

WHaG/ Hathaway Chapter 23 Vocabulary



BELOW ARE 5 BLOCKS OF VOCABULARY WORDS—ONE FROM EACH OF THE 5 SECTIONS OF YOUR TEXT BOOK'S CH. 23. IDENTIFY WHICH BLOCK SHOULD BE FIRST, WHICH SECOND, AND SO ON. TRY TO DO SO BASED ON YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH ITEMS OCCURRED BEFORE THE OTHERS IN THE COURSE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

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|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| • Old Regime | • Congress of Vienna | • blockade | • Napoleon Bonaparte | • Legislative Assembly |
| • estates | • Klemens von Metternich | • Peninsular War | • coup d'état | • émigré |
| • Louis XVI | • balance of power | • Continental System | • concordat | • sans-culotte |
| • Marie Antoinette | • legitimacy | • Waterloo | • plebiscite | • Jacobin |
| • Estates-General | • Holy Alliance | • guerrilla | • Napoleonic Code | • guillotine |
| • National Assembly | • Concert of Europe | • Hundred Days | • lycée | • Maximilien Robespierre |
| • Tennis Court Oath | | • scorched earth policy | • Battle of Trafalgar | • Reign of Terror |
| • Great Fear | | | | |

Name: _____ date: _____ hr: _____ class # _____
 GROUP / SOLO Due on: _____



NOW FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE ITEMS LISTED ABOVE. **NOT ALL** ITEMS WILL BE USED.

- Under the _____ in France in the 1770s, the people of France were divided into three social classes called estates.
- Peasants were the largest group in the Third _____.
- The _____ was an agreement of Third Estate delegates to the _____ to meet until they had drawn up a new constitution.
- _____ became leader of the Committee of Public Safety and ruled France virtually as a dictator.
- The law-making body created by the constitution of 1791 was called the _____. It replaced the National Assembly
- This was the period of time during which Maximilien Robespierre governed France : _____
- In 1795, _____ led soldiers against French royalists who were attacking the National Convention.
- A sudden seizure of power--like Napoleon's: _____
- The _____ was a new set of laws which gave all French citizens the same rights yet took away many individual rights.
- This British defeat of Napoleon's forces at sea meant Napoleon couldn't invade Britain: _____
- This was Napoleon's policy of preventing trade between Great Britain and other European nations: _____
- Alexander I of Russia used a _____ of burning fields and slaughtering livestock so that invading French troops found nothing to eat.
- When Napoleon was defeated at his final battle (near a Belgian town called _____), it ended his last attempt at power, which was called the _____.
- The _____ set policies to establish security and stability in Europe after Napoleon's defeat.
- The idea that the rulers of Europe whom Napoleon had driven from power should be restored to their thrones was based on the principle of _____

Note: not all terms listed above will be used.

Review for Unit Test— Key Concepts, French Revolution

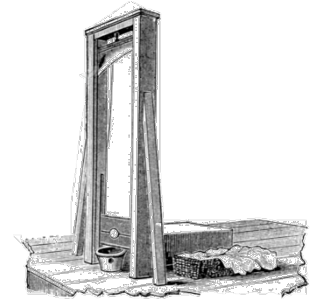
In addition to the vocabulary items listed in the 'Vocabulary Exercise' worksheet, answer the following:

From Ch. 23 Section 1 -----

In the 'OLD REGIME' what/who were the 3 estates, in terms of type of people, % of population, % of wealth, and whether /not taxed.

Why did Louis XVI call for a meeting of the Estates General (first time it had met in 175 years!)

How did the purpose of Estates General change?



From Ch. 23 Section 2 -----

What did the National Assembly do that shows it was guided by Enlightenment ideas/values?

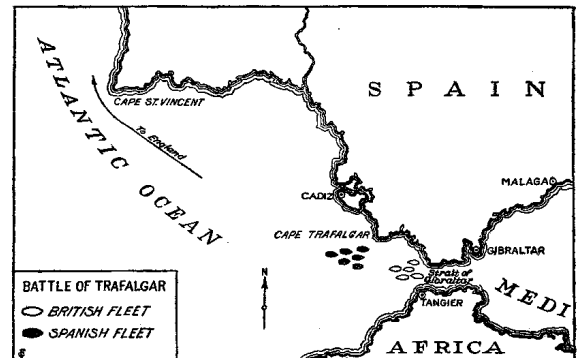
What did the Committee of Public Safety do that shows it was *not* guided by Enlightenment ideas?

From Ch. 23 Section 3 -----

What were Napoleon's domestic policies?

What did he do to try to weaken England?

Why was the Battle of Trafalgar so important?



From Ch. 23 Section 4 -----

What were the 3 'big' mistakes of Napoleon?

How was Napoleon like a slasher-movie villain/monster?



From Ch. 23 Section 5 -----

What were the basic ideas of the Congress of Vienna for France and for restoring order in Europe?

How did the French Revolution 'let the genie out of the bottle'? (this means, what did the Fr. Rev. let loose that was then impossible to put back/contain again)



What did its example of democratic rule / overthrow of monarchs mean for the future?

Review Guide pt 2
for Haitian Revolution,
Latin Amer. Independence,
and Revolutions of 1830 & '48

Name: _____ date: _____ hr: _____ class # _____
GROUP / SOLO Due on: _____

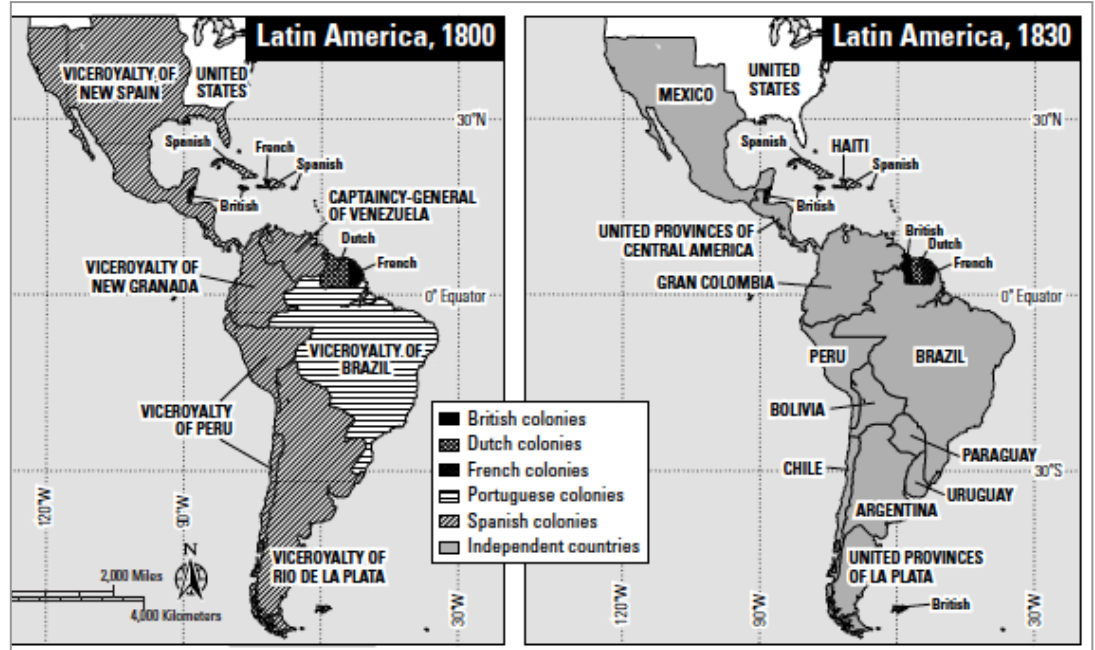
CHAPTER 24 SECTION 1 Reading Study Guide (Yellow Packet item)

1. In 1800, which region was west of the United States?

2. Which region was a Portuguese colony in 1800?

3. By 1830, which independent country extended along the southwest coast of S. America?

4. In 1800, which country had colonies



in N. America, the Caribbean, and S. America? _____

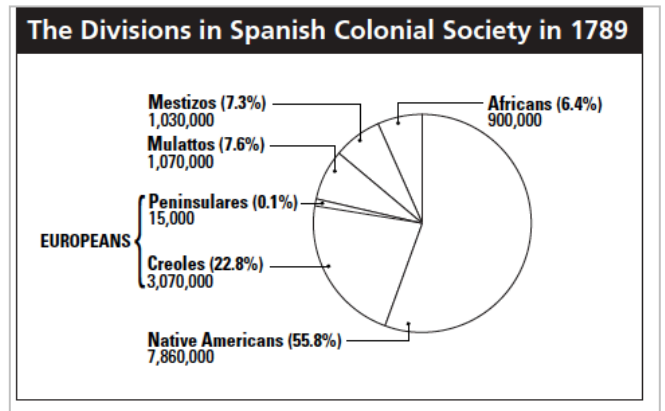
5. In 1830, which country was bordered by both Mexico and Gran Columbia? _____

6. Which group made up the largest part of Spanish America?

Which made up the smallest? _____

7. What is the proper order for the groups of Spanish/ Portuguese society, from lowest to highest?

highest status: _____ 2nd: _____
3rd: _____ 4th: _____
5th: _____ 6th: _____



8. Which Latin American colony was the first to fight for independence? _____

9. Who led that colony's independence struggle? _____ When did it become free? _____

10. a) How was Haiti's independence 'profound'? _____ b) What did the France's govt. do that Napoleon took back/undid? _____

10. What ethnic/birth background did Creoles have? _____

11. How did they react to Napoleon making his own brother the king of Spain? _____

12. Who were the 2 Creole leaders who pushed to make South America Independent?

13. a) Who were the 2 leaders for Mexico's independence efforts? b) What class were they from?

14. Which colony had a *bloodless* revolt?

CHAPTER 24 SECTION 2 Reading Study Guide

15. What did each of the 3 groups want to have in terms of changes in Europe's governments?

a) Conservatives wanted: _____

b) Liberals wanted: _____

c) Radicals wanted: _____

16. Which 2 European countries gained independence in 1830?

17. What happened in both 1830, and 1848 in France?

(What kind of government was rejected/gotten rid of?) _____

18. Who came to power in France in 1848? _____

19. What efforts at reform happened in Russia, and how well did they work?

CHAPTER 24 SECTION 4 Reading Study Guide

20. What did Romanticism value? _____ What idea was 'gone'? _____

21. Circle the appropriate symbol to how would Romantics rate each of the following.

a) Gothic novel—filled with supernatural events (that would seem fantastic, and outside natural laws, etc.) and inspire fear or awe.



b) Artist who don't think through their work but instead are moved to create art by strong emotions that they express through and in their art.



c) Stories or art featuring a hero (like Sherlock Holmes, for example) who calmly reason/deduce their way to solutions.



d) Music that follows neat, predictable patterns and with safe, orderly dynamics and harmonies.



22. a) Give 2 examples of realism: _____

b) How did realist artists and writers hope their art would reform society?

23. a) How did cameras and photography relate to realism?

b) How was impressionism different from realism?