

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

Section 2 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of the correct word or phrase from the box. Not all the words and names in the box will be used. Each word can be used only once.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| a. factions | d. Marie Antoinette | g. republic |
| b. Marquis de Lafayette | e. émigrés | h. Jacobins |
| c. Olympe de Gouges | f. sans-culottes | |

- _____ was a role model for moderates.
- The radicals in the Legislative Assembly were called the _____.
- _____ fanned flames of opposition to the French Revolution abroad.
- A variety of _____ with differing views competed for power in revolutionary Paris.
- _____ spoke out in favor of women's rights.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Who resisted the ideas of the Declaration of the Rights of Man?
 - Marquis de Lafayette
 - the Legislative Assembly
 - Louis XVI
 - the sans-culottes
- _____ 7. What kind of government did the Constitution of 1791 set up?
 - a republic
 - a democracy
 - an absolute monarchy
 - a limited monarchy
- _____ 8. How did European monarchs and nobles feel about the French Revolution?
 - They opposed it because they feared revolution would spread.
 - They supported it because it weakened France.
 - They supported it because they held Enlightenment ideals.
 - They supported it because they wanted Europe to be democratic.
- _____ 9. How did the National Assembly hope to pay off the national debt?
 - by borrowing money
 - by selling royal palaces
 - by taxing bread
 - by selling Church lands
- _____ 10. How were sans-culottes different from Jacobins?
 - They were radicals; Jacobins supported the king.
 - They were working class; Jacobins were middle class.
 - They demanded a republic; Jacobins wanted a limited monarchy.
 - They were middle class; Jacobins were working class.