Question 1
An agreement between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII, signed on 15 July 1801 in Paris. While the Concordat restored much power to the papacy, the balance of church-state relations tilted firmly in Napoleon's favor.

A. Concordat of 1801  
B. nationalism  
C. Italian Campaigns  
D. Russian Campaign

Question 2
Ill-advised attack in 1812 intended to reign in this rebellious country who broke away from the Continental System, which ultimately led to Napoleon's defeat.

A. Russian Campaign  
B. Louis XVIII  
C. Allied States  
D. Italian Campaigns

Question 3
Standardization of the laws of France which protected many revolutionary gains, with the notable exception of gains made by women.

A. Napoleonic Bureaucracy  
B. Treaty of Amiens  
C. Continental System  
D. Civil Code (Code Napoleon)

Question 4
Goya's painting, "The Third of May, 1808" illustrates which of the following events of the French Revolution and Napoleonic era?

A. actions by the British government to eliminate pro-French parties  
B. reprisals by counterrevolutionaries against those who attacked the Bastille  
C. popular violence attending the initial meeting of the Estates General in 1789  
D. atrocities by the French army during the Peninsular Campaign
E. executions of the leaders of the Mountain by supporters of the king

Question 5
What accounts for the involvement of peasants in counterrevolutionary movements directed against the French revolutionary government?

A. military alliances with armies of supportive nations
B. opposition to de-Christianization and centralization
C. poor living conditions due to crop failures and famine
D. peasants' support for persecuted high nobles of Paris
E. the government's reversal of the abolition of feudalism

Question 6
At the Congress of Vienna, European countries actively sought

A. an end to tariffs and other trade restrictions.
B. imperialist policies
C. industrial power
D. a balance of power
E. religious reform

Question 7
All of the following factors played a part in starting the French Revolution EXCEPT

A. rising debts of the French government
B. religious struggles between Catholics and Huguenots
C. power struggles between the monarchy and the bourgeoisie
D. the success of the American Revolution
E. poor harvests and high bread prices

Question 8
Based on the image, it can be inferred that the figure on the ground represents which of the following?

A. the First Estate  
B. the Second Estate  
C. the Third Estate  
D. the conquered peoples of the French Empire
The figure on the ground will be unlikely to get up because of the

A. autocratic rule of Louis XVI
B. lack of organized labor unions
C. restrictions from medieval guilds
D. voting arrangement in the Estates General
During which time period did the three-estate system exist in France?

A. prior to the French Revolution  
B. during the Reign of Terror  
C. about the time of the coronation of Napoleon  
D. after the fall of Napoleon

Question 11

The French Revolution led to the

A. Declaration of Independence  
B. Treaty of Paris  
C. Declaration of the Rights of Man  
D. Treaty of Versailles

Question 12
The phrase "law is an expression of the general will" from the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen shows the influence of

A. Montesquieu  
B. Rousseau  
C. Wollstonecraft  
D. Locke  
E. Descartes

Question 13

What do these pie charts reveal about the causes of the French Revolution?

![Pie Charts](image)

A. all the estates were taxed equally  
B. the upper classes paid the most taxes  
C. the poorest classes paid all the taxes  
D. the third estate was the wealthiest

Question 14

What happened at the Storming of the Bastille?

A. French women stormed the palace.  
B. There were mass executions.  
C. End of the French Revolution  
D. Peasants stormed a French prison which led to the beginning of French Revolution.

Question 15
The government that replaced Napoleon was a (n)

A. commonwealth with Napoleon's son as president  
B. absolute monarchy under Louis XVII.  
C. constitutional monarchy under Louis XVIII.  
D. provisional government that was to write a new constitution for France.  
E. puppet put in by the coalition that defeated France who had little legitimacy there.

Question 16
When the Third Estate took the Tennis Court Oath, Louis XVI
A. relented after the storming of the Bastille.  
B. remained steadfast in his opposition to their demands.  
C. disbanded the National Assembly with his troops.  
D. gave in immediately to their demands.  
E. refused to respond in any way to order not to dignify them.

Question 17
The chief problem facing the monarchy before 1789 was
A. near bankruptcy  
B. constant, nearly yearly, peasant revolts.  
C. hostile relations with the church  
D. lack of an heir  
E. that the Estates General insisted on voting on taxes

Question 18
Romanticism can be broadly referred to as
A. a movement in the scientific realm  
B. a movement across the arts  
C. a movement for singers  
D. a movement across the wealthy

Question 19
Which of the following best describes the romantic view of nature?
A. Nature is full of deception and the unknown. Nature is the source of evil.
B. Nature is beautiful, mysterious, and symbolic. God can be seen in nature.
C. Science and reason are higher than nature and should be given more attention and respect.
D. Nature reveals all of the negative qualities of mankind, so we must avoid it and embrace forward progress.

Answer Key
1. A
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. B