

5.5 The French Revolution's Effects

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain the Revolution's **effects** 影响 abroad and at home.

You must be able to:

- describe the revolt in Saint-Domingue and its outcome
- state the two opposite reactions the Revolution produced
- explain why universal claims travel
- avoid giving only one side of the reaction

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Saint-Domingue

Revolutionary ideals inspired a revolt of enslaved people led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, and the colony became the independent nation of Haiti in 1804 —the first state in the Americas founded by such a revolt.

■ Two reactions

Many were inspired by the emphasis on equality and human rights; others condemned the violence and the disregard for traditional authority. Both are effects and both belong in an answer.

■ Why claims travel

A claim stated as universal contains no clause restricting it to its authors. Natural-rights language names no particular people, which is exactly why it could be taken up elsewhere.

2 Practice

2.1 State what happened in Saint-Domingue and its outcome.

[2]

2.2 State the two reactions the Revolution produced in Europe. [2]

2.3 A declaration written for one country is taken up in a colony.

(a) State why its authors could not easily object. [1]

(b) State the property of the language responsible. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Saint-Domingue became independent as [1]

- **A** Haiti in 1804
- **B** Cuba in 1810
- **C** a French department
- **D** a British colony

3.2 An answer giving only the inspired reaction has recorded [1]

- **A** all of the CED's claim
- **B** half of it
- **C** none of it
- **D** the condemnation only

3.3 Critics condemn the Revolution on two separate grounds.

(a) Name them. [2]

(b) Explain why they are separable. [1]

4 Go further

- work through the **5.5 The French Revolution's Effects** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 revolutionary ideals inspired a revolt of enslaved people led by Toussaint L'Ouverture; the colony became the independent nation of Haiti in 1804.

2.2 many were inspired by the emphasis on equality and human rights; others condemned the violence and disregard for traditional authority.

2.3 (a) objecting would require abandoning the universality that gave the document its force. (b) it names no particular people.

3.1 A. Haiti, 1804.

3.2 B. the CED gives both reactions equal weight.

3.3 (a) the violence; the disregard for traditional authority. (b) a critic could accept the principles and reject the Terror, or reject both.