

Social Science "The Modern Age"

1. Arrastra el número y suéltalo en el lugar correcto.

1807 1789 1793 IV 1804 XVI 14

- a) The French Revolution began in _____.
- b) The monarchy was abolished and King Louis _____ was killed in _____.
- c) Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of France in _____.
- d) In _____, Napoleon signed the Treaty of Fontainebleau with Manuel de Godoy.
- e) Bastille Day is in memory of the day Parisians attacked Bastille prison on _____ July 1789.
- f) At the time of the treaty, Carlos _____ ruled in Spain.

2. Selecciona verdadero o falso

- a) Napoleon Bonaparte was the Emperor of France during the French Revolution.
- b) The Treaty of Fontainebleau allowed the French army to conquer Portugal and later Spain.
- c) In France, 14 July is the most important public holiday: Independence Day.
- d) Napoleon made his son, Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain.
- e) The Revolt of Aranjuez was an uprising against Carlos IV in March, 1808.
- f) The central ideas of the French Revolution were liberty, equality and justice.
- g) In the late 18th century, there were huge social inequalities between the nobility and the ordinary people.
- h) After France became a republic, the law recognised poor citizens as equal.

3. Selecciona la letra correcta para cada acontecimiento.

- The Carlist Wars . . .
- a) separated government into three branches.
 - b) were about succession to the throne.
 - c) returned Fernando VII to power.
- A guerrilla war . . .
- a) was started by the Liberals.
 - b) began the Carlist Wars.
 - c) was fought by the Spanish rebels against the French.
- Freedom of the press . . .
- a) was established by the Constitution of Cadiz.
 - b) was abolished by Fernando VII.
 - c) was supported by the Carlists.
- Isabel II . . .
- a) ruled until she was 18 years old.
 - b) became queen after Fernando VII changed the law.
 - c) abolished the Spanish Inquisition.