

5.5 The French Revolution's Effects

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

KEY WORDS revolt of enslaved people led by toussaint l'ouverture 杜桑·卢维杜尔 • effects 影响

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	B
C	D

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	B
C	D

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]
