

FR335U

Final exam: review sheet

Events:

the July ("bourgeois") Monarchy
"canuts" rebellion (Lyon silkworkers)
February revolution
Political banquets (when; why necessary?)
the June days
abolition of slavery
coup d'état of 1851
Franco-Prussian War
the Paris commune
the "bloody week" (la semaine sanglante)
the Dreyfus affair

universal male suffrage
elections of 1848

"J'accuse ..."

Places:

Elba
St. Helena
Waterloo
Sedan
Alsace-Lorraine
Versailles

Terms:

republicanism ("social" vs. "political"
republicans)
Orleanism
monarchists (ultras; legitimists, orleanists)
bonapartism
anti-clericalism
economic liberalism
national workshops ("ateliers nationaux")
literary realism, naturalism
barricades
l'école laïque / the secular school

People:

Louis-Philippe d'Orléans
Gen'l Cavaignac
Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte
Otto von Bismarck
Adolphe Thiers
Marshal MacMahon
Léon Gambetta
Jules Ferry
Alfred Dreyfus
Emile Zola

Oral presentations:

Honoré Daumier
Victor Schoelcher
Victor Hugo
Baron Haussmann
Guy de Maupassant
Alfred Dreyfus, Emile Zola

Format. The exam will include the following sections:

- Identifications: in a few sentences, identify and explain the significance of a person, place or term
- Multiple choice questions on historical material
- Short answers: a) on places, keywords, concepts; b) synthesis of material and concepts presented in course readings, oral presentations, and classroom lecture and discussion
- Essay: general questions which give you the opportunity to discuss a theme or themes from the course as a whole

Reflection questions:

What were the events that precipitated the July Revolution? (See Evans and Godin, and documents discussed in class: Charles X's July declarations, responses of the press and deputies.)

What were the major political turning points of the 19th century, from the Restoration to the Third Republic? What events precipitated each of these changes in regime, and who were the major players (King, President, legislative assemblies, workers, army, peasants, Parisians)?

What events and historical actors brought an end to the First Empire? the Second Empire? Were the factors internal or external?

What was the climate for a) workers, b) republicans during the Orleanist regime? What was the attitude toward social and industrial unrest? (cf. economic liberalism).

What was the difference in the military response to February 1848 and June 1848?

What was the role of artists and writers with respect to the political regimes under which they lived or which they saw come into being? (Consider: Daumier, Balzac, Hugo, Maupassant, Zola.)

Consider the different representations of the aristocracy in the films and the fiction we have read: compare and contrast the image of aristocracy, keeping in mind the historical context of the work (pre- or post-revolution, early or later 19th century).

What significant political and historical milestone does the Third Republic represent, considered against the backdrop of the preceding 80-year period (1789-1871)?

What are the differences between monarchists and *ultras*, between legitimists and *orléanistes*? In what periods do these different terms apply? What are their philosophical and political differences, and with whom is each affiliated?