

Complete the graphic organizer as you read Chapter 21. DO NOT simply hunt for the answers; doing so will leave holes in your understanding of the text. Be sure to include details regarding political/diplomatic, cultural/intellectual and social/economic themes.

I. Liberty and Equality – Explain the 18<sup>th</sup> century meaning of each:

Liberty	Equality
<b>Describe the attitude of 18<sup>th</sup> century Liberals towards the following ideas:</b>	
<b>Sovereignty:</b>	<b>Women:</b>
<b>Economic Equality:</b>	<b>Social Privilege:</b>
<b>How did John Locke and Baron de Montesquieu help connect the ideas of the Enlightenment to self-government?</b>	

Define "bourgeoisie":	Define "Representative Government":
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How did England combine the two previous terms within its own political system?

Why did Liberalism lack strong popular support?

1).

2).

**II. The American Revolutionary Era, 1775-1789**  
**a. The Origins of the Revolution & Independence**

Economic	Social	Political

<b>How and why did the French assist the colonists?</b>	<b>Why did England ultimately end the war?</b>	<b>Provide the details of the Treaty of Paris (1783)</b>

**b. The Revolution's Impact on Europe**

**What was the general impact of American independence on Europe? Why?**

**III. The French Revolution, 1789-1791**

**Why was France, more than any other European nation, impacted by the American Revolution?**

**a. The Breakdown of the Old Order**

Origin of Revolution:	Why was bankruptcy not an option?	Why did debt hurt France so much?

**b. Legal Orders and Social Realities – Classify the Three Estates**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Estate	2 <sup>nd</sup> Estate	3 <sup>rd</sup> Estate
Membership			
Population			
Privileges & Responsibilities			

Traditionally, what role has the *bourgeoisie* been credited with playing in the increasing tensions?

**c. The Formation of the National Assembly**

**What was the "Assembly of Notables" and why was it called?**

**Why did King Louis XVI call for the Estates General to meet?**

**What were the common themes among the petitions for change (cahier de doléances) among the three estates?**

**Outline the debate over voting in the Estates General:**

**What is the basic argument of *What is the Third Estate?***

**How was the "National Assembly" different from the Estates General? What was the importance of the Tennis Court Oath?**

**d. The Revolt of the Poor and the Oppressed**

**How did the poor harvest of 1788 exacerbate the problems of France?**

**What were the basic beliefs of the people of Paris in 1789?**

**What event demonstrated that the King had lost control of the city of Paris?**

**What was the Great Fear? How did it help to flame the fires of rebellion?**

**What revolutionary event occurred on August 4, 1789, that helped the peasants of France?**

**e. A Limited Monarchy**

**Explain the "Declaration of the Rights of Man":**

**What role did women play in the early stages of the French Revolution? Include the events of October, 1789.**

**Describe the constitutional monarchy created in July 1790:**

**What rights did women gain? What were they denied? Why?**

Political Changes by the N.A	Economic Changes by the N.A.	Religious Changes by the N.A.

What were *assignats*? How were they used?

What was the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (not named as such in text book) and how did it fracture revolutionary France?

IV. World War and Republican France, 1791-1799  
a. Foreign Reactions and the Beginning of War

Attitudes and major works of the following authors:

Edmund Burke	Mary Wollstonecraft	Olympe de Gouges

Why was the Legislative Assembly that convened in October 1791 more radical than the National Assembly?

Why did France declare war on Francis II in April 1792?

What ultimately brought an end to the monarchy of Louis XVI in August 1792?

**b. The Second Revolution**

What was the goal of the new republic?

**Changes initiated by the National Convention**

Social	Calendar	Religious

**Characterize the rival factions within the National Convention (**

Girondists	"The Plain"	The Mountain (Montagnards)

Who were the *sans-culottes*? Why were they the decisive political factor?

What did the French armies do to win support of the people?

What did the French armies do to upset the people?

What was the Committee of Public Safety?

**c. Total War and the Terror**

**How did the Committee of Public Safety employ the following to protect France?**

Planned Economy	Reign of Terror (_____ - _____)	Nationalism

Describe the army that was created by the *Levee en Masse* of August 1793:

d. The Thermidorian Reaction and the Directory, ( \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ )

Leadership	Changes Made	Results

**What was the Directory?**

**Why did the Directory continue to support France's wars of expansion?**

**How did the Directory enable Napoleon to come to power? (See also *Napoleon's Rule of France*)**

V. The Napoleonic Era, 1799-1815 (Fill in the blanks)

Date	Event
November 1799	
December 1799	
	Bank of France is founded
1801	_____ signed, reuniting France with the Roman Catholic Church
December 1804	
	Battle of Trafalgar
December 1805	
	Napoleon's Grand Empire reaches its greatest extent
June 1812	
Fall-Winter 1812	
	Quadruple Alliance ( _____, _____, _____, & _____ ) formed to defeat France
April 1814	
February-June 1815	

**a. Napoleon's Rule of France**

**How did Napoleon's domestic policies affect the following groups?**

**The Middle Class**

**The Catholic Church**

**Peasants**

**Women**

**French Bureaucracy**

**Newspapers**

**b. Napoleon's Wars and Foreign Policy**

**By the Treaty of Amiens (1802), what territory did Napoleon control?**

**What resulted from the French victory at Austerlitz?**

**Describe the "Grand Empire" as it existed in 1810:**

**What was the impact of the Grand Empire upon the conquered peoples of Europe?**

**Why was the significance of the conflict in Spain?**

**What was the "continental system"?**

**Why did Napoleon invade Russia? What was the ultimate result for the French Army?**

**What was the "Hundred Days"? What was the result?**

VI. The Document-Based Question (DBQ)

- a. Please read the "Introduction" on page A-2 (at the end of the textbook). Keep that in mind as you examine the documents on page A-13-A-15.

DBQ 7: The French Revolution

Question: To what extent did the ideas and objectives of the men and women who participated in the French Revolution change over time?

Document	Document 1: "Cahier of the Fourth Order...", April 1789	Document 2: Preamble to the Declaration of the Rights of Man, August 1789	Document 3: Olympe de Gouges, "Declaration of the Rights of Women," September 1791
Summary			
Point of View			

Document	Document 4: <i>The Planting of the Liberty Tree</i> , 1792	Document 5: Speech by Robespierre, February 1794	Document 6: Excerpts from Napoleon's speech, April 1796
Summary			
Point of View			

Write a thesis statement that specifically addresses the above question: