Revolutions Test

Thursday March 10

12 matching/38 multiple choice

Matching

King George III (England), Thomas Jefferson, Marie Antoinette, Napoleon Bonaparte, Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L’Overture, Louis XVI, John Locke, Maximilien Robespierre, Jose de San Martin, Father Miguel Hidalgo, George Washington

Multiple Choice

**American Revolution**

British Mercantilism- restrictions on trading with other countries

British War that led to taxing-French and Indian War

Acts by Britain on colonist- Stamp, Sugar, Townshend, Quartering

“taxation without representation”- slogan for both American and French revolutions—unfair taxation—no voice in government

Reasons for colonist revolting- taxation without representation, religious intolerance, limitation on individual rights

Colonists protests against taxation- boycotted English goods

Colonist army- minutemen

Declaration of Independence- Thomas Jefferson, overthrow if government violates natural rights

British war advantages- better army/navy, more soldiers, better resources, structured

American/French Revolutions different- colonist vs. Britain, France vs. France

**French Revolution**

Tennis Court Oath- Third Estate meeting to make a new Constitution of France

France Social Structure- 1st Estate -1%, 2nd Estate 2%, 3rd Estate 97% (bourgeoisie/middle class)-inequality in government among Estates

Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen- all men were born free and equal in rights

Napoleonic Code- equality of all citizens before the law

France’s financial crisis- bad harvest, famine, and increase in bread prices

France National Assembly in 1789- abolishes monarchy, creates a republic

Sans-cullottes- wanted most change in France during Revolution

Reign of Terror- eliminate opposition to the revolution/ Maximilian Robespierre

Constitution of 1791- establishes the Legislative Assembly

Napoleon wars—funded by Louisiana Purchase with America

Napoleons downfall- attack on Russia

After Napoleon 1st exile- Louis XVIII reinstated and heredity line continues

France leaders throughout revolution--- Louis XVI then Maximilien Robespierre then Napoleon Bonaparte

Congress of Vienna- redrew the boundaries of Europe after Napoleon, encircled France with strong countries