

Procedure

Create a *Google* Doc. Give it the title Final_Exam_Part_1_[Your Name]. Share it and give full editing privileges to the classroom teacher (rdelaine@lcbi.sk.ca).

Some answers are straightforward; however, some require you to think more deeply about the ideas and situations presented. Use your judgement to determine what an appropriate answer length is. Organize your answers by using the followings headings below. For example:

Primary Source 1: *Candide*

1. Your answer.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Primary Source 2: The French Revolution

1. Your answer.
- 2.
- 3.

Primary Source 3: Reactions to Revolution**Document 1**

- a. Your answer.
- b.

Document 2

- a.
- b.

Document 3

- a.
- b.

Document 4

- a.
- b.

Primary Source 1: *Candide*

WORLD LITERATURE

from *Candide*

by Voltaire



Voltaire was born François-Marie Arouet on November 21, 1694. He assumed the pen name “Voltaire” in 1718. Voltaire was a critical and satirical writer who used his wit to attack both church and state. *Candide* is one of Voltaire’s most brilliant and most well-known works.

Read to Discover

Candide has been taught that “everything is for the best.” However, his adventures usually prove the opposite. Here, he has just been cast out of a castle. The “men in blue” he meets are army recruiters for Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, who was at war with the French when Voltaire wrote *Candide*. How can you tell that Voltaire is making fun of the Prussian king and his army?

Reader’s Dictionary

bulwark: strong support or protection

summarily: done without delay or formality

Candide . . . dragged himself into the neighboring village, which was called Waldberghofftrarbkdikdorff; he was penniless, famished, and exhausted. At the door of a tavern he paused forlornly. Two men dressed in blue [Prussian soldiers] took note of him:

—Look, chum, said one of them, there’s a likely young fellow of just about the right size.

They approached Candide and invited him very politely to dine with them.

—Gentlemen, Candide replied with charming modesty, I’m honored by your invitation, but I really don’t have enough money to pay my share.

—My dear sir, said one of the blues, people of your appearance and your merit don’t have to pay; aren’t you five feet five inches tall?

—Yes, gentlemen, that is indeed my stature, said he, making a bow.

—Then, sire, you must be seated at once; not only will we pay your bill this time, we will never allow a man like you to be short of money; for men were made only to render one another mutual aid.

—You are quite right, said Candide; it is just as Dr. Pangloss always told me, and I see clearly that everything is for the best.

They beg him to accept a couple of crowns, he takes them, and offers an I.O.U.; they won’t hear of it, and all sit down at table together.

—Don’t you love dearly . . . ?

—I do indeed, says he, I dearly love Miss Cunégonde.



▲ Prussian soldiers

—No, no, says one of the gentlemen, we are asking if you don't love dearly the King of the Bulgars [Frederick the Great].

—Not in the least, says he, I never laid eyes on him

—What's that you say? He's the most charming of kings, and we must drink his health.

—Oh, gladly, gentlemen; and he drinks.

—That will do, they tell him; you are now the bulwark, the support, the defender, the hero of the Bulgars; your fortune is made and your future assured.

Promptly they slip irons on his legs and lead him to the regiment. There they cause him to right face, left face, present arms, order arms, aim, fire, doubletime, and they give him thirty strokes of the rod. Next day he does the drill a little less awkwardly and gets only twenty strokes; the third day, they give him only ten, and he is regarded by his comrades as a prodigy.

Candide, quite thunderstruck, did not yet understand very clearly how he was a hero. One fine spring morning he took it into his head to go for a walk, stepping straight out as if it were a privilege of the human race, as of animals in general, to use his legs as he chose. He had scarcely covered two leagues when four other heroes [Prussian soldiers], each six feet tall, overtook him, bound him, and threw him into a dungeon. At the court-martial they asked which he preferred, to be flogged thirty-six times by the entire regiment or to receive summarily a dozen bullets in the brain. In vain did he argue that the human will is free and insist that he preferred neither alternative; he had to choose; by virtue of the divine gift called "liberty" he decided to run the gauntlet thirty-six times, and actually endured two floggings. The regiment was composed of two thousand men. That made four thousand strokes. As they were preparing for the third beating, Candide, who could endure no more, begged as a special favor that they would have the



▲ *Frederick the Great, king of Prussia*

goodness to smash his head. His plea was granted; they bandaged his eyes and made him kneel down. The King of the Bulgars [Frederick the Great], passing by at this moment, was told of the culprit's crime; and as this king had a rare genius, he understood, from everything they told him of Candide, that this was a young metaphysician, extremely ignorant of the ways of the world, so he granted his royal pardon, with a generosity which will be praised in every newspaper in every age. A worthy surgeon cured Candide in three weeks with the ointments described by Dioscorides. He already had

a bit of skin back and was able to walk when the King of the Bulgars went to war with the King of the Abares.

Nothing could have been so fine, so brisk, so brilliant, so well-drilled as the two armies. The trumpets, the fifes, the oboes, the drums, and the cannon produced such a harmony as was never heard in hell. First the cannons battered down about six thousand men on each side; then volleys of musket fire removed from the best of worlds about nine or ten thousand rascals who were cluttering up its surface.

Interpreting World Literature

1. Why do the men choose Candide to kidnap into the army?
2. Explain the irony of the soldiers' statement, "your fortune is made and your future assured."
3. Why is Candide punished? How does this relate to the philosophy of the Enlightenment?
4. **CRITICAL THINKING** What is Voltaire's attitude toward the "King of the Bulgars"?

Primary Source 2: The French Revolution

Over time, people have expressed a wide variety of opinions about the causes and outcomes of the French Revolution. The following excerpts, dating from the 1790s to 1859, illustrate this diversity of opinion.

A SECONDARY SOURCE

Charles Dickens

In 1859, the English writer Dickens wrote *A Tale of Two Cities*, a novel about the French Revolution for which he did much research. In the following scene, Charles Darnay—an aristocrat who gave up his title because he hated the injustices done to the people—has returned to France and been put on trial.

His judges sat upon the bench in feathered hats; but the rough red cap and tricolored cockade was the headdress otherwise prevailing. Looking at the jury and the turbulent audience, he might have thought that the usual order of things was reversed, and that the felons were trying the honest men. The lowest, cruelest, and worst populace of a city, never without its quantity of low, cruel, and bad, were the directing spirits of the scene. . . .

Charles Evrémonde, called Darnay, was accused by the public prosecutor as an emigrant, whose life was forfeit to the Republic, under the decree which banished all emigrants on pain of Death. It was nothing that the decree bore date since his return to France. There he was, and there was the decree; he had been taken in France, and his head was demanded.

"Take off his head!" cried the audience. "An enemy to the Republic!"

► In this illustration from *A Tale of Two Cities*, Sidney Carton goes to the guillotine in Darnay's place.



B PRIMARY SOURCE

Edmund Burke

Burke, a British politician, was one of the earliest and most severe critics of the French Revolution. In 1790, he expressed this opinion.

[The French have rebelled] against a mild and lawful monarch, with more fury, outrage, and insult, than ever any people has been known to rise against the most illegal usurper, or the most [bloodthirsty] tyrant. . . .

They have found their punishment in their success. Laws overturned; tribunals subverted; . . . the people impoverished; a church pillaged, and . . . civil and military anarchy made the constitution of the kingdom. . . .

Were all these dreadful things necessary?

C PRIMARY SOURCE

Thomas Paine

In 1790, Paine—a strong supporter of the American Revolution—defended the French Revolution against Burke and other critics.

It is no longer the paltry cause of kings or of this or of that individual, that calls France and her armies into action. It is the great cause of all. It is the establishment of a new era, that shall blot despotism from the earth, and fix, on the lasting principles of peace and citizenship, the great Republic of Man.

The scene that now opens itself to France extends far beyond the boundaries of her own dominions. Every nation is becoming her ally, and every court has become her enemy. It is now the cause of all nations, against the cause of all courts.

Document-Based QUESTIONS

1. In your own words, summarize the attitude toward the French Revolution expressed in each of these excerpts.
2. Why might Edmund Burke (Source B) be so against the French Revolution?
3. In Source C, what is the distinction Thomas Paine is making between nations and courts?

Primary Source 3: Reactions to Revolution

Reactions to Revolution

Historical Context The four documents here reveal the reactions of people from various parts of the world to the events of the French Revolution.

Task Study the selections and answer the questions that follow.

DOCUMENT 1

A French Writer's Recollections

François-Auguste-René de Chateaubriand is one of the most famous authors in French history. A member of the nobility, he fled France when the Revolution began. Writing in England, he described how the upheaval in France, including changes to the names of days and months, affected the people still living there.

The people, now hearing of nothing but conspiracies, invasion, and treason, were afraid of their own friends, and fancying themselves upon a mine which was ready to

burst beneath them, sunk into a state of torpid terror. The unfortunate confounded [confused] people no longer knew where they were, nor whether they existed. They sought in vain for their ancient customs—these had vanished. They saw a foreign nation in strange attire, wandering through the public streets. As if condemned for ever to this new order of misery, the unknown months seemed to tell them that the revolution would extend to eternity; and in this land of prodigies, they had fears of losing themselves even in the midst of the streets, the names of which they no longer knew.

DOCUMENT 2

An Artist's View

The painting at right was created by French artist Paul Delaroche. Painted in the 1830s, it shows the artist's idea of what the mob that stormed the Bastille in 1789 may have looked like. The figure in white with the sword holds the keys to the Bastille. Other members of the crowd are carrying or dragging objects that they have taken from the prison.



The Conquerors of the Bastille before the Hotel de Ville in 1789, Paul Delaroche, 1839

DOCUMENT 3

A British Newspaper's Response

The trial and execution of King Louis XVI of France in 1793 shocked people around Europe. Descriptions of the execution were printed by newspapers around the world, many of them clearly expressing their opinions of the revolutionaries who had overthrown Louis. The following passage was printed in *The Times*, a London newspaper, on January 25, 1793.

The Republican tyrants of France have now carried their bloody purposes to the uttermost diabolical stretch of savage cruelty. They have murdered their King without even the shadow of justice, and of course they cannot expect friendship nor [dealings] with any civilized part of the world. The vengeance of Europe will now rapidly fall on them; and, in process of time, make them the veriest wretches on the face of the earth. The name of Frenchman will be considered as the appellation [name] of savage, and their presence will be shunned as a poison, deadly destructive to the peace and happiness of Mankind.

DOCUMENT 4

An American Reaction to British Critics

Thomas Paine, one of the heroes of the American Revolution, was living in Europe when the French Revolution broke out. There, he read British writings (like Document 3) on events in France. Paine, in response to these writings, published his own thoughts on the French Revolution. The excerpt below is one of his published reactions.

It was not against Louis XVI. but against the despotic principles of the Government, that the nation revolted. These principles had not their origin in him, but in the original establishment, many centuries back: and they were become too deeply rooted to be removed, and the ... parasites and plunderers too abominably filthy to be cleansed by anything short of a complete and universal Revolution. When it becomes necessary to do anything, the whole heart and soul should go into the measure, or not attempt it. That crisis was then arrived, and there remained no choice but to act with determined vigor, or not to act at all...

Skills
FOCUS

READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

DOCUMENT 1

- a. Describe** How does Chateaubriand describe the lives of French people during the French Revolution?
- b. Infer** Do you think Chateaubriand supported the Revolution? Why or why not?

DOCUMENT 2

- a. Identify** Which elements of the image suggest that the people are not happy with the revolutionary government?
- b. Compare** Do you think the artist who created this image would agree with Chateaubriand's opinions? Why or why not?

DOCUMENT 3

- a. Recall** What does the author predict will happen to France?
- b. Analyze** What words or phrases in this selection reveal the author's bias? What impact do these words have?

DOCUMENT 4

- a. Interpret** Why does Paine say that a revolution was needed? Support your answer.
- b. Interpret** Does Paine agree with the writer of Document 3 about the execution of King Louis XVI? What words or phrases support your answer?
- c. Analyze** Why do you think different people had such different reactions to the *idea* of revolution?

In your answer, feel free to refer directly to any relevant sources from the entire **Part 1** document.