

NAME _____

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY UNIT 7:
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1789-1800

Chapter 20

Time: 2 Weeks

Test Date: _____

Free Response Questions

1. Britain and France were engaged in a geopolitical and economic rivalry during the eighteenth century. Identify the factors that contributed to this rivalry, and assess the results for both countries over the period 1689 to 1789.
2. Identify the grievances of the groups that made up the Third Estate in France on the eve of the French Revolution, and analyze the extent to which ONE of these groups was able to address its grievances in the period 1789 to 1799.
3. Analyze how the political and economic problems of the English and French monarchies led to the English Civil War and the French Revolution.
4. Analyze the ways in which women participated in and influenced the French Revolution.
5. Analyze the ways in which the events of the French Revolutionary period led people to challenge the Enlightenment views of society, politics, and human nature.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: OUTLINE OR ANSWER

The Revolutionary Wave, 1787-1789

1. FRQ #1
2. FRQ #2
3. FRQ #3

From Monarchy to Republic, 1789-1793

4. How did the National Assembly put Enlightenment principles into practice in the first two years after it came to power?
5. How did the National Assembly deal with the church?
6. Why did revolutionary and anti-monarchical sentiments intensify during the war with Austria and Prussia?

Terror and Resistance

7. What were the causes of the Terror and what were its effects on France?
8. FRQ #4
9. What ended the Terror?

Revolution on the March

10. What role did the French army play in spreading revolutionary ideals, and what were some of its results?
11. How did other countries react to revolution in France?
12. How did Napoleon Bonaparte come to power?

KEY TERMS

Revolution
Nationalism
Republicanism
Seven Years' War
Louis XVI
Marie Antoinette
Assembly of Notables
First Estate
Second Estate
Third Estate
-bourgeoisie
-peasantry
-sans-culottes
Estates General
lists of grievances, or *cahiers de doléances*
Versailles
Tennis Court Oath
Women's March to Versailles
Fall of the Bastille
Great Fear
Feudalism
Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
Civil Constitution of the Clergy
Departments
Flight to Varennes
Legislative Assembly
Jacobins
-Girondins
-Mountain
National Convention
Guillotine
Terror
Robespierre
Committee of Public Safety
Republic of Virtue
La Marseillaise
De-Christianization
Vendee Revolt
Thermidorean Reaction
Directory
Partitions of Poland
Haitian Revolt
Toussaint L'Overture
Napoleon Bonaparte

NAME _____

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY UNIT 7:

NAPOLEON AND THE REVOLUTIONARY LEGACY

1800-1830

CHAPTER 21

TIME: 2 WEEKS

TEST DATE: _____

Free Response Questions

1. Compare and contrast Enlightenment and Romantic views of nature, with reference to specific individuals and their works.
2. Analyze the development of the various forms of European socialism in the 1800s.
3. Analyze the extent to which conservatives in continental Europe were successful in achieving their goals in the years between 1815 and 1830. Draw your examples from at least two states.
4. Analyze the ways in which the events of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic period (1789–1815) led people to challenge Enlightenment views of society, politics, and human nature.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: OUTLINE OR ANSWER

Napoleon’s Authoritarian State

1. Identify the political, social, and economic policies instituted by Napoleon in France.
2. Analyze the impact of Napoleon’s policies on the Catholic Church.
3. Analyze the impact of Napoleon’s policies on women in France.

“Europe was at my Feet”: Napoleon’s Conquests

4. Which factors contributed to Napoleon’s military conquests?
5. What impact did Napoleon have on the territories he conquered?
6. How was Napoleon defeated? Could he have avoided his own defeat? If so, how? If not, why not?

The “Restoration” of Europe

7. Identify and describe the actions carried out by the Congress of Vienna after the defeat of Napoleon.
8. What was Conservatism?
9. What spawned religious revivals in post-Napoleonic Europe? How did they influence society?

Forces for Social and Cultural Change

10. What was the Industrial Revolution?
11. Describe the ideology known as liberalism.
12. What influence did nationalism have during this time period? Where?
13. FRQ #1
14. FRQ # 2

Political Challenges to the Conservative Order

15. FRQ # 3
16. Where did revolts break out from 1815-1830? What caused them?
17. What was the significance of the British Reform Bill of 1832?
18. What was the “new paternalism?”

KEY TERMS

Napoleon Bonaparte
Coup d’état
Concordat of 1801 (with Catholic Church)
Arc de Triomphe (Triumph)
Legion of Honor
Joseph Bonaparte
Napoleonic (Civil) Code
Grand Army
Horatio Nelson
Battle of Trafalgar
Jerome Bonaparte
Confederation of the Rhine
Continental System
Peninsular (Spain/Portugal) War
Invasion of Russia
Elba
Hundred Days
Battle of Waterloo
St. Helena

Congress of Vienna (1814-15)
“Concert of Europe”
Klemens von Metternich
Robert Castlereagh
Charles Talleyrand
Louis XVIII
Tsar Alexander I
Frederick William III
Restoration
Holy Alliance
Conservatism
Edmund Burke
John Wesley, Methodists

Industrial Revolution
Factory
Working class (proletariat)
Luddites
Peterloo Massacre
Six Acts
Railroad

Liberalism
Jeremy Bentham
Socialism
Utopian Socialism
Robert Owen
Claude Saint-Simon
Charles Fourier
Nationalism
Burschenschaften
Romanticism
Lord Byron
William Wordsworth
Mary Shelly, *Frankenstein*
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, *Faust*
Eugene Delacroix
Beethoven

Spanish Revolt of 1820
Decembrist Revolt of 1825
Greek Revolution of 1830
Latin American Revolts
French Revolution of 1830
Belgian Revolution of 1830
British Reform Bill of 1832

