

# Chapter 22 : Form Test

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. doctors, lawyers, merchants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. rivals of the Jacobins
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. ruled France during the Reign of Terror
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. income tax placed on church members
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. decision by popular vote
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. rarely called meeting of the three social classes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. regular meetings of the European powers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. wanted to imprison royals and abolish monarchy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a one-house assembly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. money paid by France for war damages

### Column B

- a. the Estates-General
- b. the radicals
- c. indemnity
- d. Girondists
- e. unicameral legislature
- f. plebiscite
- g. Concert of Europe
- h. bourgeoisie
- i. Committee of Public Safety
- j. tithe

## Multiple Choice

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Napoleon's agreement with the Catholic Church
  - a. restored the authority of the lower clergy.
  - b. acknowledged Catholicism while maintaining religious tolerance.
  - c. returned confiscated land to the Church.
  - d. allowed Pope Pius to name all bishops.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The nobility's main source of income was
  - a. feudal dues collected from peasants.
  - b. tithes collected from church members.
  - c. taxes on the income of artisans and merchants.
  - d. government salaries.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Members of the political faction favoring extreme change were called
  - a. Girondists.
  - b. royalists.
  - c. Jacobins.
  - d. "The Marseillaise."
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The neutral areas set up to surround France were called
  - a. sans-culottes.
  - b. buffer states.
  - c. natural frontiers.
  - d. the four powers.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. King Louis XVI left Versailles for Paris when his palace was surrounded by
  - a. nobles demanding greater privileges.
  - b. peasants demanding voting rights.
  - c. soldiers demanding higher wages.
  - d. women demanding bread.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. By 1812, Napoleon had conquered most of Europe EXCEPT
  - a. Austria.
  - b. England.
  - c. Holland.
  - d. Spain.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. All of the following French leaders died by execution EXCEPT
- a. Robespierre.
  - b. Napoleon.
  - c. Danton.
  - d. Louis XVI.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. One of the National Assembly's most important reforms was to
- a. lower taxes on the nobility.
  - b. abolish feudal dues.
  - c. restore absolute monarchy.
  - d. raise taxes on the artisans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. A major goal of the Quadruple Alliance was to
- a. encourage the spread of liberalism.
  - b. abolish absolute monarchy.
  - c. prevent democratic revolutions.
  - d. support Napoleon's heirs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Before the revolution, members of the Third Estate had
- a. a smaller tax burden than the other estates.
  - b. a voice in government equal to that of the First and Second Estates.
  - c. greater political influence than the clergy.
  - d. a high tax burden and little political power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The Austrian chief minister who presided over the Congress of Vienna was
- a. Prince Klemens von Metternich.
  - b. Frederick William III.
  - c. the Duke of Wellington.
  - d. Marie Antoinette.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. A major factor in Napoleon's failure to defeat Russia was
- a. the harsh Russian winter.
  - b. Russian naval supremacy.
  - c. the opposition of the Catholic Church.
  - d. the Continental System.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The attack on a Paris prison by enraged citizens was called
- a. the storming of the Bastille.
  - b. the Great Fear.
  - c. the Reign of Terror.
  - d. the Long March.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The Constitution of 1791 provided voting rights for
- a. all male citizens.
  - b. all male and female citizens.
  - c. nobles and clergy only.
  - d. male citizens who paid a minimum tax.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. All of the following contributed to the French financial crisis EXCEPT
- a. lavish spending by Louis XV.
  - b. French support for the American Revolution.
  - c. cost-cutting measures of Louis XVI.
  - d. unwillingness of the nobility and clergy to pay taxes.

### Essay

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

- 26a. Critical Thinking** Describe the class structure of prerevolutionary French society.
- 26b. Critical Thinking** Identify and describe four ways the French Revolution had a lasting influence outside of France