Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. From 1803 to 1815, Britain and France were at war with each other. Wars can bring economic opportunities, and American merchants hoped to sell goods to both sides. Neither Britain nor France wanted American goods to reach its enemy, so both sides imposed blockades and restrictions on neutral trade. Because Britain had the larger navy, British restrictions were the most crippling to U.S. shipping. British ships stopped American vessels, boarded them, seized contraband, and impressed sailors. American objections were ignored, leading to a U.S. declaration of war in 1812.

 What conclusion can be drawn about the War of 1812?

A France ended their alliance with the United States because of the delay in their assistance.

B To defeat France, Britain was willing to risk war with the United States.

C British authorities felt threatened by the new U.S. Navy.

D American citizens were indifferent toward the war.

2. We, Wilhelm, by the grace of God King of Prussia, do herewith declare that we have considered it a duty to our common fatherland to answer the summons of the united German princes and cities and to accept the German imperial title. In consequence, we and our successors on the throne of Prussia will henceforth bear the imperial title in all our relations and in all the business of the German Empire, and we hope to God that the German nation will be granted the ability to fashion a propitious future for the fatherland under the symbol of its ancient glory. Kaiser Wilhelm I, The Imperial Proclamation, January 1871 Internet History Sourcebooks Project, [www.fordham.edu/halsall](http://www.fordham.edu/halsall)

What ideology is present in the proclamation of Wilhelm I?

A socialism

B militarism

C nationalism

D globalism