

The French Revolution and Napoleon (1789–1815)

1. Where was Napoleon's final defeat?

- A. the Battle of Trafalgar
- B. the Battle of the Pyramids
- C. the Battle of Leipzig
- D. the Battle of Waterloo

2. The French have continued to celebrate Bastille Day for what reason?

- A. to remind the wealthier classes to be more aware of their treatment of others
- B. in honor of their kings' coronations
- C. to signify the completion of their legislative officials' terms in office
- D. as their national independence day

3. Why did Dr. Joseph Guillotin introduce the guillotine?

- A. He thought it would scare the nobility into confessing their crimes, so actual beheadings would not be necessary.
- B. He felt it was a more humane method of beheading than the axe.
- C. He hated government traitors and felt that death in this manner was an appropriate punishment for their crimes.
- D. He introduced it to farmers for the slaughtering of cattle and the National Assembly requested it.

4. Which of the following events led to Napoleon's downfall?

- A. the creation of the Netherlands
- B. the formation of the Concert of Europe
- C. the Congress of Vienna
- D. the invasion of Russia

5. What was Napoleon's slogan for France as he consolidated his power and strengthened the central government?

- A. order, security, and efficiency
- B. liberty, equality, and fraternity
- C. bread for all
- D. by religious authority only

6. What was the main food of the urban workers who made up France's Third Estate?

- A. cheese
- B. potatoes
- C. bread
- D. grapes

7. The women who marched on Versailles, demanding to see the king, had what demand to make?

- A. that Louis XVI return to Paris
- B. that the Napoleonic Code be destroyed
- C. that Marie Antoinette give all her finery to the peasants
- D. that Louis XVI send his son to Austria

8. Why did the French common people resent Marie Antoinette?

- A. She was compassionate to the poor.
- B. She let her husband make all the decisions.
- C. She lived an extravagant lifestyle.
- D. She was not descended from royalty.

9. Why did the nobles and clergy force Louis XVI to dismiss Jacques Necker?

- A. He was caught smuggling thousands of dollars from the government.
- B. They suspected that he was planning a revolt against the French government.
- C. He proposed that Louis XVI impose taxes on the First and Second Estates.
- D. He encouraged Louis XVI to give land from the nobles to the peasants.

10. The Reign of Terror led to what in order to achieve the goals of the revolution?

- A. various arrests, trials, imprisonments, and beheadings
- B. attacks by government troops who seized peasant crops
- C. peasants setting fire to nobles' houses and stealing grain
- D. people frightening each other for fun as a way to alleviate new tensions

11. After the National Assembly was taken over, which legislative body did the radicals call for?

- A. the Confederation of Rhine
- B. the National Convention
- C. Parliament
- D. the Legislative Assembly

12. What contributed to France's financial crisis in the 1780s?

- A. A drop in the gold supply left the treasury almost empty.
- B. France lost its colonies in South America.
- C. War with Russia strained the treasury.
- D. The government spent more money than it collected.

13. Which of Napoleon's actions greatly affected the United States?

- A. the sale of the Louisiana Territory
- B. the creation of the Napoleonic Code
- C. the struggle with the British
- D. the implementation of the Congress of Vienna

14. What was the final phase of the French Revolution called?

- A. the Directory
- B. the Reign of Terror
- C. the Age of Napoleon
- D. the Declaration of Man

15. After Napoleon's defeat in the Battle of Leipzig, he

- A. abdicated power and joined the Jacobins in the National Assembly
- B. was exiled to an island in the Mediterranean
- C. was executed
- D. amassed fresh troops and attacked Prussia

16. What event(s) kept the National Assembly from solving France's problems?

- A. The king refused to accept the National Assembly.
- B. More food shortages and the storming of the Bastille fueled a revolution.
- C. War broke out with England, and the reforms had to be put on hold.
- D. None of the members of the First and Second Estates joined the National Assembly.

17. When radicals took control of the Assembly, the king and queen

- A. were executed.
- B. were restored to power.
- C. fled to Austria.
- D. served sentences of life imprisonment.

18. "Since one must take sides, one might as well choose the side that is victorious, the side which devastates, loots, and burns. Considering the alternative, it is better to eat than be eaten." Who said this?

- A. Camille Desmoulins
- B. Robespierre
- C. Napoleon
- D. Marie Antoinette

19. Who was NOT helped by the Napoleonic Code?

- A. Napoleon
- B. women
- C. men
- D. believers in Enlightenment principles

20. What main purpose did Napoleon's wars with various countries serve?

- A. to create and expand a French empire
- B. to create exports with other countries to help the French economy
- C. to spread French Catholicism to other countries
- D. to gather slaves to be the new French underclass