**Ch. 7: The French Revolution, Napoleon & The Congress of Vienna**

1. About what percentage of France's population belonged to the Third Estate?

A. 1 B. 10

C. 50 D. 97

2. 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

3. Which goal was NOT stated in the "slogan of the Revolution"?

A. liberty B. equality

C. justice D. brotherhood

4. 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

5. During the Reign of Terror, who was safe from the guillotine?

A. no one B. the nobility

C. known revolutionaries D. Marat

6. Who won the Battle of Trafalgar?

A. Napoleon B. Horatio Nelson

C. Klemens von Metternich. D. Darby Crash

7. Why did Napoleon attack Portugal?

A. to force Portugal to trade with France B. Portugal was running the blockade

C. to prove he was stronger than the Pope D. To get Delicious Popsicles

8. Which of the following was an important goal of the Congress of Vienna?

A. to destroy France B. to execute Napoleon by guillotine

C. to establish peace in Europe D. to establish Vienna as the new capital of Europe

9. Who was the most influential leader at the Congress of Vienna?

A. Czar Alexander I of Russia B. Emperor Francis I of Austria

C. King Frederick William III of Prussia D. Klemens von Metternich of Austria

10. What word best describes the Jacobins?

A. Radical B. Conservative

C. Moderate D. Non-violent.

11. Which group most strongly embraced the ideals and principles of the Enlightenment?

A. the Nobility B. the Bourgeoisie

C. The Monarchy D. the Proletariat.

12. What issue led to the first meeting of the Estates-General in 175 years?

A. proposed taxation of the Nobility

B. political representation in the government

C. food shortages and riots among the peasants

D. equalizing the tax burden among the Three Estates

13. What alienated the peasant class in France from the revolution

A. Taxes on the bourgeoisie. B. Equality for peasants and nobles

C. A shortage of red caps D. Attempts to de-Christianize France

14. Who imposed the Reign of Terror by executing “enemies” of the revolution?

A. Marie Antoinette B. Robespierre

C. Giant Robot Ants D. The Girondists

15. Which group finally forced Robespierre from power?

A. royalists B. the peasants

C. the clergy D. his fellow revolutionaries

16. Which of the following was NOT a reason for Napoleon to sell the Louisiana Territory?

A. to raise money B. to cut his losses in the Americas

C. The land was worthless D. to increase America's power as a British rival

17. What was one important consequence of the Battle of Trafalgar?

A. Portugal became part of the French Empire.

B. Napoleon defeated Russia.

C. Napoleon gave up his plans of invading Britain.

D. Napoleon became emperor.

18. How did Great Britain react to the Continental System?

A. It invaded France. B. It organized its own blockade.

C. It surrendered. D. It formed an alliance with Austria and Prussia.

19. 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.

20. In what way did the bourgeoisie differ from other members of the Third Estate?

A. They were educated B. They had more political power.

C. They were poor. D. They were lazy

21. 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

22. What does the word plebiscite mean?

A. an agreement B. a vote of the people

C. a seizure of power D. a public school

23. Which of the following did Napoleon NOT accomplish?

A. a uniform set of laws B. a stabilization of the economy

C. an expansion of freedom of speech D. an equal-opportunity public education system

24. 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

25. Which of the following traits did Napoleon NOT possess?

A. courage B. humility (humbleness)

C. a brilliant military mind D. an ability to inspire others

26. What did Klemens von Metternich NOT want to accomplish at the Congress of Vienna?

A. create a balance of power in Europe B. a lasting Peace

C. Stability D. create the beginnings of a European democracy

27. Why was Marie Antoinette given the nickname, "Madame Deficit."

A. It was a compliment B. She kept wasting money.

C. It was s sign of respect. D. Deficit is French for harlot.

28. Which event caused the Kings of Europe to go to war with the revolutionary leaders?

A. The storming of the Bastille B. The murder of Marat.

C. The execution of Louis XVI / Capet D. The French instituted a draft.

29. What Was King Louis XVI's real passion in life?

A. His wife Marie

B. Effective Government.

C. Studying World History.

D. Metalworking and locksmithing.

30. What job did the committee for public safety perform?

A. Executed enemies of the revolution.

B. Approved new public health measures.

C. Inspected buildings.

D. Demolished the unsafe Bastille

1. What was the old regime in France? How did it divide the French people into classes, and what was life like before the revolution for each class? Finally, how did this system contribute to the Revolution?
2. What were some of the causes of the French Revolution? Given these causes could the revolution have been prevented? What changes could have been reasonably made that might have halted the revolution in France?
3. Evaluate Napoleon Bonaparte both as a military commander, and a political leader. In what ways did his personality and set of skills lead either to success or to failure? In the end should history regard Napoleon as a man who shaped events, r man who was just in the right place at the right time?
4. What might have caused the French people to embrace Napoleon as emperor so soon after fighting a revolution that rid them of a king? Be sure to include specific examples of what life was like for the French people before the revolution, during it, and afterwards during the reign of Napoleon.