Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Napoleon and Congress of Vienna

1. . Which factors protected Russia from control by

Napoleon’s army?

(1) religious and cultural similarities

(2) industrialization and modernization

(3) geographic size and location

(4) political and economic instability

2. At the Congress of Vienna (1815), the governments of Europe reacted to the French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon by attempting to

(1) restore old regimes to power

(2) spread the idea of democracy

(3) encourage nationalist movements

(4) promote the European free-trade zone

3. One major effect of Napoleon’s rule of France was that it led to

(1) an increase in the power of the Roman

Catholic Church

(2) massive emigration to the Americas

(3) trade agreements with Great Britain

(4) a restoration of political stability

4. The Russians defeated Napoleon’s superior Grand Army by

1. Retreating hundreds of miles and burning their own villages and countryside

2. Waiting to attack during the brutal Russian Winter

3. Splitting their meager forces in half and attacking two sides

4. Making an alliance with Egypt, which launched an attack on Turkey to draw Napoleon out of Russia

5. Napoleon was able to return and regain power for a short time. His triumph was short-lived as he was finally defeated at the battle of:

1. Prague

2. Britain

3. Moscow

4. Waterloo

6. The chief architect of the metings listed above, fell into the hands of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Austria

1. Prince Maurice Tallrand

2. Prince Clemens von Metternich

3. Napoleon II

4. Louis XVIII

7. The peacemakers of the post-Napoleon Europe worked out a framework based on a:

1. Anti-France

2. Balance of Power

3. Feudalistic model

4. United Nations

8. The Congress of Vienna hoped to restore European balance of power after the Wars of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars by:

1. Surrounding France with strong states

2. Unifying all of Germany

3. Reestablishing the Holy Roman Empire

4. Unifying Italy

9. Which of the following was NOT a goal of the Congress of Vienna?

1. Maintain the balance of power

2. Restore monarchies throughout Europe

3. Establish Austria as the most powerful empire in Europe

4. Surround France with strong neighbors

10. Napoleon had a dramatic impact across the Atlantic as in 1803 when he decided to sell France’s vast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o the United States, doubling U.S. territory.

1. Alaskan Territory

2. Appalachian Region

3. New England Region

4. Louisiana Territory

 11. Montesquieu believed the purpose of the separation of powers was to

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | make government more efficient. | 3. | strengthen the monarchy. |
| 2. | protect the liberties of the people. | 4. | promote reform. |

12. One way in which Robespierre and Napoleon are similar is that they both

* 1. played an important role at the Congress of Vienna
	2. increased their power during the French Revolution
	3. were executed for treason by French monarchs
	4. led armies against the Haitians

13. A major concept promoted by philosophers of the Enlightenment was the need for

1. a return to traditional medieval ideas
2. the use of reason for rational and logical thinking
3. overseas expansion by western European nations
4. strengthening the power of the organized religions

14. Which of the following statements best describes the Old Regime in France?

* 1. there was complete social equality between classes
	2. the burden of taxation fell almost entirely on the Third Estate
	3. citizens enjoyed complete freedom of speech
	4. the estates general controlled the government

15. John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau would be most likely to support

1. a return to feudalism in Europe
2. a government ruled by a divine right monarchy
3. a society ruled by the Catholic Church
4. a society in which the people chose the ruler