Chapter 23 Test - The French Revolution & Napoleon

Part 1- Main Ideas
Write the letter of the best answer (2 points each)

1. What is the name of the social and political system in France in 1770s?
   a. Caste system  
   b. Old Regime  
   c. Monarchy  
   d. Democracy

2. What Estates were given opportunities to influence the French government
   a. First and Second Estates  
   b. Estates-General  
   c. Third Estate  
   d. United States

3. What oath was created by the Third Estate in order to draw up a constitution?
   a. Old Regime  
   b. National Convention  
   c. Pinky swear  
   d. Tennis Court Oath

4. Louis XVI became worried and called up Swiss mercenary soldiers which sparked what panic?
   a. The Enlightenment  
   b. The Great Fear  
   c. The Reign of Terror  
   d. The National Assembly

5. About what percentage of France’s population belonged to the Third Estate?
   a. 1  
   b. 10  
   c. 50  
   d. 98

6. Which group most strongly embraced the ideals and principles of the Enlightenment?
   a. The nobility  
   b. The bourgeoisie  
   c. The peasant class  
   d. The urban class
7. Which of the following is an accurate description of the tax system in France in the years preceding the French Revolution?
   a. Only peasants and the clergy paid taxes
   b. Only about 2 percent of the nobility paid any taxes
   c. The nobility paid taxes only on land, not on income
   d. The members of the Third Estate paid almost all of the taxes

8. What issue arose after the King called for the Estates-General to meet?
   a. Where to meet
   b. What would be discussed
   c. How many votes each Estate would get
   d. Whether the Third Estate would be represented

9. What happened on July 14, Bastille Day?
   a. Robespierre was executed by guillotine
   b. French women marched all the way to Versailles
   c. A mob stormed a prison looking for gunpowder
   d. All of the above are true

10. Which document stated that “men are born and remain free and equal in rights?”
    a. Holy Alliance
    b. Declaration of the Rights of Man
    c. Declaration of Independence
    d. Napoleonic Code

11. Who wrote a strong response to “A Declaration of the Rights of Man” which lead to her death?
    a. Marie Antoinette
    b. Jane Adams
    c. Olympe De Gouges
    d. Mary Wolstonecraft

12. Which group imposed the Reign of Terror?
    a. The Second Coalition
    b. The Committee of Public Safety
    c. The National Assembly
    d. The King’s Swiss guard
13. Which group finally forced Robespierre from power?
   a. Royalists
   b. The peasants
   c. The clergy
   d. His fellow revolutionaries

14. What does the word plebiscite mean?
   a. An agreement
   b. A vote of the people
   c. A seizure of power
   d. A public school

15. What was one important consequence of the Battle of Trafalgar?
   a. Portugal became part of the French Empire
   b. Napoleon conquered Russia
   c. Napoleon gave up his plans of invading Britain
   d. Napoleon became emperor

16. How did Admiral Nelson defeat the French-Spanish fleet in the Battle of Trafalgar?
   a. He ordered the British fleet to surround the French fleet
   b. He bombed Napoleon’s fleet
   c. He divided the French fleet into smaller groups and then attacked them
   d. He pretended to retreat and then attacked them from behind

17. How did Great Britain react to the Continental System?
   a. They invaded France
   b. They organized their own blockade
   c. They negotiated a peace agreement with France
   d. They formed an alliance with Austria and Prussia

18. What strategy did Czar Alexander I use to defeat Napoleon in Russia?
   a. Endless negotiations
   b. Guns and cannons
   c. Frontal attack
   d. Scorched-Earth policy

19. Which of the following traits did Napoleon **NOT** possess?
   a. Courage
   b. Humility
   c. A brilliant military mind
   d. An ability to inspire others
20. What was the main goal of the participants in the Congress of Vienna?
   a. To create constitutional monarchies in Europe
   b. To restore royal families to the thrones of Europe
   c. To establish security and stability for the nations of Europe
   d. To prevent nations outside Europe from interfering in European affairs

**Part 2- Map Skills**
Using the map, place the letter of the correct answer next to each question. (4 points each)
Part 3- Interpreting Time Lines
Using the time line below, place the letter of the best answer in the space provided (4 points each)
Part 4- Extended Response

Choose **TWO** of the questions below and answer them on the back of this paper or a separate piece of paper. For maximum points you must provide at least 3 key points in your answer for the **TWO** questions. (10 points each- just choose two)

31. Why did the people of the Third Estate Revolt?
   **Think about-**
   - Who paid taxes
   - Food supplies
   - Political power

32. Do you think the causes of the French Revolution were more economic or political in nature? Explain your answer
   **Think about- **Economic-**
   - Who paid the most taxes
   - The price of bread
   - The extravagant spending of royalty
   **Think about- **Political-
   - Who had more votes in Government
   - Influence of Enlightenment

33. Napoleon invaded Russia in June 1812. Why was this military decision so unwise?
   **Think about-**
   - The Russian strategy
   - Alexander I’s reaction
   - Weather

34. What events led to Napoleon’s downfall?
   **Think about-**
   - Britain
   - Spain
   - Russia