

Lesson Quiz 22-1**networks****The French Revolution and Napoleon****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. social class made up of French clergy | A. Estates-General |
| _____ 2. the French middle class | B. bourgeoisie |
| _____ 3. a land tax that hurt the Third Estate most | C. First Estate |
| _____ 4. the French parliament | D. taille |
| _____ 5. name taken by the Third Estate with the promise to draft a new constitution | E. National Assembly |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following caused social unrest in France?
- The nobility still treated peasants in a manner similar to medieval serfdom.
 - The Estates-General made most of the important decisions for France.
 - The French court spent so much money that people did not respect the king.
 - The peasants owned more land than the nobility.
- _____ 7. Many aristocrats and members of the bourgeoisie were attracted to _____ some of which criticized France's absolutist system.
- the Tennis Court Oath
 - Enlightenment philosophies
 - the Ideas of the National Assembly
 - the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
- _____ 8. One economic cause of the French Revolution was an increase in prices, which _____
- channeled more money to merchants and salesmen.
 - depleted the government's monetary reserves.
 - led to an equivalent increase in wages among the nobility.
 - left people unable to purchase essential goods, such as food.
- _____ 9. Why did the peasants' fear of foreign invasion help bring down the French government?
- The peasants were afraid that foreign troops would support the monarchy, whose policies were causing their food shortages.
 - Foreign troops wanted to take over the lands currently farmed by most of the French peasants.
 - The National Assembly wanted to have France ruled by foreign powers.
 - The French monarchy was opposed to foreign troops taking over any part of France.

Lesson Quiz 22-2



The French Revolution and Napoleon

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| _____ 1. a sudden overthrow of the government | A. the Mountain |
| _____ 2. the political club that was most influential in passing the decree to condemn Louis XVI | B. Reign of Terror |
| _____ 3. a person qualified to vote in an election | C. coup d'état |
| _____ 4. policies of the Committee of Public Safety to defend France from domestic threats | D. elector |
| _____ 5. executive under the Constitution of 1795 | E. Directory |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. What were the key functions of the newly elected National Convention?
- A. It drafted a new constitution and served as the governing body.
 - B. It reasoned with radicals and rallied for peasants.
 - C. It collected taxes and built bridges.
 - D. It tried and persecuted counterrevolutionaries and traitors.
- _____ 7. Which countries formed a coalition against France after the execution of Louis XVI?
- A. Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Britain, and the Dutch Republic
 - B. Britain and the United States
 - C. Italy, Spain, and the Ottoman Empire
 - D. Spain, Portugal, the United States, and the Dutch Republic
- _____ 8. Under Robespierre, the Convention pursued a policy of de-Christianization because its members believed
- A. religion supported the monarchy.
 - B. religion encouraged superstition rather than the use of reason.
 - C. other religions should be represented in France.
 - D. church and state should be separate.
- _____ 9. The Reign of Terror set up revolutionary courts to prosecute
- A. Austrian prisoners.
 - B. the sans-culottes and other members of the Paris Commune.
 - C. counterrevolutionaries and traitors.
 - D. Robespierre's followers.

Lesson Quiz 22-3

The French Revolution and Napoleon

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. countries defeated by Napoleon and forced to join his struggle against Britain | A. the consulate |
| _____ 2. unique cultural identity of a people | B. Civil Code |
| _____ 3. Napoleon's new government after 1799 | C. dependent states |
| _____ 4. kingdoms ruled by Napoleon's relatives | D. allied states |
| _____ 5. Napoleon's unified system of law | E. nationalism |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. During most of the French Revolution (1789–1799), Napoleon was
- A.** negotiating with the Catholic Church.
 - B.** codifying the French laws.
 - C.** studying in a military school.
 - D.** serving in the French military.
- _____ 7. Napoleon's agreement with the Catholic Church
- A.** returned church lands to the pope and clergy.
 - B.** recognized Catholicism as the majority religion of France.
 - C.** created more stability within France.
 - D.** did not satisfy the priests and lower classes.
- _____ 8. Napoleon's Civil Code treated women
- A.** as legal equals to men.
 - B.** as co-owners of property with their husbands.
 - C.** equally in divorce proceedings.
 - D.** as less equal than men.
- _____ 9. Promotion within Napoleon's new bureaucracy was
- A.** based on height and weight.
 - B.** given to those Napoleon favored but taken away when they fell out of favor.
 - C.** based on ability only, not rank or birth.
 - D.** designed to benefit the nobility and keep the middle class in its place.
- _____ 10. Which of the following statements about Napoleon is true?
- A.** In his empire Napoleon ignored principles of the French Revolution.
 - B.** Napoleon set out to conquer Egypt, but ended up abandoning his troops there.
 - C.** Napoleon was feared and supported by his troops.
 - D.** Napoleon was admired and adored by everyone.

Lesson Quiz 22-4



The French Revolution and Napoleon

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. most influential leader at Congress of Vienna | A. nationalism |
| _____ 2. unique cultural identity of a people | B. Duke of Wellington |
| _____ 3. led British and Prussian armies' defeat of Napoleon | C. conservatism |
| _____ 4. belief in tradition and social stability | D. Klemens von Metternich |
| _____ 5. belief that people should be free from government restraint | E. liberalism |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The Russians defeated Napoleon's Grand Army by
- A.** retreating hundreds of miles and burning their own villages and countryside.
 - B.** waiting to attack during the brutal Russian winter.
 - C.** splitting their meager forces in half and attacking from two sides.
 - D.** joining with Egypt, which attacked Turkey to draw Napoleon from Russia.
- _____ 7. Napoleon's empire collapsed because of
- A.** Napoleon's greed and laziness within his bureaucracy.
 - B.** the coalition of other European states and the force of nationalism.
 - C.** the resentment of the clergy and the plotting of accountants.
 - D.** France's weak economy and the drain of Napoleon's many wars.
- _____ 8. The arrangements worked out at the Congress of Vienna
- A.** were a victory for those who supported the ideas of the revolution.
 - B.** would not allow the use of military force.
 - C.** were a victory for those who believed in conservatism.
 - D.** called for the execution of Napoleon.
- _____ 9. According to the principles of Intervention,
- A.** the great powers did not have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.
 - B.** people should be as free as possible from government restraint.
 - C.** a government's power comes from the rule of law.
 - D.** the great powers had the right to send armies into countries under revolution to restore legitimate monarchs.

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