Unit # 3- 18TH CENTURY ECONOMY AND SOCIETY, THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789-1799, THE NAPOLEONIC ERA: 1799-1815 THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: 1780-1850 and IDEOLOGIES AND REVOLUTIONS: 1815-1850

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| 1. Literacy rates in eighteenth‑century Europe: a. were about equal for men and women b. were distributed evenly across class lines c. were closely related to primary education d. actually declined from the seventeenth centurye. were higher in Catholic nations2. Which of the following was invented in the eighteenth century?a. jigsaw puzzleb. telescopec. astrolabed. barometere. microscope3. The Rococo artistic style of the eighteenth century was:a. highly formal and geometricb. known for its light-hearted subject matter in paintingc. heavily influenced by the French Academy of Artd. banned by the French kingse. a conspiracy to undermine good taste 4. All of the following were common characteristics of the Old Regime in eighteenth-century Europe EXCEPT:a. aristocratic elitesb. state religionsc. guildsd. feudal duese. large factories5. In eighteenth‑century Europe, the most important imperial rivalries existed among which three of the following?a. Russia, France, and Great Britainb. The German states, the Italian states, and Great Britainc. The German states, the Italian states, and Franced. France, Russia, and Spaine. Spain, France, and Great Britain6. Adam Smith maintained that: a. workers’ real wages decrease in the long run b. population always tends to outstrip food supplies c. monopolies benefit the state d. competition is socially beneficial e. social revolution is inevitable7.Improvements associated with the Agricultural Revolution of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries began in: a. France and Spain b. the Low Countries and Britain c. Prussia and Saxony d. Poland e. Russia | 8. A major revolutionary idea spread throughout Europe by the French armies during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic period was that:a. careers should be open to talented individuals from all classesb. workers have the right to form labor unions and bargain collectivelyc. every individual is entitled to a free, public educationd. private property should be abolishede. the aged and infirm should have the right to public support9. During 1793-94, Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety owed much of their influence to the support of:a. Catholics angered by the Civil Constitution of the Clergyb. liberal nobles eager to promote economic progressc. a group of small property owners & wage laborers in Paris concerned about high food pricesd. industrial workers in Paris and Lyons angry about conditions in the newly opened cotton millse. provincial middle-class businessmen concerned about excessive centralization of government10. How did the American Revolution affect the French Revolution?a. it proved the weakness of England and inspired the French to war against their hated enemyb. it actually had little effect on European attitudesc. Americans became convinced to expand their ideals abroad and fight for French libertyd. it led to new innovations in warfare widely used during the subsequent conflictse. it further bankrupted the French treasury and deepened the financial crisis11. Which of the following caused the deepest and most persistent internal opposition to the French Revolution?a. The Great Fearb. The storming of the Bastillec. The publication of Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*d. The advent of the Thermidorean reactione. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy12. Which group "started" the French Revolution?a. bourgeoisie upset over aristocratic privilegesb. peasants in the countryside tired of feudalismc. lower middle-class artisans of Paris angered by high bread pricesd. nobles who refused king's efforts at taxatione. clergy threatened by Louis XVI's church reforms |

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| 12. Which of the following best demonstrates the new importance of nationalism in revolutionary France?a. levee-en-masseb. Cult of the Supreme Beingc. abolishing of slaveryd. revolutionary calendare. execution of the king13. What best describes the role of the *sans culottes* during the French Revolution? a. they desired peace with other European countries b. they exercised sustained control over the direction of the revolution c. they hoped to restore the monarchy d. they intervened intermittently at moments of crisis e. they shared the feelings of the bourgeoisie14. Which of the following actions by Napoleon I aided the cause of German unification?a. The elimination of many small states and the political reorganization of territoryb. The incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein into Prussiac. The expulsion of the Turks occupying the European territory where German was spokend. The reversal of the long-standing policy of French support for the Holy Roman Empiree. The requirement that all people in conquered lands speak a common language, French15. Napoleon Bonaparte’s repressive occupation sparked a violent popular revolt ina. Spain b. Italy c. Austria d. Poland e. Great Britain16. The basic goal of Napoleon’s Continental System was toa. isolate Russia diplomaticallyb. weaken England economicallyc. unite France and Spaind. unify Germanye. conquer Italy17.Which of the following would be considered the most radical response to the Industrial Revolution?a. laissez-faireb. trade unionismc. Chartismd. Factory Actse. Marxism18. The Industrial Revolution was responsible for all of the following developments in Great Britain EXCEPT:a. an increase in the mobility of the work forceb. the improvement of the transportation networkc. increased emigration to the coloniesd. an increase in annual national incomee. an increase in the number of small landowners | 19. Which of the following early nineteenth-century political figures was most closely identified with the concept of "the concert of Europe"?a. Castlereagh b. Napoleon I c. Talleyrandd. Alexander I e. Metternich20. A factor accelerating the British government's repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was the:a. South Sea Bubble scandalb. American Revolutionc. Irish potato famined. development of relatively inexpensive ocean transporte. worldwide mechanization of grain farming21. A major result of the revolutions of 1848 was:a. the creation of a group of independent yet cooperative nation-statesb. the fulfillment of worker goals of socialismc. a turn toward conservative nation-buildingd. a validation of the Romantic outlooke. the establishment of a constitution for Russia22. Prince Klemens von Metternich used the German Confederation to:a. oppose liberalism and nationalism in Central Europeb. encourage the penetration of France into the German statesc. prevent British military domination of the European continentd. aid the spread of radicalism in the German statese. make Prussia the dominant power among the German states24. Which of the following sets of ideas is most closely associated with Liberalism in the mid nineteenth century?a. free trade, universal male suffrage, and rule by the bourgeoisieb. equality of property, republican government, limited suffragec. laissez faire, limited suffrage, religious tolerationd. limited suffrage, opposition to organized religion, equality of propertye. state churches, rule by bourgeoisie, limited suffrage25. The disease most common in industrialized areas of nineteenth-century Europe was: a. bubonic plague b. tuberculosis c. smallpox d. malaria e. leprosy |



26. The Crystal Palace, shown above, was built in 1851 in London primarily as a:

 a. private summer residence for the royal family

 b. memorial to those who fought in the Crimean War

 c. celebration of British technological and industrial dominance

 d. performance hall for musicals and opera

 e. museum for artifacts from Africa and Asia

27. A major goal of the English Chartists in the 1840s was:

 a. equal distribution of wealth

 b. protective tariffs for farm products

 c. war with France

 d. abolition of the monarchy

 e. the vote for all men

28. The Romantic movement in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Europe was characterized by:

 a. reaction against the principles of the Enlightenment

 b. contempt for organized religion

 c. an interest in science and technology

 d. a view of the natural world as a “machine”

 e. important discoveries of planetary motion

29 Which of the following is the best characterization of the impact of industrialization on the family in the first half of the nineteenth century?

a. Working-class wives generally became the primary wage-earners.

b. Class differences in family structures narrowed.

c. For the first time children played a role in household production.

d. The sexual division of labor tended to increase.

e. Protective legislation improved working conditions for women in the home

30. Urban life in the major European cities during the Industrial Revolution was characterized by

 a. rapid social mobility among recent migrants from the countryside

 b. overcrowded living conditions and unsafe working conditions for the working poor

 c. the adoption of laissez-faire attitudes by industrial workers

 d. government control of major industrial companies

 e. an increase in the nobility’s power over the urban population