DIRECTIONS

The High School Gateway Assessment is a measure of your ability to use academic knowledge and skills to write about important concepts in social studies. Your essay will be scored in the areas of social studies and language arts. This Student Test Packet includes documents which will help you to recall information from your courses. In order to receive a passing score, your essay must contain information from your courses as well as information from the documents. DO NOT COPY the documents word for word. Be sure to credit the source of any information quoted directly or paraphrased from any document.

Please review the following steps to help you complete this test.

• Read the Historical Background at the top of page 2.

• Read both Writing Tasks. Choose the Writing Task that you will be able to answer best. Make your choice based upon your prior knowledge and understanding of the content covered by the Writing Task.

• Review the information contained in the documents related to the Writing Task you have selected.

• Look at the Social Studies and Writing Checklist. The checklist will remind you of what you need to include to be successful on this assessment.

• Write a first draft of your essay on the lined pages* at the back of this test packet. Be sure to leave enough time to revise, proofread, and copy your essay into your Response Folder*.

• Copy your final draft into your Response Folder*. Only the work contained in the Response Folder will be scored. Use a black pen and write neatly. You may either print or write in cursive.

Responses which contain offensive language will not be scored.

*not included with sample test forms
REvolution

Historical Background

Revolution is a complete overthrow of an established government or political system. Many countries gained their independence through revolution during the 1700 and 1800s. These countries viewed their own causes as a struggle for liberty and justice.

Ancient French society had traditionally been based on rule by a king and a legislative body called the Estates General. Society was divided into three classes - the First, Second, and Third Estates. Ideas about government, liberty, and the rights of the individual were reexamined, especially by the middle class. As a result, a revolution occurred, taking France to a new rule.

Just as nationalism became a major force in Europe, it also became important in Latin America. Independence was established for Haiti, Brazil, and Mexico, as well as other Latin American countries. Although not all revolutions were violent, they nevertheless led to major changes in governmental policy.

Respond to ONE of the following essay topics:

Writing Task Choice #1

Describe the factors that were a part of the French Revolution and the lasting results of the Revolution on French politics. Be sure to include:
* the inequality of the social classes
* changes in the government
* the lasting influence of the revolution on the French government

(Documents A through E are related to this writing task.)

Writing Task Choice #2

Describe the factors that led to the revolutions in Latin America and the lasting results they produced. Be sure to include:

* the inequality of the social classes
* the leaders and their influence in the uprisings
* the results it produced

(Documents F through I are related to this writing task.)
Document A

GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES IN FRANCE FROM 1300-1795

1300-1789  Absolute Monarch, Old Regime
June 17, 1789  National Assembly, Abolishes Old Regime
August 27, 1789  Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
June, 1791  National Assembly, Limited Monarchy
September, 1791  Legislative Assembly, Political Clubs
September 21, 1792  National Convention, Abolished Monarchy
1793-1794  Reign of Terror, Robespierre
1794  Danton Guillotined, Thermidorian Reaction
1795  2 House Legislature, 5 Men Directory, New Constitution
Document B

- 1st Estate - Less than 1% of France's population before the Revolution
- 2nd Estate - Less than 2% of France's population before the Revolution
- 3rd Estate - 97% of France's population before the Revolution

Document C

- 1st Estate - 1 Vote
- 2nd Estate - 1 Vote
- 3rd Estate - 1 Vote
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Contributing Factors
- Enlightened philosophy
- American Revolution
- Social injustices of Old Regime
- Economic crisis in France

Immediate Causes
- Convening of Estates General
- Indecision of Louis XVI
- Fall of Bastille
- The Great Fear

REVOLUTION

Immediate Effects
- Declaration of Rights of Man
- Abolishing of Old Regime
- Execution of king and queen
- Reign of Terror
- Warm and forming of citizen-army

Long-term Effects
- Rise of Napoleon
- Spread of revolutionary ideas
- Growth of nationalism
- Conservative reaction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>MIDDLE</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radical</td>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favors making extreme changes, strongly opposed to the status quo</td>
<td>Favors making changes, reluctant to accept the status quo</td>
<td>Favors maintaining the status quo, reluctant to make changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Reactionary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favors the status quo, but open to changes</td>
<td>Favors a return to the past, strongly opposed to changes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Division in Spanish Colonial Society in 1789

- Africans 900,000 (6.4%)  - Mestizos 1,030,000 (7.3%)
- Mulattos 1,070,000 (7.6%)  - Peninsulares 15,000 (0.1%)
- Creoles 3,070,000 (22.8%)  - Indians 7,860,000 (55.8%)
Document G

"I will not rest until I have broken the chains that bind us to the will of Spain"

Simon Bolivar, after watching the crowning of Napoleon

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Document H

Latin American Independence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Leaders of Independence</th>
<th>Date of Independence</th>
<th>New Nations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispaniola</td>
<td>Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viceroyalty of New Spain</td>
<td>Miguel Hidalgo, Jose Morelos, Agustin de Iturbide</td>
<td>1821 1823</td>
<td>Mexico Central American Republic (Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viceroyalty of New Granada</td>
<td>Francisco de Miranda, Simon Bolivar</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Great Colombia (Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viceroyalty of Peru</td>
<td>Jose de San Martin, Simon Bolivar</td>
<td>1820 1825</td>
<td>Peru Bolivia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viceroyalty of La Plata</td>
<td>Jose de San Martin, Bernardo O'Higgins</td>
<td>1810 1811 1818</td>
<td>Argentina Paraguay Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Emperor Pedro</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>