

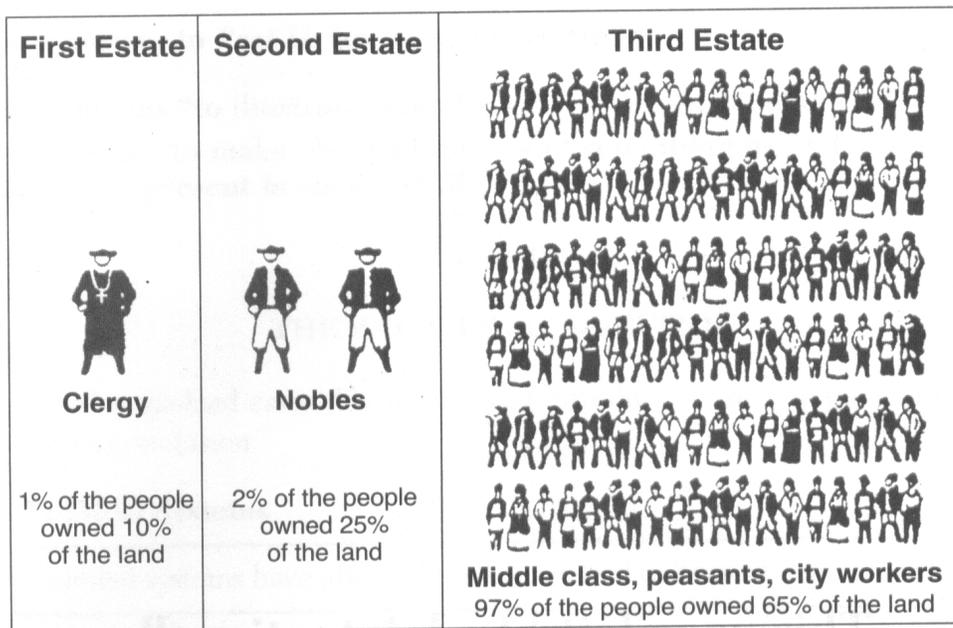
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1. Belief in the ideas of the Enlightenment and discontent within the Third Estate were causes of the
 - A) French Revolution
 - B) Counter Reformation
 - C) Industrial Revolution
 - D) Spanish Reconquista
 2. Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins are best known for
 - A) instituting the Reign of Terror
 - B) protecting freedom of religion
 - C) supporting the reign of King Louis XVI
 - D) sending French troops to fight in the American Revolution
 3. Which issue was a cause of the French Revolution?
 - A) ineffective rule of Napoleon Bonaparte
 - B) nationalization of the Church
 - C) outrage over the use of the guillotine by the Committee of Public Safety
 - D) demand of the Third Estate for more political power
 4. Which event is most closely associated with the French Revolution?
 - A) Council of Trent
 - B) Thirty Years' War
 - C) Reign of Terror
 - D) Paris Peace Conference
 5. Which of these events related to the French Revolution occurred *first*?
 - A) Napoleon became emperor of France.
 - B) The Declaration of the Rights of Man was issued.
 - C) Louis XVI called the Estates General into session.
 - D) The Committee of Public Safety led the Reign of Terror.
 6. One way in which Robespierre and Napoleon are similar is that they both
 - A) played an important role at the Congress of Vienna
 - B) increased their power during the French Revolution
 - C) were executed for treason by French monarchs
 - D) led armies against the Haitians
 7. Under the Old Regime in France, the burden of taxation fell mostly on the

A) monarchy	B) clergy
C) nobles	D) commoners
 8. What was one effect of the French Revolution?
 - A) Differences between ethnic groups were eliminated.
 - B) Communism became popular.
 - C) Militarism was discouraged.
 - D) Nationalistic feelings were stimulated.
 9. Which revolution was caused by the factors shown in this partial outline?

I. _____	
A. Bankruptcy of the treasury	
B. Tax burden on the Third Estate	
C. Inflation	
D. Abuses of the Old Regime	

A) Russian	B) Mexican
C) French	D) Cuban
 10. One major effect of Napoleon's rule of France was that it led to
 - A) an increase in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
 - B) massive emigration to the Americas
 - C) trade agreements with Great Britain
 - D) a restoration of political stability
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11. At the Congress of Vienna (1815), the governments of Europe reacted to the French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon by attempting to
- A) restore old regimes to power
 - B) spread the idea of democracy
 - C) encourage nationalist movements
 - D) promote the European free-trade zone
12. Base your answer to the following question on Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Schwartz and O'Connor, *Democracy and Nationalism*, Globe Book Company (adapted)

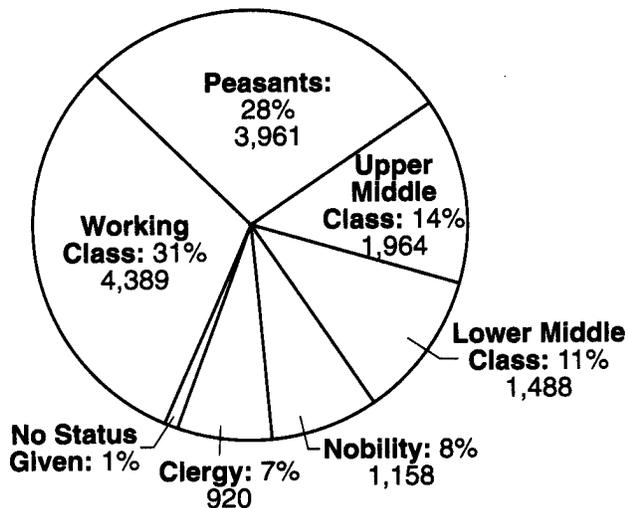
Which revolution resulted from the division of society shown in this diagram?

- A) Puritan (1642)
- B) French (1789)
- C) Mexican (1910)
- D) Russian (1917)



Base your answers to questions 13 and 14 on the chart below.

Executions During the Reign of Terror



13. Which statement is best supported by information found in this chart?
- Clergy were spared from the Reign of Terror.
 - The Reign of Terror affected all classes equally.
 - The Reign of Terror crossed social and economic boundaries.
 - Peasants were the most frequent victims of the Reign of Terror.
14. During which revolution did these executions occur?
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A) French | B) Russian |
| C) Chinese | D) Cuban |
-
15. A comparison of the actions of the Jacobins during the French Revolution and the actions of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution indicates that revolutions sometimes
- occur in a peaceful manner
 - gain the support of wealthy landowners
 - ignore urban workers
 - bring radicals to power
16. What was a major cause of the French Revolution?
- inequalities in the tax structure
 - economic success of mercantilism
 - failure of the Congress of Vienna
 - Continental System of Europe
17. Which factors protected Russia from control by Napoleon's army?
- religious and cultural similarities
 - industrialization and modernization
 - geographic size and location
 - political and economic instability
18. Before the French Revolution, the people of France were divided into three estates based mainly on their
- education level
 - geographic region
 - social class
 - religious beliefs
19. Which statement describes a similarity between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?
- The leaders in power before the revolutions favored changing the political system in their country.
 - Both revolutions were the result of government denial of basic human rights and stressful economic conditions.
 - Most of the revolutionary support was provided by radicals from other countries.
 - The new democracies created by the revolutions gave people greater representation in their governments.
20. Which list of French leaders is in the correct chronological order?
- Louis XVI → Napoleon → Robespierre
 - Robespierre → Napoleon → Louis XVI
 - Louis XVI → Robespierre → Napoleon
 - Napoleon → Louis XVI → Robespierre

Base your answers to questions 21 and 22 on the drawing below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *The Way We Saw It: ...*, Highsmith, Inc., 1998

21. Which conclusion can be drawn from this drawing?
- A) One group paid heavy taxes that supported the other two groups.
 - B) Hard work, prayer, and a good example allowed for a stable government in France.
 - C) Peasants and professionals in this society were gaining political and economic power.
 - D) French society emphasized the importance of natural law and social equality.
22. This drawing illustrates conditions that contributed primarily to the beginning of the
- A) Protestant Reformation
 - B) French Revolution
 - C) Napoleonic Wars
 - D) European Renaissance

23. The American and French Revolutions were turning points in global history because the results of these revolutions
- A) led to the abolition of slavery
 - B) inspired other peoples seeking democracy and independence
 - C) marked the end of European influence in the Western Hemisphere
 - D) demonstrated the need for strong international peacekeeping organizations
24. One of the main purposes of the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) was to
- A) promote the unification of Italy
 - B) preserve the German territories gained by Otto von Bismarck
 - C) restore the power of the Holy Roman Empire
 - D) establish a balance of power in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon
25. Base your answer to the following question on “**Estates General Meet for First Time in 175 Years**”
“**National Assembly Issues *Declarations of the Rights of Man***”
“**Reign of Terror Ends; Robespierre Dies**”
Which event in European history is most closely associated with these headlines?
- A) Puritan Revolution
 - B) Hundred Years War
 - C) French Revolution
 - D) signing of the Magna Carta
26. A major goal of the Congress of Vienna was to
- A) establish democratic governments in all European nations
 - B) maintain a balance of power in Europe
 - C) return Napoleon Bonaparte to power
 - D) create independent governments for Austria and Hungary

Base your answers to questions 27 and 28 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"During the greater part of the day the guillotine had been kept busy at its ghastly work Every aristocrat was a traitor. . . . For two hundred years now the people had sweated, and toiled, and starved to keep a lustful court in lavish extravagance; now the descendants of those who had helped to make these courts brilliant had to hide for their lives."

27. Which generalization best summarizes the views of the author of this passage?
- A) The common people of the nation deserved to be punished for violating the country's laws.
 - B) The goals of fraternity, equality, and liberty were achieved in this period.
 - C) The nobility was being punished for bringing benefits to the nation.
 - D) Because of past abuses by the nobility, the common people staged a bloody revolt.
28. Which event is referred to in this passage?
- A) French Revolution
 - B) Sepoy Mutiny
 - C) Protestant Reformation
 - D) Mexican Revolution
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29. The French people supported Napoleon Bonaparte because they hoped he would
- A) adopt the ideas of the Protestant Reformation
 - B) restore Louis XVI to power
 - C) provide stability for the nation
 - D) end British control of France

30. One way in which the Glorious Revolution in England, the French Revolution, and the Iranian Revolution are similar is that each revolution
- A) required foreign military intervention
 - B) resulted in a republican form of government
 - C) brought about religious freedom
 - D) challenged the role and power of the monarch
31. One important result of the French Revolution was that
- A) France enjoyed a lengthy period of peace and prosperity
 - B) the Church was restored to its former role and power in the French government
 - C) political power shifted to the bourgeoisie
 - D) France lost its spirit of nationalism
32. The French Revolution of 1789 and the Cuban Revolution of 1959 were similar in that both were caused primarily by the
- A) desire of the people to be free from foreign rule
 - B) pressure of religious leaders for government reform
 - C) failure of the government to meet the needs of the people
 - D) ambition of the upper class to attain wealth and property
33. In France, which was a major result of the French Revolution?
- A) The King was restored to unlimited power.
 - B) The clergy dominated government.
 - C) The middle class gained political influence.
 - D) The tax burden was carried by the lower classes.
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34. The French bourgeoisie supported the French Revolution mainly because they
- A) believed in the theory of divine right of kings
 - B) were not allowed to own property under the Old Regime
 - C) resented their lack of political power under the Old Regime
 - D) wanted a communist form of government
35. Which statement is a valid generalization about the immediate results of the French Revolution of 1789?
- A) The Roman Catholic Church increased its power and wealth.
 - B) The Revolution achieved its goal of establishing peace, democracy, and justice for all.
 - C) The Revolution had little impact outside France.
 - D) The French middle class gained more power.
36. The main purpose of the Congress of Vienna (1815) was to
- A) return Europe to the conditions that existed before the French Revolution
 - B) establish strategies needed to rebuild Turkey's economy
 - C) create a European Court of Justice
 - D) promote the ideas of the French Revolution
37. The French Revolution of 1789, the Chinese Revolution of 1911, and the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 were similar in that these revolutions
- A) were led by ruthless dictators
 - B) were motivated by a desire to overthrow a monarch
 - C) led directly to the establishment of communism
 - D) established a higher standard of living for the middle class
38. A primary cause of the French Revolution in 1789 was the
- A) increasing dissatisfaction of the Third Estate
 - B) rise to power of Napoleon Bonaparte
 - C) actions of Prince Metternich
 - D) execution of Louis XVI
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