

French Revolution

25 What was a major cause of the French Revolution?

- (1) inequalities in the tax structure
- (2) economic success of mercantilism
- (3) failure of the Congress of Vienna
- (4) Continental System in Europe

French Revolution

- 23 At the Congress of Vienna (1815), the governments of Europe reacted to the French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon by attempting to
- (1) restore old regimes to power
 - (2) spread the idea of democracy
 - (3) encourage nationalist movements
 - (4) promote the European free-trade zone

French Revolution

- 18 The writings of the 18th-century French philosophers Diderot, Rousseau, and Voltaire influenced the
- (1) policies of the enlightened despots
 - (2) start of the Neolithic Revolution
 - (3) success of the German unification movement
 - (4) spread of imperialism to Africa and Asia

French Revolution

- 20 One major effect of Napoleon's rule of France was that it led to
- (1) an increase in the power of the Roman Catholic Church
 - (2) massive emigration to the Americas
 - (3) trade agreements with Great Britain
 - (4) a restoration of political stability

French Revolution

- 22 What was one effect of the French Revolution?
- (1) Differences between ethnic groups were eliminated.
 - (2) Communism became popular.
 - (3) Militarism was discouraged.
 - (4) Nationalistic feelings were stimulated.

French Revolution

23 Under the Old Regime in France, the burden of taxation fell mostly on the

(1) monarchy

(2) clergy

(3) nobles

(4) commoners

French Revolution

- 24 One way in which Robespierre and Napoleon are similar is that they both
- (1) played an important role at the Congress of Vienna
 - (2) increased their power during the French Revolution
 - (3) were executed for treason by French monarchs
 - (4) led armies against the Haitians

French Revolution

- 20 Which of these events related to the French Revolution occurred *first*?
- (1) Napoleon became emperor of France.
 - (2) The Declaration of the Rights of Man was issued.
 - (3) Louis XVI called the Estates General into session.
 - (4) The Committee of Public Safety led the Reign of Terror.

French Revolution

23 **“Angry Mob Destroys Bastille”**

“Robespierre’s Execution Ends Reign of Terror”

“Napoleon Seizes Power”

Which country’s revolution is referred to in these headlines?

(1) Spain

(2) Austria

(3) France

(4) Russia

French Revolution

19 “The French Revolution is most important for having changed subjects to citizens.”

This statement emphasizes the shift from

- (1) religious traditions to secular values
- (2) divine right rule to people’s participation in government
- (3) rural lifestyles to urban lifestyles
- (4) private property ownership to government ownership

French Revolution

20 Which geographic condition contributed to the defeat of Napoleon's troops during the invasion of Russia?

(1) drought

(2) typhoons

(3) severe flooding

(4) harsh winter

French Revolution

24 Which event is most closely associated with the French Revolution?

- (1) Council of Trent
- (2) Thirty Years' War
- (3) Reign of Terror
- (4) Paris Peace Conference

French Revolution

- 21 Which idea is most closely associated with laissez-faire economics?
- (1) communes
 - (2) trade unionism
 - (3) subsistence agriculture
 - (4) free trade

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23 Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins are best known for

- (1) instituting the Reign of Terror
- (2) protecting freedom of religion
- (3) supporting the reign of King Louis XVI
- (4) sending French troops to fight in the American Revolution

French Revolution

23 Which issue was a cause of the French Revolution?

- (1) ineffective rule of Napoleon Bonaparte
- (2) nationalization of the Church
- (3) outrage over the use of the guillotine by the Committee of Public Safety
- (4) demand of the Third Estate for more political power