



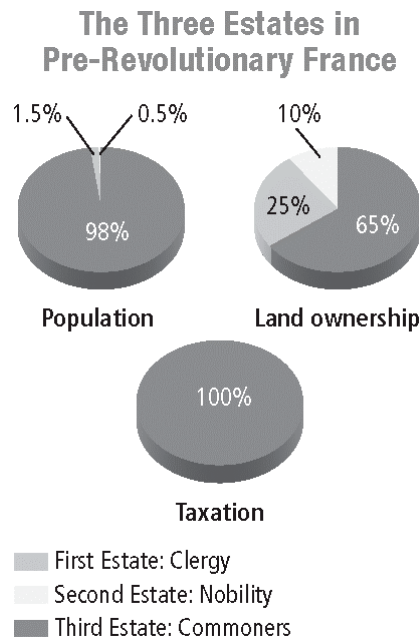
Unit Four
The New World – 1350 to 1815
Part XXI: The French Revolution & Empire
Document-Based Questions

Scale	
# Right	Grade
1-20	1
21-30	2
31-37	3
38-40	4

Part 21: The French Revolution & Empire

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.



1. What was unique about the people of the Third Estate?
 - a) They were the minority.
 - b) They owned land.
 - c) They paid taxes.
 - d) They were very religious.
2. What percentage of land was owned by the clergy?
 - a) 65%
 - b) 25%
 - c) 1.5%
 - d) 10%
3. What percentage of the population was nobility?
 - a) 65%
 - b) 98%
 - c) 1.5%
 - d) 0.5%

“... [Louis XVI] looked at the scaffold without flinching. The executioner at once proceeded to perform the customary rite by cutting off the King’s hair, which he put in his pocket. Louis then walked up onto the scaffold. The air was filled with the roll of numerous drums ... with such force that Louis’s voice was drowned and it was only possible to catch a few stray words like ‘I forgive my enemies’....”

— From a letter by Philippe Pinel, physician

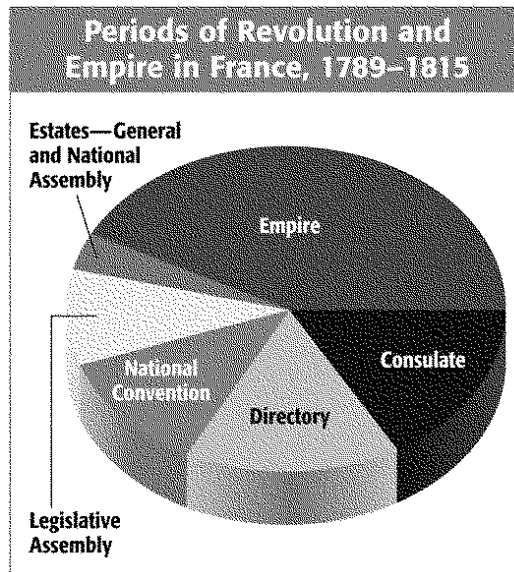
4. French revolutionaries used the guillotine to execute King Louis XVI because they believed that it
- was the execution method supported by the Third Estate.
 - gave victims a second chance.
 - killed humanely.
 - could be operated inexpensively.

The Rise of Napoleon	
1792	Promoted to captain in French army
1794	Promoted to brigadier general
1796	Commanded French armies in Italy
1799	Participated in coup d’état to overthrow the Directory; helped establish new French government and became its leader

5. How many years did it take for Napoleon to rise from brigadier general to the leader of all France?
- 8
 - 7
 - 6
 - 5

Napoleonic Europe in 1812	
Dependent States	Kingdom of Italy, Kingdom of Italy, Swiss Republic, Confederation of the Rhine, Spain
Allies of France	Austrian Empire, Prussia, Kingdom of Denmark and Norway
Opposed to France	United Kingdom, Portugal, Sweden, Russian Empire

6. According to the table, which country was considered a dependent state of France in 1812?
- Sweden
 - Russia
 - Spain
 - Austria



7. Which French government lasted the longest during the period from 1789 to 1815?
 - a) Consulate
 - b) empire
 - c) Directory
 - d) National Convention

8. About what percentage of the time did the Consulate rule France?
 - a) 85%
 - b) 2%
 - c) 50%
 - d) 17%

Law is the expression of the general will; all citizens have the right to concur personally, or through their representatives, in its formation; it must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal before it, are equally admissible to all public offices, positions, and employments, according to their capacity, and without other distinction than that of virtues and talents.
 —Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, French National Assembly, 1789

9. How, according to the passage, is law an expression of the general will?
 - a) The king, as the people’s leader, defines the law.
 - b) The nobles ensure that the law meets the needs of all people.
 - c) Old laws are changed to meet new needs.
 - d) All citizens are able to influence the law’s creation.

10. According to the passage, are all citizens given public office?
 - a) Yes; all citizens are equal and given public office.
 - b) No; only 50 percent of the citizenry are given public office.
 - c) No; all citizens are equal, but some with more talent and skill earn public office.
 - d) Yes, but only if they pay for access to the public office.

“Of all Napoleon’s actions ... the one that has perhaps had the most enduring and significant consequences was one that was almost irrelevant to his main plans. In 1803, Napoleon sold a vast tract of land to the United States. He realized that the French possessions in North America might be difficult to protect from British conquest, and besides he was short of cash. The Louisiana Purchase, perhaps the largest peaceful transfer of land in all of history, transformed the United States into a nation of near-continental size.”

— *The 100: A Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History*, Michael H. Hart

11. According to the passage, why did this action have the most enduring and significant consequences?
- It gave Napoleon influence over the Catholic Church.
 - It made Napoleon the wealthiest monarch in Europe.
 - It allowed France to bargain peace with England.
 - It gave the United States significant territorial power.
12. Why did Napoleon sell French land to the United States?
- He was afraid the British would be able to take it.
 - He needed the United States as an ally.
 - He was forced to by his government.
 - France had too many overseas possessions.

Robespierre made the most of his opportunity to help the common people. He spoke at debates and won a reputation as a strong supporter of democracy. In September 1792, he was elected to the National Convention and demanded that Louis XVI be executed as a traitor. The Convention agreed, and on January 18, 1793, ordered the king’s death. By early June, Robespierre controlled the convention.

13. How did Robespierre gain support to win election to the National Convention?
- He publicly demanded the execution of Louis XVI.
 - He marched an army to the Assembly meeting place.
 - He spoke out and was a defender of democracy.
 - He bribed election officials.

“But let that impatiently awaited savior give a sudden sign of his existence, and the people’s instinct will divine him and call upon him. The obstacles are smoothed before his steps, and a whole great nation, flying to see him pass, will seem to be saying: ‘Here is the man.’ ... A consecutive series of great actions never is the result of chance and luck; it is always the product of planning and genius. Great men are rarely known to fail in their most perilous enterprises.... Is it because they are lucky that they become great? No, but being great, they have been able to master luck.”

— *The Mind of Napoleon*, J. Christopher Herold, 1955

14. What does this passage suggest about Napoleon?
- His life was full of lucky breaks.
 - He shaped his life according to his own plan.
 - He was pessimistic about his own skills and choices.
 - He felt he needed constant improvement.

MATCHING

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| a. Jacobins | d. Napoleon Bonaparte |
| b. Girondins | e. Duke of Wellington |
| c. Tennis Court Oath | f. Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen |

- ___ 15. charter of basic liberties that was based on the American Constitution
- ___ 16. military leader who overthrew the Directory and crowned himself emperor of France
- ___ 17. group of French citizens who favored keeping the king alive
- ___ 18. military leader who handed Napoleon his final defeat at Waterloo
- ___ 19. group of French citizens who favored executing the king
- ___ 20. pledge taken by the Third Estate to force a new constitution after having been locked out of their usual meeting place

MATCHING

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| a. Elba | e. Napoleonic Code | h. Paris Commune |
| b. Legislative Assembly | f. taille | i. coup d'état |
| c. Maximilien Robespierre | g. Waterloo | j. the Mountain |
| d. Olympe de Gouges | | |

- ___ 21. France's chief tax
- ___ 22. demanded equal political rights for women from the new French National Assembly
- ___ 23. lawmaking body established by the Constitution of 1791
- ___ 24. radical political group made up of the sans-culottes
- ___ 25. representatives who convinced the Convention to condemn Louis XVI to death
- ___ 26. radical Jacobin
- ___ 27. a sudden overthrow of the government
- ___ 28. preserved most of the revolutionary principles
- ___ 29. island off the coast of Italy, where Napoleon was first exiled
- ___ 30. site of Napoleon's final defeat

MATCHING

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Continental System | f. St. Helena |
| b. Bastille | g. guillotine |
| c. sans-culottes | h. Marie Antoinette |
| d. Directory | i. de Staël |
| e. Republic of Virtue | j. Civil Constitution of the Clergy |

- ___ 31. attack on this began the French Revolution
- ___ 32. wife of King Louis XVI
- ___ 33. mandated that clergy were to be elected by the people
- ___ 34. members of the Paris Commune
- ___ 35. used by the revolutionaries to execute opponents
- ___ 36. democratic nation composed of good citizens, which the Committee of Public Safety tried to establish
- ___ 37. government overthrown by Napoleon's coup d'état
- ___ 38. prominent critic of Napoleon's rule
- ___ 39. Napoleon's plan to weaken the British economy
- ___ 40. island to which Napoleon was exiled after his final defeat