1) The French people supported Napoleon Bonaparte because they hoped he would
   A) adopt the ideas of the Protestant Reformation
   B) provide stability for the nation
   C) restore Louis XVI to power
   D) end British control of France

2) Which factors helped cause the defeat of Napoleon during his invasion of Russia?
   A) the many rivers and mountains of Russia
   B) the severe winters and large size of Russia
   C) the coalition between the Russian czar and the democratic leaders
   D) the well-trained and well-supplied Russian army

3) Which list of French leaders is in the correct chronological order?
   A) Louis XVI → Napoleon → Robespierre
   B) Robespierre → Napoleon → Louis XVI
   C) Louis XVI → Robespierre → Napoleon
   D) Napoleon → Louis XVI → Robespierre

4) "Estates General Meet for First Time in 175 Years"
   "National Assembly Issues Declarations of the Rights of Man"
   "Reign of Terror Ends; Robespierre Dies"

   Which event in European history is most closely associated with these headlines?
   A) Hundred Years War
   B) Puritan Revolution
   C) French Revolution
   D) signing of the Magna Carta

Questions 5 and 6 refer to the following:

5) The given drawing illustrates conditions that contributed primarily to the beginning of the
   A) Napoleonic Wars
   B) European Renaissance
   C) French Revolution
   D) Protestant Reformation

6) Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the given drawing?
   A) Peasants and professionals in this society were gaining political and economic power.
   B) French society emphasized the importance of natural law and social equality.
   C) One group paid heavy taxes that supported the other two groups.
   D) Hard work, prayer, and a good example allowed for a stable government in France.
Questions 7 and 8 refer to the following:

"During the greater part of the day the guillotine had been kept busy at its ghastly work... Every aristocrat was a traitor... For two hundred years now the people had sweated, and toiled, and starved to keep a lustful court in lavish extravagance; now the descendants of those who had helped to make these courts brilliant had to hide for their lives."

7) Which event is referred to in the given passage?
   A) French Revolution
   B) Mexican Revolution
   C) Protestant Reformation
   D) Sepoy Mutiny

8) Which generalization best summarizes the views of the author of the given passage?
   A) Because of past abuses by the nobility, the common people staged a bloody revolt.
   B) The goals of fraternity, equality, and liberty were achieved in this period.
   C) The common people of the nation deserved to be punished for violating the country's laws.
   D) The nobility was being punished for bringing benefits to the nation.

9) The American and French Revolutions were turning points in global history because the results of these revolutions
   A) demonstrated the need for strong international peacekeeping organizations
   B) inspired other peoples seeking democracy and independence
   C) marked the end of European influence in the Western Hemisphere
   D) led to the abolition of slavery

10) One important result of the French Revolution was that
    A) political power shifted to the bourgeoisie
    B) France lost its spirit of nationalism
    C) France enjoyed a lengthy period of peace and prosperity
    D) the Church was restored to its former role and power in the French government

11) The French bourgeoisie supported the French Revolution mainly because they
    A) wanted a communist form of government
    B) resented their lack of political power under the Old Regime
    C) believed in the theory of divine right of kings
    D) were not allowed to own property under the Old Regime

12) In France, which was a major result of the French Revolution?
    A) The King was restored to unlimited power.
    B) The clergy dominated government.
    C) The middle class gained political influence.
    D) The tax burden was carried by the lower classes.

13) Which statement is a valid generalization about the immediate results of the French Revolution of 1789?
    A) The Revolution had little impact outside France.
    B) The Revolution achieved its goal of establishing peace, democracy, and justice for all.
    C) The French middle class gained more power.
    D) The Roman Catholic Church increased its power and wealth.