

## *Unit 5 Practice Multiple Choice Questions*

Questions 1-3 refer to the following excerpt:

Articles:

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
3. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation.
4. Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law.
5. Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society. Nothing may be prevented which is not forbidden by law, and no one may be forced to do anything not provided for by law.
6. Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally, or through his representative, in its foundation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, are equally eligible to all dignities and to all public positions and occupations, according to their abilities, and without distinction except that of their virtues and talents.

*Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. August 26, 1789 Approved by the National Assembly of France*

1. **Which of the following philosophers of the Enlightenment is reflected in Article 1 of this passage?**
  - A. Rousseau
  - B. Hobbes
  - C. Locke
  - D. Voltaire
  
2. **Which of the following philosophers is reflected in Article 6 of this passage?**
  - A. Rousseau
  - B. Voltaire
  - C. Locke
  - D. Diderot

**3. What aspect of *the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen* would have resonated the most with the enslaved people of Haiti and thus inspired the Haitian Revolution?**

- A. The belief that sovereignty only resides in the nation and not in one individual person
- B. The belief that all men are born equal and are equal in the eyes of God.
- C. Laws should reflect the general will of the people
- D. The fact that it was written by the Bourgeoisie

**Question 4 refers to the following image:**



*Les trois ordres forgeant la Constitution - 1791*

**4. What does this political cartoon reflect about the Constitution of 1791?**

- A. Only the 3rd Estate was responsible for writing it.
- B. That members of all of the Estates benefitted from the Constitution
- C. It angered the First and Second Estates
- D. It was written in stone and would remain as the permanent Constitution of France

**Questions 5-6 refer to the following excerpt:**

“212. Married persons owe to each other fidelity, succor, assistance.

213. The husband owes protection to his wife, the wife obedience to her husband.

214. The wife is obliged to live with her husband, and to follow him to every place where he may judge it convenient to reside: the husband is obliged to receive her, and to furnish her with every necessity for the wants of life, according to his means and station.

215. The wife cannot plead in her own name, without the authority of her husband, even though she should be a public trader, or non communicant, or separate in property.

216. The authority of the husband is not necessary when the wife is prosecuted in a criminal manner, or relating to police.

217. A wife, although non communicant or separate in property, cannot give, pledge, or acquire by free or chargeable title, without the concurrence of her husband in the act, or his consent in writing.”

*The Code Napoleon, 1804*

**5. Based on this passage from the Napoleonic Code, which of the following people did not experience the Natural Rights as proposed by John Locke and other Enlightened philosophers?**

- A. The Third Estate
- B. The Nobility
- C. Women
- D. People who lived in the French Colonies

**6. Which of the following Enlightenment thinkers does Napoleon’s code as reflected in this excerpt, directly contradict?**

- A. Wollstonecraft
- B. Voltaire
- C. Locke
- D. Rousseau

**Questions 7-10 refer to the following excerpt:**

What is the objective toward which we are reaching, The peaceful enjoyment of liberty and equality. the reign of that eternal justice whose laws are engraved not on marble or stone but in the hearts of all men, even in the heart of the slave who has forgotten them or of the tyrant who disowns them. .

We wish an order of things where all the low and cruel passions will be curbed, all the beneficent and generous Passions awakened by the laws. where ambition will be a desire to deserve glory and serve the patrie [nation], where distinctions grow only out of the very system of equality; where the citizen will be subject to the authority of the magistrate, the magistrate to that of the people, and the People to that of justice; where the patrie assures the well-being of each individual, and where each individual shares with pride the prosperity and glory of the patrie, where every soul expands by the continual communication of republican sentiments, and by the need to merit the esteem of a great people, where the arts will embellish the liberty that ennobles them, and commerce will be the source of public wealth and not merely of the monstrous riches of a few families.

Maximilien Robespierre: A Republic of Virtue - 1794

**7. To which of the following groups did Robespierre's A Republic of Virtue appeal to the most?**

- A. The Bourgeoisie
- B. The Sans Culottes
- C. The Nobility
- D. The Clergy

**8. What kind of government is Robespierre promoting in this passage?**

- A. Absolute Government
- B. A Military Dictatorship
- C. A Republic
- D. The Committee of Public Safety

**9. What is it that Robespierre is justifying with this passage?**

- A. The Reign of Terror
- B. The Establishment of a Republic
- C. The execution of Louis XVI
- D. Slavery

**10. The purpose behind this passage most closely aligns with the philosophy of which of the following figures?**

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. John Locke
- C. Martin Luther
- D. Machiavelli