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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS