



Document 7

<p>. . . By 1799, however, Frenchmen had had the experience of enjoying, at least in theory, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Education had been reorganized along the lines which it still follows in most modern states—free, compulsory, universal, and secular. The Revolution had given rise to an extensive, if not always great, periodical press. Lack of opportunities had yielded to the “careers open to talents” already mentioned, and such talents were encouraged and brought to fruition through public prizes, state patronage, and similar devices. Moreover, while there had been few museums and libraries prior to 1789, the revolutionaries established many more, planned still additional ones, and endeavored to integrate them with the educational system. . . .</p>
--

Source: John Hall Stewart, ed., *A Documentary Survey of the French Revolution*, Macmillan

7 According to John Hall Stewart, what is **one** change brought about by the French Revolution by 1799? [1]

Score

Document 8

. . . The lasting quality of Napoleon's reforms outside France was in direct ratio to the length of time French control had been in effect and to the weakness of the local governments. In the areas annexed before 1804, the Revolutionary changes were put into effect as a whole. Italy was more profoundly transformed than any other part of Europe. The stronger the local governments were, the more able they were to overthrow Napoleonic institutions after his military defeat. But only rarely did the reaction upset the civil principles which to Napoleon were so important. Even in Naples King Ferdinand did not abolish the Civil Code or re-establish feudal rights when he returned. All the reactionary forces of Europe combined were not strong enough to restore things as they had been before the outbreak of the French Revolution. They could not, in particular, undo the many-faceted social change that had been set in motion. . . .

Source: Robert B. Holtman, *The Napoleonic Revolution*, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1967

- 8 According to Robert B. Holtman, what is **one** impact the French Revolution and Napoleon's reforms had on a nation or region outside France? [1]

Score

Document 9

The Ambiguous Legacy of the Revolution

. . . However, the majority of Europeans and non-Europeans came to see the Revolution as much more than a bloody tragedy. These people were more impressed by what the Revolution accomplished than by what it failed to do. They recalled the Revolution's abolition of serfdom, slavery, inherited privilege, and judicial torture; its experiments with democracy; and its opening of opportunities to those who, for reasons of social status or religion, had been traditionally excluded.

One of the most important contributions of the French Revolution was to make revolution part of the world's political tradition. The French Revolution continued to provide instruction for revolutionaries in the 19th and 20th centuries, as peoples in Europe and around the world sought to realize their different versions of freedom. Karl Marx would, at least at the outset, pattern his notion of a proletarian revolution on the French Revolution of 1789. And 200 years later Chinese students, who weeks before had fought their government in Tiananmen Square, confirmed the contemporary relevance of the French Revolution when they led the revolutionary bicentennial parade in Paris on July 14, 1989. . . .

Source: Thomas E. Kaiser, University of Arkansas, encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia

9a According to Thomas E. Kaiser, what is **one** change that resulted within France from the French Revolution? [1]

Score

b According to Thomas E. Kaiser, what are **two** effects the French Revolution had outside France? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score