1. What was the Holy Roman Empire made up of?
* Romans
* Russians
* 5 or 6 German speaking states
* 100s of German speaking states
1. When did Austrian control over German speaking Europe begin to collapse?
* After the Renaissance
* After the Reformation
* After the Scientific Revolution
* After the Enlightenment?
1. When did Prussia expand its borders and become most important Germanic state?
* At the start of the 1600s
* At the start of the 1700s
* At the start of the 1800s
* At the start of the 1900s
1. What did Napoleon create at the start of the 1800s?
* Confederation of the Rhone
* Confederation of the Seine
* Confederation of the Elber
* Confederation of the Rhine
1. How did this affect German speaking peoples?
* Began to unify and hate the French
* Began to unify and love the French
* Began to fight amongst themselves
* Began to fight the Russians
1. What role did German speakers, especially Prussians, play in 1815?
* They fought with Napoleon against the Russians and British
* They fought Napoleon on their own
* They fought Napoleon with the Russians and the British
* They stayed at home
1. Which two major states did the short lived German Confederation contain?
* Prussia and Russia
* Denmark and Prussia
* Austria and Russia
* Prussia and Austria
1. What was the Zollverein?
* Economic union for German speakers
* Germanic Artistic movement
* Special Sausage from Prussia
* Steamship on the Rhine
1. Why would Prussia and the Germanic states want the Zollverein?
* Easier trading would help industrialisation and unity
* More paintings of German lands were needed
* They needed bigger lunches
* Better transport links
1. What two political ideologies helped fuel the 1848 Revolutions here?
* Communism and Fascism
* Nationalism and Conservatism
* Nationalism and Liberalism
* Nationalism and Fascism
1. What did the Frankfurt Assembly try to arrange as a result?
* Unified Germanic state
* Traditional Prussian state
* Industrialisation across Central Europe
* Working class utopia
1. Which country was given Schleswig-Holstein after Prussia overruled the Assembly?
* Holland
* Belgium
* France
* Denmark
1. How were German lands divided in the 1850s?
* Religiously
* Culturally
* Linguistically
* Gastronomically
1. Who had influence over German lands in 1850 in: (a) the North; and (b) the South?
2. Austria; Prussia; Russia; Denmark?
3. Austria; Prussia; Russia; Denmark?
4. Why did Frederick William IV refuse to become Emperor of Germany in 1851?
* Position was offered to him by his grandmother
* Position was offered to him by liberals and nationalists
* Position was offered to him by the French
* Position was offered to him by aristocrats and industrialists
1. By 1861, what had most Germanic states decided to adopt?
* Their own Emperors
* Their own flags
* Their own Constitutions
* Their own national songs
1. Who had been appointed Chancellor by Wilhelm I of Prussia?
* Otto von Bissy
* Otto von Mismark
* Otto von Vonvon
* Otto von Bismarck
1. His policy of Blood and Iron to unify German speakers created wars against whom in: (a) 1864; and (b), 1866?

(a) Austria; Prussia; Russia; Denmark?

 (b) Austria; Prussia; Russia; Denmark?

1. After Prussia’s victory, what did von Bismarck create?
* Eastern German Confederation
* Western German Confederation?
* Southern German Confederation?
* Northern German Confederation?
1. Who did von Bismarck next create a war with in 1871?
* France under Napoleon
* France under Napoleon II
* France under Napoleon III
* France under Napoleon IV
1. After their quick victory, what did the newly created Germany take from the losers?
* Alsace-Lorraine
* Burgundy
* Port of Calais
* Strasbourg
1. Where was Wilhelm I coronated as the first Emperor, or Kaiser, of Germany?
* Hall of Mirrors in Versaille
* Notre Dame Cathedral
* Strasbourg
* Berlin
1. After all these wars, what was von Bismarck’s next diplomatic job in Europe?
* Avoid being encircled by hostile French
* Avoid being encircled by hostile British
* Avoid being encircled by hostile Russians
* Avoid being encircled by hostile powers
1. Whose power did von Bismarck reduce at home in the Kulturekampf?
* Conservatives
* Nationalist
* Protestants
* Catholic Church