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

NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS_____

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

_____ **1.** members of the Paris Commune who wore long pants to identify with common people

_____ **2.** right of powerful nations to maintain order throughout Europe

_____ **3.** leader of the Committee of Public Safety who enforced policies of the Reign of Terror

_____ **4.** Napoleon's plan to weaken the British economy

_____ **5.** the middle class, including professionals

_____ **6.** a sudden overthrow of the government

_____ **7.** post-revolutionary leader who advocated restoring the monarchy throughout Europe

_____ **8.** prison attacked at the outset of the French Revolution

_____ **9.** belief that people should be free from government restraint

_____ **10.** the unique cultural identity of a people

A. liberalism

B. Klemens von Metternich

C. sans-culottes

D. bourgeoisie

E. principle of intervention

F. Continental System

G. coup d'état

H. Bastille

I. Robespierre

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.