

6TH GRADE UNIT TEST: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. What factors helped lead to the French Revolution?
 - a. The Glorious Revolution in England
 - b. The American Revolution
 - c. Debts incurred during the French and Indian War
 - d. All of the above
2. Which of the following social groups was part of the Third Estate?
 - a. The bourgeoisie
 - b. Urban workers and peasants
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Priests, monks, and bishops
3. What was the name of the palace that Louis XIV built?
 - a. Tuileries
 - b. Versailles
 - c. Louvre
 - d. Châteaubriant
4. Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Louis XVI were disliked for what reason(s)?
 - a. Heavy taxes
 - b. Extravagant spending
 - c. Costly wars
 - d. All of the above
5. Why did the Parisian mob storm the Bastille on July 14, 1789?
 - a. It was full of important political prisoners.
 - b. It represented the tyranny of the French monarchy.
 - c. King Louis XVI was inside the fortress walls.
 - d. The governor of the Bastille was planning to attack the mob with the fortress cannons.
6. Why did King Louis XVI and his family leave Versailles for the last time?
 - a. To present the new constitution to the people.
 - b. The National Assembly was growing hostile, and King Louis XVI thought he would be safer among the people of Paris.
 - c. A mob of women attacked Versailles and forced the king to return to Paris with them.
 - d. King Louis XVI wanted to lead the National Guard against the rioting mobs in Paris.
7. In what ways did the French Revolution try to change the Roman Catholic Church?
 - a. Take the church's property and sell it.
 - b. Force priests to take oaths of loyalty to the new constitution.

- c. Replace religious icons, statues, holidays, and ceremonies.
- d. All of the above.

8. Where did Napoleon die?

- a. On the island of Elba, exiled after his defeat in Russia.
- b. At the Battle of Waterloo.
- c. In Paris, at the hands of the guillotine.
- d. On the island of St. Helena.

FILL-IN THE BLANK:

9. According to Rousseau, “Man is born free and everywhere he is in _____.”

10. The part of a person’s income that is paid to support a church (usually one-tenth of the income) is called a _____.

11. Louis XV’s mistress once remarked, “Après nous, le deluge,” which means, “After us _____.”

12. Upon hearing that the mob was rioting for lack of bread, Queen Marie Antoinette was rumored to have responded, “Well, then let them eat _____.”

13. The motto of the French Revolution, translated into English, is “Liberty, Equality, _____.”

14. Napoleon suffered a major defeat at the Battle of _____ against the duke of Wellington.

SHORT ANSWER (you need not answer in complete sentences):

15. Name one of the three most famous *philosophes* credited with the ideas behind the French Revolution.

16. When asked about a specific institution, Voltaire famously said, “Crush the infamous thing!” To which “thing” was he referring?

17. The National Assembly wrote a document intended to protect individual freedoms, supposedly based upon the British Bill of Rights. What was this document called?

18. Both King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette met their deaths at the hands of what execution device?

TIMELINE:

19. Number the following events to put them in chronological order (1 = first event in the sequence):

- ___ The Tennis Court Oath is taken at Versailles, beginning work on a new constitution.
- ___ Napoleon is defeated by the duke of Wellington and exiled to St. Helena.
- ___ King Louis XVI tries to escape from Paris before being caught and imprisoned.
- ___ King Louis XVI needs money and therefore calls a meeting of the Estates General.
- ___ Napoleon becomes emperor of France.
- ___ Napoleon invades Russia.
- ___ King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are executed.

LONGER ANSWER (your answers should be in complete sentences):

20. The French Revolution had consequences in many areas, including clothing, speech, art, and the calendar. Identify one consequence of the revolution in any of these four areas, and explain why (in 2-3 sentences) revolutionaries sought to make this one change.

21. Maximilien Robespierre has become synonymous with the worst excesses of the French Revolution.

1. What political faction was he part of? (1-2 word answer)
2. What government agency did he lead? (1-5 word answer)
3. Describe the work of this government agency and how it eventually led to the demise of Robespierre (2-3 sentences).

22. Identify a Romantic philosopher, artist, or composer (no politicians!), and explain how his ideas or compositions exemplify Romanticism. He need not be French (we studied British, German, and French Romantics). Your answer should include references to nature and emotion, and should be 5-7 sentences.