Quiz date: Tuesday, November 1, 2016

Review sheet for Second Quiz

on the French Revolution

QUESTION ON THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION AND THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

1. What was a major effect of the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights on Great Britain?

(A) The power of the monarch was limited.

(B) Ireland revolted against the monarchy.

(C) Parliament was abolished.

(D) A renewed interest in Greek and Roman culture developed.

2. The Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights led the English government to develop a political system in which

(A) Rulers were responsible to the people

(B) Religious authorities controlled the lawmaking process

(C) The power of the monarch came from God

(D) The individual was denied a trial by jury

3. The English Bill of Rights and the political philosophy of John Locke both support the idea of a

(A) coalition government (B) fascist dictatorship

(C) Marxist dictatorship (D) limited government

4. The Puritan Revolution and the Glorious Revolution are both closely associated with the

(A) expansion of Papal authority in Rome

(B) beginning of the Reconquista in Spain

(C) calling of the Congress of Vienna

(D) rise of parliamentary democracy in England

5. Which document established the principle of limited monarchy in England?

(A) Twelve Tables (B) Magna Carta

(C) Act of Supremacy (D) Balfour Declaration

* *Parliament offered the throne to King William and Queen Mary.*
* *Catholic King James II fled England for France.*
* *Parliament agreed to joint rule with the monarch.*

6. These events are most closely associated with the

(A) Crusades (B) French Revolution

(C) Glorious Revolution (D) Reconquista

7. The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 and the Glorious Revolution in 1688 were key events in English history because they resulted in

(A) creating alliances with France (B) defeating Protestant nobles

(C) limiting the power of the monarchy (D) annexing territory

QUESTIONS ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

8. Which geographic condition contributed to the defeat of Napoleon’s troops during the invasion of Russia?

(A) drought (B) typhoons

(C) severe flooding (D) harsh winter

9. “The French Revolution is most important for having changed subjects to citizens.” This statement emphasizes the shift from

(A) religious traditions to secular values

(B) divine right rule to people’s participation in government

(C) rural lifestyles to urban lifestyles

(D) private property ownership to government ownership

10. One major effect of Napoleon’s rule of France was that it led to

(A) an increase in the power of the Roman Catholic Church

(B) massive emigration to the Americas

(C) trade agreements with Great Britain

(D) a restoration of political stability

11. Which event is most closely associated with the French Revolution?

(A) Council of Trent

(B) Thirty Years’ War

(C) Reign of Terror

(D) Paris Peace Conference

12. Please put the following events in chronological order:

A. Toussaint L’Ouverture declares Haiti independent.

B. Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen is written in France.

C. The thirteen colonies gain independence from Great Britain.

D. Simón Bolívar frees Colombia from Spanish rule.

(A) A → B → D → C (B) C → B → A → D

(C) A → D → C → B (D) D → C → B → A

13. One way in which Akbar the Great, Ivan the Terrible, and Louis XIV are similar is that they were all

(A) theocratic rulers (C) absolute rulers

(B) elected leaders (D) enlightened despots

**“Angry Mob Destroys Bastille”**

**“Robespierre’s Execution Ends Reign of Terror”**

**“Napoleon Seizes Power”**

14. Which country’s revolution is referred to in these headlines?

(A) England (B) Haiti

(C) France (D) Russia

15. A main goal of the monarchs of Europe during the Age of Absolutism was to

(A) establish legislative bodies

(B) centralize political power

(C) improve the quality of life for the peasant class

(D) expand the role of the Catholic Church

16. Which of these events related to the French Revolution occurred first?

(A) Napoleon became emperor of France.

(B) The Declaration of the Rights of Man was issued.

(C) Louis XVI called the Estates General into session.

(D) The Committee of Public Safety led the Reign of Terror.

17. What was a key characteristic of an absolute monarchy in the 16th and 17th centuries?

(A) centralized governmental authority

(B) increased political rights for peasants and serfs

(C) freedom of religion

(D) a system of checks and balances

*A DEO REX, A REGE LEX*

*“the king is from God, and law is from the king.”*

*— James I*

18. This quotation best reflects the concept of

(A) constitutional monarchy (B) separation of powers

(C) equal representation (D) divine right rule

19. One way in which Robespierre and Napoleon are similar is that they both

(A) played an important role at the Congress of Vienna

(B) increased their power during the French Revolution

(C) were executed for treason by French monarchs

(D) led armies against the Haitians

20. Under the Old Regime in France, the burden of taxation fell mostly on the

(A) monarchy (B) nobles

(C) clergy (D) commoners

21. What was one similarity between France during the 1790s and Germany during the 1920s?

(A) Severe inflation contributed to the rise of radical political groups.

(B) Scientific developments improved the standard of living.

(C) Widespread intolerance of the Huguenots led to human rights abuses.

(D) Military successes eliminated tensions with neighboring countries.

22. Which form of political leadership is most closely associated with Ivan the Terrible, Suleiman the Magnificent, and Philip II of Spain?

(A) democratic (B) communist

(C) absolutist (D) theocratic

23. Louis XIV and Peter the Great would most likely agree with the expression

(A) “government should leave businesses alone”

(B) “countries should settle differences without war”

(C) “do not question government authority”

(D) “all men are created with natural rights”

24. What was one effect of the French Revolution?

(A) Differences between ethnic groups were eliminated.

(B) Communism became popular.

(C) Militarism was discouraged.

(D) Nationalistic feelings were stimulated.

25. One way in which the English Magna Carta (1215), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the Japanese Constitution (1947) are similar is that all these documents

(A) limited the power of the monarch (B) provided for universal suffrage

(C) created a theocracy (D) equalized taxes

26. One way in which Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau are similar is that they were

(A) philosophers during the Age of Enlightenment

(B) chief ministers during the French Revolution

(C) leaders of the Italian unification movement

(D) supporters of the Counter Reformation

27. Which revolution was caused by the factors shown in this partial outline?

I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Bankruptcy of the treasury

B. Tax burden on the Third Estate

C. Inflation

D. Abuses of the Old Regime

(A) Russian (B) Haitian

(C) French (D) Cuban

28. A common goal of Philip II of Spain and Louis XIV of France was to

(A) spread Calvinism (B) promote political revolutions

(C) maintain absolute power (D) isolate their nations

29. Please list the four stages of the French Revolution.

30. List THREE causes of the French Revolution:

31. What was the tax system like in during the Old Regime?

32. How did voting work in the Estates General? List the three estates.

33. What was the Oath of the Tennis Court? What stage of the revolution was it?

34. What was the Storming of the Bastille? What stage of the revolution was it?

35. What was the Women’s March to Versailles? What stage of the revolution was it?

36. What is the key document of the French Revolution? During what stage of the revolution was it written?

37. Who were the king and queen during the French Revolution and what happened to them?

38. What are two of Napoleon's’ accomplishments?