

Document 6 : Helen Williams was a foreigner living in Paris in 1793. She sympathized with those who wanted France to form a republic. She was arrested because her views differed from the views of those in power.

The condition of France alone did not bring about the overthrow of the monarchy... for the suffering of the people was not greater than they had been before. The ideas of the philosophers were not directly responsible for the outbreak... [but] the spark that changed thought into action was supplied by the Declaration of American Independence... The American example caused the Revolution to break out...

Source: Jane Shuter, ed., Helen Williams and the French Revolution, Raintree Steck-Vaughn Publishers (adapted)

30. What did Helen Williams believe was the reason for the French Revolution?

31. WHO produced this document? Discuss the author's gender, age, ethnicity, social status, religion, intellectual or political philosophy, etc.

32. WHEN was it produced? Can it be connected with a significant historical event? (Think back to the Historical Background information.)

33. Who was the intended AUDIENCE? Was the document written privately, written to be read or heard by others (who?), an official document for a ruler to read, commissioned painting, etc.

34. WHY was this document produced? What was the purpose or motivation of the writer/producer of the document, based on what you can surmise about them? What effect did the author hope this document would have?

Document 7:

... By 1799, however, Frenchmen had had the experience of enjoying, at least in theory, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Education had been reorganized along the lines which it still follows in most modern states—free, compulsory, universal, and secular. The Revolution had given rise to an extensive, if not always great, periodical press. Lack of opportunities had yielded to the “careers open to talents” already mentioned, and such talents were encouraged and brought to fruition through public prizes, state patronage, and similar devices. Moreover, while there had been few museums and libraries prior to 1789, the revolutionaries established many more, planned still additional ones, and endeavored to integrate them with the educational system. . . .

Source: John Hall Stewart, ed., A Documentary Survey of the French Revolution, Macmillan

35. According to John Hall Stewart, what is *one* change brought about by the French Revolution by 1799?

36. WHO produced this document? Discuss the author's gender, age, ethnicity, social status, religion, intellectual or political philosophy, etc.

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