

Quiz - The French Revolution and Napoleon

Directions: For each question, select the letter of the best answer.

- ____ 1. About what percentage of France's population belonged to the Third Estate?
 - A. 1
 - B. 10
 - C. 50
 - D. 98

- ____ 2. What happened on July 14, Bastille Day?
 - A. Robespierre was executed by guillotine.
 - B. French women marched all the way to Versailles.
 - C. A mob stormed a prison looking for gunpowder.
 - D. All of the above are true.

- ____ 3. Which group most strongly embraced the ideals and principles of the Enlightenment?
 - A. the nobility
 - B. the bourgeoisie
 - C. the peasant classes
 - D. the urban class

- ____ 4. Which of the following is an accurate description of the tax system in France in the years preceding the French Revolution?
 - A. Only peasants and the clergy paid taxes.
 - B. Only about 2 percent of the nobility paid any taxes.
 - C. The nobility paid taxes only on land, not on income.
 - D. The members of the Third Estate paid almost all of the taxes.

- ____ 5. Which goal was NOT stated in the "slogan of the Revolution"?
 - A. liberty
 - B. equality
 - C. justice
 - D. brotherhood

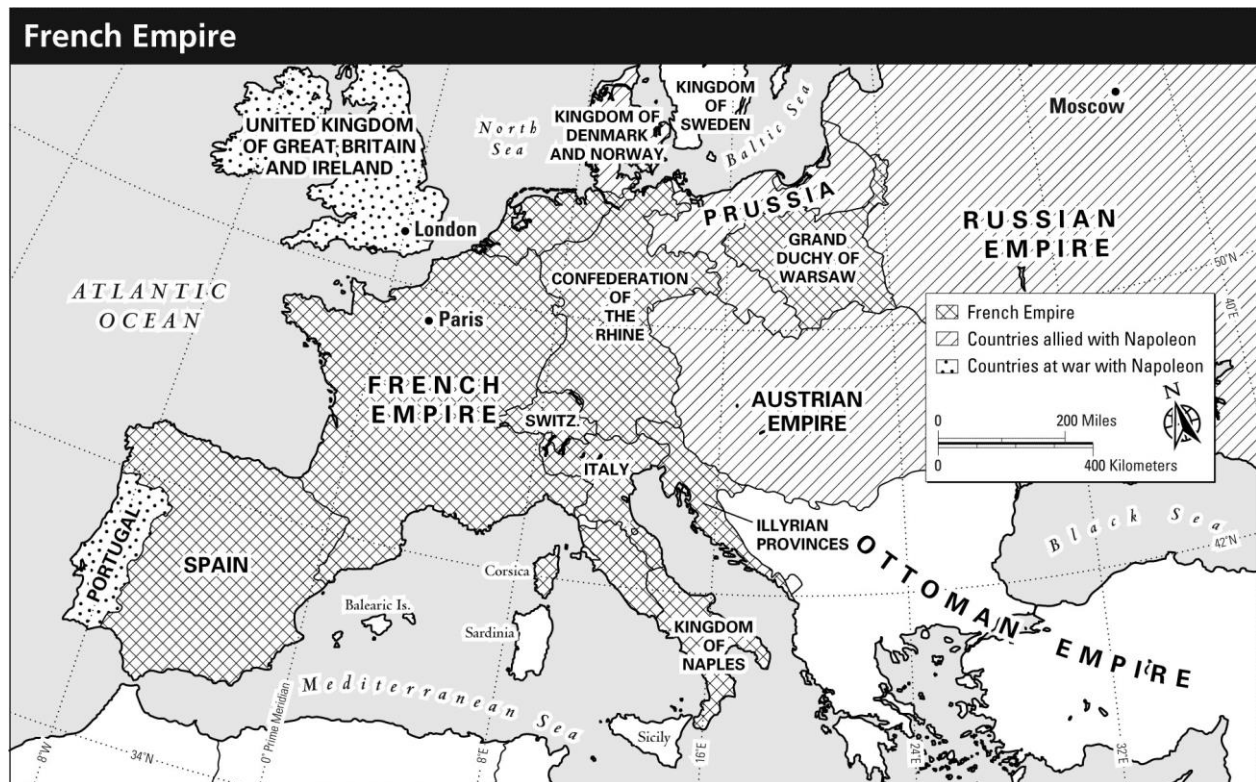
- ____ 6. Which document stated that "men are born and remain free and equal in rights"?
 - A. Holy Alliance
 - B. Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - C. Declaration of Independence
 - D. Napoleonic Code

- ____ 7. During the Reign of Terror, who was safe from the guillotine?
 - A. no one
 - B. the nobility
 - C. known revolutionaries
 - D. only Maximilien Robespierre

- ____ 8. What was Napoleon able to accomplish during peacetime?
 - A. He set up government-run public schools.
 - B. He set up a comprehensive system of laws.
 - C. He established a fairer tax code.
 - D. All of the above are true.

- ___ 9. Which group imposed the Reign of Terror?
- the Second Coalition
 - the Committee of Public Safety
 - the National Assembly
 - the king's Swiss guard
- ___ 10. What was the main goal of the participants in the Congress of Vienna?
- to create constitutional monarchies in Europe
 - to restore royal families to the thrones of Europe
 - to establish security and stability for the nations of Europe
 - to prevent nations outside Europe from interfering in European affairs

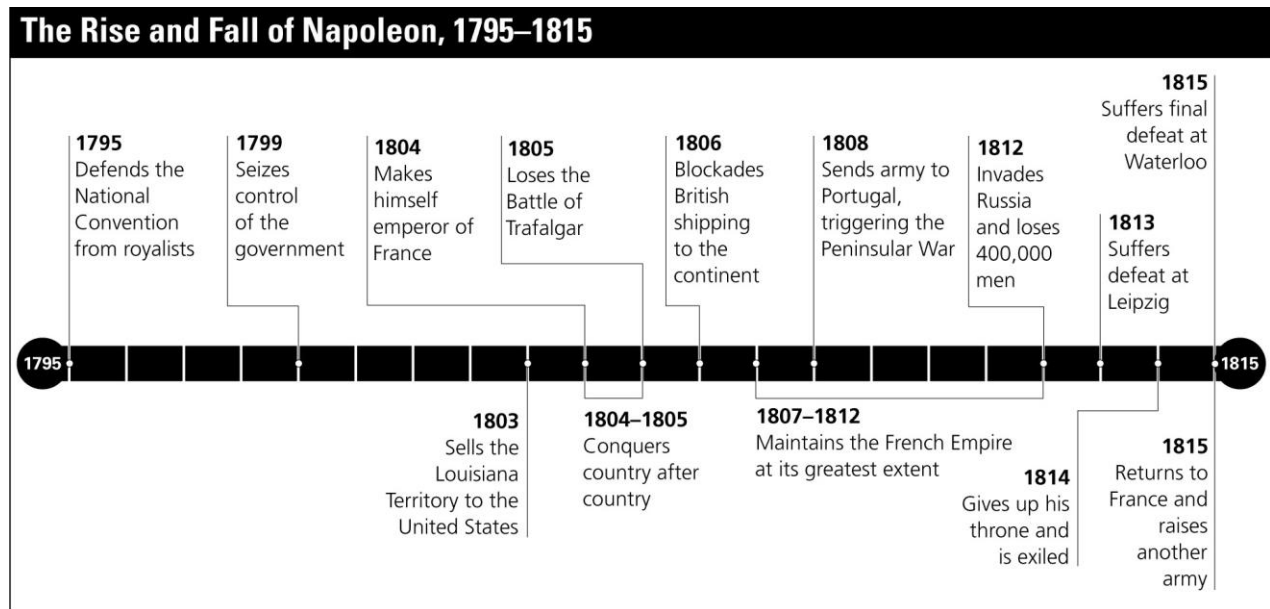
Directions: Use the map of the French Empire to select the letter of the best answer.



- ___ 11. What geographic advantage helped Britain resist conquest?
- It was farther north.
 - It was larger.
 - It was an island.
 - It was far from France.
- ___ 12. What pattern best describes Napoleon's conquests?
- conquering islands for French shipping
 - conquering Asia and Africa
 - conquering countries that surrounded France
 - conquering the nations with the largest amount of land
- ___ 13. Which state neither belonged to the French Empire nor was at war with it?
- Portugal
 - Switzerland
 - Ottoman Empire
 - Kingdom of Naples

- ____ 14. Which of Napoleon's allies shared the longest border with the area he controlled?
- A. Austrian Empire
 - B. Portugal
 - C. Kingdom of Naples
 - D. Ottoman Empire

Directions: Use the timeline below to select the letter of the best answer.



15. For approximately how many years was Napoleon emperor?
16. Which two events directly led to Napoleon's fall from power?
17. In 1815 Napoleon escaped from exile, returned to France, and raised another army. For a "Hundred Days" he reigned as emperor. Name one conclusion you can draw about Napoleon's character.

Short Answer Essay

18. **Analyzing Causes; Recognizing Effects** What might have caused the French people to embrace Napoleon as emperor so soon after fighting a revolution that rid them of a king? Support your answer with evidence.

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Answer Key

1. D. 98
2. C. A mob stormed a prison looking for gunpowder.
3. B. the bourgeoisie
4. D. The members of the Third Estate paid almost all of the taxes.
5. C. justice
6. B. Declaration of the Rights of Man
7. A. no one
8. D. All of the above are true.
9. B. the Committee of Public Safety
10. C. to establish security and stability for the nations of Europe
11. C. It was an island.
12. C. conquering countries that surrounded France
13. C. Ottoman Empire
14. A. Austrian Empire
15. 11 years
16. Napoleon's loss of 400,000 men in Russia enabled France's enemies to defeat it in Leipzig in 1813.
17. He did not give up easily.
18. Possible responses might include the following points: The French were desperate to have social and political order restored. The revolutionaries' enemy had been the economic, social, and political system known as the Old Regime, and the idea of an absolute monarchy frightened them more than the idea of a monarchy itself. Moreover, the people were used to being governed by a monarchy. And there was no system for establishing who would be in power and how those people would be chosen. Perhaps, had Louis been a different and more popular leader, he might never have lost either his crown or his head. Napoleon was the type of leader the French wanted and believed they needed—strong and charismatic. Napoleon was seen as a savior of the republic for turning back the royalists. Napoleon had brought about many reforms.