

## Chapter 17 Quiz

# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

1. What are the three economic problems described in the text that contributed to the unrest that led to the French Revolution? [3 points each blank]
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
2. Of whom was the First Estate comprised? [3 points]
  - a. the nobles
  - b. the *Philosophes*
  - c. a small number of wealthy and a large number of poor clergy
  - d. the bourgeoisie, poor urban workers, and rural peasants
3. Who formed the Second Estate, and how did they worsen France's economic woes? [6 points]
4. The Third Estate was made up of which two classes of people? [2 points each blank]
  - a.
  - b.

5. What effectively ended the French Revolution? [3 points]
- a. Napoleon became First Consul of the French Republic.
  - b. the disintegration of the Catholic Church in France
  - c. the satisfaction of the needs of the poor
  - d. the destruction of the Old Regime
6. What effectively ended the Old Regime? [3 points]
- a. the confiscation of Church property
  - b. the election of Pius VII to the papacy
  - c. the end of the Napoleonic line
  - d. World War I
7. What did the Reign of Terror demonstrate or prove? [3 points]
- a. The French peasantry was ready and able to govern itself.
  - b. The people running the Revolution could be just as cruel and corrupt as those they sought to unseat.
  - c. The Catholic Church had no business competing with the government for social projects.
  - d. Napoleon should have been kinder to the Pope.
8. The Committee of Public Safety was... [3 points]
- a. the most successful aspect of the French Revolution, since it restored order in France.
  - b. a committee set up by Robespierre to address security problems in Paris.
  - c. a group formed by the National Convention to suppress opposition to the Revolution.
  - d. the first postrevolutionary police department in Paris, now known as the *Gendarmes*.
9. Napoleon began his life on the Island of \_\_\_\_\_ and died in exile on the Island of \_\_\_\_\_. [2 points each blank]
10. During the rabid insanity of the French Revolution, the Cathedral of Notre Dame was seized by the revolutionaries and renamed \_\_\_\_\_. [2 points]
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ negated any benefits or freedoms that had been granted to the Church through the \_\_\_\_\_. [2 points each blank]

## THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH

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For #12-25, match the description with the appropriate term from those provided below. [4 points each]

<i>Assignats</i>	The Bastille	black cardinals	<i>bourgeoisie</i>
Estates General	Great Fear	Jacobins	Napoleonic Code
nonjurors	the Old Regime	Peace of Amiens	Pope Pius VII
Reign of Terror	Robespierre		

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Revolutionary members of the Legislative Assembly who worked to uproot the traditional institutions of the Old Regime.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ French clerics who rejected *The Civil Constitution of the Clergy* and were forced to go underground.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Church prelates who were punished by Napoleon for refusing to recognize his marriage to Maria Louisa.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Paper currency whose value was backed up by Church property seized by the Legislative Assembly.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ A system of law that blended revolutionary and traditional ideas.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ The rule under the Committee of Public Safety in which mass numbers of those who oppressed the Revolution were executed.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Opponent of Napoleon who dealt kindly with him after he was deposed and exiled.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Architect of the Reign of Terror.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ The time from 1802 to 1803 in which Napoleon quietly advanced his interests, reorganized France's possessions, and annexed a number of small German principalities.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Widespread panic in the French countryside due to rumors that nobles were employing foreign forces to suppress the peasants.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ The French upper middle class.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Legislative body of the Old Regime in France.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ A medieval fortress and arsenal. The beginning of the French Revolution is marked by the day it was attacked by a mob on July 14, 1789.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Describes the Three Estates or classes into which French society was legally divided before the French Revolution.