Modern History Enlightenment/ French Revolution Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. From where is the power of the monarch (Louis XVI) derived? From Divine Right of Kings, through the church, and the pope who crowns the king.
2. What is feudalism? How did this system function in pre-revolutionary France?
	1. Feudalism is a hierarchical social and political system. The king owns all and grants lands and titles to his nobles and they – in turn – grant lands to their lesser lords and knights. The lords, lesser lords, and knights then have peasants who farm the land, pay taxes and give portions of their crops to the lords, etc. It functioned to keep the peasants poor and take a great deal of taxes from the poorest people.
3. What is the enlightenment?

A period of new ideas and thinking which challenged the social order, the church and the rights of the government.

1. Matching: Each event represents a shift in ideas. Match the event with the change in ideas.
	* 1. \_\_G\_\_ Meeting of the Estates General A) Power no longer derived from church
		2. \_\_B\_\_ Forming of the National Assembly B) The Third Estate becomes a legislative body
		3. \_\_D\_\_ Tennis Court Oath C) One man takes power to protect the people
		4. \_\_\_H\_\_ Storming of the Bastille D) People swear to finish what they started
		5. \_\_E\_\_\_ Declaration of the Rights of Man E) All men have rights: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
		6. \_\_I\_\_\_ Execution of Louis XVI F) Fearing loss of freedom, we kill/take away freedom
		7. \_\_F\_\_\_ Reign of Terror G) Monarch recognizes the people have rights
		8. \_\_C\_\_ Coup d’etat of Napoleon H) A strike against a symbol of power/gaining weapons
		9. \_\_A\_\_ Coronation of Napoleon I) Treason is against the nation, not the king
2. Why did the Third Estate want change in the economic system?
	1. Taxation without representation
	2. Clergy and Nobles not taxed.
	3. Their lives were difficult, they were starving.
3. Why were the Third Estate being so heavily taxed?
	1. Seven Years War
	2. American War of Independence
	3. Decadent lifestyle of the king and nobles.
4. Create a social pyramid representing the feudal system.

Look to notes…

1. Match the Enlightenment thinker to his basic idea:
	1. Locke Everyone is equal
	2. Rousseau Freedom and Tolerance of all Religions
	3. Hobbes People are reasonable and should have rights
	4. Voltaire People are naturally good/ society corrupts them
	5. Descartes Government needs three separate branches
	6. Montesquieu People are naturally selfish and need imposed order
2. There are 4 causes of revolution, name them and give examples for each from the French Revolution.

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| 1. New Ideas | 2. Social Conflict |
| Example: Think of some Enlightenment thinkers who would support or encourage change. | Example: The social order was difficult on the Third Estate. They had difficult lives, and no way to change for the better. No say in government and over taxation. |
| 3. Economic Issues | 4. Political Conflict |
| Example:People were dealing with high taxes because of the wars. They were suffering economically and it was causing starvation. | Example:Even when the Estates General was called, the flaw in the voting system was easy to see. Each estate had an equal vote. |

1. What are the Three Estates and what are the differences / similarities between them? (Bonus if, at the end, you can explain how Mr. Standring was wrong)

First (Clergy), Second (Nobles), Third (peasants/merchants). First and second were not taxed. Third was. There are more details about the numbers of people, etc.

1. Why was the Bastille attacked? Why was it demolished?
	1. It was attacked for weapons
	2. It was demolished as a symbol of power. The message is that the king does not hold absolute power.
2. Choose a modern social movement or revolution (Civil Rights Movement, Women’s Liberation Movement, Syrian Civil War) and answer this question: How do modern movements or revolutions relate to the French Revolution?
	1. Pick a movement and relate it to an enlightenment thinker and the ideas being used. Also link it with the 4 causes of revolutions.
3. How did *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen* influence the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
	1. Both are based on the principle that all men/citizens have rights and are equal. The Canadian Charter expands on those ideas and applies them to all people, not just citizens and men.
4. What are the three factors we use in assessing historical significance?
	1. Was it important at the time?
	2. Did it change anything for better or worse?
	3. Does it help us understand our past/present/future?
5. Is the French Revolution Historically Significant? Explain your answer using the three factors.
	1. Use the 3 factors above to give examples to explain if the French revolution is significant.