

Age of Revolutions Test Review – Study Guide: **ANSWER KEY**

Part I – Chart of Main Ideas from Revolutions

	CAUSES	EFFECTS
AMERICAN REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enlightenment Ideas - Harsh taxes by Great Britain including the Intolerable Acts - Were taxed without representation in Parliament - Colonists feel less like British Subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USA is formed - Britain lost North American colonies - France gained war debt - Inspired the French Revolution
FRENCH REVOLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War debt from American Revolution - Strain between three estates over taxes - Enlightenment Ideas - Food shortage because of bad harvests - Royal spending and weak leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ends monarchy and class system in France - Revolutionary spirit spreads to Latin America - Turn to strong leader after revolutions (Napoleon)

Part 2 – American Revolution

1. How did the French & Indian War influence Britain's taxation policy in the colonies?
The French & Indian War was expensive for Great Britain and they tried to get out of debt by taxing the colonies.
2. What important ideas were included in the Declaration of Independence?
The Declaration of Independence includes natural rights, the social contract, and a list of grievances against King George III.
3. If colonists did not win Revolutionary War, what crime would the Continental Congress be charged with? Describe that charge.
Treason. Treason is the crime of betraying one's country.
4. What was the first battle of the American Revolution? Last battle?
First Battle: Lexington & Concord
Last Battle: Yorktown
5. What were THREE advantages that the colonists have over the British in the war?
 1. *Stronger motivation to fight. Colonies would face severe punishment (and treason charges) if they were to lose the war.*
 2. *Knowledge of the land. Great Britain had to fight in a foreign land and they had to ship all of their men and supplies across the Atlantic Ocean. This ended up being very expensive for Great Britain.*
 3. *France as an ally.*
6. What document lays out the current government for the United States?
The U.S. Constitution
7. What is the Bill of Rights? Why is it important?
The Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. It guarantees our natural rights & freedoms as U.S. citizens.

Part 3 – French Revolution

8. Describe how the Estate System contributed to the start of the Revolution. What was life like in each estate prior to the Revolution. *The Estate System was a social class system that existed in France before the revolution.*
The 1st Estate: made up of the clergy, had special privileges, and paid no taxes
The 2nd Estate: made up of the nobility, had special privileges, and paid no taxes
The 3rd Estate: made up of the peasant and working classes, had certain restrictions, and paid many taxes
(3rd Estate also makes up 97% of the French population)

9. What other problems in France contributed to the start of the Revolution?
Lack of bread because of bad harvests, war debt from the American Revolution & debt left by Louis' predecessors, and royals' extreme spending habits.
10. What problem existed with voting in the Estates General? What did the Third Estate want changed?
Even though the 3rd Estate made up 97% of the France's population, each estate got one vote at the Estates General (a meeting of representatives from each estate.) The 3rd Estate wanted to change the voting system and make it based on population, this would allow them to have the majority. King Louis XVI denies their request to change the voting system, angering the 3rd Estate.
11. Why was the storming of the Bastille important?
It is important because it shows that the people are willing to be violent in order to fight against the old regime. With the storming of the Bastille, the King has officially lost control of his people.
12. What is the Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizen? What ideas did it include?
Declaration of the new rights that are given to French citizens in the new revolutionary government. It included natural rights, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion
13. **REIGN OF TERROR:**
 - a. What event marked the beginning?
The death of King Louis XVI
 - b. What was the purpose of the Committee of Public Safety?
To protect the revolution from all enemies
 - c. Why did the Reign of Terror come to an end?
It ended because the threats to end the revolution stopped and the people grew tired of the terror
 - d. What event marked the end of the Reign of Terror?
The death of Maximilien Robespierre
14. Who came to power after the French Revolution? What changes did he make?
Napoleon Bonaparte. He changed the government, education, and gained a lot of land for France through warfare.

Part 4 – Other Revolutions (Latin America)

15. What was unique about the revolution in Haiti? Who did they declare their independence from? Who led it?
It was the first black colony to free themselves of European rule. Led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, they declared independence from France in 1804.
16. What common ideas/themes were relevant in the revolutions that spread across Latin America?
Liberty, Equality, Democracy, Natural Rights

COMPARISON: American & French Revolutions

