Unit 3 (2.5 – 3.3) Test

Directions: You may use your Unit 3 Literature and notes to complete this test. Answer on your Mastery Connect bubble sheet.

1. 7-2.5 Which Enlightenment idea can a constitution be compared to?
   a. The State of Nature
   b. The Social Contract
   c. Devine Right
   d. Nationalism

2. 7-2.5 Who spent time in France during the American Revolution and spread enlightened ideas?
   a. Voltaire and Montesquieu
   b. Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI
   c. Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson
   d. Galileo and Copernicus

3. 7-2.5 How did the American Revolution lead to more limited government in other parts of the world?
   a. It demanded that all New World colonies declare independence.
   b. It proved the British was the most powerful country in the world.
   c. It inspired King Louis XVI to make France a limited Government.
   d. It proved that the ideas of the Enlightenment could be made into law.

4. 7-3.1 How did the Enlightenment and the American Revolution have an impact on France?
   a. Napoleon was there for both of them.
   b. They inspired the French Revolution.
   c. France did not participate in either one.
   d. They made King Louis XVI leave for England.

5. 7-3.1 Which estate was made up of people born into the nobility and had most of the power in French society?
   a. The First Estate
   b. The Second Estate
   c. The Third Estate
   d. The Fourth Estate

6. 7-3.1 Which estate was made up of commoners and made up the majority of the people in France?
   a. The First Estate
   b. The Second Estate
   c. The Third Estate
   d. The Fourth Estate

7. 7-3.1 Which estate was made up of the clergy who worked in Roman Catholic Church?
   a. The First Estate
   b. The Second Estate
   c. The Third Estate
   d. The Fourth Estate

8. 7-3.1 What does the picture on the right show about the Third Estate in France?
   a. All of the three estates were treated the same way.
   b. The Third Estate was being treated badly by the other two.
   c. Nobody in France wanted to be a part of the Third Estate.
   d. Members of the First Estate needed the Third Estate the most.
9. 7.3.1 Why was the French economy in very bad shape before the French Revolution?
   a. Louis XVI put the country in debt.
   b. France could not raise taxes any higher.
   c. Banks would not loan Louis XVI any money.
   d. All of the above

10. 7.3.1 The Third Estate decided to form its own government after demand for more votes was rejected during the _____________.
    a. Siege of the Bastille
    b. Estates-General
    c. Reign of Terror
    d. Monday Uprising

11. 7.3.1 On July 14, 1789 mobs of peasants attacked one of the king’s fortresses to get the weapons stored in its armory and free the prisoners kept inside. What was the name of this place?
    a. Versailles Palace
    b. The Directory
    c. The Bastille
    d. Manor homes

12. 7.3.1 What happened to the people’s power after France became a constitutional monarchy?
    a. It increased.
    b. It decreased.
    c. It stayed the same.
    d. It was replaced.

13. 7.3.1 Who led the Committee of Public Safety, became a dictator, and helped start the Reign of Terror?
    a. Jean-Paul Marat
    b. Maximilien Robespierre
    c. Napoleon Bonaparte
    d. King Louis XVI

14. 7.3.1 The picture on the right would most likely come from what part of the French Revolution?
    a. The Estates-General
    b. The National Assembly
    c. The Reign of Terror
    d. The Tennis Court Oath

15. 7.3.1 Why did the people allow Napoleon Bonaparte to crown himself Emperor of France?
    a. He created a set of laws that was fair.
    b. He abolished France’s government.
    c. He created a strict curfew to follow every day.
    d. He restored the monarchy that was before the French Revolution.

16. 7-3.2 What happened to Napoleon because of the Blockade of Britain, the Peninsular War, and the invasion of Russia?
    a. He was exiled.
    b. He was beheaded.
    c. He stayed emperor.
    d. He became the Pope.
17. 7-3.2 What event spread nationalism across Europe?
   a. The American Revolution
   b. The Continental System
   c. The Napoleonic Wars
   d. The Enlightenment

18. 7-3.2 Why did the Congress of Vienna fail?
   a. Countries were given new types of governments.
   b. Empires were built by building new countries.
   c. Napoleon was able to keep control over Europe.
   d. Nationalism spread and they could not restore old monarchs.

19. 7-3.2 Who led the efforts to unify Germany?
   a. Otto von Bismarck of Prussia
   b. Giuseppe Garibaldi of Italy
   c. Francisco Franco of Spain
   d. Victor Emmanuel II of Rome

20. 7-3.2 What strategy of Otto von Bismarck is being shown in the quote 1 on the right?
   a. Unification
   b. Separation
   c. Conquest
   d. Realpolitik

21. 7-3.2 What two men unified Italy?
   a. Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin
   b. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
   c. Giuseppe Garibaldi and Camillo di Cavour
   d. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin

22. 7-3.3 Which social class is being described in the quote 2 on the right?
   a. Peninsulares
   b. Creoles
   c. Mestizos
   d. Mulattos

23. 7-3.3 Who led the Haitian Revolution?
   a. Benjamin Franklin
   b. Father Miguel Hidalgo
   c. Napoleon Bonaparte
   d. Toussaint L’Ouverture

24. 7-3.3 What is unique about the Haitian Revolution?
   a. It was the only revolution in Latin America.
   b. It had been the only colony France had left.
   c. It was the only time America had lost a war.
   d. It is the only successful slave revolt in history.

25. 7-3.3 How did Father Miguel Hidalgo play a role in the Mexican Revolution?
   a. He led the mestizos in their rebellion.
   b. His soldiers tried to stop the revolution.
   c. He was the personal priest of the King of Spain.
   d. He was sent by Toussaint L’Ouverture to help Mexico.
26. **7-3.3 Why did Creoles decide to support Mexico’s independence?**
   a. They had always had the most power in Latin America.
   b. They were loyal to Spain.
   c. They wanted to keep their power.
   d. Only creoles had guns and swords.

27. **7-3.3 What two men led independence movements in South America?**
   a. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
   b. Giuseppe Garibaldi and Camillo di Cavour
   c. Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin
   d. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin

28. **7-3.3 What happened to Simon Bolivar’s united country of Gran Colombia?**
   a. Bolivar became king of South America.
   b. It eventually broke apart.
   c. It was never created at all.
   d. Spain took it back in 1899.

29. **7-3.3 Which statement is NOT true about the two maps below?**
   a. Most of the colonies were under Spanish and Portuguese control in 1790.
   b. Colonies were mostly under British, Dutch, and French control.
   c. Colonies became their own countries in 1828.
   d. Europe was virtually eliminated from South America by 1828.

30. **7-3.3 According to the map below, what happened to Spain and Portugal during the Latin American Revolutions?**
   a. Their power decreased.
   b. Their power increased.
   c. They began a partnership with the other countries.
   d. They were kicked out of South America completely.