

Italian Unification Post-Test

1. _____ was the most important nationalist in Europe and is considered the “spirit of unification.”
 - A. Pope Pius IX
 - B. Giuseppe Mazzini
 - C. King Charles Albert
 - D. Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - E. Count Camillo Cavour

2. Which of the following was NOT promoted by prime minister Camillo Cavour?
 - A. Free trade
 - B. Agricultural improvement
 - C. Expansion of credit.
 - D. Republicanism
 - E. Railway construction

3. What was the main reason that secret republican societies were not successful?
 - A. They lacked a political agenda that was capable of actin.
 - B. Their focuses were overall unclear besides the fact that they had a liberal, nationalistic focus.
 - C. The moderates in favor of unification thought the groups were too radical.
 - D. There were many unified groups lacking centralization.
 - E. All of the above.

4. In 1870, what two areas still remained outside of united Italy?
- A. Venetia and Rome
 - B. Piedmont and Naples
 - C. Trent and the city of Trieste
 - D. Austria and Prussia
 - E. Ottoman Empire and France
5. He represented a moderate liberal monarchist alternative to both republicanism and reactionary absolutism Italy.
- A. Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - B. Camillo Cavour
 - C. Napoleon III
 - D. King Charles Albert of Piedmont
 - E. Victor Emmanuel II
6. Which best describes the social and economic differences of Italy?
- A. The North which was rural and poor and the South which was industrial.
 - B. The South which was rural and poor and the North which was industrial.
 - C. Varied greatly from town to town.
 - D. Italy was rural with little industrialization.
 - E. Italy's prosperous wealth was due to its nationwide industrialization.

7. Who was proclaimed the King in March 1861?
- A. Cavour
 - B. Garibaldi
 - C. Mazzini
 - D. Emmanuel II
 - E. King Charles Albert of Piedmont
8. What province did Napoleon III give Piedmont in the peace with Austria?
- A. Gülhane
 - B. Tunis
 - C. Lombardy
 - D. Vienna
 - E. Sebastopol
9. Most moderate Italians seeking unification:
- A. Favored Mazzini's ideas of romantic republicanism.
 - B. Revolted at the idea of Count Camillo Cavour's position.
 - C. Looked to Pope Pius IX to sponsor unification.
 - D. Formed secret romantic republicanism societies.
 - E. All of the above.

10. What was the first battle lost by Austria to Piedmont?
- A. Calatafimi
 - B. Magenta
 - C. Palermo
 - D. Solferina
 - E. Savoy
11. _____, meaning charcoal burners, is the most famous Romantic Republican society that was founded after the Congress of Vienna.
12. In the summer of 1859, revolutions broke out in _____, _____, and _____.
13. In January of 1858, _____ attempted to assassinate Napoleon III which resulted in the heightening of Napoleon's interest in the Italian issue.
14. The desire to liberate _____, or "unredeemed Italy," was one reason for the Italian support of the Allies against Austria and Germany during World War I.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Post-Test Answer Key:

1. B.
2. D.
3. E.
4. C.
5. B.
6. B.
7. D.
8. C.
9. C.
10. B.
11. Carbonari
12. Tuscany, Modena, Parma
13. Felice Orsini
14. Italia irredenta