1. Who would have been most likely to have read and agreed with the revolutionary ideas of the Enlightenment philosophers?
   A. The aristocracy
   B. The clergy
   C. Middle class merchants, bankers, and lawyers
   D. Uneducated peasants and labourers

2. Which of the following Estates had the largest population?
   A. The Fourth Estate
   B. The Second Estate
   C. The Third Estate
   D. The First Estate

3. Which one of the following Estates had the least amount of taxes but the greatest power?
   A. The Fourth Estate
   B. The Second Estate
   C. The Third Estate
   D. The First Estate

4. The group in the traditional Ancien Régime that was the most dissatisfied with the old social structure was
   A. Clergy
   B. Middle Class
   C. Peasants
   D. Nobility

5. Uneducated people whose ideas on most matters were controlled by the church believed more strongly in the “divine right of kings” than the educated middle class.
   A. True
   B. False

6. The First Estate owed its loyalty to and got its identity mostly from
   A. the Enlightenment philosophers
   B. the French monarchy
   C. the Catholic Church
7. The Second Estate owed its loyalty to and got its identity mostly from
   A. the Catholic Church
   B. the French Monarchy
   C. the Nation State of France
   D. the Enlightenment Philosophers

8. Which of the following was a reason for Louis XVI to call the Estates General? Choose the three that apply.
   A. France's feudal tax system had stopped working.
   B. France owed money to the British for the maintenance of New France in North America.
   C. Louis XVI was entirely unchecked in his spending; he spent vast sums on his palace at Versailles.
   D. France had debts from helping the American colonies in the American Revolution.

9. With the Tennis Court Oath, the First and Second Estates vowed not to disband until they had written a new constitution for France.
   A. True
   B. False

10. Enlightenment philosophers or thinkers reasoned that all people should have freedom of speech, personal liberty, religious toleration, and political and economic improvements.
    A. True
    B. False

11. The National Assembly in 1789 adopted the ____________ of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, which listed civil rights in France.

12. On July 14, 1789, a Paris crowd attacked the ____________, a symbol of the King's oppression.

13. The extremist group in the National Assembly was the ____________.
14. During the __________ __ ________, thousands were guillotined.

15. During the French Revolution, the old social, political, and economic structure from the ____________ was destroyed.

16. During the French Revolution and based on __________________________ ideas, the French developed the notion that the nation state and the government belong to the people and not to a king.

17. Which of the following were NOT symbols of French nationalism during the French Revolution? Choose the two that apply.

A. Storming the Bastille
B. Reign of Terror
C. La Marseillaise
D. Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite (Liberty, Equality and Fraternity).
E. The Directory

18. When Napoleon overthrew the Directory and appointed himself First Consul for life, France became

A. Dictatorship
B. An absolute monarchy
C. a limited monarchy
D. a republic

19. The Code Napoleon was most significant because it

A. Restricted Freedom of thought
B. Established Equality for all men before the law
C. Increased church control
D. Allowed women to own property
20. How did Napoleon’s military victories likely affect French nationalism?

A The French were proud of their country’s victories.
B People saw Napoleon’s armies as liberating them from the tyranny of their own kings and nobles.
C The French felt that their government was working for them, not against them.
D France was now more unified, with one set of laws, one principal school system, and a highly centralized government.

21. Which of the following are Napoleon’s most noteworthy achievements in France with respect to aspects of nation state? Choose four that apply.

A Politics: Napoleon centralized all political power in his own hands. Although this was not as democratic, it was far more efficient. As well, Napoleon set up a standardized set of laws as in the Code Napoleon.
B Economics: Taxes were collected fairly and efficiently, roads were built, commerce was stimulated, and attempts were made to balance the budget.
C Education: An extensive system of public schools (the lycees) was established.
D Religion: Napoleon arranged an agreement (the Concordat) with the Catholic Pope to ease most of the tensions between the church and the French State.
E Linguistics: Napoleon consolidated the French language dictionary so that French could be used everywhere in Europe.
F Cultural: France was turned into a multicultural republic in which all cultures were given equal support.

22. The events of the Napoleonic Era encouraged the spread of the ideas of the French Revolution and the development of nationalism throughout Europe.

A True
B False

23. The idea of nationalism best implies that

A individuals share strong feelings of loyalty to their country
B territorial boundaries should be determined by language groupings
C similar cultural groups have the right to rule themselves
D legislative powers should be shared between central and regional governments

24. During times of war, nationalism may be used to encourage

A support for groups favouring disarmament
B citizens to ignore the need for law and order
C several countries to form alliances
D citizens to fight for their country

25. In pre-revolutionary France, any measures for tax reform provoked the strongest opposition from the

A Third Estate
26. Which statement best describes French society under the Old Regime?
A. The rising middle class ran the economy; the monarch remained as limited monarch.
B. The peasants were honoured by the nobility; they received support and protection from the clergy.
C. The nobility shared power with the King; together they ran the country.
D. The clergy and nobility were privileged; the peasant class had little power.

27. The social structure of France prior to the French Revolution was characterized by
A. domination of the upper class by the rich bourgeoisie
B. power and privilege of the wealthy clergy and nobility
C. increasing power of the peasants striving for greater representation and justice
D. greater opportunity to move from one estate to another depending on wealth and status

28. Which statement is an accurate description of the First Estate in 1789?
A. It included some of the richest men in France: bankers, financiers, merchants, and owners of manufacturing establishments.
B. It included clergy of the powerful Roman Catholic Church.
C. It included all the privileged members of the nobility, wealthy or not.
D. It included members of the craft guilds and many members of the bourgeoisie.

29. By the 18th century (1700s), philosophers began applying scientific reasoning to such things as government, society, and even religion. They applied scientific tests of reason to every aspect of the traditional forms of government and found the old ways lacking. This period of history is called the
A. Enlightenment
B. French Revolution
C. Napoleonic Era
D. Industrial Revolution

30. The Declaration of the Rights of Man was remarkable because for one of the first times in human history
A. social equality was made a legal concept
B. Christianity was made the state religion
C. monarchs were outlawed by decree
D. land was re-distributed to peasants
31. The seizure of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, was important because it

A. represented a successful attack on a symbol of the Old Regime
B. encouraged the Paris mob to attack other fortifications
C. placed the royal family in the hands of the revolutionary leaders
D. released thousands of prisoners who joined the revolution