

Chapter 22 : Form Test : A & B

Score _____

Matching

Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B by writing the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. included bishops and abbots
- _____ 2. the unified French legal system
- _____ 3. Paris prison stormed by a mob
- _____ 4. type of French government before the revolution
- _____ 5. group of extreme radicals
- _____ 6. formed by those locked out of Estates-General
- _____ 7. plan that forbade trade with Britain
- _____ 8. repressive measures designed to stifle dissent
- _____ 9. comprised 97 percent of the French population
- _____ 10. those who continued to support the king

Column B

- a. the Bastille
- b. the Third Estate
- c. monarchy
- d. royalists
- e. Carlsbad Decrees
- f. Jacobins
- g. National Assembly
- h. Continental System
- i. Napoleonic Code
- j. the higher clergy

Multiple Choice

In the blank, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. In 1789, King Louis XVI summoned the Estates-General primarily to
 - a. eliminate feudal dues.
 - b. increase the influence of the peasants.
 - c. raise taxes to pay off growing debt.
 - d. protect the privileges of the First and Second Estates.
- _____ 12. Robespierre's execution marked the end of
 - a. the Reign of Terror.
 - b. the Directory.
 - c. the Enlightenment.
 - d. the Napoleonic Code.
- _____ 13. The largest social group included in the Third Estate was
 - a. the bourgeoisie.
 - b. the artisans.
 - c. the peasants.
 - d. the nobility.
- _____ 14. Napoleon undertook all of the following actions EXCEPT
 - a. placing education under government control.
 - b. requiring all citizens to pay taxes.
 - c. restructuring the French legal system.
 - d. prohibiting state censorship.
- _____ 15. The policy of summoning civilian men into military service is
 - a. conscription.
 - b. scorched-earth.
 - c. coup d'état.
 - d. feudalism.
- _____ 16. The Tennis Court Oath was made by
 - a. a group of moderates known as Girondists.
 - b. King Louis XVI.
 - c. Napoleon.
 - d. representatives of the Third Estate.

Chapter 22 : Form

Test : A & B

- _____ 17. The old European monarchies were reestablished by the
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. Concert of Europe. | c. Carlsbad Decrees. |
| b. National Assembly. | d. Congress of Vienna. |
- _____ 18. The resentment of foreign rule and the desire to restore local customs are characteristics of
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. dictatorship. | c. liberalism. |
| b. nationalism. | d. imperialism. |
- _____ 19. Louis XVI was executed after being accused of
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. supporting universal suffrage. | c. sabotaging the reactionaries. |
| b. conspiring with foreign monarchs. | d. aiding the Jacobins. |
- _____ 20. Prerevolutionary French society was marked by great social
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. inequality. | c. mobility. |
| b. harmony. | d. apathy. |
- _____ 21. Napoleon seized power by overthrowing the
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. First Estate. | c. Directory. |
| b. consulate. | d. monarchy. |
- _____ 22. Metternich's principle advocating the restoration of royal authority was called
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. legitimacy. | c. compensation. |
| b. balance-of-power. | d. indemnity. |
- _____ 23. The Declaration of the Rights of Man guaranteed all of the following EXCEPT
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. freedom of speech. | c. freedom of religion. |
| b. equal rights for women. | d. protection against arbitrary arrest. |
- _____ 24. Napoleon's invasion of Russia was motivated by
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. the creation of a French-British alliance. | c. the Russian scorched-earth policy. |
| b. the defeat of the French fleet at Trafalgar. | d. Czar Alexander's decision to resume trade with England. |
- _____ 25. The fall of the Bastille led quickly to the formation of
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. a revolutionary government in Paris. | c. the Committee of Public Safety. |
| b. the National Assembly. | d. an alliance between the peasants and the nobles. |

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Essay

Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 26a. Critical Thinking** Describe three factors that led to military conflict between France and its neighbors during the revolutionary period.
- 26b. Critical Thinking** Describe the ways European leaders tried to reestablish the prerevolutionary order after the defeat of Napoleon.