

The French Revolution

TEST #

FORM



SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS MATCHING

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTER OF THE KEY TERM THAT BEST MATCHES THE DEFINITION.
1 point each, total of 20 points

A. Cahier	H. Ancien Regime	O. Deficit Spending	V. Estate
B. Tennis Court Oath	I. Congress of Vienna	P. Concert of Europe	W. Annex
C. Enlightened Despot	J. Continental System	Q. Guerilla Warfare	X. Bastille
D. Scorched-Earth Policy	K. Plebiscite	R. Natural Right	Y. Legitimacy
E. Declaration of the Rights of Man	L. Napoleonic Code	S. Flight to Varennes	Z. Great Fear
F. Civil Constitution of the Clergy	M. March on Versailles	T. Coup d'etat	
G. Passive v. Active Citizens	N. September Massacres	U. Levee en Masse	

1. Riots in the countryside where peasants burned feudal documents & raided noble homes

2. First universal draft

3. The standardization of laws and punishments after the Terror

4. Women walked twelve miles to force the royal family to move to the palace in Paris so they would be forced to pay attention to their subjects

5. A document that stated the natural rights that every human should have from birth

6. Five days when Parisian mobs broke into prisons and killed half of all prisoners

7. An infamous prison in Paris that was stormed on July 14, 1789

8. A meeting of the leaders of the great European nations in 1815 to put Europe back to the way it was before the Napoleonic wars

9. Taking power illegally from a legitimate government

10. The king's attempt to escape to Austrian controlled territory

11. Some people who lived in France could vote and participate in government while others couldn't

12. An absolute ruler that tries to institute reforms that give people more rights

13. A promise that the National Assembly took to stay together until they had created a new constitution

14. The old government that included a strict estate system

15. Napoleon's system of trade that included only countries on the European continent; also included a blockade of trade in and out of Britain by Napoleon's forces in order to try to cripple Britain financially

16. A government spends more money than it has by borrowing money from others

17. Notebooks that the representatives of the three estates brought to the Estates General; they contained complaints & reforms they wanted instituted

18. Russia was able to defeat Napoleon by allowing him to invade the country while destroying all the crops & resources he could have used to supply his army

19. The secularization of the church; the clergy had to take an oath of loyalty to France and church lands were taken by the state and sold to pay off France's debts

20. A vote on the popularity of decisions that have already been made; dictators often use these to show that they have support for their policies



SECTION 2: PEOPLE MATCHING

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTER OF THE HISTORICAL FIGURE THAT BEST MATCHES THE DESCRIPTION. *1 POINT EACH, TOTAL OF 20 POINTS*

A. Robespierre	H. Louis XVI	O. Marquis de Lafayette	V. Jacques Necker	CD. 2 nd Estate
3. Voltaire	I. Bourgeoisie	P. Jacques-Louis David	W. Abbe Sieyes	DE. 3 rd Estate
C. migres	J. Girondins	Q. Napoleon Bonaparte	X. Charlotte Corday	AE. 1 st Estate
D. Jacobins	K. Philosophes	R. Olympe de Gouges	Y. Charles Talleyrand	AC. Committee of Public Safety
E. Jean-Paul Marat	L. Georges Danton	S. Legislative Assembly	Z. Directory	AD. Lucien Bonaparte
F. Saint-Just	M. Herbertists	T. Estates General	AB. Marie-Antoinette	BD. Josephine Bonaparte
G. Rousseau	N. Sans-Culotte	U. National Assembly	BC. John Locke	

21. Weak and indecisive king

22. Meeting called by the king to try to get new taxes to pay off the debts of France

23. Austrian-born queen that represented the excesses of France

24. Nobility under the old regime

25. Radical middle class Parisians that didn't wear the short pants of the rich

26. Clergy under the old regime

27. Author of the Declaration of the Rights of Woman

28. 97% of the population under the old regime

29. Nobles that ran away from France because they missed the old regime and feared the Revolution
30. Assassin of the inflammatory author of the newspaper, The Friend of the People; she thought that killing him would help to end the Reign of Terror
31. Author of the pamphlet, "What is the Third Estate?"
32. Leader of the Committee of Public Safety; his execution effectively ended the Reign of Terror
33. Political party popular in the French countryside; was more moderate than the group it split from in Paris
34. The third estate renamed itself this to represent itself as the most legitimate representative of France

35. Enlightenment thinkers that focused on the use of reason and eliminating superstition
36. Group with effective dictatorial powers during the Reign of Terror; by trying to defend the revolution they ended up guillotining thousands of innocent people
37. The Swiss banker that the king hired, fired & rehired in order to try to fix the finances of France; his firing helped to set off riots that led to the storming of the Bastille
38. Middle class
39. Love of Napoleon's life
40. Famous painter of the revolution



SECTION 3: ORDER OF EVENTS

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTERS OF THE EVENTS IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY HAPPENED. 1 point each, total of 20 points

41.	A. March on Versailles
42.	B. Tennis Court Oath
43.	C. Fall of the Bastille
44.	D. Declaration of the Rights of Man
45.	E. Great Fear

46.	A. Execution of Robespierre
47.	B. September Massacres
48.	C. Execution of King Louis XVI
49.	D. Flight to Varennes
50.	E. Execution of Marie-Antoinette

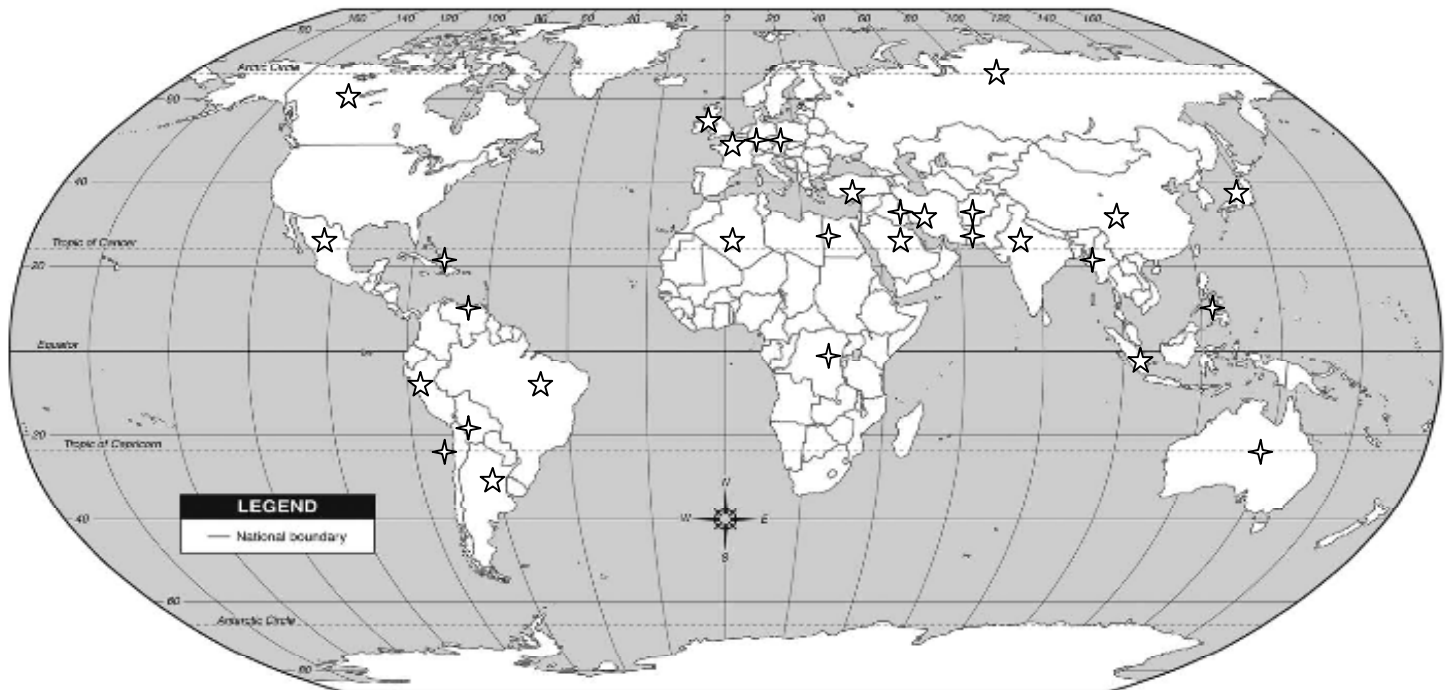
51.	A. Congress of Vienna
52.	B. Napoleon's Coup d'etat
53.	C. Napoleon Becomes Emperor
54.	D. Use of Continental System
55.	E. Invasion of Russia

56.	A. Civil Constitution of the Clergy
57.	B. Start of War with Austria
58.	C. Abolition of Feudalism
59.	D. Reign of Terror
60.	E. Estates General

SECTION 4: MAP IDENTIFICATION

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTER OF THE COUNTRY THAT MATCHES THE NUMBER LOCATION ON THE MAP. *1 point each, total of 30 points*

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Russia | E. Pakistan | I. Algeria | M. France | Q. Peru | U. Bolivia | Y. Canada | AD. Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| B. China | F. Mexico | J. Afghanistan | N. Iran | R. Japan | V. Germany | Z. Australia | AE. Myanmar/Burma |
| C. Brazil | G. India | K. England | O. Argentina | S. Iraq | W. Poland | | AB. Saudi Arabia |
| D. Philippines | H. Haiti | L. Egypt | P. Turkey | T. Indonesia | X. Chile | | AC. Venezuela |



SECTION 5: TEXTBOOK CHAPTER 3 MULTIPLE CHOICE

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE LETTER OF THE ANSWER THAT BEST ANSWERS THE QUESTION OR COMPLETES THE STATEMENT. *1 point each, total of 20 points*

91. What were the cahiers that Louis XVI had all three estates prepare before the Estates-General?

- A. Tennis Court Oaths
- B. notebooks
- C. social classes
- D. deficits

92. Under the _____, everyone in France was divided into one of three social classes.

- A. ancien regime
- B. Tennis Court Oath
- C. deficit spending
- D. Estates-General

93. The poorest citizens were the _____ workers of Paris.

- A. Cahier
- B. ancien regime
- C. urban
- D. bastille

94. What was the Estates-General?

- A. a social class
- B. a time when a government spends more money than it takes in
- C. the legislative body consisting of representatives from the three estates
- D. the middle class

95. Claiming to represent France, the National Assembly met and delivered

- A. the Tennis Court Oath.
- B. Jacques Necker.
- C. deficit spending.
- D. the Bastille.

96. Who first declared themselves to be the National Assembly?

- A. the clergy
- B. the First Estate
- C. the Second Estate
- D. the Third Estate

97. Which group made up the vast majority of French society in the 1780s?

- A. the clergy
- B. the First Estate
- C. the nobles
- D. the Third Estate

98. Why were French kings hesitant to call on the Estates General?

- A. The Estates General led the government to bankruptcy in the 1600s.
- B. It was viewed as a sign of weakness by the populace.
- C. The Estates General only represented the First Estate.
- D. They feared nobles would use it to recover feudal powers.

99. What or whom did Parisians hope to find when they stormed the Bastille?

- A. bread
- B. weapons
- C. Jacques Necker
- D. the king

100. The three social classes in France in 1789 were made up of what groups?

- A. the king, the court, and the rest of society
- B. nobles, clergy, and the rest of society
- C. the church, the bourgeoisie, and the peasants
- D. the bourgeoisie, the peasants, and the rest of society

101. Who was known as a "hero of two worlds?"

- A. Olympe de Gouges
- B. Jacobins
- C. Marie Antoinette
- D. Marquis de Lafayette

102. _____ declared that, "Woman is born free and her rights are the same as those of man."

- A. Marquis de Lafayette
- B. Marie Antoinette

C. Olympe de Gouges

D. Jacobins

103. What form of government was demanded by the sans-culottes?

A. emigre

B. faction

C. republic

D. monarchy

104. Which phrase best describes the term faction?

A. dissenting group of people

B. people who fled France and its revolutionary forces

C. announced officially

D. government ruled by elected representatives

105. Which phrase best describes the term sans-culotte?

A. announced officially

B. men and women who were radical revolutionaries

C. dissenting group of people

D. people who fled France and its revolutionary forces

106. As a first step toward writing a constitution, the National Assembly issued the

A. Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

B. Tennis Court Oath.

C. Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

D. Bill of Rights.

107. Which of the following statements about the Declaration of Pilnitz is true?

A. European rulers threatened to intervene to protect the French monarchy.

B. The Austrian government opened its borders as a sanctuary for the French.

C. Prussia declared grave consequences for anyone revolting against the throne.

D. Britain issued a statement applauding the revolt led by the French citizens.

108. European rulers opposed the French Revolution because

A. it promoted the French monarchy.

B. they were afraid that revolutionary ideas would spread to their own countries.

C. it granted more power to the French Catholic Church.

D. the disruptions in France threatened world trade.

109. The French declared war on Austria, Prussia, Britain, and others, which caused those great powers to react in what way?

A. They would not fight with the French.

B. They were afraid of the revolutionaries' strength.

C. They expected an easy victory.

D. They had sympathy for the radicals.

110. The French Revolution dislodged the old social order, overthrew the monarchy, and

A. brought about the acquisition of much new land.

B. brought the Church under state control.

C. joined France with Spain in an alliance.

D. elevated the rights of both men and women.

111. Robespierre was one of the main architects of the

- A. Reign of Terror.
- B. suffrage.
- C. radicals.
- D. guillotine.

- B. Citizens killed the king and queen of France.
- C. Louis XVI's supporters killed approximately 500 French citizens.
- D. Louis XVI's supporters killed suspect members of the noble classes.

112. Attending civic festivals that celebrated the nation and revolution were signs of

- A. Marseilles.
- B. nationalism.
- C. radicals.
- D. the Reign of Terror.

117. In 1792, radicals took control of the Assembly, abolished the monarchy, and

- A. rejected constitutional government.
- B. surrendered to the Prussian army.
- C. declared France a republic.
- D. ended the war with the other nations of Europe.

113. The _____ was a symbol of horror.

- A. suffrage
- B. Marseilles
- C. guillotine
- D. nationalism

118. Why was Maximilien Robespierre nicknamed "the incorruptible"?

- A. He turned down the king's offer to head the Committee of Public Safety.
- B. He showed selfless dedication to the revolution.
- C. He sold all his worldly goods to purchase weapons to fight against tyranny.
- D. He refused to turn his back on his fellow peasant fighters.

114. _____ was already a popular military hero when the French politicians turned to him.

- A. Robespierre
- B. Marseilles
- C. Jacobins
- D. Napoleon

119. Robespierre had embraced which enlightenment idea?

- A. Hobbes' idea that life is "nasty, brutish, and short"
- B. Voltaire's idea that this is "the best of all possible worlds"
- C. John Locke's idea of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of property."
- D. Rousseau's idea of the general will as the source of all legitimate law.

115. Which French port city lent its name to what would become the French national anthem?

- A. Calais
- B. Dunkirk
- C. Marseilles
- D. Cannes

116. What happened during the "September massacres"?

- A. Citizens killed approximately 1,200 prisoners.

120. What was different about the suffrage extended to the people of France?

- A. Suffrage was extended only to property owners.

- B. Suffrage was extended to men and women.
- C. Suffrage extended to all male citizens.
- D. Suffrage extended only to people who did not own property.

121. The _____ was a system in which nations met periodically to discuss any problems affecting the peace of Europe.

- A. Napoleonic Code
- B. Continental System
- C. Congress of Vienna
- D. Concert of Europe

122. When they fought against the French, Spanish patriots conducted

- A. legitimacy.
- B. guerrilla warfare.
- C. scorched-earth policy.
- D. the Napoleonic Code.

123. What tactic did Russian forces use as they retreated eastward?

- A. guerilla warfare
- B. scorched-earth policy
- C. abdication
- D. the Continental System

124. Napoleon waged economic warfare through the _____, and Britain responded with its own blockade of European ports.

- A. legitimacy
- B. plebiscite
- C. Continental System
- D. scorched-earth policy

125. When Napoleon _____, he was exiled to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean.

- A. annexed

- B. anticipated
- C. abdicated
- D. legitimized

126. Napoleon became emperor through what act?

- A. the pope placed the crown on his head
- B. the nobles put him in power
- C. Napoleon had the favor of Louis XVI
- D. Napoleon placed the crown on his own head

127. How did Napoleon hide the stories of the Egyptian campaign and his worst losses in the military?

- A. He never lost.
- B. He had a network of spies and censored the press.
- C. Because news traveled so slowly at that time, Napoleon was well on the way to becoming emperor before the losses became known.
- D. The losses were known, but nationalism clouded the judgment of the French people.

128. What event triggered the War of 1812?

- A. Napoleon's reinstitution of serfdom and manorial dues
- B. Napoleon's creation of the Consulate
- C. Britain's attacks on American ships
- D. Britain's alliance with Spain

129. What was one of the chief goals of the Congress of Vienna?

- A. to punish France
- B. to create a united Europe
- C. to create a lasting peace
- D. to strengthen France

130. Which of the following European countries was Napoleon unable to conquer or place under French influence?

- A. Britain
- B. Confederation of the Rhine
- C. Belgium
- D. Switzerland

Name: _____

Period: _____ Date: _____

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. _____ | 34. _____ | 67. _____ | 100. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 35. _____ | 68. _____ | 101. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 36. _____ | 69. _____ | 102. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 37. _____ | 70. _____ | 103. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 38. _____ | 71. _____ | 104. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 39. _____ | 72. _____ | 105. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 40. _____ | 73. _____ | 106. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 41. _____ | 74. _____ | 107. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 42. _____ | 75. _____ | 108. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 43. _____ | 76. _____ | 109. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 44. _____ | 77. _____ | 110. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 45. _____ | 78. _____ | 111. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 46. _____ | 79. _____ | 112. _____ |
| 14. _____ | 47. _____ | 80. _____ | 113. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 48. _____ | 81. _____ | 114. _____ |
| 16. _____ | 49. _____ | 82. _____ | 115. _____ |
| 17. _____ | 50. _____ | 83. _____ | 116. _____ |
| 18. _____ | 51. _____ | 84. _____ | 117. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 52. _____ | 85. _____ | 118. _____ |
| 20. _____ | 53. _____ | 86. _____ | 119. _____ |
| 21. _____ | 54. _____ | 87. _____ | 120. _____ |
| 22. _____ | 55. _____ | 88. _____ | 121. _____ |
| 23. _____ | 56. _____ | 89. _____ | 122. _____ |
| 24. _____ | 57. _____ | 90. _____ | 123. _____ |
| 25. _____ | 58. _____ | 91. _____ | 124. _____ |
| 26. _____ | 59. _____ | 92. _____ | 125. _____ |
| 27. _____ | 60. _____ | 93. _____ | 126. _____ |
| 28. _____ | 61. _____ | 94. _____ | 127. _____ |
| 29. _____ | 62. _____ | 95. _____ | 128. _____ |
| 30. _____ | 63. _____ | 96. _____ | 129. _____ |
| 31. _____ | 64. _____ | 97. _____ | 130. _____ |
| 32. _____ | 65. _____ | 98. _____ | |
| 33. _____ | 66. _____ | 99. _____ | |