

# WORLD HISTORY PACKET

INCLUDES AND IN THIS ORDER:

- NOTES FOR UNIT 6
- DRILLS TO REVIEW THE NOTES (MUST COMPLETE) - THEY ARE IN THE ORDER OF THE NOTES
- ASSESSMENTS: 2 QUIZZES

*\* Return Packet When You Pick Up The Next Packet*

**STUDENT NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**TEACHER NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Absolute Rulers

Unit 6, GSEWH 14 a

Examine absolutism through a comparison of the rulers of Louis XIV, Czar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu

# Absolutism

a king or queen who has unlimited power and seeks to control all aspects of society  
Divine right: only answered to God

Louis XIV (1638-1715): Most powerful ruler in France

“I am the state”, King at 4  
Cardinal Mazarin's leadership caused rebellion – Louis said he would be so strong the people wouldn't rebel  
Decreased the power of the nobles

- Local officials reported to him regularly
- Took away religious freedom from Huguenots (Protestants)
- Participated in many wars (gained France power) & created massive amounts of debt

Lived very lavishly creating more debt, the poor were taxed heavily for his life style

Czar Peter the Great (1672-1725) – one of Russia's greatest reformers  
Czar @ 24 & traveled to Europe “Grand Embassy”  
Westernize Russia through reforms:  
Introduced potatoes, started 1<sup>st</sup> newspaper, raised women's status, ordered nobles to give up traditional clothes for European styles, and advanced education by opening schools

- Orthodox church was put under state control & he became in charge of the church
- Modernized the army (European training) = heavy taxes
- Reduced power of landowners by giving offices to loyal hardworking peasants
- 1000s of serfs forced into labor

Tokugawa Ieyasu (1600s) –

Unified Japan

- Required all daimyos to live in the capital to prevent rebellion (alternate attendance policy)
- Poor were heavily taxed, & the rich and merchants prospered
- Women's roles improved in society, but most lives were restricted
- Law became powerful

Japanese were forbidden to leave Japan – fear of bring back foreign ideas  
“Closed country policy”  
–Europeans NOT ALLOWED

Tokugawa Shogunate becomes military govt.

# The Enlightenment & Age of Reason in Europe

1600s-1700s

Unit 6, GSE 13 b

## New Ways of Thinking

- Scientific Revolution spurs reassessment of many prevailing ideas
- Leads to the **Enlightenment** —a movement stressing reason and thought

Philosophes: social critics in France

- Believed people could apply reason to all aspects of life
- 5 Core Beliefs/Values: reason, nature, happiness, progress, liberty

## Legacy of Enlightenment

- Examined principles: divine right monarchs, union of church & state, & unequal social classes — inspired revolutions!!
- Belief in Progress: Human reason can solve problems
- Secular Outlook: Knowledge leads people to question the church
- Importance of Individual: Emphasis on individual rights

## Enlightenment Thinkers

Thomas Hobbes, English (1600s)

- Wrote: *Leviathan*
- distrusts humans, favors strong government to keep order
- Promotes **social contract**—getting order by giving power to absolute monarch

John Locke, English (1600s)

- People are naturally good, can govern their own affairs
- Purpose of govt. is to protect rights (life, liberty, & property)
- People have the right to overthrow an unjust govt. — power of govt. comes from the people (democracy)

Voltaire - Francois Marie

Arouet, France (1700s)

- Philosopher, targeted the powerful (church, govt.) — challenged preexisting ideas
- Fought for tolerance, reason, freedom of religion and speech (democracy)

Montesquieu, France (1750s)

- Wrote: *On the Spirit of Laws*
- Studied govts. & favored England's monarchy
- Favored separation of powers to keep one from controlling govt. (checks & balances, influence U.S. govt.)

Jean Jacques Rousseau, Switzerland (1760s)

- Wrote: *The Social Contract*
- Committed to individual freedoms
- People agreed to give up some freedom in favor of the common good - man good, but society corrupts
- Only good govt. is freely formed by the people — direct democracy

Cesare Bonesana Beccaria, Italy (1700s)

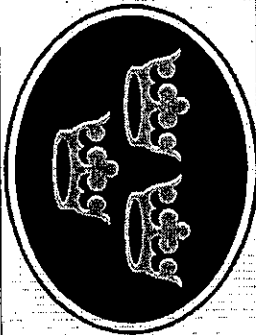
- Believed laws existed to preserve social order, not to avenge crimes
- Worked to reform Justice System
- Calls for speedy trials, greater rights for criminal defendants

Mary Wollstonecraft, England (1700s)

- Wrote: *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
- Argues women need quality education to be virtuous and useful
- Urges women to go into traditionally male professions like politics

## Unit 6, SSWH 14 b

### Parliament & the English Monarchy



- After Cromwell's death, Parliament voted on Charles I son to be king — Charles II
- Parliament passed habeas corpus, prisoner gained rights (couldn't put someone in jail without reason)
- Charles II had no son, his brother became king — James II

## Restoration

- William & Mary agreed to a partnership with Parliament
- England became a constitutional monarchy
- Created: Bill of Rights (limited royal power) & cabinet (to settle disagreements)



### Monarchs Defy Parliament

- James I, took the throne after Elizabeth I
- He fought with Parliament over religion and money
- Charles I followed James I, always needed money (wars)
- Charles I was forced to sign the Petition of Rights = law was higher than king



## Revolution

- James II, a catholic, became king and offended the mostly Protestant Parliament
- James II broke the law by appointing Catholics to high offices, Parliament protested & he dissolved it
- James II had a son & Parliament was fearful of a line of Catholic kings



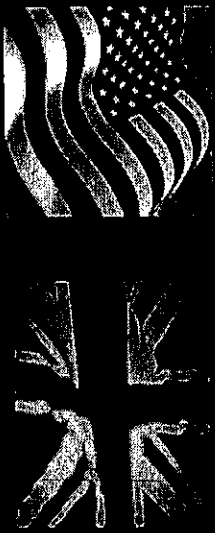
- Charles I went against Petition of Rights, Parliament tried to arrest him but fled London & gathered an army

- Caused English Civil War (1642-1649): Charles I was captured, tried, & executed
- Oliver Cromwell took over & became a military dictator — strict but fair



- James II had an older daughter Mary who was married to Prince William of Orange (Netherlands)
- Parliament invited Mary & William to overthrow James II
- William brought his army into London & James II ran away
- Glorious Revolution: no bloodshed over the throne

## The American Revolution



Unit 6 GSE 14 b

Identify the causes and results of American Revolution

### Growing Hostility Leads to War

- Colonists protest tea tax with "Boston Tea Party" in 1773
- British and Americans exchange fire at Lexington and Concord in 1775
- Declaration of Independence document justifying colonial rebellion - 1776
- Leader **Thomas Jefferson** writes Declaration, uses ideas of John Locke

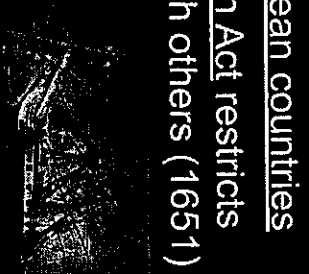
### A New Constitution

- Leaders call Constitutional Convention in 1787 to revise articles
- Constitution contains many political ideas of Enlightenment Thinkers



### British Colonies in America

- Colonies thrive economically - trading with European countries
- Britain's Navigation Act restricts Colonists trade with others (1651)
- Colonists identify less and less as British subjects



### Success for the Colonists –

#### American Revolution

- Despite British military might, colonists have advantages:
- motivating cause of freedom
- French assistance
- war's expense for Britain
- British surrender at Yorktown in 1781; Colonists win the war



### The Federal System

- Constitution creates three branches of government
- Provides checks and balances—ensures branches share power equally
- Promotes federal system — power divided between nation and states



### British-Colonial Tensions Rise

- Britain wins French & Indian War in 1763 (over land ownership in the Americas)
- Britain taxes colonists to help pay war debts – Stamp Act 1765
- Colonists argue that British cannot tax them without their consent



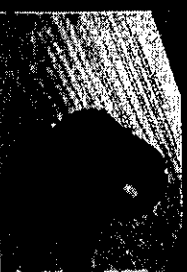
### Americans Create a Republic

- Articles of Confederation set government plan for new republic
- Articles create legislature only, no executive or judicial branches
- Result is weak national government fails to provide unity and order

### The Bill of Rights – Inspired by

#### Enlightenment Thinkers

- Leaders win support for Constitution by adding a Bill of Rights
- ten amendments to Constitution that protect freedoms



## French Revolution

“The Beginning”

Unit 6 GSE 14 b

## The Old Regime

- Old Regime—social and political system in France during the 1770s
- Estates—three social classes of France’s Old Regime

## Privileged Estates

- 1<sup>st</sup> Estate—Catholic clergy—own 10 percent land, pay few taxes
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate—rich nobles—2 percent population, own 20 percent land

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate

- 97/98 percent of people are peasants, urban workers, middle class
- Have few privileges, pay heavy taxes, want change
- 2 Groups: Bourgeoisie (Middle class) & Poor

## Forces of Change

- Enlightenment ideas inspire Bourgeoisie
- High taxes/rising costs damage economy by 1780s
- King Louis XVI doubles nation’s debt: banks refuse to lend \$

## Weak Leader

- Louis XVI’s poor decisions, add to France’s problems
- Calls Estates-General—meeting of representatives from all three estates (wanted \$/tax the 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate)

## Dawn of the Revolution

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate = little power under rules of Estate General (out voted 2-1)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate sets up National Assembly—new legislature to make reforms
- Tennis Court Oath—delegates decide to write new constitution

## Storming the Bastille

- King sends troops, people wanted weapons
- Mob attacks & seizes Bastille (prison), killing guards on July 14, 1789 (Symbol of Revolution)

## Great Fear: Rumors & Panic

- Great Fear—attacks by peasants taking place across France
- Peasants destroy legal papers binding them to feudal system
- 11n October 1789, Parisian women revolt over rising price of bread
- They demand action, forcing Louis to return from Versailles to Paris

# REVOLUTION BRINGS REFORM AND TERROR

Unit 6, GSE 14 b

Identify the causes and results of the French Revolution.

## Divisions Develop - A Limited Monarchy

- In September 1791, Assembly finishes new constitution
- **Legislative Assembly**—new body created to pass law.
- Major problems, including debt, food shortages remain
- Assembly split into Radicals, Moderates, Conservatives

## The Terror Grips France - Divided Country

- Not all people in France support all changes of the Revolution
- **Maximilien Robespierre**—Jacobin leader rules France for a year
- Becomes leader of the Committee for Public Safety, a dictator
- **Reign of Terror**—Robespierre's rule, which includes killing many opponents (40,000)
- 85 percent of those who die during the Terror are middle or lower class (no one—safe)

## The Assembly Reforms France

- National Assembly adopts Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- Revolutionary leaders use the slogan, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" (Brotherhood)

## Problems with Other Countries

- Austrians and Prussians want Louis in charge of France; France declares war
- Prussian forces soon threaten to attack Paris
- Pressured by mob, Legislative Assembly deposes the king and then dissolves
- National Convention takes office in September, forming French republic

## Another Change in Government

- In July 1794, Robespierre arrested, executed by revolutionaries
- Moderate leaders write new constitution
- Two-house legislature and five-man Directory restore order
- New government makes Napoleon Bonaparte commander of armies

- National Assembly seizes church lands, turns clergy into public officials

- This action alarms many peasants, who are devout Catholics

- Louis worried about his future & Louis tries to escape France & is arrested at the border

## Jacobins Take Control

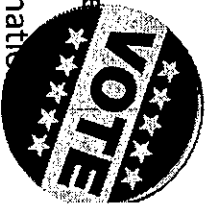
- **Jacobins**—radical political organization of 1792
- governmental changes
- After a close vote, Louis XVI is found guilty of treason & beheaded

# Napoleon's Rise in Power

Unit 6, GSE 14 c



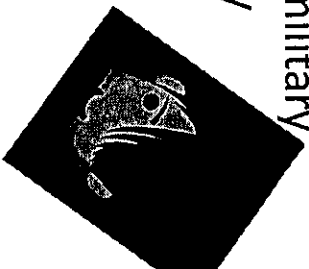
- **Napoleon Rules France**
- New constitution is approved through **plebiscite**—vote of the people
- To fix economy, he sets up national banking system, efficient tax collection, sells land
- Establishes **lycées**—government-run public schools to train officials



- **Conquering Europe**
- Britain, Russia, Austria, Sweden join forces against Napoleon
- Napoleon forces Austria, Russia to sign peace treaties

## Early Life

- **Napoleon Bonaparte**—born in Corsica, attends military school, joins army



- Signs **concordat** (agreement) with Pope, church reopened
- Creates **Napoleonic Code**—uniform system of laws
- In December 1804, Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France



- **Battle of Trafalgar**
- In 1805, British win **Battle of Trafalgar** (Horatio Nelson, British Commander)—ensures British naval superiority
- This defeat forces Napoleon to give up plan of invading Britain



## Hero & Coup d'État

- In 1795, Napoleon defeats royalist rebels attacking National Convention



- In November 1799, he carries out **coup d'état**—seizure of power
- **Napoleon Creates an Empire**—**Loss of American Territories**
- In 1801, Napoleon attempts to retake colony of Saint Domingue but fails
- Gives up on the Americas & concentrates on Europe
- Sells the Louisiana Territory to United States for \$15 million in 1803

## French Empire 1807-1812

- Napoleon controls Europe except for Britain, Portugal, Sweden, Ottomans
- Has puppet rulers in some countries, alliances with others



# Napoleon's Mistakes

Unit 6, GSE 14 c



## The Continental System

- Napoleon strikes at Britain through blockade - forced closing of ports
- Continental System—economic plan to strengthen Europe & weaken Britain
- Britain responds with blockade of its own, led by its stronger navy



## The Peninsular War (Enforcing Continental System)

- Napoleon sends troops across Spain to attack Portugal, causing protest
- Spanish fight as guerrillas—small groups that attacked and then disappear
- Napoleon loses 300,000 soldiers during Peninsular War

## Invasion of Russia

- Relations with Russia break down, Napoleon decides to invade
- Russians use scorched-earth policy: destroying crops, livestock
- Napoleon retreats, losing thousands of soldiers to raids, cold weather (400,000 die)

## Napoleon's Downfall

- Britain, Prussia, Sweden, Russia, Austria join forces against Napoleon
- Napoleon surrenders & exiled to island of Elba
- Louis XVIII, new king, is soon overthrown, Napoleon returns from exile

- Waterloo—British & Prussian forces defeat Napoleon's army
- This defeat ends 100 Days: Napoleon's last attempt at power & exiled to island, St. Helena

# Congress of Vienna

## Unit 6, SSWH 14 c

### Containment of France & Balance of Power

- Surround France with strong countries
- Balance of Power: all countries will become equal (most important goal)
- European powers weaken France but leave it mostly intact

### Political Changes Beyond Vienna -

#### A Conservative Europe

- Holy Alliance—Russia, Prussia, Austria pledge to fight revolution
- Concert of Europe—Europe pledges to fight revolutions
- Conservative governments rule across Europe, but new ideas have impact

### Metternich's Plan for Europe

- Congress of Vienna—series of meetings that reshape Europe
- Metternich and the Great Powers want to avoid democracy & Rev. Ideas
- Klemens von Metternich—foreign minister of Austria, influential & accomplished the most at Congress

### Legitimacy

- Legitimacy—monarchs deposed by Napoleon are returned to thrones
- Leaders hope to restore order through these changes & not lead to war
- Congress of Vienna succeeds in getting all European governments together
- Europe agrees to preserve peace, lasts almost 40 years

### Long-Term Legacy (Result)

- Britain & Prussia gain power
- Spreading nationalism leads to revolutions

# Revolutions Around the World

## Unit 6 GSE 14 b

### Cause and effects of the Haiti and Latin American Revolutions

- Successful American & French Rev. & Enlightenment changed ideas who should control govt.
- Latin America, most resented the domination by European colonial powers.

## Revolutions

- Toussaint L'Ouverture led the revolt & took control of Haiti & freed slaves
- French troops Haiti arrested him & put him in jail in Europe
- 1804, Haiti's independent, 1<sup>st</sup> black colony to free itself from European control

## Colonial Society

- Peninsulares: born in Spain, allowed top govt offices
- Creoles: born in Latin Am. with Spanish parents, could gain high army offices
- Mestizos: people mixed of European & Indian ancestry
- Mulattos: people mixed of European & African, enslaved Africans
- Indians: bottom of the social ladder

## Haitian Revolution

- 500,000 enslaved Africans worked on plantations & outnumbered their French masters (500:1)
- Slaves treated horribly
- 100,000 rose against their masters

## Latin American Revolutions

### Venezuela

- Simon Bolivar (Creole) fought independence in 1811
- Bolivar was defeated & exiled twice
- 1819, Bolivar led his army on a surprise attack, defeated the Spanish
- 1821, Venezuela gained independence

### Argentina

- 1816, Jose de San Martin fought for independence from Spain
- 1817, defeated the Spanish to free Chile
- With Bolivar's help, San Martin wins Peru & Argentina's freedom in 1824

### Mexico

- Priest Miguel Hidalgo gathered 80,000 of the lower classes in Mexico (Indian & Mestizos) & encouraged them to fight for independence from Spain
- In 1821, Creole officer Agustin de Iturbide gained Mexico's independence & he became a cruel dictator.

# DRILLS

## Absolute Rulers

1. Who led the Grand Embassy?
  2. Who became king at the age of 4?
  3. Define: Absolutism
  4. Why were daimyos forced to live within the capital?
  5. What church was put under state control?
  6. Where were Japanese people not allowed to travel?
  7. What was the policy called when Europeans were no longer allowed in Japan?
  8. Who ruled in France, Russia, and Japan?
  9. Who believed, "I am the state"?
  10. Which leader's government was based on the military?
- 

## ENLIGHTENMENT

1. Who said separating government powers was best?
  2. This person fought for reforms within the justice system?
  3. Thomas Hobbes distrusted humans, why was he in favor of a strong government?
  4. Who fought for a person's right to free speech?
  5. Mary Wollstonecraft believed that women should have more opportunities. T or F
  6. What became important during the Enlightenment?
  7. Define: Enlightenment
  8. John Locke said people should have the right to do what?
  9. What type of government did Rousseau feel was best for the people?
  10. Name what philosophes believe in.
- 

### Drill # 33: Unit 6, SSWH 14 b English Revolution

1. What caused the English Civil War?
2. Who overthrew James II?
3. Who followed in Elizabeth's footsteps?
4. What caused the Glorious Revolution?
5. Explain habeas corpus.
6. What put the law above the king?
7. Why did the Glorious Revolution receive this name?
8. Why did James II become king?
9. Why did England become a constitutional monarchy?

# DRILLS

## Drill #34: Unit 5, SSWH 14 b American Revolution

1. What document justified colonial rebellion?
  2. What type of government failed and was replaced?
  3. What law restricted trade and a growing economy for the colonies?
  4. What war forced colonists to pay taxes to pay off debt?
  5. Where did British and American troops first exchange fire?
  6. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
  7. What advantage did the colonists have to win the Revolutionary War?
  8. What was added to the constitution to protect freedoms?
  9. When and where did the war end?
  10. What was the new government called and how did it work?
- 

## Drill #35 – 2: Unit 5, SSWH 14 b The French Revolution Begins

1. Define: Old Regime and explain the 3 Estates.
  2. What was the Estate General?
  3. Why did King Louis XVI call the Estate General into a meeting?
  4. Why was the National Assembly created?
  5. What was the symbol of the French Revolution and why?
  6. What were some of the complaints about King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette?
  7. What was the Tennis Court Oath?
  8. Why did the people attack the Bastille?
  9. What was the Great Fear?
-

# DRILLS

## Drill #35 – 3: The Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

1. What was the slogan of the revolution?
  2. What did the National Assembly split into?
  3. Who were the Jacobins?
  4. Who was the leader of the Reign of Terror and what was it?
  5. What replaced the radical Jacobin government?
  6. What document was created by the National Assembly to declare freedoms?
  7. What actions does the National Assembly take against the church?
  8. What happens to King Louis XVI?
  9. Who was safe from the reign of terror?
- 

## Drill # 37 - 2: Unit **6**, SSWH 14 c – Napoleon’s Rise

1. Define: Plebiscite
  2. What was the system of laws called?
  3. How does Napoleon make money for France?
  4. What countries signed peace treaties with France?
  5. Where was Napoleon born and what type of education did he have?
  6. What is a coup d’etat and who performed this?
  7. Under Napoleon’s rule, what did he create to train officials?
  8. Why did the church welcome Napoleon as leader?
  9. Why was the Battle of Trafalgar important?
- 

## Drill # 37 - 3: Unit **6**, SSWH 14 c – Napoleon’s Fall

1. What was the continental system?
2. What military plan did Russia use when fighting Napoleon?
3. Where was Napoleon exiled and what is his final battle (what ended)?
4. How does Britain respond to the continental system?
5. Why did the Peninsular War take place?
6. What is guerilla warfare?
7. What is a blockade?
8. Why was attacking Russia considered part of Napoleon’s downfall?
9. Who replaced Napoleon when he was first exiled?

# DRILLS

## Drill # 37 - 4: Unit 5, SSWH 14 c – Congress of Vienna

1. What is the Congress of Vienna?
  2. Who led the Congress of Vienna?
  3. What 3 things did they try to accomplish at the Congress of Vienna?
  4. What is the Concert of Europe?
  5. How long were the agreements reached at the Congress of Vienna capable of keeping peace?
  6. Who became powerful as a result of the meeting?
  7. Explain how nationalism helped encourage revolutions?
  8. Why did they surround France with strong countries?
- 

## Drill #36: Unit 5, SSWH 14 b Haiti and Latin American Revolutions

1. Who led the revolt in Haiti and was put in jail in Europe?
  2. What country did Priest Miguel Hidalgo want independence for?
  3. Name the colonial social classes and put them in order.
  4. What group of people rebelled in Mexico?
  5. How many rebelled in Haiti and against whom?
  6. What social class did Simon Bolivar belong too?
  7. What is a Creole and peninsular?
  8. What country did Simon Bolivar fight for independence?
  9. Jose de San Martin fought for Argentina's independence; where else does he gain independence?
-

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

### ABSOLUTE RULERS AND ENLIGHTENMENT QUIZ

Choose the best answer.

1. Who said separating government powers was best?  
A. Voltaire                      B. Montesquieu                      C. Hobbes                      D. Locke
2. This person fought for reforms within the justice system?  
A. Wollstonecraft                      B. Rousseau                      C. Becerra                      D. Montesquieu
3. Thomas Hobbes distrusted humans, what type of strong government is he in favor?  
A. Absolute Monarchy                      B. Direct Democracy                      C. Congress                      D. Oligarchy
4. Who fought for a person's right to free speech?  
A. Voltaire                      B. Wollstonecraft                      C. Locke                      D. Becerra
5. John Locke said people should have the right to  
A. Have divine right kings.                      C. Right to a speedy trial  
B. Separation of government branches                      D. Overthrow the government
6. A military government was established in Japan and was named after its leader  
A. Tokugawa Shogunate                      B. Tsar Peter the Great                      C. Zheng He                      D. Mazarin
7. Unlimited power and one who seeks to control all aspects of society and answers only to God is  
A. Totalitarian                      B. Dictator                      C. Absolute Ruler                      D. Aristocrat
8. Which one was NOT a legacy of the Enlightenment? -  
A. Belief in Progress                      C. Importance of Individual  
B. Secular Outlook                      D. Discovery of Scientific Method

True/False: Correct the false statements.

9. Mary Wollstonecraft believed that women should have more opportunities. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Philosophes believed people could apply reason to all aspects of life. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Rousseau said people gave up freedoms for the common good. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Close Country Policy was established by Czar Peter the Great. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Religious freedom of the Orthodox Church was limited by King Louis XIV. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Serfdom is the practice of forced labor. \_\_\_\_\_

Fill-in-the-Blank

15. Alternate Attendance Policy required all \_\_\_\_\_ to live in the capital to prevent rebellion.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ created massive amounts of debt because of wars and a lavish lifestyle.
17. The creation of the U.S. government was influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ unified Japan and established a powerful law system.
19. Divine right means \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer the following question.

20. How were revolutions inspired by the Age of Reason?



## Revolutions Quiz: GSEWH 14 QUIZ

1. Why did the Glorious Revolution receive this name?
2. What caused the English Civil War?
3. What put the law above the king?
4. T or F William and Mary overthrew James I.
5. Why did England become a constitutional monarchy?
6. The Declaration of Independence justified colonial rebellion where?  
A. France.      B. England      C. America      D. Haiti
7. What type of government failed in America and was replaced?
8. What was added to the constitution to protect freedoms?  
A. Magna Carta    B. Bill of Rights      C. Articles of Confederation      D. Rights of Colonies
9. T or F The French and Indian War caused the colonists to pay taxes to pay off war debt.
10. Name two advantages that allowed the colonists to win the war.
11. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?  
A. Thomas Jefferson    B. Voltaire    C. Rousseau      D. Hobbes
12. T or F The slogan of the French Revolution is Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood.
13. What was the symbol of the French Revolution?
14. Why did King Louis XVI call for the Estate General meeting?
15. Who led the Committee of Public Safety and caused the Reign of Terror?
16. What replaced the radical Jacobin government?
17. Why did the Tennis Court Oath take place?
18. What percent was the Third Estate?  
A. 10    B. 98      C. 89      D. 2
19. Who belonged to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate?  
A. Clergy      B. Bourgeoisie      C. Middle Class      D. Nobles
20. T or F Enlightenment ideas inspired the 1<sup>st</sup> Estate.

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