SECTION B: Answer these questions based on your homework.

1. French policies in areas conquered by its armies resulted in
   A. a deep affection felt by those liberated by the French.
   B. strong, nationalistic resentment against the oppressive French.
   C. the establishment of thriving, capitalistic economies.
   D. the establishment of strong, viable republics throughout Europe.
   E. mass famine.
2. According to the text, the populations of the areas of Europe Napoleon conquered came to view him
   A. as a liberator from aristocratic oppression.
   B. as a tyrant.
   C. as a defender of the old status hierarchy.
   D. as the anti-Christ.
   E. as a man of his word.

3. Which nation was not included in the Quadruple Alliance?
   A. Great Britain
   B. Austria
   C. Russia
   D. Prussia
   E. France

4. During the Hundred Days,
   A. the sans-culottes committed the September Massacres.
   B. Napoleon was driven from Russia.
   C. Napoleon returned from exile to rule France briefly.
   D. the Reign of Terror executed 30,000 people.
   E. the National Assembly wrote France’s first constitution.

5. Napoleon’s Civil Code of 1804
   A. granted women the right to vote.
   B. insured a continuation of revolutionary equality between men and women.
   C. insured political and economic equality.
   D. mandated state education of children.
   E. institutionalized women’s secondary status.

Scene Three: Propaganda in Art
Examine one of the pictures below. Do brief research on the art work you have chosen. In what way may it be considered propaganda? Is it considered pro-French or anti-French propaganda. Write you answer on page 243.
Napoleon in his Study
David (1812)

The Third of May 1808
Goya
The size of Napoleon’s army is shown by the dwindling width of the lines of advance (green) and retreat (gold). The retreat information is correlated with a temperature scale shown along the lower portion of the map. Published by Charles Minard in 1869.

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