

French Revolution and Latin America Review Sheet

REVIEW ASSIGNMENT:

**Please complete this assignment by 9PM on Tuesday, 1/29.** Respond to one of these questions and then respond to one of your classmates' responses:

- Who was the most effective leader involved with the French Revolution/Latin America? (You might consider Louis XVI, Robespierre, Napoleon, Louis XVIII, Metternich, Toussaint L'Overture, San Martin, Bolivar, Pedro I, Peron, Diaz, Vargas, or others).
- Which nation had the most effective revolution? (France, Haiti, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil)
- Did any nation experience a true revolution that brought about significant long term change?
- Which form of government is more **effective**, a dictatorship or a representative government?

Test Format:

- 7 Multiple Choice (7 min)
- 3 Map Identifications (3 min)
- 2/4 Short Answer (10 min)
- 1/2 Essay (20 min)

1. The wars of the Revolution

- a) were fought to export the Revolution
- b) were fought to defend the Revolution from external aggression
- c) resulted in substantial victories for France
- d) b & c
- e) a, b, & c

2. Robespierre died

- a) on the guillotine
- b) fighting in the Revolution
- c) of old age
- d) after being poisoned by Napoleon
- e) of boredom in history class

3. Which of the following was NOT a basic cause of the Revolution?

- a) Enlightenment ideas about legitimate rule
- b) growing resentment of nobles' privileges
- c) a weak king
- d) disputes between Louis XVI and the pope
- e) debts from French support of the American Revolution

4. Which of the following was NOT a source of creole discontent with Spain?
- a) trade restrictions
  - b) discrimination against themselves in matters of governmental appointments
  - c) slavery penalty for default on debts
  - d) strict imperial regulations that might change landholding status and treatment of slaves and Native Americans
5. Latin American economies during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century can be best described as
- a) supply-side economies
  - b) Keynesian economies
  - c) neocolonial economies
  - d) import-deprived economies
  - e) self-reliant economies
6. A caudillo in Latin America usually
- a) came from the peasant class of society
  - b) supported liberal causes such as land redistribution
  - c) came from the officer corps or enjoyed military support
  - d) was controlled by the Roman Catholic Church
  - e) was probably very tall
7. The European concept of positivism
- a) helped spread democracy in Latin America
  - b) was popular among scientists and politicians
  - c) was popular among the military elite
  - d) challenged the traditional social order
  - e) involved shouting "Ole!" loudly
8. Napoleon supported Enlightenment ideals
- a) wholeheartedly
  - b) not at all
  - c) when they suited his purposes
  - d) when his wife Josephine insisted
  - e) only on Tuesdays and Fridays
9. The third estate includes all of the following EXCEPT
- a) peasants
  - b) parish priests
  - c) bourgeois
  - d) lawyers

## Map Identifications

1. Napoleon initially became famous for his military adventures here.
2. Because he could not defeat this nation with his military, Napoleon put the Continental System into effect.
3. The Portuguese royal family took refuge here.
4. Jose de San Martin led the independence movement here.

What was the Estates General? Why was it called?

What was the Reign of Terror? What motivated it?

Why did Napoleon come to power? Why did he lose power?

How did Latin American nations gain their independence?

Why did Latin American nations struggle to achieve stability?

First Estate  
Second Estate  
Third Estate  
Estates General  
Louis XVI  
Marie Antoinette  
Tennis Court Oath  
National Assembly  
Bastille  
Declaration of the Rights  
of Man  
Women's March  
Constitution of 1791  
Legislative Assembly  
National Convention

Sans-culottes  
Committee of Public  
Safety  
Robespierre  
Reign of Terror  
Nationalism  
Thermidorian Reaction  
Napoleon  
Napoleonic Code  
Continental System  
Congress of Vienna  
Latin America  
Spain  
Portugal  
Argentina

Chile  
Venezuela  
Colombia  
Panama  
Haiti  
Brazil  
Mexico  
Peninsulares  
Creoles  
Mestizos  
Mulattoes  
Toussaint L'Ouverture  
Junta  
Jose de San Martin  
Simon Bolivar

Father Hidalgo  
Santa Anna  
Pedro I  
Debt peonage  
Slavery  
Racial theory

positivism  
Mexican-American War  
Texas  
Panama Canal  
Juan Manuel de Rosas  
Juan and Eva Peron

Porfirio Diaz  
PRI  
Vargas  
Estado Novo  
Pablo Neruda