

chapter 3 French Revolution

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. In France's old order, which of the following groups were members of the bourgeoisie?
a. nobles
b. clergy
c. peasants
d. merchants
- _____ 2. In 1789, the delegates to the Estates-General that broke away and declared themselves to be the National Assembly were from the
a. First Estate.
b. Second Estate.
c. Third Estate.
d. Fourth Estate.
- _____ 3. Participants in the Tennis Court Oath swore to continue meeting until they were able to bring about
a. a reduction in taxes.
b. the overthrow of Louis XVI.
c. a just constitution.
d. the fall of the Bastille.
- _____ 4. The poorest members of the Third Estate were
a. urban workers.
b. bourgeois families
c. nuns and priests.
d. *philosophes*.
- _____ 5. The women who marched on Versailles refused to leave until the king agreed to
a. reduce the price of bread.
b. return to Paris.
c. open government jobs to the poor.
d. give up the throne.
- _____ 6. What form of government did the National Assembly create with the Constitution of 1791?
a. an absolute monarchy
b. a republic
c. a theocracy
d. a limited monarchy
- _____ 7. In the Declaration of Pilnitz, the king of Prussia and emperor of Austria
a. declared war on the French revolutionaries.
b. declared their support for the French Revolution.
c. threatened to intervene to protect the French monarchy.
d. offered to take in the exiled French royal family.
- _____ 8. Robespierre believed that France could achieve a "republic of virtue" only through
a. extending suffrage to more citizens.
b. electing a strong, absolute ruler.
c. the use of terror.
d. observing strict religious laws.
- _____ 9. During the Reign of Terror, trials and executions were carried out under the authority of
a. Louis XVI.
b. the National Assembly.
c. the Committee of Public Safety.
d. Napoleon.

Name: _____

ID: A

Short Answer

“To propose the trial of Louis XVI is to question the Revolution. If he may be tried, he may be acquitted [cleared of wrongdoing]; if he may be acquitted, he may be innocent. But, if he be innocent, what becomes of the Revolution? If he be innocent, what are we but his calumniators [those who tell lies about someone]? . . . his imprisonment is a crime; all the patriots are guilty; and the great cause which for so many centuries has been debated between crime and virtue, between liberty and tyranny, is finally decided in favour of crime and despotism!”

— Maximilien Robespierre

10. **Identify Point of View** In the quotation above, what was Robespierre arguing for or against? Explain Robespierre’s point of view. Did Robespierre get his way? Explain.
11. **Summarize** What was the status of the Church in French society before the revolution? How did this status change through the different phases of the revolution?

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 109
STA: H-SS 10.2.1 TOP: French society
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 113
STA: H-SS 10.2.1 TOP: Estates-General
3. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 113
STA: H-SS 10.2.1 TOP: Estates-General
4. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 110
STA: H-SS 10.2.1 TOP: French society
5. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 116
STA: H-SS 10.2.4 TOP: French reforms
6. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 117
STA: H-SS 10.2.4 TOP: French reforms
7. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 118-119
STA: H-SS 10.2.4 TOP: French reforms
8. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 123
STA: H-SS 10.2.4 TOP: Reign of Terror
9. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 123
STA: H-SS 10.2.4 TOP: Reign of Terror

SHORT ANSWER

10. ANS:
Possible response: Robespierre was arguing against putting Louis XVI on trial. He argued that if he goes to trial, Louis could be cleared of wrongdoing. If this happens, then the conclusion must be that the revolutionaries are criminals, and the long debate between tyranny and the ideals of the revolution will be decided in favor of tyranny. In the beginning, Robespierre did not get his way. Louis XVI was put on trial. But Louis XVI was convicted and executed, so Robespierre got what he wanted in the end—the monarchy was abolished.

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 122, 123 STA: H-SS 10.2.4
TOP: French radicals

11. ANS:

Possible response: Before the revolution, the clergy enjoyed much wealth and political power as members of the First Estate. In the moderate phase of the French Revolution, the National Assembly placed the Church under state control. The clergy became paid public officials. Convents and monasteries were dissolved, and Church lands were sold to pay the government debt. In the radical phase, the National Convention tried to de-Christianize France. It created a secular calendar and banned many religious festivals. The third or Directory phase saw a rising resentment against the limits placed on the Church. In the final phase, Napoleon made peace with the Catholic Church. The Concordat of 1801 kept the Church under state control but recognized religious freedom for Catholics.

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 108-109, 117, 126, 129
STA: H-SS 10.2.4 TOP: French society

D 1.

 C 2.

 C 3.

 A 4.

 B 5.

 D 6.

 C 7.

 C 8.

 C 9.