

S.F. 2 - Quiz p. 7

Name_____

1. After five years of struggle, the people of France realized their revolution was spinning out of control. Rather than allowing France to return to the monarchy, the army took control and appointed a successful young general as dictator. Who was he?

2. An extraordinary one-eyed, one-armed sailor saved England from invasion and became one of Britain's greatest heroes when he defeated Napoleon's navy off the southwest coast of Spain. Today his statue tops a tall column in London's main square.

3. When he led his huge army to destruction in Russia, it spelled the beginning of the end for Napoleon. What was the name given to Napoleon's force of 600,000 soldiers before it was reduced by 93% during the bitter cold Russian winter of 1812?

4. This naval engagement off the southwest coast of Spain maintained Britain as ruler of the waves and wrecked Napoleon's plans to invade and conquer England.

5. When Napoleon conquered new lands he abolished feudalism and serfdom, established freedom of religion, and set-up a new system of laws which is still a basis of law in France and other places. What was this set of laws?

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Name_____

1. With monarchs being overthrown during the Age of Revolution, a new style of art was needed to replace the grand, ornate Baroque style of the god kings. Napoleon chose this artistic style when he built monuments such as the huge Arc de Triomphe in Paris.
2. This military defeat was so complete, so final, that it has become a synonym for any crushing defeat. After Napoleon lost this battle in Belgium to an allied army led by Britain's Wellington, Napoleon died in exile on a small island in the South Atlantic.
3. This was Europe's greatest age of music. It was centered in Vienna, Austria where the nobility loved music and where Haydn, Schubert, Mozart, and Beethoven all worked side-by-side. In Vienna, musicians went from being ordinary craftsmen to superstars.
4. The revolutions in the U.S. and France inspired this Venezuelan to lead a South American revolution against Spain. He was so successful that he is today known as "The Liberator" and a country has been named after him.
5. The young republic in America decided to build itself a brand new new capital city at Washington, D.C. The builders of Washington chose to construct the city's buildings in an artistic style which reminded them of the republican governments of classical Greece and Rome. What artistic style was chosen for America's new capital?