RLP-WHA · RLP World History A — Ideas, Revolutions, Industry and Empire

Unit 2: The French Revolution, Napoleon and the Revolutions of the Americas

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 2.1 — Why France Exploded in 1789

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) storming of the Bastille; (b) Tennis Court Oath; (c) Declaration of the Rights of Man; (d) the Estates-General opens.

2. In Article 2 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, what does *imprescriptible* mean?

APPLICATION

3. Source Sieyès's pamphlet (January 1789): “What is the Third Estate? Everything. What has it been hitherto in the political order? Nothing. What does it desire to be? Something.” Who wrote it, for whom, and why does its timing matter?

4. Corroborate: which article of the Declaration of the Rights of Man echoes Rousseau most directly, and which words show it?

5. Perspectives: compare how a Third Estate deputy and Olympe de Gouges might each judge Article 1, “Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.”

REVIEW

6. Review (Unit 1): name the document of 1689 and the document of 1776 that the French Declaration is most often compared with, and one idea each shares with it.

Lesson 2.2 — From Constitutional Monarchy to Terror to Empire

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Napoleon's coup; (b) execution of Louis XVI; (c) flight to Varennes; (d) Napoleon crowned emperor; (e) Robespierre executed.

2. Define *democratic despotism* and give the period of the Revolution it describes.

APPLICATION

3. Cause or sequence? “France declared war in April 1792. The Committee of Public Safety ran the Terror in 1793-1794. So the war caused the Terror.” Turn it into a causal explanation.

4. Why do historians describe the Terror as the Revolution's ideology turning against its own Declaration? Use Article 11 as evidence.

5. Change at different rates: name one change of 1789-1815 that was reversed within a few years and one that lasted for generations.

REVIEW

6. Review (Unit 1): which Plato warning does the move from Terror to Napoleon seem to echo, and why should you be cautious about the comparison?

Lesson 2.3 — Seminar — Whose Revolution? Haiti, Mexico and Bolívar's America

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Haiti declares independence; (b) Grito de Dolores; (c) enslaved people rise in Saint-Domingue; (d) Bolívar's Jamaica Letter; (e) Mexican independence.

2. Match: Creole (criollo), peninsular, mestizo — (1) Spanish-born official in the Americas; (2) person of Spanish descent born in the Americas; (3) person of mixed Indigenous and European ancestry.

APPLICATION

3. Perspectives: why did Hidalgo's mass rising of 1810 frighten Creole elites who also wanted independence from Spain?

4. Sourcing: the course gives Bolívar's Jamaica Letter as a labeled paraphrase, not a quotation. What does that mean for how you may use it in writing?

5. Cause or sequence? “Napoleon invaded Spain in 1808; Spanish American independence movements began in 1810.” Explain the mechanism, if there is one.

REVIEW

6. Review (Lesson 1.4): which idea from the Declaration of Independence did the Atlantic revolutions most often borrow?

Lesson 2.4 — Workshop — Nationalism from Napoleon to 1848

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Carlsbad Decrees; (b) end of the Holy Roman Empire; (c) Congress of Vienna; (d) revolutions across Europe; (e) German unification.

2. Use *balance of power* correctly in a sentence about the Congress of Vienna.

APPLICATION

3. Perspectives: how would Metternich and a German student nationalist of 1819 each describe the Carlsbad Decrees?

4. Cause or sequence? “Napoleon conquered the German states; later, Germans demanded national unity.” Give the two mechanisms — one intended, one unintended.

REVIEW

5. Review (Lesson 2.2): what did Napoleon do in 1802 that reversed a decision of the Convention in 1794?

6. Review (Unit 1): which thinker argued that liberty requires separating legislative, executive and judicial power — an idea liberals of 1848 demanded in constitutions?

Unit 2 checkpoint

1. Whose idea is 'the general will'?
   A. Locke
   B. Rousseau
   C. Montesquieu
   D. Hobbes
2. Article 3 places sovereignty in the _____.
3. Which order is correct?
   A. Empire → Terror → constitutional monarchy
   B. Constitutional monarchy → republic and Terror → Directory → Napoleon
   C. Directory → Terror → Napoleon
   D. Napoleon → Terror → Directory
4. True or false: Napoleon restored slavery in the French colonies in 1802.
5. What made the Haitian Revolution distinctive?
   A. Led by Spanish officials
   B. Led by formerly enslaved people and ended slavery
   C. Created a monarchy
   D. Supported by Napoleon
6. Hidalgo's call to revolt on 16 September 1810 is called the Grito de _____.
7. True or false: Bolívar urged Spanish America to copy the U.S. federal system exactly.
8. Who led the Congress of Vienna's effort to restore order?
   A. Napoleon
   B. Metternich
   C. Bolívar
   D. Robespierre
9. True or false: Most revolutions of 1848 permanently established democracies.
10. Which is a causal claim?
    A. Varennes came before 1792.
    B. The flight to Varennes destroyed trust that the king would accept the constitution, strengthening those who wanted a republic.
    C. Louis XVI was king.
    D. 1791 and 1792 were revolutionary years.
11. True or false: The 1789 Declaration extended full political rights to women.

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