

Chapter 7 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The Abbé Sieyès exerted a major influence on the French Revolution through his book entitled
 - (A) *Essay on Human Understanding*.
 - (B) *What Is to Be Done?*
 - (C) *The Progress of the Human Mind*.
 - (D) *The Third Estate*.
 - (E) *Letters on the English*.
2. Which of the following did the Civil Constitution of the Clergy lead to?
 - (A) The clergy were given the first vote in the Estates-General.
 - (B) The church was made a department of the French state.
 - (C) Most of the clergy were condemned to execution during the Reign of Terror.
 - (D) The office of bishop was abolished.
 - (E) The church was made completely independent from the state.
3. The Battle of Valmy (September 20, 1792) was important because
 - (A) the Convention, which met the first time that day, supervised the battle.
 - (B) the king, in losing the battle, lost important support among the army.
 - (C) an army pieced together from regulars and conscripts was able to beat the professional army under the Duke of Brunswick.
 - (D) in it the needle-nosed, breech-loading rifle was used for the first time.
 - (E) the royal family was caught fleeing to enemy territory during the battle.
4. Which of the following chronological sequences of the French Revolution is correct?
 - (A) Directory, Consulate, Legislative Assembly
 - (B) Legislative Assembly, Convention, Directory
 - (C) Convention, Consulate, Directory
 - (D) National Assembly, Convention, Directory
 - (E) Consulate, Empire, Directory
5. Prussia's acquisition of the Rhineland in Germany at the Congress of Vienna proved to be a significant development because
 - (A) the Rhineland became a buffer zone between Germany and France.

- (B) most German industry developed in the area.
 - (C) it proved to be a very fertile agricultural area.
 - (D) in military terms, it was the easiest part of Germany to defend.
 - (E) it was welcomed by France.
6. According to the ideas of Karl Marx, the LAST of the major European powers to have a proletarian revolution was supposed to be
- (A) Britain.
 - (B) Italy.
 - (C) France.
 - (D) Germany.
 - (E) Russia.
7. The Chartist movement of the nineteenth century drew much of its support from the
- (A) nobility.
 - (B) middle class.
 - (C) small farmers.
 - (D) workers.
 - (E) factory owners.
8. The Revolutions of 1848 reflected the interest of all of the following EXCEPT the
- (A) liberals.
 - (B) utopians.
 - (C) nationalists.
 - (D) middle class.
 - (E) Marxists.
9. Napoleon Bonaparte's "Continental System," initiated in 1806, had as its goal
- (A) the creation of a unified Germany.
 - (B) placement of Napoleon's brother on the throne of Spain.
 - (C) the defeat of Britain through economic warfare.
 - (D) a military alliance of states under his control to wage war on Russia.
 - (E) the creation of a military force drawn from many European states to undertake the conquest of the Middle East.
10. Those members of the Estates-General who took the famous Tennis Court Oath swore to
- (A) overthrow Louis XVI.
 - (B) establish a republic.
 - (C) draft a constitution for France.
 - (D) break the ties between the French church and the papacy.
 - (E) establish the principle of complete religious toleration in France.
11. Historical research indicates that the long-term consequence of the Industrial Revolution for members of the working class was to

- (A) reduce their standard of living by removing them from their agricultural roots.
 - (B) increase the length of their workday.
 - (C) reduce the financial contribution of women to the family income.
 - (D) increase their standard of living.
 - (E) leave their standard of living at about the same level, but deprive them of the advantages provided by rural life.
12. A common element among the revolutionary movements that swept through Europe in 1848 was
- (A) unity of purpose among middle-class liberals and urban workers.
 - (B) rejection of ethnic rivalry in the name of nationalistic aspirations.
 - (C) coordinated and timely action on the part of experienced leaders.
 - (D) initial success as a result of the hesitation of governmental leaders to use their superior forces.
 - (E) no fear of the intervention of external, foreign forces.
13. "It appears then that wages are subject to a rise or fall from two causes: First, the supply and demand of labourers. Secondly, the price of the commodities on which the wages of labour are expended.... With a population pressing against the means of subsistence, the only remedies are either a reduction of people or a more rapid accumulation of capital."
- These words are best associated with
- (A) Jeremy Bentham.
 - (B) David Ricardo.
 - (C) Robert Owen.
 - (D) Robert Peel.
 - (E) David Hume.
14. The Concert of Europe is an expression used to characterize which era?
- (A) The decades after the Congress of Vienna in which Metternich reigned over continental diplomacy, but not over British foreign policy.
 - (B) The decades after the Crimean War in which Great Britain exercised diplomatic domination.
 - (C) The era of 1862–1890 in which Bismarck dominated European and colonial politics.
 - (D) The harmony of interests during the decades of the New Imperialism.
 - (E) The stable system of alliances in the decades before World War I.
15. In 1834, German states (excluding Austria) agreed to eliminate tariffs between the states through a customs union known as the
- (A) *Fürstentum*
 - (B) Confederation of the Rhine
 - (C) Frankfurt Assembly
 - (D) *Zollverein*

(E) Hanseatic League