

Chapter 17 Test

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. French prison
- B. Seized at the Tuileries
- C. Supported *The Civil Constitution of the Clergy*
- D. Upper middle class
- E. Nonclergy and nonnobility
- F. Head of Committee of Public Safety
- G. Clergy
- H. Opposed *The Civil Constitution of the Clergy*
- I. Nobles
- J. Wrote *What is the Third Estate?*

- 1. _____ First Estate
- 2. _____ Second Estate
- 3. _____ Third Estate
- 4. _____ Abbe Sieyes
- 5. _____ Bastille
- 6. _____ Constitutional clerics
- 7. _____ Nonjurors
- 8. _____ Robespierre
- 9. _____ *Bourgeoisie*
- 10. _____ Louis XVI

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ Before the revolution, French society was divided into three estates, or classes.
2. _____ In eighteenth-century France, the wealthy and nobles exempted themselves from taxation.
3. _____ The new *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* was based on Rousseau's *Social Contract*.
4. _____ The *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* was signed under Louis XIV.
5. _____ The French people sought to establish a Gallican Church that would serve as a social arm of the government.
6. _____ During the de-Christianization of France, the state sponsored a Deistic faith system.
7. _____ When Napoleon was elected First Consul, he squelched all support of the Catholic Church.
8. _____ The Organic Articles restored the Church's power in the French government.
9. _____ Napoleon used his coronation to show his deference to the Church.
10. _____ Pope Pius VII required Napoleon to marry Josephine in a valid Church ceremony before his coronation.
11. _____ Napoleon's death marked the end of the revolutionary era.
12. _____ The Concordat of Fontainebleau was falsely published by Napoleon to place French and Italian bishops under his control.
13. _____ Napoleon's failed march on Russia began his downfall.
14. _____ Pope Pius VII crowned Napoleon emperor.
15. _____ *Assignats* temporarily solved the debt crisis in France.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 25 points total]

1. In June 1789, the Third Estate declared itself the _____.
2. On July 14, 1789, the French people attacked the _____ in search of arms.

3. The _____ was set up by the National Assembly to restore order to the Bastille.
4. The _____ was the panic that spread through the French countryside of the nobles further suppressing the poor.
5. The *Declaration of the _____ of _____ and of the _____* declared all men are born equal with rights to liberty, property, security, and resistance.
6. _____ were French bonds that redistributed the Church's land.
7. The _____ *Constitution of the _____* placed the Catholic Church in France under the government.
8. _____ were revolutionary members of the Legislative Assembly who tried to uproot the traditional institutions of the Old Regime.
9. The _____ was a political party made up of common people.
10. The Reign of Terror occurred under the Committee of _____.
11. The _____ of 1801 under Napoleon restored freedom of religion.
12. The Peace of _____ lasted from 1802 to 1803 and made Napoleon very popular.
13. The _____ of _____ established the Papal States and was revoked by Napoleon.

14. Napoleon divorced Josephine to marry _____ of Austria.
15. The thirteen _____ refused to attend Napoleon's invalid wedding.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[15 points]

How did Enlightenment thinking damage the Church during the French Revolution?