

Introduction: This year, AICE European History will combine elements of two (2) courses: AS Level European History and A-Level European History. Each course is extensive, covering a wide range of topics in European History. To prepare students for all four (4) History Papers, some material is being condensed. This assignment allows students to complete a brief survey of France, 1789 to 1814, freeing up time during the school year for more in depth study of the other topics.

In addition, this Summer Assignment is designed to reintroduce students (who took AICE U.S. History) to the type of questions you'll be required to answer, in class and on History Paper 2 in May/June, 2016. Short Answer and Essay questions from past Papers are included throughout this assignment; a complete list of these questions is also provided, on the last page.

Directions and Sources: This worksheet should be completed by the 2nd day of school, August, 11, 2015. You may use textbooks or the internet as a resource, however, avoid 'wiki'- anything! Textbooks used in class for this assignment were "European History, 1789 - 1917" (Cambridge University Press) and "Europe, 1760-1871" (Collins Publishing). They are preferred, however, any AP Western Civilization textbook can be used to complete this assignment.

There will be a test on this material between August 13 and August 19.

The assignment is due the day of the test. Write answers on separate paper and staple those answers to a copy of this worksheet.

Part 1 – France 1789 – 1791: The Fall of the Ancien Regime (1789)

1. Define the following terms:

- a. republic –
- b. Ancien Regime –
- c. divine right –
- d. aristocrats –
- e. bourgeoisie –
- f. estates

2. Identify the following:

- a. Louis XVI –
- b. Marie Antoinette –
- c. Estate General –
- d. Bastille -

3a. Why did the 3rd Estate (plus sympathizers from the other 2 Estates) change its name to the "National Assembly"?

- b. What even prompted the "Tennis Court Oath"?

4. List historic changes made by the National Assembly with the August Decrees:

5. What was the Civil Constitution of the Clergy?

6. Short Answer Question:

Why did the Estates General fail to solve France's problems?

Part 2 – Instability, Radicals and the Reign of Terror

1a. Why was the French Revolution a threat to (other) European monarchs?

b. What type of government was established by the new (and first) Constitution of 1791?

Note – the National Assembly disbanded after writing the Constitution, and passed a self-denying ordinance, choosing not to influence the newly created Legislative Assembly. This decision had profound consequences because, while many people elected to the new Legislature were bourgeoisie moderates (like the old National Assembly), there were also new, radical groups in the Legislative Assembly, steering France toward even more change. When combined with King Louis' continuing obstructionism and a losing war with Austria, it was only a matter of time before radicals pushed France toward a Republic.

2. Identify:

a. Girondins –

b. Jacobins (Montagnards)

c. The National Convention

d. The Committee for Public Safety

e. Maximillian Robespierre

f. The Republic of Virtue

g. The Reign of Terror

3. Radical Jacobins and their supporters dominated the Legislative Assembly; what were Jacobin priorities concerning:

a. the fate of King Louis?

b. the threat from royalist sympathizers (counter-revolutionaries) in France?

c. problems with the French Army, fighting Austria?

4. How did the Jacobins and the Reign of Terror both endanger and save the French Revolution?

5. Why did the National Convention vote to arrest and execute Robespierre?

6. Short Answer Questions: select and answer one of the following short answer questions:

a. Why was Louis XVI executed in 1793?

b. Why did the Jacobins gain power in 1793?

7. Essay Questions: select and answer one of the following essay questions:

a. Did the Jacobins do more to defend or endanger the Revolution in France?

b. How far do you agree that war was the most important cause of the instability of French Governments from 1789 to 1795?

Part 3 – The Directory and Rise of Napoleon

1. Identify –

a. the Directory

b. Napoleon Bonaparte

c. the “Coup of Brumaire” (sometimes called the “Revolt of Brumaire”)?

2. What were the major problems facing the Directory when it was created in 1795?

3. By 1799, what were the Directory’s main problems?

4. Short Answer Question: answer this question:

Why did the Directory face problems in France from 1795 to 1799?

Part 4 – Napoleon’s Domestic Policies and Aims

1. Define or Identify:

a. plebiscite –

b. civil servants –

c. prefects –

d. Joseph Fouche –

2. What were the main responsibilities of the prefects?

3. How were the powers of the police expanded and used by Napoleon to bring stability and order to France?

4. How did Napoleon’s Civil Code bring order to the French Legal System?

5. Napoleon’s Continental System:

a. What was it?

b. Why did he implement it?

c. Why did it (end up) damaging the French economy?

6. How did the Continental System, combined with French military expansion, contribute to the growth of nationalism in some parts of Europe?

7. The Concordat with the Catholic Church

- a. What is a concordat?
- b. Why did Napoleon reestablish the Catholic Church in France? (it had been violently suppressed by radicals during the Reign of Terror)
- c. How did the Concordat benefit the Catholic Church in France?
- d. How did it benefit the State (Napoleon)?

8. Essay Questions: Select and answer one of the following questions:

- a. How complete was Napoleon's power over France by 1804? (revised syllabus: ... by 1814?)
- b. Which social group benefited more by 1804 from the changes introduced by Napoleon: the middle class or the peasantry?

Part 5 – The Napoleonic Age: Consulate to Empire

1. Identify:

- a. Consulate –
- b. First Consul

2a. What were the powers of the First Consul?

- b. How did the Consulate end?

3. Why was Napoleon so successful militarily prior to 1808? (give 3-4 reasons)

4. What were Napoleon's two major errors, which proved to be fatal by 1814?

5. Define:

- a. satellite states –
- b. coalition

6. What "French Revolutionary Virtues" did Napoleon claim to be 'exporting' to the rest of Europe with the creation of his Empire?

7. Why can Napoleon Bonaparte be viewed as both a supporter of the French Revolution and an opponent of that same Revolution?

8. Essay Questions: Select and answer one of the following questions:

- a. Analyze the ways by which Napoleon was able to increase his authority over France from 1799 to 1814? (*this reflects a change in the syllabus, from an end date of 1804 to 1814*)
- b. How successfully did Napoleon govern France between 1799 and 1804?
note – question could be modified for new, revised syllabus: *...between 1799 and 1814?*)

Questions - from AS Level Paper 2, May/June 2014

- 1a. Why was Louis XVI executed in 1793?
- 1b. ** How complete was Napoleon's power over France by 1804?

- 2a. Why were there economic problems in France from 1789 to 1795?
- 2b. Did the Jacobins do more to defend or endanger the Revolution in France?

- 3a. Why did the Directory face problems in France from 1795 to 1799?
- 3b. How far do you agree that war was the most important cause of the instability of French Governments from 1789 to 1795?

Questions – from AS Level Paper 2, Oct/Nov. 2014

- 4a. Why did the Estates General fail to solve France's problems?
- 4b. **How far did Napoleon show himself to be "the son of the Revolution" as First Consul from 1799 to 1804?

- 5a. Why were there dangers to the French Revolution from the counter-revolutionaries from 1789 to 1795?
- 5b. Analyze the ways by which Napoleon was able to increase his authority over France as First Consul from 1799 to 1804.

- 6a. Why did the Jacobins gain power in 1793?
- 6b. ** Which social group benefited more by 1804 from the changes introduced by Napoleon: the middle class or the peasantry?

Questions from AS Level Paper 2 – May/June, 2015

- 7a. Why did France go to war in 1792?
- 7b. ** How successfully did Napoleon govern France between 1799 and 1804?

****NOTE–Syllabus Revision for 2016:**

Old - "France, 1789-1804" (for 2014 and 2015 only)
Revised– "France, 1789-1814" (for 2016)

