

Chapter 7 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (D)
Sieyès's *Third Estate* sought to use a military coup d'état to create a strong, but unelected, executive. The book suggested goals that Napoleon later accomplished. *What Is to Be Done?* was the title of Vladimir Lenin's book detailing the path to revolution in Russia. In his *Essay on Human Understanding*, John Locke argued that human personality is formed entirely by the environment, rather than by innate or preconceived ideas. *The Progress of the Human Mind*, by the philosopher Condorcet, argued that human perfectibility was possible and that "nature has set no limits to our hopes." Voltaire wrote *Letters on the English*.
2. (B)
Passed by the National Assembly during the French Revolution, the Civil Constitution of the Clergy reflected the anticlericalism of many revolutionaries. It denied papal power to appoint bishops or other clergy, substituting popular election instead, and made them salaried officials of the state. While some clergy perished in the Reign of Terror, there was no direct connection between these events and the Civil Constitution. Note that answer (E) flatly contradicts answer (B), suggesting that one of these two must be the correct answer.
3. (C)
Valmy was seen as a victory of enthusiastic recruits over mercenary professionals, and this victory achieved not only the evacuation of all foreign troops from French soil, but also the victory of French revolutionary principles in the new Convention. Actually, it was the well-trained artillery that saved the day, but still the symbolic victory of revolution over reaction was clear. The king, under house arrest after the flight to Varennes, had nothing to do with Valmy; breech-loading rifles were introduced in the mid-1800s.
4. (B)
The correct chronological sequence is (B) Legislative Assembly (1791–1792), Convention (1792–1795), and Directory (1795–1799). The National Assembly existed from 1789 to 1791; the Consulate from 1799 to 1804; and the Empire from 1804 to 1814.
5. (B)
Relinquished by Austria because its distance from Vienna had made it difficult to defend against Napoleon, the Rhineland was awarded by the Congress of Vienna to Prussia, which had sought territorial rewards for its role in defeating the French emperor. After 1850, the Rhineland, with its supplies of coal and iron ore and its location along that river, became the major industrial area of Germany. This question asks for the significance of a

geographical change. One way to arrive at the correct answer is to try to recall other incidents involving the Rhineland in German history. If you recall that the French invaded it in 1923 to take control of industry there, you will realize that answer (B) must be correct.

6. (E)
A test of your knowledge of Marx's ideas and ability to use them for analysis, this question focuses on Marx's belief that revolution is a logical outcome of the growth of capitalism. The most industrialized nations would have the first large proletarian classes, and thus the first revolutions. Nations that had not yet become industrialized would have revolutions last; Marx, in fact, ridiculed the large peasant class in Russia, which he believed would be innately opposed to change.
7. (D)
Convinced that liberalism spoke for the middle class, many workers joined the Chartist movement, which during the 1830s and 1840s presented several mass petitions to Parliament demanding the abolition of property qualifications for voting, secret ballots, universal suffrage, and payment for members of Parliament.
8. (E)
Marxist interests were not reflected during the Revolutions of 1848 because Marxism was hardly known. Though the *Communist Manifesto* was written at this time, it was not distributed widely and had no impact on the revolution. *Das Kapital* was not completed until the 1860s. The liberal (A) desire for constitutional government, the radical economic alternatives of the Utopian Socialists (B), the nationalist (C) call for self-determination, and the enfranchisement of the middle class (D) were all at work in the 1848 revolutions.
9. (C)
It was designed to exclude England from all trade with the Continent. Joseph Bonaparte was placed on the Spanish throne in 1809 (B). France had little desire to see a unified Germany (A), although the "Redaction of 1803" did reduce the number of German states to 39. He was allied with Russia in 1806 (D), going to war with her only in 1812. After his earlier activities in Egypt, he undertook no further military operations in that region (E).
10. (C)
Proclaiming themselves a national assembly, they swore not to disband until they had established a constitution for the country. The other objectives noted only came as the Revolution gained momentum.
11. (D)
While it was a gradual improvement, studies have shown that an improvement in the conditions of the working class in European industrial societies did take place. The

standard of living in agrarian society, it has been shown, was not necessarily superior to that of the industrial worker (A). While hours were perhaps increased initially, laws gradually cut the hours of labor (B). Women's financial contribution (C) tended to increase as their numbers in the labor force mounted.

12. (D)

The Austrians in Italy and their own country were slow to react to the revolutionary violence in its initial stages, as were the Prussian and French rulers. Class conflict (A), ethnic rivalries (B), and lack of strong unity among the revolutionary elements (C) tended to characterize the revolutionary movements. Fear of external intervention (E), as occurred in Hungary, where Russian troops intervened, was not uncommon.

13. (B)

The words are derived from Ricardo's writings on the so-called "Iron Law of Wages." Jeremy Bentham (A) was the founder of the Utilitarian school of social philosophy; Robert Peel was an important English politician and reformer of the early nineteenth century (D); David Hume was an English *philosophe* of the eighteenth century (E), while Robert Owen was an English utopian socialist (C).

14. (A)

The term *Concert of Europe* applies only to the decades in which Metternich, chancellor of Austria, exerted indirect influence over the foreign policies of most of Europe, but not over Britain's, which in the 1820s repudiated the Holy Alliance. (B) and (C), though correct statements, have nothing to do with the Concert; (D) and (E) are simply false.

15. (D)

In 1834, many German states (but not Austria) agreed to drop tariffs between states through a customs union, the (D) *Zollverein*. The *Fürstenstaat* (A) was a term that expressed the "state of the princes," the decentralized German political order established by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Confederation of the Rhine (B) was organized by Napoleon as a means of administering some German states and manipulating German politics. The Frankfurt Assembly (C) emerged in 1848 as part of the revolution, with the aim of unifying Germany. The Hanseatic League (E) was a medieval alliance of North Sea and Baltic ports, centered on German cities.