one country affected similar movements in others.

VII.

What historical facts illustrate the following statement? In 1848, "Revolution is universal; it severely meets with resistance; its aims seem on the point of being achieved; the baffled aspirations of the last half-century seem on the point of being fulfilled. There exists no longer in central Europe such a thing as an autocratic Government; and, while the French republic maintains an exceptional attitude of peace, Germany and Italy, under the leadership of able despots now penetrated with a new spirit, appear to be on the point of achieving each its own work of Federal union and of the expulsion of the foreigner from its national soil."

VIII.

Show the interconnection of the history of France, Italy, Austria, Prussia, and the Papacy in 1859.

IX.

Give the historical basis for the following statements—

- a. "In the year 1814, Napoleon Bonaparte vowed to resign over Europe, and, after a very short interregnum, Clement Metternich signed his final."
- b. "The constitutional state is distinctive of the nineteenth century."
- c. "History furnishes numerous examples of fruitless attempts to impose constitutions upon people whose principles are not in harmony with the popular political sentiment."

X.

- a. Critique magazine articles on sources for nineteenth century history.
- b. What means can you suggest for increasing the number of books on nineteenth century history in the Vassar College library?

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