
Free and Equal Brothers: The French Revolution

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Chapter 1: The King's Troubles

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did the American War for Independence hurt France?
 - a. Because thousands of French people suddenly moved to America.
 - b. Because King Louis spent a fortune helping the Americans.
 - c. Because America fought against France and Britain during the war.
 - d. Because the king of France died while fighting in the war for independence.

2. Why couldn't the king raise taxes on the estates of the clergy and the nobility?
 - a. Because the clergy and nobility had special rights, and one of these rights was not having to pay most taxes.
 - b. Because the clergy and the nobility had already paid the king a lot of money for the war in America.
 - c. Because the clergy and nobility paid their taxes to the pope, the head of the Catholic Church.
 - d. Because the clergy and nobility were Catholic, and Catholics did not have to pay taxes.

3. How did the king try to solve his money problems?
 - a. By asking the king of England and the president of the United States if he could borrow money.
 - b. By printing new money without telling the clergy, the nobility, or the bourgeoisie.
 - c. By calling a meeting of 1200 men representing the three estates.
 - d. By selling the queen's jewelry, fine clothes, and palaces.

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Chapter 1: The King's Troubles

Vocabulary Questions

1. In _____, people fight against their own government.
 - a. *a revolt*
 - b. a Bastille
 - c. a kingdom
 - d. an estate

2. _____ is a complete change in the way a country is ruled.
 - a. An Estates-General
 - b. The bourgeoisie
 - c. A debt
 - d. *A revolution*

3. In the French kingdom, the _____ were Catholic priests, and they were the first estate.
 - a. *clergy*
 - b. nobility
 - c. bourgeoisie
 - d. peasants

4. In the French kingdom, the _____ were poor farmers, and they were part of the third estate.
 - a. Americans
 - b. *peasants*
 - c. servants
 - d. nobility

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Chapter 2: Revolution!

Comprehension Questions

1. Which estate took charge of making changes in the French government?
 - a. The first estate, which was the Catholic clergy.
 - b. The second estate, which was the nobility.
 - c. *The third estate, which included the peasants and the bourgeoisie.*
 - d. The Estates-General, which included men from all three estates.

2. The Assembly wrote a document that stated the rights of French citizens. Mark the answer that was **not** one of the ideas in the Declaration of Rights.
 - a. *The king has the right to raise taxes, make laws, and punish anyone who breaks the law.*
 - b. Citizens have the right to follow their own religions and to speak freely.
 - c. All men are free and equal citizens.
 - d. All men have liberty — the freedom to do anything that does not harm someone else.

3. What did the radicals say after King Louis was caught and sent back to Paris?
 - a. They said that France needed a new king.
 - b. They said that the king should go to Austria.
 - c. They said that the king should undo the changes that the revolution was bringing to France.
 - d. *They said that it was time to do away with having a king.*

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Chapter 2: Revolution!

Vocabulary Questions

1. _____ is a set of rules for a government.
 - a. An Assembly
 - b. A constitution
 - c. A marquis
 - d. An Estates-General

2. _____ is someone who lives in a place and has rights there.
 - a. A citizen
 - b. An estate
 - c. A revolutionary
 - d. A Necker

3. In the French Revolution, _____ were revolutionaries who wanted big, fast changes and greater equality.
 - a. radicals
 - b. clergy
 - c. noblemen
 - d. monarchs

4. The slogan of the French revolutionaries was “Liberty, equality, and fraternity.” Fraternity means _____.
 - a. revolution
 - b. suffering
 - c. brotherhood
 - d. independence

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Chapter 3: Terror

Comprehension Questions

1. What did the counter-revolutionaries want to do?
 - a. They wanted to arrest King Louis and put him on trial as a traitor.
 - b. They wanted to change things back to the way they were before the revolution happened.
 - c. They wanted to give peasants and the bourgeoisie the same rights as clergy and nobility.
 - d. They wanted to flee to Austria where the queen's brother was emperor.

2. Why is the time of Robespierre's leadership called the Reign of Terror?
 - a. Because Robespierre helped the peasants fight against the revolution.
 - b. Because Robespierre became the new king after he killed King Louis.
 - c. Because Robespierre sent people to the guillotine for not being revolutionary enough.
 - d. Because Robespierre sent peasants to prison if they refused to pay higher taxes.

3. Why did Robespierre lose power?
 - a. Because lawmakers accused him of becoming a dictator.
 - b. Because he lost an important election against Napoleon Bonaparte.
 - c. Because he joined the counter-revolution and tried to give power back to the king.
 - d. Because the National Convention decided that France did not need a leader.

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Chapter 3: Terror

Vocabulary Questions

1. The _____ was a machine for cutting off people's heads.
 - a. *guillotine*
 - b. carriage
 - c. Britain
 - d. marquis

2. _____ is a country that is ruled by elected representatives.
 - a. A monarchy
 - b. An estate
 - c. *A republic*
 - d. A nobility

3. A _____ is a ruler who has total power.
 - a. *dictator*
 - b. nobleman
 - c. guard
 - d. representative

4. A revolt against a revolution is called _____.
 - a. an Estates-General
 - b. a national assembly
 - c. a constitutional monarchy
 - d. *a counter-revolution*

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Chapter 4: Did the Revolution Fail?

Comprehension Questions

1. What important change did Napoleon make in France?
 - a. He made a new code of laws that was the same throughout France.
 - b. He gave people the freedom to speak and to write anything they wanted.
 - c. He took control of the farms, then gave the farms to the peasants.
 - d. He passed a law that said France must never have a dictator, emperor, or king again.

2. Which of these statements about the French Revolution is **not** true?
 - a. The revolution made liberty, equality, and fraternity important goals in France.
 - b. The revolution and Napoleon created a better code of laws.
 - c. The revolution put the king back on his throne.
 - d. The revolution gave France its first republic.

3. How have writings from the French Revolution had an effect on the rest of the world?
 - a. By spreading the message of human rights and better codes of laws.
 - b. By showing people in other countries that dictators make good leaders.
 - c. By teaching armies how to fight and win wars the way that Napoleon did.
 - d. By showing that freedom of speech must be limited to prevent revolutions.

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Chapter 4: Did the Revolution Fail?

Vocabulary Questions

1. Napoleon used his power to make a new _____.
 - a. guillotine
 - b. code of laws
 - c. nobility
 - d. Estates-General

2. Most people in France today look back on the French Revolution with _____.
 - a. anger
 - b. pride
 - c. sadness
 - d. alarm

3. Napoleon's armies spread revolutionary ideas wherever they went. These ideas helped bring more _____ to many countries.
 - a. freedom and equality
 - b. suffering
 - c. kings and queens
 - d. dictators

4. These words are written on the tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte: "People will forget about my victories... What will live forever is my _____."
 - a. defeat
 - b. palace
 - c. Code
 - d. kingdom