

**Enlightenment and French Revolution Homework**  
**World History** textbook readings, unless otherwise stated.

**HW #1-The Enlightenment In Europe**                      **Pages 629-634**

1. Define and/or give the significance of:
  - Social Contract
  - Natural Rights
  - Philosophes
2. Explain one important difference between the ideas of Hobbes and the other Enlightenment Philosophes.
3. In your opinion, which idea of the Enlightenment was the most important?  
Explain your reason(s).
4. What has been the lasting impact of the Enlightenment on the United States and the rest of the world?

**HW #2-The Enlightenment Spreads**                      **Pages 636-639**

1. Define and/or give the significance of:
  - enlightened despot
  - baroque
  - neoclassical
  - Catherine The Great
2. What are the defining characteristics of neoclassical art?
3. What were the characteristics of the new form of literature that emerged during the 18<sup>th</sup> Century?
4. In what ways could the "Enlightened Despots" be criticized for not being truly Enlightened?

**HW #3-The French Revolution Begins**                      **Pages 651-655**

1. Define and/or give the significance of:
  - Estates-General
  - Louis XVI
  - National Assembly
  - Tennis Court Oath
2. Why were members of the Third Estate dissatisfied with life under the Old Regime?
3. Why is the storming of the Bastille celebrated as a national holiday in France today?
4. Were changes to the French government during the 1780's inevitable? Why or why not?

**HW #4-Revolution Brings Reform and Terror** **Pages 656-661**

1. Define and/or give the significance of:
  - Legislative Assembly
  - Jacobins
  - guillotine
  - Robespierre
  - Reign of Terror
2. What major reforms did the National Assembly introduce?
3. What are the conditions that led to Robespierre becoming a dictator?

**HW #5-Napoleon Forges An Empire****Pages 663-667**

1. Define and/or give the significance of:
  - coup d'état
  - plebiscite
  - Napoleonic Code
  - concordat
2. How did Napoleon become known as a hero in France?
3. How was Napoleon able to control the countries neighboring the French Empire?
4. If you were a member of the bourgeoisie, would you have been happy with the results of Napoleon's actions? Why or why not?

**HW #6-Napoleon's Empire Collapses****Pages 668-671**

1. Define and/or give the significance of:
  - Continental system
  - guerrilla
  - scorched-earth policy
  - Waterloo
  - Hundred Days
2. Why is a blockade considered an act of war?
3. Why were the British more successful at utilizing a blockade than Napoleon was?
4. Was Napoleon a great leader? Support your answer.

**HW #7-The Congress of Vienna****Pages 672-675**

1. Define and/or give the significance of:
  - Klemens von Metternich
  - balance of power
  - legitimacy
  - Holy Alliance
  - Concert of Europe
2. What were the three points of Metternich's plan for Europe?
3. What was the long-term legacy of the Congress of Vienna?
4. Do you feel that the Congress of Vienna was fair to France? Why or why not?