

1. The masses of lower-class, radical militants who became the shock troops of this revolutionary violence were known as the _____ in reference to the fact that they wore no middle-class silk breeches.
 - a. Serfs
 - b. Plebeian
 - c. Communes
 - d. sans-culottes

2. The monarchy fell in August, 1792 because of all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. the outbreak of war against Austria, Prussia, and the counter-revolutionary émigrés. the
 - b. the royalist coup attempt by political prisoners held in Parisian jails supported by the Duke of Brunswick.
 - c. the king's long-standing and increasingly apparent opposition to the revolution.
 - d. king's veto of measures to suppress dissidents and mobilize the national guard around Paris.

3. The effect of the National Assembly's religious policy was to
 - a. lay a lasting foundation for the government's finances.
 - b. alienate most of the clergy and many devout French people.
 - c. create the basis of a lasting partnership between church and state.
 - d. undermine the long-term viability of Catholicism in France.

4. Which of the following was not an action taken by the National Assembly?
 - a. subjecting the Catholic Church to French civil law
 - b. establishing a constitutional monarchy
 - c. granting women the right to join the conscript army
 - d. issuing laws ending the unequal rights of the Old Regime

5. The _____ was a popular assembly which met in Versailles and which held constituent meetings across France according to their "estate" or hierarchy as First (clergy), Second (nobility) and Third Estate (commoners).
 - a. "General Assembly"
 - b. "Popular Party"
 - c. "Conclave Assembly"
 - d. "Estates-General"

6. Political agitation in America differed fundamentally from that in Europe because the Americans
 - a. organized their protests on the basis of interest groups: landowners, merchants, and artisans.
 - b. appealed to traditional rights of all British and theories of popular sovereignty and natural rights.
 - c. focused on practical issues like opposition to taxation rather than abstract principles of liberty.
 - d. grounded their protests in the body of privileges that the monarchy violated with its new tax plans.

7. Of the 600,000 soldiers Napoleon led into Russia, he lost
 - a. less than 50,000.
 - b. more than 500,000
 - c. at least 250,000.
 - d. around 100,000.

8. The effects of Napoleon's economic war with Britain included all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. forcing Britain to come to terms in order to stave off an economic collapse.
 - b. provoking a British counter-blockade that cut Europe off from overseas.
 - c. Alienating Napoleon's European subjects, who bore the brunt of the burden.
 - d. curtailing British business and sparking war-weariness and labor unrest.

9. Napoleon created the Continental System to cut off British trade with Europe because
 - a. he realized that protecting European industry would make it stronger than Britain's in the long run.
 - b. Alexander III persuaded him that their joint dominance of Europe would be secured by economic links.
 - c. Admiral Nelson's defeat of the French and Spanish navies at Trafalgar made an invasion impossible.
 - d. he calculated that it was the most cost-effective way to bring the British Empire to its knees.

10. The Napoleonic Code established all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. the right to choose one's profession.
 - b. modern contractual notions of property.
 - c. legal equality and freedom of worship.
 - d. the right to organize unions and strike.