

Chapter 9: The French Revolution and Napoleon(1789-1815)

NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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| _____ 1. members of the Paris Commune who wore long pants to identify with common people | A. liberalism |
| _____ 2. right of powerful nations to maintain order throughout Europe | B. Klemens von Metternich |
| _____ 3. leader of the Committee of Public Safety who enforced policies of the Reign of Terror | C. sans-culottes |
| _____ 4. Napoleon's plan to weaken the British economy | D. bourgeoisie |
| _____ 5. the middle class, including professionals | E. principle of intervention |
| _____ 6. a sudden overthrow of the government | F. Continental System |
| _____ 7. post-revolutionary leader who advocated restoring the monarchy throughout Europe | G. coup d'état |
| _____ 8. prison attacked at the outset of the French Revolution | H. Bastille |
| _____ 9. belief that people should be free from government restraint | I. Robespierre |
| _____ 10. the unique cultural identity of a people | J. nationalism |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 11. Reflecting Enlightenment thought, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen proclaimed
- A.** the importance of the Bastille.
 - B.** an end to aristocratic privileges.
 - C.** a movement to restore the monarchy.
 - D.** equal rights for women in political life.

12. The economic crisis that triggered the French Revolution was caused by

- A. the Revolutionary War in America.
- B. weak demand for consumer products.
- C. widespread corruption in the government.
- D. bad harvests and a slowdown in manufacturing.

13. Louis XVI was forced to accept the National Assembly's decrees because

- A. the army turned against him and threatened to execute him.
- B. it was the only way he could remain mayor of Paris.
- C. thousands of armed Parisians descended on the palace.
- D. his attempt to escape to Poland had failed.

14. In their rebellions of 1789, the French peasants were reacting to the high cost of bread, high taxes, and

- A. political inequality.
- B. religious persecution.
- C. foreign intervention.
- D. treatment of women.

15. The threat of foreign intervention to restore Louis XVI to the throne caused the French Revolution to

- A. become more radical.
- B. spread to other countries.
- C. pursue the goal of equality.
- D. fail in its attempt to reform French society.

16. How did the status of the Catholic Church change under the Civil Constitution of the Clergy?

- A. Protestantism replaced Catholicism as the state religion.
- B. The state shared governing power with the Church.
- C. The Church was given power over the state.
- D. The Church was brought under the control of the state.

17. Because it could not govern effectively after the Reign of Terror, the Directory had to

- A. agree to share power with the clergy.
- B. turn to the bourgeoisie for protection.
- C. rely upon the military to enforce its authority.
- D. abolish slavery in the French colonies.

18. Promotion within Napoleon's new bureaucracy was

- A. given only to those Napoleon favored.
- B. based on ability rather than rank or birth.
- C. available equally to men and women.
- D. designed to keep the middle class out of high-ranking positions.

19. Which of the following conditions caused the collapse of Napoleon's Grand Empire?

- A. France's strong economy
- B. laziness within his bureaucracy
- C. the drain of Napoleon's many wars
- D. the spread of liberalism

20. When Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia met at the Congress of Vienna for peace talks after Napoleon's defeat, their aim was to

- A. reignite the spirit of the French Revolution.
- B. restore European monarchs to power.
- C. select a nation to lead all of Europe.
- D. allow France to reclaim territories it lost in the war.