

HSTR 102 – Western Civilization

Topic 8 – Old World Economies and New World Ideals: The Atlantic System and the Enlightenment

Topic 9 - Libert ,  galit , Fraternit : The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era

Hunt, Chapters 17 (part) & 18 (part), Voltaire's *Candide*

Hunt, Chapters 19 & 20

Short Answer Questions

***Directions** – After reading each of your assigned reading packets and your textbook from this topic, provide a short answer using details from your reading. Answer the questions with the following in mind:

- Your answers should be **1-2 fully developed paragraphs**.
- Your short answer should begin with a **THESIS** statement that summarizes your answer to the question.
- You should use at least one short quote attributed to the source to which you are responding. (EX: Colton and Palmer said, 'quote quote quote, quote quote.')
- Your short answer should contain numerous, **SPECIFIC** examples from the reading assignment.
- You should include a discussion of the source's thesis or its impact and importance.
- You should conclude your response with a closing statement.
- Submit your responses as a **PDF or Word Document to Moodle**

John Newton and the Transatlantic Slave Trade – Respond to **ONE** of the following questions

1. What effect did the European slave traders have on slavery in Africa?
2. What were the risks and liabilities Europeans encountered when engaging in the slave trade? Was slave trading financially worth the risks involved?
3. What were the effects of the slave trade on Africa and the establishment of New World colonies?

Jonathan Swift – A Modest Proposal

1. What is Swift's "modest proposal?" What point might Swift be trying to make with his satirical suggestion?

Adam Smith – Wealth of Nations

1. Historian Robert Downs called Adam Smith the "Patron Saint of Free Enterprise." Summarize Adam Smith's theory (be sure to use at least one quote from the source provided), and describe how his theories have made him the "Patron Saint of Free Enterprise."

Voltaire – Candide Review Questions – Respond to **THREE** of the following questions

1. Through the adventures of Candide and his friends, Voltaire illustrates the supposed ridiculousness of the philosophy that "all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds." Does he achieve this? Is Candide an effective satire? Why or why not?
2. Describe the scenes that took place in El Dorado. What does Voltaire's description of El Dorado as a utopian ideal, and Candide's leaving El Dorado laden with jewels, say about human nature?
3. Do you think Voltaire believed there is only evil in the world or are there redeeming qualities to the characters in Candide?
4. The Anabaptist James makes this statement to Candide and Pangloss: "Man must have somewhat altered the course of nature; for they were not born wolves, yet they have become wolves. God did not give them twenty-four-pounders or bayonets, yet they have made themselves bayonets and guns to destroy each other." In what ways is this philosophy portrayed throughout the rest of *Candide*? Do you agree with Voltaire's assessment of human nature?
5. What does the cultivation of Candide's garden symbolize? What message is Voltaire sending to the reader?
6. Describe the event/character/motif which you found to be the most enlightening, or the most humorous, or the most repulsive from your reading of *Candide* and WHY.

Hunt Chapter 17 Review Questions: Respond to **ONE** of the following questions

1. What were the major issues in the early decades of the Enlightenment?
2. Why was the Enlightenment born just at the moment that the Atlantic system took shape?

Hunt Chapter 18 Review Questions - Respond to **ONE** of the following questions

1. How did the Enlightenment influence western politics, culture, and society?
2. What were the major differences between the Enlightenment in France, Great Britain, and the German states?
3. What were the major differences in the impact of the Enlightenment on the nobility, the middle class, and the lower classes?
4. What prompted enlightened absolutists to undertake reforms in the second half of the eighteenth century?

France Before the Revolution of 1789

1. Describe the society and social hierarchy in France before the changes brought about in 1789 by the French Revolution.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen – Answer **ONE** of the following

1. Based on the society that existed in France before the revolution in 1789, what aspects of society did the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen* hope to change, and how would the different estates in France have reacted to these changes?
2. Which Enlightenment philosophers and ideas are represented by the *Declaration*? Be specific and give multiple examples.

French Revolution Debate (Choices Packet)

1. It is August 1789: The Bastille has fallen and the Great Fear has stoked the flames of revolutionary discontent across the countryside as noble houses have fallen to idealistic peasants. You are a newly elected member of the National Assembly. Which faction (out of the ones discussed in your reading assignment) do you agree with and why? What are the beliefs and assumptions of the faction you have chosen? What from the historical record proves that your faction's ideas are what are best for the French nation?

P&S Reader – French Revolution – Respond to **ONE** of the following questions

1. What seems to have motivated many of the revolutionaries, as revealed by the demands made prior to the French Revolution and the actions taken during the Revolution?
2. What factors help explain why this revolution occurred in France, one of the most prosperous and powerful nations of Europe? What does this explanation add to the significance of the revolution?
3. With the advantage of hindsight, what might the monarchy have done to retain control and minimize revolutionary changes?
4. In what ways should the French Revolution be considered a middle-class revolution or a revolution of the notables?

Hunt Chapter 19 Review Questions: Respond to **ONE** of the following questions

1. What was so revolutionary about the French Revolution?
2. How did the beginning of the French Revolution resemble other revolutions of 1787-1789?
3. Why did the French Revolution turn in an increasingly radical direction after 1789?
4. What factors can explain the Terror? To what extent was it simply a response to a national emergency or a reflection of deeper problems within the French Revolution?
5. Why did some groups outside of France embrace the French Revolution while others resisted it?
6. Should the French Revolution be viewed as the origin of democracy or the origin of totalitarianism (a government in which no dissent is allowed)? Explain.
7. Why did other European rulers find the French Revolution so threatening?
8. What made the French revolutionary armies so powerful in this period?
9. How was the French Revolution related to the Enlightenment that preceded it?

Napoleon: Child or Betrayer of the Revolution? – Respond to **ONE** of the following questions

1. How did Napoleon view himself as the child of the French Revolution?
2. Why did Napoleon, in the end, fail in his imperial military plans?
3. Why was Madame de Staël so bitterly critical of Napoleon?
4. How does Georges Lefebvre interpret Napoleon as regards his relationship to the Revolution?
5. In your view was Napoleon a child or betrayer of the Revolution?

Hunt Chapter 20 Review Questions - Respond to **ONE** of the following questions

1. How did Napoleon Bonaparte's actions force other European rulers to change their policies?
2. In what ways did Napoleon continue the French Revolution, and in what ways did he break with it?
3. Why was Napoleon able to gain control over so much of Europe's territory?
4. To what extent did the Congress of Vienna restore the Old Order?
5. Why were independence movements thwarted in Italy and Poland in this era, but not in Greece, Belgium, and Latin America?
6. What was the long-term significance of Napoleon for Europe?
7. What best explains Napoleon's fall from power: apathy at home, resistance to his rule, or military defeat?
8. In what ways did Metternich succeed in holding back the revolutionary legacy? In what ways did he fail?
9. How did the revolts and rebellions of the 1820s reflect the revolutionary legacy? In what ways did they move in new directions?