Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. In the Constitution, slaves were counted as three-fifths of a person
   a. because they were not considered "whole" people.
   b. so that their votes would not count the same as those of whites.
   c. to give southern states more representatives.
   d. so that slaves could have at least some representation.
   e. None of these

2. As a result of the French Revolution, King Louis XVI was
   a. restored.
   b. elected.
   c. beheaded.
   d. deported.
   e. enriched.

3. Aside from the brutal conditions on Saint Domingue, the island erupted in revolt because
   a. of the intervention of the English navy.
   b. of the turmoil in revolutionary France.
   c. all trade and exports were cut off.
   d. the planter elites started their own government.
   e. of the mystical visions of its leader.

4. Napoleon's rise to power marked another modern form of government called
   a. popular sovereignty
   b. enlightened despotism
   c. republicanism
   d. popular authoritarianism
   e. proletarian dictatorship

5. Napoleon's plans for European conquest were held in check by the naval supremacy of
   a. Britain.
   b. the Netherlands.
   c. France.
   d. Spain.
   e. Portugal.

6. One of Rousseau's most radical ideas was that government
   a. could not impose unwanted taxes.
   b. authority rested on the consent of the governed.
   c. had to respond to calls for reform.
   d. was responsible for controlling business.
   e. should be abolished.
7. The system of social organization in France would have placed the clergy in
   a. the first estate
   b. the second estate
   c. the third estate
   d. clergy were not governed by secular legal classifications.
   e. none of these

8. Saint Domingue was most important to France because
   a. of the large numbers of Frenchmen on the island.
   b. it was the French military outpost in the Americas.
   c. it generated one-third of all French foreign trade.
   d. it was the last part of France's overseas empire.
   e. it was strategically located between St. Lucia and Martinique.

9. The Proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act of 1774 were intended to
   a. keep colonists from taking Amerindian land by slowing settlement.
   b. address problems of colonial representation.
   c. keep the colonists from complaining about taxes.
   d. acquire more territory for the Crown.
   e. annex Canada to the United States.

10. Women helped disseminate new political ideas by
    a. purchasing and discussing books of the era.
    b. contributing as writers and commentators.
    c. bringing together thinkers in their homes, or salons.
    d. raising the argument for women's rights.
    e. All of these

11. The French Revolution
    a. did not create an enduring form of representative democracy.
    b. did not undermine the traditional monarchy.
    c. did not undermine the power of the Catholic Church.
    d. was a bloodless revolution.
    e. inspired the American Revolution.

12. In 1787, King Louis XVI called a meeting of the Estates General, the French national legislature, because
    a. only it could control the violent peasantry.
    b. the French elite would not consent to new taxes.
    c. he needed its consent to impose martial law.
    d. he wanted to demonstrate the power of the throne.
    e. he wanted their support for the manumission of slaves.
13. Which of the following would John Locke have argued?
   a. The king is appointed by the divine will of God, and people have to respect that.
   b. Individual rights can only be guaranteed by an absolute ruler whose power is unchecked by the populace.
   c. People have the right to rebellion.
   d. The abolition of private property is necessary for the harmonious functioning of society.
   e. Democracy does not work because not all people are equal or should be a part of the working government.

14. The Jacobin members of the National Convention were
   a. loyal to the monarchy.
   b. advocates of military dictatorship.
   c. anarchists.
   d. middle-class democrats.
   e. socialists.

15. The British had significant allies during the American Revolution, including the
   a. French, led by Lafayette.
   b. Germans, led by Von Stuben.
   c. Dutch, led by Van Pelt.
   d. Poles, led by Kosciuszko.
   e. Mohawks, led by Joseph Brant.

16. In 1830, Greece won its independence from the
   a. Ottoman Empire.
   b. British Empire.
   c. Russian Empire.
   d. French Empire.
   e. Byzantine Empire.

17. The end of the Reign of Terror came in 1794 when
   a. Danton was elected president by the Committee for Public Safety
   b. Napoleon Bonaparte seized power.
   c. Austrian forces overran Paris and deposed the National Assembly
   d. Robespierre was arrested and executed by conservatives in the Convention.
   e. The Constitution of 1794 was passed by majority consensus.

18. The Battle of Saratoga in 1777 was crucial because it
   a. brought the French into the war.
   b. was a great military victory for the colonists.
   c. drove the British back to the coastal areas.
   d. drove the Hessians out of the war.
   e. was a crossroads between the southern and northern states.

19. A pivotal event that pushed popular support for independence from Britain was
   a. The Boston Tea Party
   b. The Stamp Act
   c. The Sugar Tax
   d. The Boston Massacre
   e. The Olive Branch Petition
20. In response to economic depression, hunger, and high bread prices in 1789, a Parisian crowd
   a. burned the Palace at Versailles.
   b. attacked the Bastille.
   c. petitioned to have Joan of Arc made a saint.
   d. protested the building of Fontainebleau.
   e. took the king and queen hostage.

21. The revolutions of 1848 were widespread across Europe and were inspired by
   a. the establishment of permanent democracy in the Holy Roman Empire.
   b. the desire for democratic reforms and national self-determination.
   c. the installation of Louis Philippe as emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
   d. the demand that women be granted the right to vote.
   e. Gil Scott-Heron's famous poem.

22. What two related problems did the British face after defeating the French in 1763?
   a. Slave revolts and declining price of cotton
   b. Limiting settlement in Amerindian lands and imposing taxes
   c. Women's suffrage and a heavily armed populace
   d. Amerindian rights and environmental pollution
   e. Limiting immigration and overseas entanglements

23. The salon was
   a. a fashionable dinner club with music and gambling.
   b. a private venue for discussing intellectual ideas.
   c. an underground radical organization plotting the overthrow of the ancient regime.
   d. a Parisian boutique frequented by Marie Antoinette.
   e. where King Louis XVI met with his ministers.

24. The Enlightenment was the intellectual movement in which
   a. the methods and questions of the Scientific Revolution were applied to human society.
   b. the methods and questions of the Confucian examination system were applied to society.
   c. the methods and ideology of the Protestant Reformation were applied to society.
   d. the ideas of the Renaissance were applied to society.
   e. the ideas of the absolutist rulers were applied to society.

25. Before 1775, which of the following was not one of the tactics with which North American settlers responded to British policies?
   a. Declaring war on Britain
   b. Organizing boycotts of British goods
   c. Covering British officials in hot tar and feathers
   d. Destroying British property like British tea
   e. Organizing committees
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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: p. 610
2. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: p. 614
3. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: p. 619
4. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: p. 615
5. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: p. 618
6. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: p. 603
7. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: p. 610
8. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: p. 619
9. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: p. 606
10. ANS: E  PTS: 1  REF: p. 604
11. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: p. 610
12. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: p. 612
13. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: p. 603
14. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: p. 614
15. ANS: E  PTS: 1  REF: p. 608
16. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: p. 622
17. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: p. 615
18. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: p. 608
19. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: p. 607
20. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: p. 612
21. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: p. 622
22. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: p. 606
23. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: p. 604
24. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: p. 602
25. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: p. 607
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1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. E
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. E
16. A
17. D
18. A
19. D
20. B
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. A
25. A