

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.

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| 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. |