

Chapter 22 German Unification PREASSESSMENT. Unit by Mollie, Janelle, Ashley, and Brandee

Analyze methods used by Otto von Bismarck to bring about the unification Germany. Feel free to organize thoughts in a graphic organizer before you write.

Directions: There are 10 multiple choice and 5 fill-in-the-blank questions. Answer each question to the best of your ability.

Multiple guess:

- 1) In 1862, William I of Prussia turned to Otto von Bismarck, who... (Book reference: p.739)
  - a. Set up a bicameral imperial parliament of *Reichsrat*, with an upper chamber appointed by the emperor and an indirectly elected lower chamber.
  - b. Moved against the liberal parliament and sought support for unifying Germany through a war with Denmark.
  - c. Founded the Young Germany Society to drive Austria away from the peninsula.
  - d. Consulted Alexander II of Russia for advice on how to unify Germany in the most efficient way possible.
  - e. Transformed the Habsburg Empire into Austria-Hungary to satisfy the desires of Magyars to maintain their lands separately from Austria while sharing the same monarch.
- 2) In the 1850s, the two most powerful German-speaking states were... (Book reference: p.738)
  - a. Austria and Saxony
  - b. Bavaria and Saxony
  - c. Prussia and Bavaria
  - d. Austria and Prussia
  - e. Saxony and Galicia
- 3) In 1858, Frederick William IV was adjudged insane, and his brother William assumed the regency. William I, who became king in his own right in 1861, was... (Book reference: p. 739)
  - a. Less idealistic than his brother and more of a Prussia patriot.
  - b. A radical who wanted to unite Germany with Russia in order to create one large "Mother Germany"
  - c. Louis Napoleon's half brother
  - d. Assassinated in 1863 by a radical group
  - e. The one who sought out to unify Germany through a war with Denmark
- 4) The Franco-Prussian War was from the years (Book reference: p.741)
  - a. 1849-1852
  - b. Only the year of 1849
  - c. In 1867, the year the North German Confederation formed
  - d. 1870-1871
  - e. 1855-1857
- 5) All of the following are true events of the Franco-Prussian war EXCEPT (Book reference: pages 741, 742)
  - a. The southern German states joined Prussia against Napoleon III's armies
  - b. Bismarck orchestrated the war by provoking France against Prussia
  - c. The Germans beat the French army
  - d. Napoleon III was captured, Paris was besieged and proclaimed the German Empire
  - e. All of the above options are events of the Franco-Prussian War

- 6) Bismarck provoked war with Austria over the administration of Schleswig and Holstein. What event led to the defeat of Austria in 1866 and established Prussia as the only major power among the German states? (Book reference: p.740 under subtitle "The Austro-Prussian War")
- The Treaty of Paris
  - The Seven Weeks' War
  - The Franco-Prussian War
  - The February Patent
  - The Education Act of 1870
- 7) Bismarck, a Junker (Prussian noble), who was known for his arch-conservative views, supported the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in their efforts to avoid getting incorporated into (Book reference: p.740)
- Denmark
  - Prussia
  - Austria
  - Hungary
  - Norway
- 8) In 1867, Prussia annexed Hanover, Hesse Kassel, Nassau, and the city of Frankfurt, all of which had all supported Austria during the war, and deposed their rulers. Under Prussian leadership, all Germany north of the Main River now formed the North German Confederation. Which statement most accurately describes each state? (Book reference: P.740 under subtitle "The North German Confederation")
- Each state gave its government under federal control, but maintained its own military forces.
  - All the states now were under complete Prussian control in both local and military aspects
  - Each state retained its own local government, but all military forces were under federal control
  - None of the above or below is true because the people of these lands refused to subordinate to Prussian rule
  - The states were independent in both local and military rule and were only considered part of Prussia due to the location of their lands
- 9) Fearful that Catholics owed an allegiance to a church that extended beyond nationalism to Germany, Bismarck responded with an attack on the Catholic Church in which he insisted on controlling all church appointments and on gaining complete supervision over Catholic education. What is this conflict known as? (Book reference: P.740 under subtitle "The Danish War")
- Grossdeutsch
  - Reichstag*
  - Zollverein*
  - Bundesrat
  - Kulturkampf

- 10) What event enabled Bismarck to bring the states of southern Germany into the confederation? (Book reference: P.742)
- Franco-Prussian War
  - French and Indian War
  - Seven Weeks' War
  - The Treaty of Paris
  - The Co-jointment Act of Southern Germany

Fill-in-the-blanks:

- 1) What most famous 3-word phrase did Bismarck use over and over again in reference to his desire to have a unified Germany? He delivered his “\_\_\_\_ \_” speech in which he said, “Germany is not looking to Prussia’s liberalism but to her power... it is not by speeches and majority resolutions that the great questions of the time will be decided—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by \_\_\_\_\_.” (Book reference: P.739)
- 2) Perhaps most important to its dominance, Prussia enjoyed the services of one of the most remarkable statesmen of the nineteenth century, \_\_\_\_\_. (Book reference: p.739)
- 3) Austro-Prussian tensions had arisen over the administration of Schleswig and Holstein. Bismarck ordered Prussian soldiers to be as obnoxious as possible to the Austrians. On June 1, 1866, Austria appealed to the \_\_\_\_\_ to intervene in the dispute. (Book reference: P.740)
- 4) The major states in Germany traded with each other through the \_\_\_\_\_, and railways linked their economies. (Book reference: P.738)
- 5) Otto von Bismarck effectively engineered the start of the Franco-Prussian War by misrepresenting the content of a telegram from \_\_\_\_\_ and creating controversy between Napoleon III and (same answer). This ingenious scheme helped launch France and Prussia into a pitched battle that led to French defeat. (Book reference: P.741)