

Chapter 7 World Studies Practice Test

Chapter 7 summary: Economic and social inequalities in the Old Regime helped cause the French Revolution. The revolutionary government of France made reforms but also used terror and violence to retain power. Napoleon seized power and made himself emperor. However, Napoleon's conquests aroused nationalistic feelings across Europe and contributed to his downfall.

- 1) Name the three social classes under the Old Regime (system of feudalism left over from the Middle Ages). _____, _____, _____.
- 2) The first estate consisted of:
 - a. Peasants
 - b. Rich nobles
 - c. Workers
 - d. Clergy of the catholic church
 - e. Bourgeoisie
- 3) The second estate consisted of:
 - a. Peasants
 - b. Rich nobles
 - c. Workers
 - d. Clergy of the catholic church
 - e. Bourgeoisie
- 4) The third estate consisted of:
 - a. Clergy of the catholic church
 - b. Rich nobles
 - c. 98% of the people
 - d. None of the above
- 5) The Bourgeoisie were made up of
 - a. Rich nobles
 - b. Merchants and artisans
 - c. Clergy of the catholic church
 - d. Workers and peasants
- 6) Which estate(s) disagreed with the Enlightenment ideas?
 - a. The first estate
 - b. The second estate
 - c. The third estate
 - d. The first estate and the second estate
 - e. The first estate and the third estate
- 7) Which statement best describes the Bourgeoisie?
 - a. Well-educated and powerful
 - b. Well educated but poor
 - c. Not well educated but rich and powerful
 - d. Well-educated and rich but lacked power

- 8) Name the three problems/challenges that would bring about change in the old regime:
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 9) Louis XVI's wife, Marie Antoinette was popular with the French people: True or False?
- 10) July 14 is an important date because it marks:
- The storming of the Bastille
 - The Battle of Trafalgar
 - The Battle of Waterloo
 - The end of the Peninsular War
- 11) What did the third estate, eager to make changes in the government, insist on?
- That all three estates meet together and each delegate have a vote
 - That the three estates continue to meet separately but each estate would still have one vote
 - That the King would be given voting rights
- 12) The Continental System was intended to destroy Great Britain's economy. True or False?
- 13) This is the name of the French congress that was established by representatives of the Third Estate to enact laws and reforms in the name of the French people. The formation of this congress in effect abolished absolute monarch and was the beginning of a representative government. _____
- 14) This is the name of the comprehensive and uniform system of laws established for France by Napoleon. _____
- 15) Napoleon's policy of preventing trade between Great Britain and continental Europe was called _____.
- 16) A pledge made by the members of France's National Assembly in which they vowed to continue meeting until they had drawn up a new constitution was called _____.
- 17) This was a statement of revolutionary rights adopted by France's National Assembly in 1789. It stated that men are born free with equal rights. _____
- 18) An assembly of representatives from all three of the estates, or social classes, in France. _____
- 19) Established during the French Revolution to identify enemies of the Republic. _____
- 20) A French Congress with the power to create laws and approve declarations of war – established by the Constitution of 1791. _____
- 21) The Great Fear was a wave of senseless panic that spread throughout the French countryside after
- The invasion of Russia
 - The Scorched-earth policy went into effect
 - The peninsular war began
 - The storming of the Bastille
- 22) A radical tyrant who became a leader of the Committee of Public Safety and ruled France almost like a dictate:
- Louis XVI
 - Maximillien Robespierre
 - Napoleon
 - Mr. Spenthoff