

**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**

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 century
 - e. were higher in Catholic nations

2. Which of the following was invented in the eighteenth century?

- a. jigsaw puzzle**
- b. telescope
- c. astrolabe
- d. barometer
- e. microscope

3. The Rococo artistic style of the eighteenth century was:

- a. highly formal and geometric
- b. known for its light-hearted subject matter in painting**
- c. heavily influenced by the French Academy of Art
- d. banned by the French kings
- e. 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 elites
- b. state religions
- c. guilds
- d. feudal dues
- e. large factories**

5. In eighteenth-century Europe, the most important imperial rivalries existed among which three of the following?

- a. Russia, France, and Great Britain
- b. The German states, the Italian states, and Great Britain
- c. The German states, the Italian states, and France
- d. France, Russia, and Spain
- e. Spain, France, and Great Britain**

6. 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 inevitable

7.

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 classes**
- b. workers have the right to form labor unions and bargain collectively
- c. every individual is entitled to a free, public education
- d. private property should be abolished
- e. the aged and infirm should have the right to public support

9. 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 Clergy
- b. liberal nobles eager to promote economic progress
- c. a group of small property owners & wage laborers in Paris concerned about high food prices**
- d. industrial workers in Paris and Lyons angry about conditions in the newly opened cotton mills
- e. provincial middle-class businessmen concerned about excessive centralization of government

10. 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 enemy
- b. it actually had little effect on European attitudes
- c. Americans became convinced to expand their ideals abroad and fight for French liberty
- d. it led to new innovations in warfare widely used during the subsequent conflicts
- e. it further bankrupted the French treasury and deepened the financial crisis**

11. Which of the following caused the deepest and most persistent internal opposition to the French Revolution?

- a. The Great Fear
- b. The storming of the Bastille
- c. The publication of Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
- d. The advent of the Thermidorean reaction
- e. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy**

12. Which group "started" the French Revolution?

- a. bourgeoisie upset over aristocratic privileges
- b. peasants in the countryside tired of feudalism
- c. lower middle-class artisans of Paris angered by high bread prices
- d. nobles who refused king's efforts at taxation**
- e. 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-masse**
- b. Cult of the Supreme Being
- c. abolishing of slavery
- d. revolutionary calendar
- e. execution of the king

13. 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 bourgeoisie

14. 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 territory**
- b. The incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein into Prussia
- c. The expulsion of the Turks occupying the European territory where German was spoken
- d. The reversal of the long-standing policy of French support for the Holy Roman Empire
- e. The requirement that all people in conquered lands speak a common language, French

15. Napoleon Bonaparte's repressive occupation sparked a violent popular revolt in

- a. **Spain**
- b. Italy
- c. Austria
- d. Poland
- e. Great Britain

16. The basic goal of Napoleon's Continental System was to

- a. isolate Russia diplomatically
- b. **weaken England economically**
- c. unite France and Spain
- d. unify Germany
- e. conquer Italy

17. Which of the following would be considered the most radical response to the Industrial Revolution?

- a. laissez-faire
- b. trade unionism
- c. Chartism
- d. Factory Acts
- e. **Marxism**

18. The Industrial Revolution was responsible for all of the following developments in Great Britain EXCEPT:

- a. an increase in the mobility of the work force
- b. the improvement of the transportation network
- c. increased emigration to the colonies
- d. an increase in annual national income
- e. **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. Talleyrand
- d. Alexander I
- e. **Metternich**

20. A factor accelerating the British government's repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 was the:

- a. South Sea Bubble scandal
- b. American Revolution
- c. **Irish potato famine**
- d. development of relatively inexpensive ocean transport
- e. worldwide mechanization of grain farming

21. A major result of the revolutions of 1848 was:

- a. the creation of a group of independent yet cooperative nation-states
- b. the fulfillment of worker goals of socialism
- c. **a turn toward conservative nation-building**
- d. a validation of the Romantic outlook
- e. the establishment of a constitution for Russia

22. Prince Klemens von Metternich used the German Confederation to:

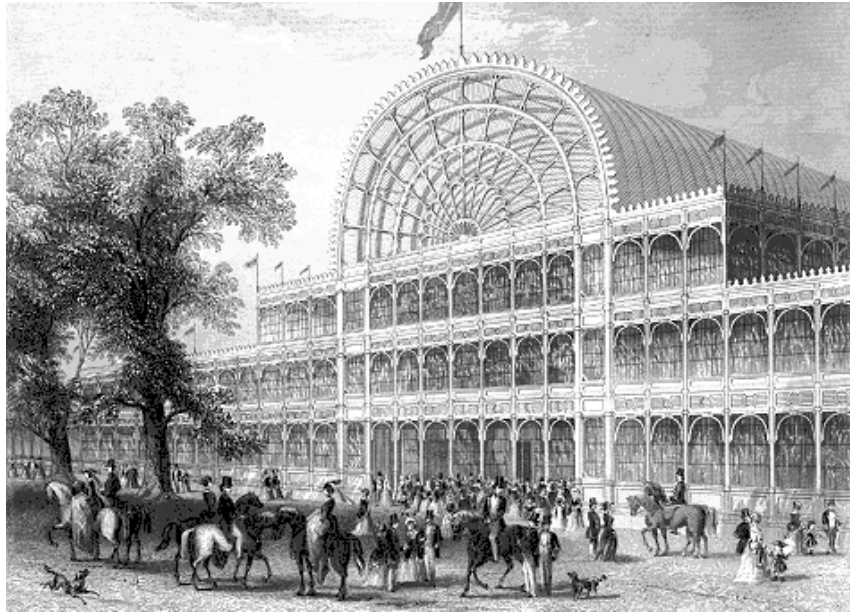
- a. **oppose liberalism and nationalism in Central Europe**
- b. encourage the penetration of France into the German states
- c. prevent British military domination of the European continent
- d. aid the spread of radicalism in the German states
- e. make Prussia the dominant power among the German states

24. 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 bourgeoisie
- b. equality of property, republican government, limited suffrage
- c. **laissez faire, limited suffrage, religious toleration**
- d. limited suffrage, opposition to organized religion, equality of property
- e. state churches, rule by bourgeoisie, limited suffrage

25. 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:
- private summer residence for the royal family
 - memorial to those who fought in the Crimean War
 - celebration of British technological and industrial dominance**
 - performance hall for musicals and opera
 - museum for artifacts from Africa and Asia
27. A major goal of the English Chartists in the 1840s was:
- equal distribution of wealth
 - protective tariffs for farm products
 - war with France
 - abolition of the monarchy
 - 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**
 - contempt for organized religion
 - an interest in science and technology
 - a view of the natural world as a “machine”
 - 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?
- Working-class wives generally became the primary wage-earners.
 - Class differences in family structures narrowed.
 - For the first time children played a role in household production.
 - d. The sexual division of labor tended to increase.**
 - 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
- rapid social mobility among recent migrants from the countryside
 - b. overcrowded living conditions and unsafe working conditions for the working poor**
 - the adoption of laissez-faire attitudes by industrial workers
 - government control of major industrial companies
 - an increase in the nobility's power over the urban population