

Chapter 21

The Revolution in Politics, 1775-1815

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. Napoleon's plan to invade England was made impossible by the defeat of the French and Spanish navies in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.
- ___ 2. Overall, the common people of Paris played a minor role in the French Revolution.
- ___ 3. Prior to the crisis of the 1760s, American colonists had exercised a great deal of political and economic independence from Britain.
- ___ 4. The peasant uprising of 1789 in France ended in defeat for the peasant class.
- ___ 5. By the mid-late 1790s, people like the Abbé Sieyès were increasingly looking to the people to bring order to France.
- ___ 6. By equality and human rights, eighteenth-century liberalism really meant freedom from government control, and, for men, equal opportunity to own property.
- ___ 7. In general, women enjoyed a significant increase in rights during the revolution and even greater rights under Napoleon.
- ___ 8. The Reign of Terror was aimed primarily at the peasantry.
- ___ 9. Classical liberalism is best exemplified by the American Constitution and Bill of Rights.
- ___ 10. The country most influenced by the American Revolution was France.
- ___ 11. A major cause of the French Revolution was its outdated system of taxation.
- ___ 12. Prior to the revolution in France, the Church owned about 50% of the land.
- ___ 13. Louis XVI's summoning of the Estates General was stunning because it had not met since 1614.
- ___ 14. The Third Estates' representatives at the Estates General were selected by the king.
- ___ 15. The French Revolution took place at a time of famine and unemployment.

- ___ 16. By the early 1790s, much of the rest of Europe's states reacted to the French Revolution with alarm and declarations of war.
- ___ 17. By early 1793, most revolutionary leaders were opposed to executing the king.
- ___ 18. The army of the French Revolution was filled largely by republican volunteers.
- ___ 19. The reign of terror ended with the crowning of Napoleon.
- ___ 20. An important legacy of Napoleon was his establishing the Civil Code of law.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Eighteenth-century liberals stressed
- a. economic equality.
 - b. equality in property holding
 - c. equality of opportunity.
 - d. racial and sexual equality.
- ___ 2. Which event came first?
- a. Formation of the French National Assembly
 - b. Execution of King Louis XVI
 - c. American Bill of Rights
 - d. Seven Years' War
- ___ 3. The French Jacobins were
- a. aristocrats who fled France.
 - b. monarchists
 - c. priests who supported the Revolution.
 - d. revolutionary radicals.
- ___ 4. The French National Assembly was established by
- a. the middle class of the Third Estate.
 - b. King Louis XVI
 - c. the aristocracy.
 - d. the sans-culottes.
- ___ 5. The National Assembly did all but which of the following?
- a. Nationalized church land
 - b. Issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - c. Established the metric system of weights and measures
 - d. Brought about the Reign of Terror
- ___ 6. In 1789 the influential Abbé Sieyès wrote a pamphlet in which he argued that France should be ruled by the
- a. nobility
 - b. clergy
 - c. people
 - d. king
- ___ 7. In 1799 Sieyès argued that authority in society should come from
- a. the people.
 - b. the leaders of the Third Estate.
 - c. a strong military leader.
 - d. the Directory.

- ___ 8. In the first stage of the Revolution the French established
- a. a constitutional monarchy.
 - b. an absolutist monarchy
 - c. a republic.
 - d. a military dictatorship.
- ___ 9. Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* is a defense of
- a. the Catholic church.
 - b. Robespierre and the Terror
 - c. the working classes of France.
 - d. the English monarchy and aristocracy.
- ___ 10. Generally, the people who did not support eighteenth-century liberalism were the
- a. elite.
 - b. members of the middle class
 - c. masses
 - d. intellectuals
- ___ 11. The American Revolution
- a. had very little impact on Europe.
 - b. was supported by the French monarchy.
 - c. was not influenced by Locke or Montesquieu.
 - d. was supported by almost everyone living in the United States.
- ___ 12. Which of the following was a cause of the outbreak of revolution in France in 1789?
- a. Peasant revolt in the countryside
 - b. Demands of the nobility for more power & influence
 - c. The death of Louis XVI
 - d. The invasion of France by foreign armies
- ___ 13. The first successful revolt against Napoleon began in 1808 in
- a. Spain.
 - b. Russia
 - c. Germany
 - d. Italy
- ___ 14. The major share of the tax burden in France was carried by the
- a. peasants.
 - b. bourgeoisie
 - c. clergy
 - d. nobility
- ___ 15. The participation of the common people of Paris in the revolution was initially attributable to
- a. their desire to be represented in the Estates General.
 - b. the soaring price of food
 - c. the murder of Marat.
 - d. the large number of people imprisoned by the king.
- ___ 16. For the French peasants, the Revolution of 1789 meant
- a. a general movement from the countryside to urban areas.
 - b. greater landownership
 - c. significant political power.
 - d. few, if any, gains.
- ___ 17. The group that announced that it was going to cut off Marie Antoinette's head, "tear out her heart, and fry her liver" was the
- a. National Guard.
 - b. Robespierre radicals
 - c. revolutionary committee
 - d. women of Paris
- ___ 18. The group that had the task of ridding France of any internal opposition to the revolutionary cause was the
- a. Revolutionary Army.
 - b. secret police
 - c. republican mob of Paris
 - d. Committee of Public Safety

- ___ 19. In her writings, Mary Wollstonecraft argues that
- the liberating promise of the French Revolution must be extended to women.
 - British life is threatened by the revolutionary chaos in France.
 - Burke is correct in his defense of inherited privilege.
 - women should devote themselves to education, not politics.
- ___ 20. Some historians have questioned the traditional interpretation of the French Revolution by arguing that
- the Revolution was solely the result of a clash of economic classes.
 - the key to the Revolution was the social and economic isolation of the nobility.
 - fundamental to the Revolution was the clash between the bourgeois and noble classes.
 - the nobility and the bourgeois had common political and economic interests.
- ___ 21. The abolition of many tiny German states and the old Holy Roman Empire and the reorganization of fifteen German states into a Confederation of the Rhine was the work of
- the Congress of Vienna.
 - Frederick William III of Prussia
 - the Continental system.
 - Napoleon.
- ___ 22. Napoleon's plan to invade Britain was scrapped as a result of
- the Treaty of Amiens.
 - the Battle of Trafalgar
 - the fall of the third Coalition.
 - economic restraints in France.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. The author of the *Age of Reason*, a book that was meant to refute Edmund Burke's conservative *Reflections on the Revolution in France*,
- _____ 2. The final defeat of Napoleon after which he was sent to St. Helena.
- _____ 3. Author of the *Declaration of the Rights of Woman* who demanded that women receive more legal equality with men during the French Revolution.
- _____ 4. Term for the prosperous middle class in France.
- _____ 5. Most important leader of the Committee of Public Safety during the Reign of Terror.
- _____ 6. Poor working-class people in Paris who continued to push the revolutionary government in a more radical and violent direction.
- _____ 7. The radical republican faction in the National Convention that had Robespierre and Danton as its leaders and who bitterly struggled for power with the Girondins.
- _____ 8. Republican faction in the National Convention that was more moderate than its political rivals in government and the working class in Paris.

- _____ 9. Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas on the natural rights of life, liberty and property, and on the right of the people to rebel against an unjust government, significantly influenced the American and French Revolutions.
- _____ 10. Term for the group of nations, including Austria and Prussia, that fought against France in the early-mid 1790s.
- _____ 11. Milestone document written by members of the National Assembly that reflected classical liberalism and established a blueprint for creating a constitutional monarchy in France.
- _____ 12. Island from which Napoleon escaped in 1815 before he resumed power in France and led French armies into one last great battle.
- _____ 13. Famous French painter of the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that was known for his glorification of Napoleon.
- _____ 14. French monarch who was restored to power after the defeat of Napoleon.

D. Matching

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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| <p>___ 1. Concordat of 1801</p> <p>___ 2. Tennis Court Oath</p> <p>___ 3. Great Fear</p> <p>___ 4. <i>assignats</i></p> <p>___ 5. Olympe de Gouges</p> <p>___ 6. Declaration of Pillnitz</p> <p>___ 7. Jacobins</p> <p>___ 8. September Massacres</p> <p>___ 9. Directory</p> <p>___ 10. Thermidorian Reaction</p> <p>___ 11. Borodino</p> <p>___ 12. Austerlitz</p> <p>___ 13. Quadruple Alliance</p> <p>___ 14. Term for Napoleon's empire in the early 1800s.</p> | <p>A. A group of loosely allied liberals in the Legislative Assembly that were vehemently opposed to aristocrats and monarchists</p> <p>B. Paper currency introduced during the French Revolution that was backed up by the value of former church property</p> <p>C. End of the Reign of Terror by more moderate forces who later created the Directory</p> <p>D. Major battle of Napoleon's Russia campaign that was a draw but saw the Russians withdraw in good order while the French army was sucked into the cold Russian winter.</p> <p>E. Military alliance between Britain, Prussia, Austria and Russia that finally defeated Napoleon in 1814 and 1815.</p> <p>F. Violent uprising in 1792 by the <i>sans-culottes</i> against perceived enemies in the aristocracy and monarchy</p> <p>G. Female French writer who echoed the views of Mary Wollstonecraft and who sought greater rights for women</p> <p>H. Peasant uprising in the French countryside after the beginning of the French Revolution that resulted in the peasants taking land at the expense of the nobles</p> <p>I. Pivotal 1805 French victory over Austria and Russia that led to the collapse of the Third Coalition and made Napoleon the master of central Europe</p> <p>J. 1789 declaration to make the National Assembly the sovereign power in France while pledging to create a new constitution</p> <p>K. French government between 1795-99 that had a tenuous hold on power and consisted primarily of the bourgeoisie</p> <p>L. Agreement between Napoleon and the pope that gave freedom of religion for Catholics while giving the French government power to nominate bishops, pay the clergy and exert influence over the church in France</p> <p>M. Joint statement issued by Austria and Prussia threatening to invade France if the French monarchy was harmed</p> <p>N. Grand Empire</p> |
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E. Geography: Using Map 21.1 in the textbook as a reference:

- 1) Identify the dependent states within Napoleon's Grand Empire: _____
- 2) Identify the five states that were allied with Napoleon in 1810: _____