

Study Island

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1. Which of these revolutions can best be described as a **result** of the Napoleonic Wars?

- ☐ A. the American Revolution
 - ☐ B. the French Revolution
 - ☐ C. the English Revolution
 - ☐ D. the Mexican Revolution
-

2.

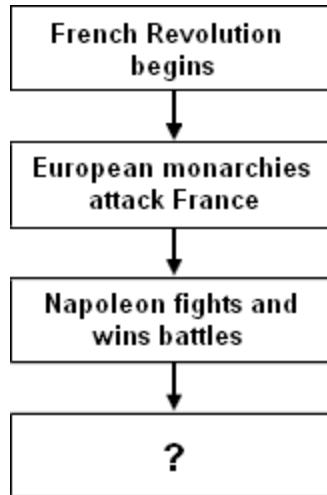
Factors Leading to Revolutions in Europe

- ideas from the Enlightenment
 - successful revolutions of the past
 - an unjust government
 - ?

Which answer best completes this chart?

- ☐ A. hatred of nationalism and the country
 - ☐ B. support from religious institutions
 - ☐ C. loyalty and faith in the monarch
 - ☐ D. starvation and poor economy
-

3.



Which event best completes the flow chart?

- ☐ A. Napoleon overthrows the French government.
 - ☐ B. Napoleon is elected the president of France.
 - ☐ C. Napoleon begins an invasion of Great Britain.
 - ☐ D. Napoleon loses popularity with the French people.
-

4. Which of Napoleon's actions most contributed to his defeat?

- ☐ A. the invasion of Russia
 - ☐ B. the release of the Code Civil
 - ☐ C. the war against Austria
 - ☐ D. the blockade against England
-

5. After Napoleon's defeat in Europe, how did most European monarchies respond to ideas on liberalism?

- ☐ A. They allowed liberalism to exist only in France.
 - ☐ B. They were largely indifferent to liberal ideas.
 - ☐ C. They tried to stop liberalism from spreading.
 - ☐ D. They added liberal ideas to their governments.
-

6. In Europe, most revolutionary conflicts attempted to eliminate the monarchy and to remove the influence of

- ☐ A. nationalism.
 - ☐ B. democracy.
 - ☐ C. religion.
 - ☐ D. education.
-

7.

- French Revolution of 1789
- Chinese Revolution of 1911

What did these two revolutions have in **common** with one another?

- ☐ A. They both overthrew a leader and set up a republic.
 - ☐ B. They both were rebellions against foreign control.
 - ☐ C. They both attempted to restore an emperor to power.
 - ☐ D. They both took place without any violence or bloodshed.
-

8. Which of these was a result of the English Revolution of 1689, or the "Glorious Revolution"?

- ☐ A. The nobles of England were beheaded.
 - ☐ B. The English monarch signed a Bill of Rights.
 - ☐ C. England lost all of its overseas colonies.
 - ☐ D. Catholicism became England's state religion.
-

9. From a western context, such as in Germany and Italy, the rise of nationalism and nation-states was most related to

- ☐ A. building strong alliances with France.
 - ☐ B. uniting similar people and regions.
 - ☐ C. granting absolute power to an emperor.
 - ☐ D. giving more power to local leadership.
-

10. From an eastern context, such as in Japan, the rise of nationalism and nation-states was most related to

- ☐ A. giving more power to local leadership.
 - ☐ B. modernizing and strengthening the country.
 - ☐ C. concentrating more on traditional values.
 - ☐ D. creating a single, united Asian nation.
-

11.

- American Revolution (U.S.)
- Mexican Revolution
- Central American Revolutions
- South American Revolutions

Which aspect of the Haitian Revolution made it **different** from the revolutions listed above?

- ☐ A. The Haitian Revolution overthrew an emperor.
 - ☐ B. The Haitian Revolution did not involve European powers.
 - ☐ C. The Haitian Revolution involved a slave rebellion.
 - ☐ D. The Haitian Revolution did not succeed in its goals.
-

from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

Article I

Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be founded only on the common utility.

Article II

The goal of any political association is the conservation of the natural and inviolable rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, safety and resistance against oppression.

Article III

The principle of any sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation. No body, no individual can exert authority which does not emanate expressly from it.

12. Based on the wording of this document, the French Revolution was heavily inspired by

- ☐ A. the Mexican Revolution.
- ☐ B. the English Revolution.

- ☐ C. the Haitian Revolution.
 - ☐ D. the American Revolution.
-

13. Which group of people protested that this Declaration excluded them?

- ☐ A. non-citizens
 - ☐ B. slaves
 - ☐ C. children
 - ☐ D. women
-

Country	Independence declared
Bolivia	1809
Argentina	1810
Chile	1810
Colombia	1810
Mexico (and Central America)	1810
Paraguay	1811
Venezuela	1811
Peru	1821
Ecuador	1822
Brazil	1822

14. Which of the following was a major cause of the independence movements listed above?

- ☐ A. The first public steamboat sailed in 1807.
 - ☐ B. France defeated Austria and Russia at Austerlitz in 1805.
 - ☐ C. The United States and Britain went to war in 1812.
 - ☐ D. France invaded Spain and Portugal in 1808.
-

15. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua all declared independence on Sept 15, 1821. Which country were they declaring independence from?

- ☐ A. Portugal

- ☐ B. Brazil
 - ☐ C. Spain
 - ☐ D. France
-

16. • an early leader and national hero was Toussaint L'Ouverture
• gained independence through a black slave revolt
• second independent nation in the Western hemisphere

Which of the following nations is described above?

- ☐ A. Haiti
 - ☐ B. Argentina
 - ☐ C. Mexico
 - ☐ D. Cuba
-

17. Which of these Latin American nations gained independence peacefully in 1822?

- ☐ A. Colombia
 - ☐ B. Brazil
 - ☐ C. Chile
 - ☐ D. Mexico
-

18. Which of the following events led to Cuba gaining its independence in 1902?

- ☐ A. France invaded Spain and Portugal in 1808.
 - ☐ B. Mexico and the U.S. went to war in 1846.
 - ☐ C. The U.S. and Spain went to war in 1898.
 - ☐ D. Cuba rebelled against its government in 1959.
-

19. Which of these was one of Simón Bolívar's goals?

- ☐ A. make South America loyal to the king of Spain
 - ☐ B. lead a South American invasion of Spain and Europe
 - ☐ C. make South America a single, independent country
 - ☐ D. make South America loyal to Napoleon in France
-

20. Which of the following people worked for independence in southern South America including countries like Argentina and Chile?

- ☐ A. Simón Bolívar
 - ☐ B. Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - ☐ C. José de San Martín
 - ☐ D. Miguel Hidalgo
-

21. Miguel Hidalgo is considered to be a hero of Mexico. Which of these is a major way in which he differed from Toussaint L'Ouverture and Simón Bolívar, who are national heroes of other countries?

- ☐ A. Hidalgo did not want Mexico independent.
 - ☐ B. Hidalgo was not an inspiring leader.
 - ☐ C. Hidalgo was not a successful general.
 - ☐ D. Hidalgo was not a skilled writer.
-

22. Napoleon's domination of culture and thought in Europe was fueled by French nationalism. Which of these is true about Napoleon's role in spreading nationalism in Europe?

- ☐ A. His nationalism showed how unity can inspire people.
 - ☐ B. His patriotism strengthened the reign of French empire.
 - ☐ C. His domination proved the importance of imperialism.
 - ☐ D. His love of France inspired other nations to unite Europe.
-

23. Napoleon's empire spread the ideas of French Revolution in Europe. One of these ideas was nationalism. How was Napoleon's domination a factor in spreading nationalism outside of France?

- ☐ A. It inspired the dominated nations to build their own sense of nationalism.
 - ☐ B. It prevented the spreading of more ideas of French Revolution in Europe.
 - ☐ C. It helped create local monarchy and leadership in the dominated nations.
 - ☐ D. It helped the dominated nations to adopt French culture and traditions.
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24. Which of the following is a central idea from the Age of Enlightenment?

- ☐ A. Government should never be questioned.

- ☐ B. Objective truth is found through religion.
 - ☐ C. Education is the tool of the oppressor.
 - ☐ D. Reason is the only way to find truth.
-

25. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), Francis Bacon (1561-1626), and Isaac Newton (1642-1727) were all key figures in the

- ☐ A. Scientific Revolution.
 - ☐ B. English Revolution.
 - ☐ C. American Revolution.
 - ☐ D. French Revolution.
-

26. Enlightenment ideas **most** influenced the Scientific Revolution because they

- ☐ A. questioned the divine right of rule.
 - ☐ B. emphasized that people are born free.
 - ☐ C. valued material and social success.
 - ☐ D. emphasized reason over superstition.
-

27. Enlightenment ideas were spread **mostly** through

- ☐ A. military strategies.
 - ☐ B. poetry styles.
 - ☐ C. social theories.
 - ☐ D. art methods.
-

28.

I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

—Evelyn Beatrice Hall

Which democratic ideal is illustrated in the quotation above?

- ☐ A. freedom to own property

- ☐ B. freedom to assemble
 - ☐ C. freedom of speech
 - ☐ D. freedom of religion
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29. How did the American Revolution influence the French Revolution?

- ☐ A. It showed that most French soldiers were not loyal to their king.
 - ☐ B. It showed that overseas colonies were not worth maintaining.
 - ☐ C. It showed that Enlightenment ideals could be instituted in government.
 - ☐ D. It showed that philosophers and writers were the most effective leaders.
-

30. Similar to the American Revolution, the primary goal of the French Revolution was to

- ☐ A. re-instate a form of government that served the needs of the upper-class.
 - ☐ B. establish a democratic government that protected the rights of individuals.
 - ☐ C. overthrow the existing monarchy and prove that government was unnecessary.
 - ☐ D. break off from the country of origin to establish a new independent country.
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