ONTARIO WORLD HISTORY SINCE THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, GRADE 12, UNIVERSITY PREPARATION (CHY4U) · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Revolutions and Nation-Building — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

Source I - A Parisian Artisan in 1789

Use this reading for question 1.

We marched for bread, for bread prices had doubled, and for a voice, for the Third Estate pays taxes while nobles pay little. When the Bastille fell, we felt fear and triumph together, for the old order seemed both strong and brittle.

Now pamphlets speak of rights of man, and of citizens, not subjects. I am not sure what a republic will mean for my workshop, but I know I will not accept the old taxes and the old silence. Something has broken, and it cannot be mended by a royal promise alone.

- An invented account in the voice of a Parisian artisan

1 **The artisan grievances in 1789 include**

- **A** high bread prices and unequal taxation of the Third Estate
- **B** low wages for nobles
- **C** a lack of pamphlets
- **D** foreign invasion of Paris

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2 **The fall of the Bastille is described as producing**

A fear and triumph together

B only celebration

C only despair

D indifference in Paris

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3 **Pamphlets speaking of rights of man reflect**

A church doctrine alone

B foreign propaganda only

C Enlightenment ideas of citizenship and rights

D royal decrees only

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4 **The artisan doubt about a royal promise suggests**

A belief in royal promises

B loss of trust in the old regime ability to reform

C support for absolute monarchy

D rejection of all change

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5 **A historian would use this account to show revolution grew from**

A economic hardship combined with political inequality and ideas

B ideas alone, without hardship

C foreign invasion alone

D a single event in 1789

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Source II - A Haitian Labourer on Independence

Use this reading for questions 6 to 10.

We were enslaved to grow sugar, and we were told our bondage was natural. Then came news of rights in France, and of leaders who said those rights belonged to all men. We took those words seriously, and we fought, through war and disease, until the French left.

Independence in 1804 made us the second republic in the Americas, and the first founded by formerly enslaved people. Yet France later demanded payment for lost property, meaning our freedom was bought twice: once in battle, and once in debt. Our story is both triumph and burden.

- An invented account in the voice of a Haitian labourer

6 **The labourer account links Haitian revolution ideas to**

A British abolition laws only

B Spanish colonial policy

C American independence alone

D French revolutionary claims that rights belonged to all men

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7 **Haiti independence in 1804 is notable as**

A a colony still ruled by France

B a monarchy under Napoleon

C the first state founded by formerly enslaved people

D the first republic in the Americas

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8 **The later French demand for payment is described as**

A a fair trade agreement

B freedom bought twice, once in battle and once in debt

C a gift from France

D repayment for sugar exports

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9 **The labourer view of Haitian history as triumph and burden shows**

- **A** revolutionary success combined with lasting economic cost
- **B** unqualified success only
- **C** complete failure only
- **D** indifference to independence

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10 **A historian would use this account to show Atlantic revolutions**

- **A** affected only Europe
- **B** ended slavery everywhere at once
- **C** had no economic consequences
- **D** connected ideas across colonies, with different outcomes

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11 **The Enlightenment emphasized**

- A medieval scholasticism only
- B rejection of all science
- C reason, natural rights, and criticism of absolute authority
- D divine right of kings

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12 **John Locke argued government legitimacy comes from**

- A hereditary tradition alone
- B the consent of the governed and protection of natural rights
- C divine appointment
- D military conquest

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13 **The French Revolution began in 1789 with**

- A the storming of the Bastille and the Declaration of the Rights of Man
- B the execution of Louis XVI at once
- C Napoleon coup
- D the Reign of Terror only

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14 **The Declaration of the Rights of Man proclaimed**

- A rights for enslaved people immediately
- B voting rights for all women
- C the end of private property
- D liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression

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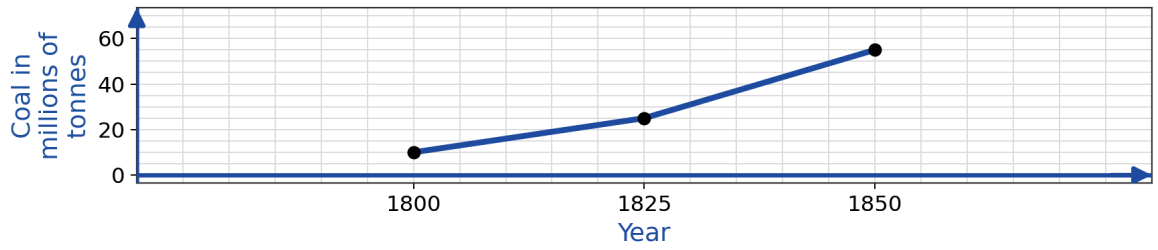
15 **The graph shows coal output in millions of tonnes. The increase between 1800 and 1850 was about**



- **A** 55 million tonnes
- **B** 30 million tonnes
- **C** 45 million tonnes
- **D** 15 million tonnes

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16 **Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power through**

- **A** appointment by the Pope
- **B** a coup in 1799, then became emperor in 1804
- **C** election as president of the Republic
- **D** inheritance from Louis XVI

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17 **The Napoleonic Code is significant because it**

A codified equality before the law and property rights

B restored feudal privileges

C abolished all laws

D applied only to France

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18 **Latin American independence was led, in part, by**

A Spanish viceroys only

B Napoleon armies

C British merchants alone

D Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin

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19 **Italian unification, the Risorgimento, was advanced by**

A Austrian rulers

B French armies only

C Cavour, Garibaldi, and Mazzini

D the Pope alone

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20 **German unification was achieved under**

A French conquest of Prussia

B Otto von Bismarck through wars and diplomacy

C the Frankfurt Parliament alone

D Austrian leadership

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21 **Nationalism in the nineteenth century meant, in part**

A the belief that peoples sharing language and culture should form states

B loyalty to a multinational empire only

C rejection of all states

D support for colonial rule

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22 **The American Revolution was influenced by**

A French revolutionary ideas only

B Spanish colonial policy

C British support for independence

D Enlightenment ideas and grievances over taxation without representation

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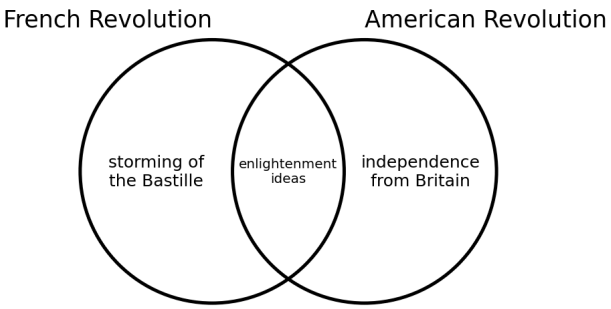
23 **The Venn diagram compares French Revolution and American Revolution. The feature found in both is**



A independence from Britain

B a written constitution

C Enlightenment ideas

D storming of the Bastille

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24 **Industrialization in Britain began with**

A trade with Asia only

B textile mechanization, coal, iron, and steam power

C agriculture ending completely

D electricity in the 1700s

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25 **The Chartist movement in Britain demanded**

A political reforms including universal male suffrage

B an end to all voting

C a ban on all factories

D rule by the monarchy alone

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	D	**19.**	C
2.	A	**11.**	C	**20.**	B
3.	C	**12.**	B	**21.**	A
4.	B	**13.**	A	**22.**	D
5.	A	**14.**	D	**23.**	C
6.	D	**15.**	C	**24.**	B
7.	C	**16.**	B	**25.**	A
8.	B	**17.**	A		
9.	A	**18.**	D		

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