

Chapter 3/4 Test

1) Robespierre AC	A) a vote by the whole people
2) Napoleonic Code BC	B) the middle class in pre-Revolutionary France
3) Reign of Terror AD	C) used to kill thousands during the French Revolution
4) Continental system E	D) King of France whose failure to reform France led to revolution
5) Louis XVI D	E) trade restrictions designed to punish Great Britain
6) bourgeoisie B	AB) strong feeling of unity that grew during the revolution
7) guillotine C	AC) member of Jacobins, radical leader who wanted to create "republic of virtue"
8) Congress of Vienna AE	AD) period of radical rule during the revolution
9) nationalism AB	AE) established to restore order to Europe
10) plebiscite A	BC) new code of laws embodying enlightenment principles

D 11) Toussaint L'Ouverture led a revolt in the country of
 a) Mexico b) Brazil c) Columbia d) Haiti

C 12) The Concert of Europe was an agreement to
 a) support revolutions across the world b) support political reform
 c) support the conservative old order d) support capitalism

C 13) Both the Central American states and Gran Columbia ended up
 a) uniting into single larger states b) being absorbed into the Mexican and Brazilian territories
 c) breaking up into smaller rival states d) none of the above

D 14) Before the revolution, most people in France belonged to the
 a) nobility b) middle class c) bourgeoisie d) third estate

A 15) Creating a homeland for people who shared a common heritage was a goal of the
 a) nationalists b) socialists c) capitalists d) monarchies

C 16) The Congress of Vienna redrew the boundaries of Europe to
 a) return to the time before Napoleon b) reward the allies for their help
 c) create a balance of power d) reward the nationalists

D 17) The Declaration of the Rights of Man declared all of the following EXCEPT
 a) all men enjoyed equality before the law b) all men could hold public office
 c) freedom of religion d) church should be under state control

Revolution Test: French, European and Latin American, Industria

A 18) After independence, the Greeks were pressured to accept a German king because
a) Europe did not support the nationalist goals b) the desire for a unified Europe
c) the belief the Greeks could not govern themselves d) the fear of a Greek-Austrian alliance

C 19) Napoleon's rule over France was
a) similar to the absolute monarchs before him b) a military dictatorship
c) based on Enlightenment ideas d) none of the above

B 20) Liberals in 19th century Europe spoke mostly for the
a) common man b) middle class c) church and clergy d) monarchy

B 21) Napoleon suffered defeat in Russia due in part to
a) the Waterloo strategy b) the scorched earth policy
c) the peninsular campaign d) the British Navy

C 22) Napoleon's greatest impact on Europe was the
a) returning of monarchies to their rightful places b) growth of republican beliefs among citizens
c) growth of nationalistic sentiment among Europeans d) redrawing the map of Europe

B 23) The Serbian independence struggle was against the
a) Austrian Empire b) Ottoman Empire c) French Republic d) Spanish Monarchy

B 24) The revolts in Italy and Germany were similar in that
a) they were fought against a foreign government b) they were both crushed
c) they were supported by the French republic d) all of the above

D 25) As a result of Mexican independence
a) they gained a constitutional monarchy b) Iturbide became military ruler
c) former Spanish ruled lands also declared their independence d) none of the above

C 26) During the French revolutionary period, the radicals were mostly the
a) middle, professional classes b) rural peasantry c) urban workers d) military

A 27) The general belief among the conservative classes in the early 19th century was that liberal ideas
a) led to chaos and revolution b) created a more orderly society
c) valued constitutional monarchs d) supported state sponsored religion

D 28) Napoleon's return to France from exile
a) was greeted enthusiastically by the French b) was viewed with fear by the European leaders
c) overthrew the monarch, Louis XVIII d) all of the above

B 29) Napoleon's "100 days" ended
a) with his death at St. Helena b) with defeat at Waterloo
c) being removed from power by liberals d) his crowning himself emperor

D 30) The Directory faced a series of problem that led to its collapse, including
a) making peace with France's enemies b) ongoing wars
c) economic problems d) all of the above

D 31) In an effort to stop the French Revolution, Prussia and Austria
a) signed a treaty guaranteeing each other's security b) invaded France
c) signed the Concordat with Napoleon d) none of the above

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B 32) The Jacobins were guided by Rousseau's principle of

- a) rule of law b) general will c) natural rights d) supreme rulers

C 33) In #32, Rousseau wrote that when individuals came into conflict with this

- a) then they were in the state of nature b) they were protecting their liberty
c) they would be forced to comply d) they were violating the social contract

B 34) Rousseau wrote that the sovereign (i.e. the state) had

- a) divine right to rule b) absolute power over the members
c) was only binding with the peoples consent d) limited powers, only to prevent violence

C 35) The major problem afflicting most of Latin American before their revolutions was

- a) economic turmoil like inflation b) violent struggles for independence
c) great class inequalities d) all of the above

C 36) At the Congress of Vienna, all of the following were done EXCEPT

- a) redrawing the map of Europe to contain France b) restoring the hereditary monarchs
c) forcing a constitutional republic on France d) agreeing to put down any further revolutions

B 37) Among the results of #36

- a) France would overthrow the new Monarch Louis XVIII b) Belgium would seek independence
c) Italian nationalists sought to unify Italy d) Russia went to war with Turkey

D 38) Louis Napoleon came to power in France as a result of

- a) general unrest after a series of uprisings b) nationalist sentiment for a return to glory
c) appealing to lower class' desires d) all of the above

C 39) The spark that led to widespread revolution in Latin America was

- a) the American Revolution b) the French Revolution
c) Napoleon's conquest of Spain d) the Concert of Europe

A 40) Of the three ideologies in Europe in the 19th century, the least successful was

- a) conservatism b) liberalism c) nationalism d) republicanism