## Unit 6 Study Guide Name:

Answers can be found on Mr Best’s Website. Test part 1 (multiple choice) on Wednesday 3/14. Part 2 (written and short answer) on Friday 3/16

### Governments and the Enlightenment

* Define the following political systems:
  + **Autocracy** a government in which almost all power is held by a single leader who the people have no ability to change.
  + **Oligarchy** a government in which almost all power is held by a small group of wealthy, militarily powerful, or otherwise privileged people. People have no real ability to change.
  + **Representative Democracy** a government in which the people elect leaders who then run the government and make the decisions for the government.
  + **Direct Democracy** a government in which most decisions are sent to the people to be voted on directly.
  + **Anarchy** a society in which the government has no right/power to force people to do anything or in which the government does not exist.
* What is a **Monarchy** and a **Republic**? A monarchy is a society in which political power can be owned and inherited. It has a king or other monarch. A republic does not have a king or monarch and political power cannot be owned.
* What is the difference between Monarchies and Autocracies? A monarchy is not necessarily an autocracy. Some monarchies are democracies or oligarchies. Most monarchies in the present age are not actually autocracies but some are.
* Define the following ideas of the Enlightenment:
  + **Constitutionalism** The idea that the powers of the government must be written specifically and given limits in a document called a constitution.
  + **Popular Sovereignty** the idea that political power only comes from the willingness of people to obey the government. Specifically opposes the Divine Right of Kings, which says power comes from God.
  + **Natural Rights** the idea that all humans have rights that they are born with and that no government has the right to limit those rights.
* What did the following writers believe about the nature of man?
  + **Thomas Hobbes** Thomas Hobbes believed that people do not have spirits or souls and are just meaty machines that pursue pleasure and avoid pain. They therefore will do terrible things if they do not fear punishment. “Since [man] has no idea of goodness he must be naturally wicked; that he is vicious because he does not know virtue".
  + **John Locke** believed that people are born as blank slates and will learn to be either good or bad or somewhere in between based upon the lessons they learn in their life.
  + **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** believed that people are made evil by the inequalities and greed of society. He believed that people living in simple societies are at their happiest and most good “noble savages”

### The French Revolution

* What year did the French Revolution begin? 1789
* In what ways was society unequal before the French Revolution? How did that contribute to the Revolution? The Third Estate, which was 98% of the population, had 0% of the political power and paid almost all the taxes. The 1st and 2nd estates, which had most of the wealth, paid almost no taxes. This caused the French people to believe that the 1st and 2nd estate were just dead weight and motivated a revolution to pull them down and make the society more fair.
* How was debt weakening the French Government? How did that contribute to the revolution? France had an enormous debt. The King had was not able to raise enough money to actually pay the debt. The king’s desperation to fix the taxes and pay the debt led to him playing along with the revolution for a few years, hoping to avoid bankruptcy.
* What were each of the following 3 events?
  + **Estates General** A huge meeting between all of the three estates. Met to fix the debt and taxes problem. Was taken over by the third estate and formed the foundation of the revolutionary government.
  + **Storming of the Bastille** The people of Paris, in a sign of supporting the delegates of the Third Estate, assaulted the Bastille Prison in Paris. They killed the King’s soldiers at the prison and released the prisoners there. This showed the King that the people rejected his authority over them.
  + **Women's March** hearing that the queen was hoarding grain in the palace (she wasn’t), a small army of armed peasant women attacked the palace. They found no grain but did take the King and queen and national assembly back to Paris. After this, the King was basically a prisoner and would not be able to stop the revolution by force.
* What was the first, bourgeois government of the revolution like? The bourgeoisie were moderates who had been successful in society, so they mostly just wanted the freedom to be more successful. Their government was all about individual rights and economic freedom. It limited voting to only men with money and it allowed slavery to continue.
* What struggles did it have? The government was not very effective. The peasants and urban poor were even worse off under this government than the king and deeply resented it. Many parts of France were therefore in open rebellion against it by the end. The economy was still in trouble and the money was inflating. It was fighting wars against Prussia, Austria, and Britain—all of which it was losing.
* Why did it lose power? It was eventually overthrown by more radical elements of society—mostly members of the urban poor.
* What are the 3 main actions it is known for?
  + **Abolition of Feudalism** The Revolutionary government removed the last remnants of feudalism from French law—including unequal taxes for nobles and priests, special taxes paid to nobles, special courts for nobles, and other privileges.
  + **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen** this fundamental document gave the people numerous rights, including the rights of equality before the law, freedom, resistance to oppression, property, safety, and democracy. It is still considered a constitutional document in France.
  + **First French Constitution** of 1791 established a constitutional monarchy—where the King was still head of government but had to work with an elected parliament.
* What is the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen? Whoops, double answer, see above.
  + What are the main rights granted by the DOROMAC? the rights of equality before the law, freedom, fair trials, property, equal taxes, and democracy.
  + Who got no/few rights? Women, men under 25, or people who don’t own property.
* What was different about the second, radical government of the revolution? The radical government was more aligned the needs of the poor and considered the bourgeoisie to be its enemy. It was utterly determined to continue the revolution and save France and was very harsh towards its enemies.
* In what ways did this government succeed? The actions of the government brought France back under control and allowed it to win the many wars it was fighting, as well as fix the economy. It also gave rights to women and ended slavery.
* What is the Levee en Masse? A law that drafted all French men into the army and tasked everyone in France with helping in the war effort.
* What is the **Reign of Terror**? The period during which the revolutionary government executed anyone who was suspected of opposing the revolution.
  + Who is **Robespierre**? Maximillien Robespierre was the leader of the Committee of Public Safety. He believed in the ideas of the Revolution and that only through terror would people be convinced to accept the rule of the revolutionary government.
  + Why did the government think it was needed to execute so many people? Robespierre and his allies were concerned that the revolution was on the brink of collapse and were determined to keep it alive. They executed anyone who even spoke out against the government or the ideas of the revolution, hoping to keep the revolution alive.
  + How did the government violate freedom of speech and fair trial rights? The government made it illegal to question the ideas of the revolution in the Law of Suspects and then removed the ability to actually defend yourself with the Law of 22nd Priarial.
  + How did Robespierre lose power? A revolt from the other members of the government defeated and captured Robespierre. He was executed by the guillotine.
* Who fought against France during the **Coalition Wars**? Who won most of the Coalition Wars? Who won the last two? Most of Europe fought against France but Britain was France’s main rival. France won the first five and lost the last two.
* Why did Napoleon end up taking over the government? Napoleon was a very successful and extremely popular general who was frequently asked to support the Directory against its enemies after the fall of the Radical government. He and his allies overthrew the Directory and put themselves in charge of the French Government.
* What are some of the reasons that Napoleon’s army was successful? The French army after 1793 was made massive by the Levee en Masse. The Levee en Masse also dramatically improved French morale, as the entire nation was working together for the war. Napoleon was also an exceptionally talented general and was able to outthink and outplan most of his enemies.
* How large was the French Empire under Napoleon? After the War of the Fifth Coalition, Napoleon controlled basically all of Europe either directly or indirectly.
* How was Napoleon eventually defeated? Napoleon made a few blunders. Firstly, his Continental System was very unpopular and made other European countries hate him. Second, he invaded Russia in 1812 and was unprepared for the Russian Winter, during which he lost over 200,000 troops. After retreating to Europe, the other countries he had already defeated rose up against him and their combined armies defeated him at Leipzig in 1813, after which he was exiled.
* What were some of the changes made by the Code Napoleon?The Code Napoleon completely rewrote French Law. It gave men equal treatment under the law and a handful of rights, including fair trials and freedom of religion. However, it also recognized no rights for women and made colonial slavery legal.

### Haitian Revolution

* What was special about the **Haitian Revolution**? The Haitian Revolution was the only time a slave revolt resulted in the creation of a new government.
* What was the population of Saint Domingue like before the Haitian Revolution? Around 90% of Saint Domingue’s population were slaves who lived terrible lives while the wealthiest 2% of the country lived in fabulous wealth.
* Which countries got involved in the Haitian Revolution? France, Spain, and Britain.
* What was the outcome of the Haitian Revolution? The free black republic of Haiti, where slavery would never again be legal.
* Who was **Toussaint Louverture** and what role did he play in the Haitian Revolution? Louverture was a former slave who had been educated and lived pretty well who decided to join the revolution rather than fight against it. He eventually became the main leader of the Revolution and his military skill allowed the Haitians to defeat the armies sent to stop them.