

1. Bismarck success was due in part because he was a master of \_\_\_\_\_, or realistic policies based on the needs of the state.

A. Reich

B. Realpolitik

C. The Zollverein

D. Annexation

2. Who was known for a policy of "blood and iron?"

A. Napoleon III

B. Reich

C. Otto von Bismarck

D. Kaiser

3. What was one result of the Franco-Prussian War?

A. Bismarck lost his influence in Germany.

B. France became the leading power in Europe.

C. German states united under William I.

D. Prussia won Schleswig and Holstein.

4. Because Bismarck had \_\_\_\_\_ the "Ems dispatch," it appeared that William I had insulted the French ambassador.

A. edited

B. annexed

C. Realpolitiked

D. Reiched

5. Bismarck conjured what memory of the French in order to stir German nationalism?

A. Napoleon's invasions

B. The storming of the Bastille

C. The Middle Ages

D. The domination of the Catholic Church

6. In January 1871, German nationalists celebrated the birth of the Second

A. Chancellor.

B. Realpolitik.

C. Kaiser.

D. Reich.

7. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the North German Confederation persuaded William I of Prussia to take the title of

A. Otto von Bismarck.

B. Reich.

C. Chancellor.

D. Kaiser.

8. Which decision of Bismarck's helped bring the Germans closer to unification?
- A. the sharing of secrets with Hohenzollerns
  - B. the focus on strengthening the various political parties of individual states
  - C. the building of a strong military
  - D. frequent conferences with the Kaiser
9. The new unified Germany was known as the Second Reich because
- A. it was the second empire formed by William I.
  - B. it was considered heir to the Holy Roman Empire.
  - C. Bismarck set up a two-house legislature.
  - D. it was second only to Napoleon's empire.
10. What difficulty was posed in uniting the German Lands after Napoleon's defeat?
- A. The Germans wanted Napoleon to be their emperor.
  - B. The government of each state must be dismantled.
  - C. The Church could not agree on where to draw the borders.
  - D. The Prussians refused to be part of Germany.
11. What request did Bismarck make of the Church?
- A. He wanted them to preach the benefits of German unification.
  - B. He asked them to provide men training for the clergy to be part of the German army.
  - C. He wanted them to put loyalty to the state above loyalty to the Church.
  - D. He wanted prominent clergy to take part in the government.
12. Who succeeded his grandfather, William I, as Kaiser?
- A. William II
  - B. Bismarck
  - C. Kulturkampf
  - D. Carl Zeiss
13. The German government promoted economic development through its \_\_\_\_\_ efforts.
- A. synthetic
  - B. coordinated
  - C. social welfare
  - D. William II

14. What did Bismarck see as the two main threats to the new German state?

- A. the Church and William II
- B. the Church and the Socialists
- C. the Socialists and William II
- D. the French and the British

15. When Bismarck launched the \_\_\_\_\_, his goal was to make Catholics put loyalty to the state above allegiance to the Church.

- A. synthetic
- B. social welfare
- C. Kulturkampf
- D. coordinate

16. What was Bismarck's foreign policy goal concerning France?

- A. to aid French industrial growth
- B. to keep France weak and isolated
- C. to forge strong links with France
- D. to forge strong links with Switzerland

17. William II helped provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the people when he became emperor.

- A. coordinate
- B. synthetic
- C. Kulturkampf
- D. social welfare

18. Why was Bismarck distrustful of the Catholic Church?

- A. He had been groomed for the clergy.
- B. He was a Marxist.
- C. He knew that the Church drained a good deal of money.
- D. He was a Lutheran.

19. German industrialists were the first to see the value of applied science in developing new products, such as \_\_\_\_\_ chemicals and dyes.

- A. synthetic
- B. natural
- C. coordinated
- D. social welfare

20. How did Kaiser William II shock Europe in 1890?

- A. by invading Britain
- B. by asking Bismarck to resign
- C. by abdicating the throne
- D. by disbanding the German army and navy