Describe each person or key term in a sentence.

- **King Louis XVI** - The leader of France during the revolution. He was executed for treason (guillotine).
- **Marie Antoinette** - King Louis XVI’s wife with an expensive lifestyle. She was executed/sent to the guillotine.
- **Maximilien Robespierre** - leader of the political group the Jacobins. He led the Reign of Terror and was eventually also executed by guillotine.
- **Napoleon Bonaparte** - leader at the end of the French Revolution.
- **Thomas Jefferson** - American Revolution leader that wrote the Declaration of Independence to King George.
- **George Washington** - Military leader during the American Revolution and the 1st president of the U.S.
- **Toussaint L’Ouverture** - Military leader during the Haitian Revolution (against France).
- **Simon Bolivar** - Military and revolutionary leader from Venezuela that rebelled against Spain.
- **The Three Estates** - the social hierarchy in France before the revolution (clergy, nobles, and commoners).
- **Revolution/Coup d’état** - synonyms for people that rebel against a government they aren’t happy with.
- **Reign of Terror** - series of months in France where there were large numbers of executions by guillotine.
- **Bastille** - the fortress/prison in Paris that was taken over by the people on July 14, 1789. This is seen as the start of the revolt.
- **Tax** - fees paid to the government by people to fund programs and community needs.

Short Response/Fill in the blank questions:

- Why did the colonists criticize the Stamp Act as “taxation without representation”?
  Colonists did not want to pay fees to England when they could not send people to represent them in the Parliament.

- Which Enlightenment thinker’s ideas inspired the inclusion of free speech in the Bill of Rights?
  Voltaire wrote about the importance of free speech which inspired our 1st Amendment rights.

- How did the Stamp Act, Sugar Act, and Tea Act influence the American Revolution?
  The colonists organized into groups to protest and rebel against England (ex - Sons and Daughters of Liberty) and boycotted, marched, and fought the taxation.

- How was power divided after the colonists won the American Revolution? (What three branches?) Which enlightenment thinker influenced this?
  The three branches explained in the U.S. Constitution are the Executive (president), Legislative (Congress), and Judicial (Supreme Court). This idea was written about by Montesquieu.

- The U.S. Bill of Rights was created to protect what? Which Americans did not get these rights?
  The Bill of Rights was created to protect individual citizens rights, but African Americans were still enslaved and denied these rights. Women were also denied the right to vote.

- Why did Louis XVI of France support the American Revolution?
  Louis XVI wanted to see his rival country England lose the Revolutionary War, so he joined to colonists’ side.

- What effect did the American Revolution have on the French Revolution?
The American Revolution led to massive debt and economic troubles for the French. Their support was helpful, but very expensive.

- What was the first deliberate act of rebellion that started the French Revolution and proclaimed the end of the absolute monarchy in France? The storming of the Bastille was the first deliberate act of rebellion. People broke in to the jail to get gunpowder and free prisoners.

- The majority of the population of France belonged to which estate? How did this contribute to the revolution? The 3rd estate was 98% of the population. This estate was the commoners (farmers, merchants, lawyers, students, teachers, doctors/nurses, etc.) They were the people who fought back against the king for heavy taxes and oppressive rule.

- The death of __Louis XVI__ signaled the beginning of the Reign of Terror.

- The death of __Maximilian Robespierre__ signaled the end of the Reign of Terror.

- What movement inspired both the American and French Revolutions? The Age of Enlightenment made many people question their kings, demand more rights, and dream of freedom and democracy.

- Why did members of the Third Estate take revolutionary action? Name at least 2 reasons/causes. There was a massive food shortage that led to many in the 3rd estate starving. Also, there was debt from supporting the American revolution, but the King was still living a lavish life in his palace.

- What European country controlled Haiti leading up to revolution? France controlled Haiti as a colony before they revolted.

- What was the goal of the Haitian Revolution? Was it successful? Explain. The goal was to obtain freedom for the people enslaved in Haiti. It was successful because they were granted independence after years of fighting (similar to America).

- Why was Haiti considered France’s wealthiest colony at the time? Haiti had good land for farming sugar cane, which was a very profitable cash crop.

- How did Toussaint L’ouverture help with the Haitian Revolution? He helped the Haitian people organize into armies to effectively fight France for their freedom from slavery.