Chapter 10   The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era 1789-1815

Causes (Social, Political, Intellectual, Economic)

1 “As historians from Karl Marx through Georges Lefebvre and Albert Soboul have argued, the main accomplishment of the French Revolution was to abolish feudalism in France and to clear the ground for capitalist economic expansion and the rule of the bourgeoisie.”

Which of the following views is consistent with the interpretation above?
A. The Revolution strengthened the domination of landed proprietors in France.
B. The Revolution eliminated guilds, seigneurial rights, and other obstacles to French agricultural and industrial advance
C. The long-term transition from feudalism to capitalism occurred over many centuries, not between 1789 and 1794.
D. The Revolution abolished private property in France and thus created a modern democratic society
E. Both before and after the Revolution, France was ruled by leaders drawn from the ranks of the nobility and bourgeoisie.

2 The most recent “revisionist” view of the French Revolution
A rejects the Marxist materialist and economic interpretation
B blames the revolution on the sans culottes
C argues that Louis XVI was a brilliant but unlucky statesman
D focuses on the early career of Napoleon
E argues that poor harvests were the sole cause of the revolution

3 On the eve of the French Revolution, France was the wealthiest, most influential, and most populous nation in Europe. Its population was approximately
A 100 million
B 50 million
C 25 million
D 15 million
E 10 million

4 Which best describes the Third Estate prior to the French Revolution?
A It consisted of the peasantry.
B The First and Second Estates outnumbered it in terms of population.
C It included the middle class, peasants, and urban workers.
D It had the right to tax peasants for its own profit.
E It was exempt from the tithe.

5 The sequence of events that led to the French Revolution of 1789 is best summarized by which of the following?
A Lafayette’s call for democracy, royal suppression of the National Assembly, Robespierre’s leading a peasant revolution
B Peasant uprisings, royal abdication, election of the National Assembly
C. Franco-Austrian War, urban riots, convening of the Assembly of Notables
D. Widespread famine, repression of riots, guerrilla war
E. Royal financial crisis, convening of the Estates General, storming of the Bastille

6 King Louis XVI of France made a serious blunder when he
A restored the parlements to authority
B re-appointed Necker
C tried to cooperate with the National Assembly
D opposed the war with Austria
E signed his wife's death warrant

7 Maupoeu wished to do away with the old parlements of France because
A they interfered with the king's efforts to raise an army.
B the judges were frequently corrupt.
C they blocked tax reform by declaring new measures unconstitutional.
D they had close ties to the Church.
E they were carryovers from the Middle Ages and, therefore, hopelessly out of touch with modern politics.

8 The immediate cause of the outbreak of revolution in 1789 was
A grinding poverty among all classes of society
B government oppression
C the ideas of the philosophes
D the insensitivity of Marie Antoinette
E the government's financial crisis

9 The lists of grievances, or cahiers de doléances, brought by members of the Estates-General to Versailles in 1789 called for
A. The immediate overthrow of Louis XVI
B. Universal adult suffrage
C. Tax equity
D. The separation of church and state
E. Renewal of provincial and city charters

10 When the French people drew up cahiers (lists of grievances) in 1789 for the Estates General to consider, which of the following would NOT have been likely?
A The peasants wanted relief from feudal dues.
B The bourgeoisie called for access to high office in the military and government.
C Shopkeepers wanted an end to unnecessary taxes on commerce.
D The nobles wanted an expansion of royal power.
E The clergy wanted protection of monastic lands.

11 Many historians divide the French Revolution into these three distinct stages:
B The Monarchy, the Republic, the Empire
C The radical, the moderate, and the reactionary stages
D The moderate, the radical, and the reactionary stages
E The storming of the Bastille, of the Tuileries, of the National Convention
Liberal Phase

12 Sieyes's *What Is the Third Estate?* argued that
A the clergy and the nobility contributed little to the life of the country.
B the estates should vote by estates.
C the third estate should have the right to vote.
D taxes on the poor should be reduced.
E all citizens should be equal before the law.

13 Which of the following factors led most immediately to the convening of the French Estates-General in May 1789?
A. The conflict between the bourgeoisie and the peasantry
B. The Roman Catholic church’s support of discontented factions in French society
C. The agitation of the peasantry
D. Competition between elitist groups for royal approval
E. The impending bankruptcy of the French government

14 Louis XVI of France convened the Estates General in 1789 for the first time in over 150 years because
A he wanted to show support for the growing democratic movement
B he wanted approval to exempt the First and Second Estates from taxation
C he wanted approval for taxing all landowners in the realm
D he needed funds to help support the American cause against the British
E he needed a legislative body to check the powers of Parlement of Paris

15 Although the Storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 is celebrated as the "start of the French Revolution," the first act of revolution may have been the resolve of the Third Estate to write a constitution. It is of
A the first session of the Estates General
B the swearing of the Tennis Court Oath
C the storming of the Tuileries
D the forming of the National Assembly
E the public proclamation of the Declaration of the Rights of Man

Questions 16-17 refer to the following document

“The National Assembly, considering that it has been summoned to establish the constitution of the kingdom, to effect the regeneration of public order, and to maintain the true principles of monarchy; that nothing can prevent it from continuing its deliberations in whatever place it may be forced to establish itself; and, finally, that wheresoever its members are assembled, there is the National Assembly;

“Decrees that all members of this Assembly shall immediately take a solemn oath not to separate, and to reassemble wherever circumstances require, until the constitution of the kingdom is established and consolidated upon firm foundations; and that, the said oath taken, all members and each one of them individually shall ratify this steadfast resolution by signature.”

16 This document records an oath of unity taken by members of the
A. English Parliament in their opposition to Charles I, thus marking the beginning of the Puritan revolt

B. English Parliament in their opposition to James II, thus marking the beginning of the Glorious Revolution

C. First Continental Congress in their opposition to George III, thus marking the beginning of the American Revolutionary War

D. **French Estates General in opposition to Louis XVI, thus marking the beginning of the French Revolution**

E. French legislative assembly in response to the defeat of Napoleon I, thus marking the restoration of the French monopoly.

17 This agreement is commonly known as the
A. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
B. Oath of Supremacy
C. Carlsbad Decrees
D. **Tennis Court Oath**
E. Petition of Right

18 White is the color most closely associated with which of the following?
A. republicans
B. Portugal
C. **royalists**
D. liberals
E. communists
19. What period of the French Revolution is depicted in the image above?
A The drought of 1888
B The storming of the Bastille
C The Directory
D The Great Fear
E The National Assembly

20. Early in the French Revolution, the National Assembly agreed to peasant demand for an end to all things feudal in order to
A restore law and order.
B get the support of the sans culottes.
C carry out Rousseau's ideas from his *Social Contract*.
D punish the nobility for not supporting the third estate.
E carry out the principles of the new constitution

21. "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights."
What document supporting a new order of government has the above line as its first article?
A The *Declaration of Independence*
B The U.S. Constitution
C *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*
D Tom Paine's *Common Sense*
E *What Is the Third Estate?*
22. The National Assembly in France (1780-1791) did all of the following EXCEPT
   A. Issue assignats
   F. Ban strikes
   G. Pass the Civil Constitution of the Clergy
   H. Abolish guilds
   I. **Abolish private property**

23. The most serious mistake made by the National Assembly during the first couple of years of the French Revolution was
   A. placing Robespierre in power
   B. relying on Napoleon's military skills
   C. **enacting the Civil Constitution of the Clergy**
   D. allowing King Louis XIV to escape to Austria
   E. demolishing the Bastille

24. Which of the following alienated the most French Catholic clerics and believers?
   A. The provision of freedom of religion in the Declaration of the Rights of Man
   B. The determination of the various revolutionary governments to collect taxes from the First Estate
   C. The seizure of church lands
   D. **The Civil Constitution of the Clergy**
   E. The abolition of monasteries

25. The first political use of the terms “right” and “left” was to describe the
   A. Division of France into predominantly Protestant and predominantly Roman Catholic areas.
   B. **Seating arrangements in the French National Assembly chamber during the French Revolution**
   C. Party alliances in the English House of Commons during the debates prior to the American Revolution
   D. Two wings of the Versailles palace that housed the Roman Catholic and the Huguenot nobility
   E. Factions in the English Parliament that supported James II or William of Orange

26. The policy of extending the French Revolution beyond France’s borders was most closely associated with the
   A. Estates-General
   B. Royalists
   C. Thermidoreans
   D. **Girondin party**
   E. Convention
Radical Phase

The print above, commemorating the women’s march on Versailles in October 1789, shows that
A. Lower-class women opposed the convening of the Estates-General
B. Lower-class women were defenders of the aristocracy
C. **Women helped the progress of the Revolution**
D. Women wanted to leave their homes to join the work force
E. Women supported pacifism and the status quo
Parisian women marching to Versailles on 5 October 1789: contemporary colored engraving. The Granger Collection, New York.

28 The women depicted above are marching on Versailles to seek relief from which of the following causes of the French Revolution?
A The bankruptcy of the nation
B The suppression of Enlightenment ideas
C The corruption of the ruling class throughout the country
D The ostentatious wardrobe indulgences of Marie Antoinette
E Famine and hunger that were ravaging France

29 Who were the sans-culottes, and what was their role in the revolution?
A They were the bourgeois factory owners who supported the revolution financially.
B They were the leaders of the revolution who ran the new government.
C They were an underground political party who supported the monarchy.
D They were the poor city dwellers who added zeal and brutality to the revolution.
E They were scholars who created a new calendar for the republic.

30 Which event occurred during the radical stage of the French Revolution?
A Formation of the national assembly
B The Great Fear
C Napoleon's military dictatorship
D The Terror
E The Storming of the Bastille

31 The achievements of the Jacobins included all of the following EXCEPT
A the abolition of slavery
32. During 1793-1794, Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety owed much of their influence to the support of
A. Catholics angered by the Civil Constitution of the Clergy
B. Liberal nobles eager to promote economic progress
C. A group of small property owners and wage laborers in Paris who were concerned about high food prices
D. Industrial workers in Paris and Lyon who were angry about conditions in the newly opened cotton mills
E. Provincial middle-class businessmen concerned about excessive centralization of government.

33. Reforms carried out during the Republic of Virtue phase of the French Revolution, 1793-94, include all of the following EXCEPT
A. dechristianization of society
B. new calendar
C. new system of weights and measures
D. prosecution of prostitutes
E. first use of the guillotine

34. The general purpose behind the Terror was to
A. make France a republic by eliminating Marie Antoinette.
B. make a statement to France's enemies.
C. eliminate any opposition to the revolution.
D. clear out the over-crowded prisons.
E. punish the clergy who refused to sign an oath of loyalty to the revolution.

35. By the standards of the 20th century, the slaughter of French citizens during the Reign of Terror was relatively small in number. It claimed approximately how many victims?
A. 4 million
B. 1 million
C. 400,000
D. 40,000
E. 4,000

36. Which of the following caused the deepest and most persistent internal opposition to the French Revolution?
A. The Great Fear
B. The storming of the Bastille
C. The publication of Burke’s Reflections on the Revolution in France
D. The advent of the Thermidorean reaction
E. The enactment of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy

37. All of the following are accurate EXCEPT
A. France had a nonrepresentative government before the French Revolution as well as afterward
B. the Revolution destroyed the vestiges of manorialism
the Revolution failed to end the legal inequities between the classes

the Revolution influenced French society to measure status by ability rather than birth

the ideals of the French Revolution spread throughout Europe

Thermidor and the Directory

During the era of the French Revolution, the Thermidorian Reaction
A initiated the Reign of Terror
B resulted in the dissolution of the National Assembly
C terminated the Reign of Terror after the execution of Robespierre
D was the direct cause of the rise of Napoleon
E witnessed the execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette

Rise of Napoleon

The Age of Napoleon spanned what years?
A 1799-1815
B 1803-1815
C 1789-1815
D 1795-1814
E 1799-1814

A result of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1798 was
A the deciphering of hieroglyphics.
B Russia's overrunning Northern Italy.
C surprise that his forces slipped past the British navy in the Mediterranean.
D that the Directory saw him as useful in the change it was planning.
E all the above.

Napoleon’s Domestic Policies

Napoleon has been characterized as a "son of the Enlightenment" because during his reign
A he supported freedom of speech and the press
B his civil code granted legal equality to the middle class
C he conquered most of the autocratic regimes in Europe
D the Napoleonic code established women's rights
E he was a liberal emperor

A concordat is a
A treaty with the Papacy
B party merger
C bicameral legislature
D symphony
E secret alliance
43 Part of Napoleon's settlement with the Catholic Church
A acknowledged it as the established church.
B gave back some of the confiscated Church land.
C restored the tithe.
D had the government pay clergy salaries.
E retained the secular revolutionary calendar.

44 Which of the following statements accurately describes the Napoleonic Code?
A. It was Europe’s first written law code.
B. It prepared the way for the Bourbon Restoration
C. It institutionalized the corvée
D. It protected private property and the authority of husbands within the family
E. It determined the shape of European governments until the First World War

45 Which of the following policies of Napoleon was most often used to cast him in a negative role by his opponents?
A The Concordat of 1801
B His use of nepotism in government
C His use of the merit system in government
D His Code Napoleon
E His restructuring of the educational system

46 Why is it significant that Napoleon crowned himself as emperor of the First French Empire in 1804?
A He was the first of his line.
B It was a symbolic gesture to show his independence.
C Because of the Concordat of 1801, the clergy refused to participate.
D Because the Senate had named him "Emperor of the French" rather than "Emperor of France."
E It had no significance.
47 The painting of Napoleon shown above portrays him as which of the following?
A. A chivalrous hero
B. A compassionate humanist
C. A competent bureaucrat
D. An imperial ruler
E. A ruthless military conqueror

48 Architecture produced in the Napoleonic Empire was influenced most by
A. Ancient Egyptian pyramids
B. Classical models
C. Romanesque churches
D. Islamic structures
E. Gothic churches
49 The lasting impact of the French Revolution and the reign of Napoleon I includes all of the following EXCEPT
A new legal codes
B spread of Nationalism throughout Europe
C enhanced the idea of personal liberty
D changed the nature of warfare
E established political stability in France

50 "My long and intimate association with Bonaparte from boyhood, my close relations with him when he was General, Consul, and Emperor, enabled me to see and appreciate all that was being done during this momentous period. I not only had the opportunity of being present at the conception and execution of the extraordinary deeds of one of the most ablest men nature ever formed, but I also was able to use the moments of leisure at my disposal to make notes, collect documents, and record for posterity facts that would otherwise be difficult to verify."

The above passage was written by Louis Bourrienne. He was a childhood friend and later personal secretary of Napoleon I. He eventually fell out of favor and supported the restoration of Louis XVIII. To what degree are the memoirs for which this statement stands as an introduction likely to be accurate?
A truthful in all respects
B likely to be accurate in areas that can be compared with other sources
C entirely false
D much exaggerated
E inaccurate about the early years but later very truthful
Napoleon’s Warfare

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51 Which is the correct key to the table above?
A A - Britain B - France C - Holland
B A - France B - Britain C - Holland
C A - Holland B - France C - Britain
D A - Britain B - Holland C - France
E A - France B - Holland C - Britain

52 Napoleon’s invasion plans for England collapsed because
A he had just returned from the invasion of Russia
B Lord Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar
C the Continental system had already wrecked the British economy
D Napoleon could not gain Tsar Alexander I's support at Tilsit
E the British army was too large to confront openly in battle

53 Who among the following was not one of Napoleon I’s enemies?
A William Pitt the Younger
B King Joseph of Spain
C the Duke of Wellington
D Tsar Alexander I of Russia
E Horatio, Viscount Nelson

54 Which of the following battles was NOT a significant victory of British arms?
A Waterloo
B Sedan
C Trafalgar
D Quebec
E Plassey
55 The map above shows national boundaries in which of the following years?
A. 1789
B. 1812  
C. 1815
D. 1870
E. 1914

56 The era of the Napoleonic wars was concluded by the
A. Peace of Utrecht
B. Congress of Berlin
C. Peace of Westphalia
D. Congress of Vienna
E. Peace of Paris

Napoleon’s Foreign Policies
57 A major revolutionary ideal spread throughout Europe by the French armies during the Revolutionary and the Napoleonic periods was that
A. **Careers should be open to talented individuals from all classes**
B. Workers have the right to form labor unions and bargain collectively
C. Every individual is entitled to a free public education
D. Private property should be abolished
E. The aged and the infirm should have the right to public support

58 Napoleon was welcomed in Northern Italy and in the German states mainly because he
A brought the metric system to replace a multitude of outdated weights and measures.
B eliminated old feudal obligations.
C had the backing of the Church.
D redistributed land to the peasants.
E **brought unity and stronger government.**

59 Napoleon helped make the French Revolution an international movement in the areas he conquered
A by imposing a universal currency based on the French franc
B by the brutal suppression of guerrilla resistance
C **by abolishing feudalism and manorialism**
D by encouraging French as the universal language
E by placing his relatives on the thrones

60 Napoleon I enacted all of the following reforms in the territories that he conquered EXCEPT
A abolished guilds
B enacted new civil and criminal codes of justice
C abolished serfdom
D **removed merit as a consideration for promotion**
E established new monarchs

61 Under the Napoleonic system, peasants in territories conquered by the French armies were generally given
F. The right to vote for representatives to serve in newly created parliaments
G. Control over his appointment of village priests
H. **Freedom from manorial obligations**
I. Free lessons in the French language
J. Sets of laws designed specifically to fit local conditions

62 Napoleon's purpose in instituting the Continental System was to
A **defeat England through economic war**
B consolidate the separate states of Germany
C unify Italy
D create a united Europe under the leadership of France
E punish Russia for his ill-fated invasion

63 In an effort to conduct a successful economic war against Britain, Napoleon created the
A Bank of France
B Confederation of the Rhine
C **Continental System**
Women and the Revolution

64 Choosing "Marianne" as a symbol of the revolution was ironic in that
A "Marianne" was pictured as a chaste, noble goddess.
B liberty trees and hats earlier had symbolized the revolution.
C the Convention had denied women any role in the revolution.
D the constitution had not granted property rights to women.
E women had marched to Versailles in the fall of 1789.