

Quiz #8: Enlightenment and Political Revolutions of the 18th century

- All of these were forces for change in Western Europe during the period 1750-1900 EXCEPT:**
 - Achievement of greater religious unity and power
 - Industrialization and mechanization
 - The ideas of the Enlightenment
 - The increasing wealth and success of the business class (middle class)
- All of these led to the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 EXCEPT:**
 - A desire to limit the powers and rights of the king, nobles, and clergy
 - A massive debt and need for tax reform
 - An invasion of France by Russia
 - The inability of the French government to reform itself
- Brazil's independence *differed* from the rest of Latin America in that it was:**
 - declared and led by the Portuguese monarch in Brazil, who became the leader
 - much earlier than the other Latin American revolutions
 - not supported by the locally born European population
 - the result of a successful slave rebellion
- All of the following were similarities between the French and American Revolutions, EXCEPT:**
 - They had radicals, conservatives, and liberals who participated in the revolution
 - They were based off Enlightenment concepts
 - They were both wanting to gain their independence after being a colony
 - They were troubled by the process of taxation
- All of the following were external effects of the French Revolution EXCEPT:**
 - conflict between France and Austria
 - poor relationship with the Roman Catholic Church
 - the Glorious Revolution
 - the Haitian Revolution
- The American Declaration of Independence and the government set up under the Constitution were based on the principles of**
 - a constitutional monarchy
 - Concordat of Worms
 - the divine right theory
 - the Enlightenment
- Which group led the independence movements in South America?**
 - Creoles
 - Mestizos
 - Native Americans
 - Peninsulares
- All of the following led to the downfall of Napoleon, EXCEPT:**
 - Enforcement of the Continental System
 - Invasion of Russia
 - Invasion of the Ottoman Empire and Egypt
 - Peninsular War

9. What is the slogan of the French Revolution?

- a. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- b. Life, Liberty, and Property
- c. Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of happiness
- d. Peace, Land, and Bread

10. What is the significance of Bastille Day?

- a. It is the day that Napoleon was defeated by the British
- b. It is the day that the French citizens defended themselves against the monarch
- c. It is the day that Louis was executed
- d. It is the day that the women marched on Versailles

11. The Congress of _____ in 1815 restored the borders of Europe following the downfall of Napoleon.

- a. Moscow
- b. Paris
- c. Versailles
- d. Vienna

12. One similarity of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment is that both

- a. contributed to the end of feudalism
- b. emphasized the value of observation and human reason
- c. had the support of the Roman Catholic Church
- d. placed great value on traditional beliefs

13. What is the correct definition of the social contract theory?

- a. A contract that kings required subjects to sign, stating that subjects had to pay taxes on time, or forfeit their liberties.
- b. A contract that the subjects forced King John to sign regarding the establishment of a Parliament.
- c. An agreement between the government and the people, where the people give up some liberties in return for protection from the government.
- d. An agreement between Thomas Jefferson and John Locke, where they chose to support one another during the American Revolution.

14. Maximilien Robespierre

a. Constructed Versailles/launched Spanish War of Succession

15. Thomas Jefferson

b. First Commander of the Continental Army

16. Louis XIV

c. Queen from Austria, Wife of Louis XVI

17. Marie Antoinette

d. Author of the Declaration of Independence

18. Louis XVI

e. Facilitated the Reign of Terror/ Very radical

19. Napoleon Bonaparte

ab. King of France during the French Revolution

20. George Washington

ac. Coup d'état - 1799

21. Miguel de Hidalgo

a. ruled from Brazil until 1820-returned & left son to rule

22. Dom Joao VI

b. raised support among Indians and mestizos in Mexico

23. Toussaint L'Overture

c. led Haitian revolution

24. Jose de San Martin

d. Formed Gran Colombia

25. Simon Bolivar

e. formed United Provinces in the Rio de La Plata