

CH 23 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION BEGINS ANSWERS

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When did the French revolution begin question answer? The French Revolution began in 1789 and lasted until 1794. King Louis XVI needed more money, but had failed to raise more taxes when he had called a meeting of the Estates General. This instead turned into a protest about conditions in France.

What was the French revolution answer? The French Revolution was a time of social and political upheaval in France and its colonies that began in 1789 and ended in 1799. Inspired by liberal and radical ideas, Its overthrow of the Monarchy influenced the decline of absolute Monarchies in other parts of Europe.

What promise was made by the Third Estate when they felt ignored by the other groups in France? There they took an oath never to separate until a written constitution had been established for France. In the face of the solidarity of the Third Estate, King Louis XVI relented and on June 27 ordered the clergy and the nobility to join with the Third Estate in the National Assembly.

What problems led to the outbreak of a revolution in France? This Revolution would eventually result in the death of the king, his wife, and countless others. The causes of the French Revolution can be narrowed to five main factors: the Estate System, absolutism, Enlightenment ideas, food shortages, and the American Revolution.

What caused the French Revolution Short answer? Causes of the French Revolution Not only were the royal coffers depleted, but several years of poor harvests, drought, cattle disease and skyrocketing bread prices had kindled unrest among peasants and the urban poor.

How did the French Revolution start quizlet? The French Revolution was caused by heavy taxation against the Third Estate. The First and Second Estates had not paid taxes. The Third Estate was also being mistreated. This included starvation, murder, and torture of the Third Estate.

When did the French Revolution begin?

What was the main aim of the French Revolution answer? The main aim of French revolutionaries was: Was to overthrow the monarchical rule and the 'Ancien regime' in France and the establishment of a republican government. To create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people by banning the estate system. Essential social changes based on liberalism.

Who won the French Revolution? Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon crushed the opposition, which earned him the title First Consul for life. After an assassination plot was uncovered, Napoleon sought to abolish all unrest by declaring himself Emperor of France in 1804, ending the revolution.

Why was the 3 estate system unfair? The peasants paid disproportionately high taxes compared to the other Estates and simultaneously had very limited rights. In addition, the First and Second Estates relied on the labor of the Third, which made the latter's unequal status all the more unjust.

Why was the Third Estate so angry? Meanwhile, tensions grew within the Estates General, as the Third Estate's population did not match its voting representation. The middle class and peasants were angered by the tax structure; the First and Second Estates were not forced to pay taxes, leaving the depressed French economy to fall upon the Third Estate.

Who was killed in the Bastille? On 14 July, the Bastille was stormed by a revolutionary crowd, primarily residents of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine who sought to commandeer the valuable gunpowder held within the fortress. Seven remaining prisoners were found and released and the Bastille's governor, Bernard-René de Launay, was killed by the crowd.

What ended the French revolution? On 9 November 1799, as frustration with their leadership reaches a fever pitch, Bonaparte stages a coup d'état, abolishing the

Directory and appointing himself France's 'first consul'. This marks the end of the French Revolution and the start of the Napoleonic era.

Why did people hate the Bastille? Bastille was a fortress prison in France. It was a symbol of the despotic powers of King Louis XVI. Hence it was hated all in France. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets.

What social class made up of French clergy? Before the revolution in France, a time known as the Ancien Regime, society was divided into three distinct classes, known as the Three Estates. The First Estate was the clergy, who were people, including priests, who ran both the Catholic church and some aspects of the country.

What was one advantage of being a member of the Second Estate? The biggest advantage of being a member of the Second Estate in France was that such members qualified for significant tax breaks, and many members were not even required to pay taxes at all. In addition, the nobility of the Second Estate held most of the country's administrative, judicial, and military positions.

How did philosophers influence the thinking of the people of France? Philosophers influenced French people's thinking in the following ways: - They thought that man controlled his own fate. - Criticized monarchs' divine and absolute powers. - The concept of establishing a government based on a social contract between citizens and their representatives.

Why did Louis XVI call the estates general? The political and financial situation in France had grown rather bleak, forcing Louis XVI to summon the Estates General. This assembly was composed of three estates – the clergy, nobility and commoners – who had the power to decide on the levying of new taxes and to undertake reforms in the country.

What was the main reason the French Revolution started? There were many reasons. The bourgeoisie—merchants, manufacturers, professionals—had gained financial power but were excluded from political power. Those who were socially beneath them had very few rights, and most were also increasingly impoverished. The monarchy was no longer viewed as divinely ordained.

What conditions led to the French Revolution? In this reading the Revolution resulted from a struggle for power between the old feudal nobility, whose status was based on the ownership of land, and the bourgeoisie, who acquired wealth through trade, finance and the professions.

What revolution had the biggest impact? The French Revolution had a major impact on Europe and the New World. Historians widely regard the Revolution as one of the most important events in European history.

When did the French Revolution begin?

What happened on 14 July 1789? The Storming of the Bastille On the morning of July 14, the people of Paris seized weapons from the armoury at the Invalides and marched in the direction of an ancient Royal fortress, the Bastille. After a bloody round of firing, the crowd broke into the Bastille and released the handful of prisoners held there.

Was the French Revolution in 1792? There is the French Revolution of 1789, which brought down the Monarchy and the ancien régime — and resulted in the beheading of King Louis XVI and his famous wife, Marie Antoinette. The Revolution lasted until 1792 at which point the National Assembly abolished the monarchy and declared the First Republic (1792-1799.)

What is a question about the French Revolution? What was the revolution of 1792 and why did it occur? Who were the sans-culottes, and how did they become a factor in the politics of the period? How influential were they during the Terror in particular? Why did the sans-culottes and the Jacobins cooperate at first?

What does going that extra mile mean? to make more effort than is expected of you: He's a nice guy, always ready to go the extra mile for his friends. Trying and making an effort. A game.

What is a good example of going the extra mile? Going the extra mile is doing something more than what is expected. Depending on the context it could be: Staying late/going in early to finish an important project. Giving up your time to volunteer.

Why is it important to go the extra mile in business? Client loyalty is a critical component of long-term business success. Going the extra mile is a surefire way to build loyalty. Clients who receive exceptional service are more likely to become long-term partners.

How do you describe someone who goes the extra mile? Exceeding the usual limits or standards. Positive, confident, and solution-oriented approach. Ambitious individual who pursues opportunities aggressively.

What did Jesus say about going the extra mile? The Uncomfortable Thing Jesus Said One of his sons was ruling Israel when Jesus preached these words and Jewish nationalism was at a fevered pitch. It was in this context that Jesus said, essentially, "...if a man asks you to walk a mile with him, do it. Then walk another mile with him" (Matthew 5:41).

What makes people go the extra mile? If there is one overwhelming reason to go the extra mile, it is to make sure that you feel better about yourself. We all want to be that person who looks in the mirror in the morning and know our reflection is of the professional employee – who does a great job every time – we know we can be.

What is another way to say going the extra mile?

What is the quote about going extra mile? "One of the most important principles of success is developing the habit of going the extra mile." – Napoleon Hill.

How do I always go the extra mile? Going the extra mile is the first step in truly becoming successful. You must exhibit a can-do attitude and embrace solving tough challenges with positivity and resolve. You must be willing to work harder and smarter than everyone else. You must hold yourself accountable and never make excuses.

What is extra mile mindset? At its core, the extra mile mindset is about a relentless commitment to excellence. It transcends mere task completion; it's a philosophy that permeates every aspect of a business and where it leaves behind an unforgettable experience impacting those we do business with.

What best describes the extra mile mindset? Looking for opportunities to exceed a customer's expectations. Going above and beyond for new customers. Putting in extra effort for longtime customers.

How do you go the extra mile at work? Extra milers consistently show two behaviors: assisting their coworkers with tasks and providing leadership by helping if something goes wrong, and making suggestions of how to move forward. Extra milers influence team performance through team processes and team dynamics.

How do you motivate people to go the extra mile?

What is the extra mile example? But she is prepared to go the extra mile for them when things go terribly wrong. We were forced to contribute and take risks, and to go the extra mile. There was none of the usual charm, the going the extra mile to make himself plain. He wants to go the extra mile.

How do you say professionally "I go above and beyond"?

What does the extra mile mean in the Bible? Miles would only have been used by the imperial government and the local occupying forces, which further links this verse with imperial repression. This verse is the origin of the English phrase "going the extra mile," which means to do more than is expected.

Why do customers go the extra mile? If you want to build customer loyalty and make a lasting impression on your customers, then it's important to go the extra mile with them. By doing small things that show you care about their needs and wants, they'll be more inclined to trust in your service and return again in the future.

Where does Go the Extra mile come from? The first records of the phrase go the extra mile come from around 1900. It's a reference to a line from Jesus's Sermon on the Mount in the Bible: "If anyone forces you to go one mile, go with them two miles." Many people interpret it to mean that they should always try to do more than is asked of them.

What is a word for going the extra mile? Verb. Present participle for to go beyond one's expectations or requirements. exceeding expectations. overdelivering.

When someone goes the extra mile? If you say that someone is willing to go the extra mile, you mean that they are willing to make a special effort to do or achieve something. The President is determined 'to go the extra mile for peace'.

Why would I walk the extra mile? It has the same meaning as 'Go to the top, it's crowded at the bottom.' The meaning is that it takes more hard work than the common people are willing to do to be successful. That extra effort for reaching a high position will ensure a better life which you cannot get if you remain common and unsuccessful.

What do you call someone who always goes the extra mile? Detractors might call them an overachiever. One might say that they give 110%. to perform better or achieve more success than expected.

What is the motto go the extra mile? Going the extra mile is a motto, a mantra and a massive call to action. It's a firm commitment to blowing people's minds, and a willingness to go above and beyond the call of duty. It's the simplest, easiest, most direct route to engender trust, respect, loyalty and reciprocity.

What is the extra mile every time? The meaning of Extra mile in our life is to come out of our comfort zone and cross the limits of our ease and to put extra efforts into doing some task. It brings big change in the output of the effort . It really is simply a matter of choice, a mindset, an expectation.

What is a saying similar to go the extra mile?

What does extra mile to mean? : to do more than one is required to do. She's always willing to go the extra mile to help a friend.

Who said it's never crowded along the extra mile? Wayne Dyer Quotes It's never crowded along the extra mile.

What does the extra mile mean in slang? If you say that someone is willing to go the extra mile, you mean that they are willing to make a special effort to do or achieve something. The President is determined 'to go the extra mile for peace'.

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What is extra mile mindset? At its core, the extra mile mindset is about a relentless commitment to excellence. It transcends mere task completion; it's a philosophy that permeates every aspect of a business and where it leaves behind an unforgettable experience impacting those we do business with.

What is the idiom for extra mile?

What is extra mile at work? Going the extra mile is defined as doing more without being asked. According to HR consultancy ETS, it is one of the key behaviours demonstrated by 'engaged' employees.

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What is a word for going the extra mile? surpass expectations. go beyond expectations. go above and beyond. exceed requirements. go above and beyond the call of duty.

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Why is it important to go the extra mile? First and foremost, going the extra mile can help you to achieve your goals more quickly and efficiently. By taking on extra responsibilities and showing initiative, you demonstrate to your boss and coworkers that you are a valuable asset to the company.

What makes you go the extra mile at work? Extra milers consistently show two behaviors: assisting their coworkers with tasks and providing leadership by helping if something goes wrong, and making suggestions of how to move forward. Extra milers influence team performance through team processes and team dynamics.

What is gate level in computer architecture? In general, gate-level modeling is used for implementing lowest level modules in a design like, full-adder, multiplexers, etc. nmos Inverter : The logic symbol and truth table of ideal inverter is shown in figure given below. Here A is the input and B is the inverted output represented by their node voltages.

What type of questions are asked in GATE exam? There are three types of questions asked in the GATE exam namely Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs), Multiple Select Questions (MSQs), Numerical Answer Type Questions (NAT). Every question will be of either 1 or 2 marks. 2 marks question generally more difficult and lengthier.

Who developed the basic architecture of computer MCQ? Answer: D) John Von Neumann.

Which of the following is a type of computer architecture and its subcategories? All of the mentioned: Microarchitecture, Instruction Set Architecture, and Systems design are subcategories of computer architecture.

What are the different types of gates in computer architecture? There are seven basic logic gates: AND, OR, XOR, NOT, NAND, NOR and XNOR. The AND gate is named so because, if 0 is false and 1 is true, the gate acts in the same way as the logical "and" operator. The following illustration and table show the circuit symbol and logic combinations for an AND gate.

What is AND gate in computer architecture? The AND gate is a basic digital logic gate that implements logical conjunction (∧) from mathematical logic – AND gate behaves according to the truth table. A HIGH output (1) results only if all the inputs to the AND gate are HIGH (1). If not all of the inputs to the AND gate are HIGH, a LOW output results.

Which GATE exam is most difficult? CSE (Computer Science and Engineering) is regarded as one of the most difficult papers in the GATE exam. Most applicants who wish to take the GATE CSE test should begin studying early in order to achieve a higher score and should devise a suitable GATE CSE preparation strategy.

Can you prepare for a GATE test? How can I prepare my child for the GATE test?
A: Familiarize your child with the test format, practice sample questions, and encourage critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Regular reading and discussing a variety of topics can also be beneficial.

What happens if you pass the GATE test? Students passing the test can receive college elective credit that will transfer to most universities. Why should I put my child in the GATE program? If your child is gifted, it means they have the capacity to easily acquire content that is complex.

Who is the father of computer architecture? Charles Babbage KH FRS (/ˈbæbʒdʒ/; 26 December 1791 – 18 October 1871) was an English polymath. A mathematician, philosopher, inventor and mechanical engineer, Babbage originated

the concept of a digital programmable computer. Babbage is considered by some to be "father of the computer".

What is computer architecture also known as? Computer Architecture is also called Instruction Set Architecture (ISA). Computer Organization is frequently called microarchitecture. 8. Computer Architecture comprises logical functions such as instruction sets, registers, data types, and addressing modes.

What is the basic architecture of a computer? The main components of a computer architecture are the CPU, memory, and peripherals. All these elements are linked by the system bus, which comprises an address bus, a data bus, and a control bus.

What are the 5 types of computer architecture? Major types of computer architecture include Von Neumann, Harvard, Modified Harvard, RISC, and CISC architectures. Understanding computer architecture enables efficient design and development of computing systems, ensuring smooth operations and meeting user requirements.

What are the 4 layers of computer architecture? Explanation: The layers of computer architecture are the hardware, operating system, software, and user layers.

What is the CPU design in computer architecture? CPU design is divided into multiple components. Information is transferred through datapaths (such as ALUs and pipelines). These datapaths are controlled through logic by control units. Memory components include register files and caches to retain information, or certain actions.

What is meant by gate level? Gate level modeling is virtually the lowest level of abstraction because the switch-level abstraction is rarely used. Gate level modeling is used to implement the lowest-level modules in a design, such as multiplexers, full-adder, etc. Verilog has gate primitives for all basic gates.

What is a level gate? Level gate enables the movement of transporters with free space navigation between different levels. Pedestrians cannot move via level gates. Level gates always operate in pairs.

What is a gate in architecture? A gate or gateway is a point of entry to or from a space enclosed by walls. The word derived from old Norse "gat" meaning road or path; But other terms include yett and port. The concept originally referred to the gap or hole in the wall or fence, rather than a barrier which closed it.

What is level of a gate network? This network is illustrated in Figure 4.19(a), and its basic use is to form a two-level sum-of-products. The network generates the OR function either by commoning the inputs to each AND gate (Figure 4.19(b)) or, better, by connecting one of each AND gate's inputs to logic 1 level.

What's in a leaf? Leaves are normally extensively vascularized and typically have networks of vascular bundles containing xylem, which supplies water for photosynthesis, and phloem, which transports the sugars produced by photosynthesis. Many leaves are covered in trichomes (small hairs) which have diverse structures and functions.

Where do reactants enter the leaf? Plants take in carbon dioxide from the air through small openings in their leaves called stomata. Some plants (most monocots) have stomata on both sides of their leaves, and others (dicots and a few monocots) only have stomata on the underside, or lower epidermis.

Where do the products of photosynthesis leave the leaf? Final answer: Products of photosynthesis are transported to different parts of the plants via the phloem. The direction of their flow changes depending upon the plant's developmental stage. Meanwhile, gas exchange happens via stomata on the leaf's surface.

What is a leaf answer? A leaf is the green, flat lateral outgrowth in plants. They come in different shapes, sizes, and colors, and are generally dorso-ventrally flattened and thin. They are the main organ responsible for photosynthesis as they contain chlorophyll.

How many parts of a leaf? There are three main parts of a leaf – Leaf base, leaf lamina, and petiole. There are two different types of leaves – simples leaves and compound leaves. The other types of leaves include acicular, linear, lanceolate, orbicular, elliptical, oblique, centric cordate, etc.

How does water enter a leaf? After traveling from the roots to stems through the xylem, water enters leaves via petiole (i.e., the leaf stalk) xylem that branches off from that in the stem.

How does each reactant get into the leaf? The reactant molecules which are water, CO_2 and light reach the chloroplast in different ways: the water reaches the leaves by the help of Xylem, the xylem is found in vascular bundles which consist of Xylem and phloem; the carbon dioxide reaches the chloroplast through tiny openings present on the epidermis of ...

What gases enter or leave the leaf? Leaves are also involved in gas exchange. Carbon dioxide enters the leaf and oxygen and water vapour leave the plant through the stomata. Leaves are adapted in several ways to help them perform their functions.

What is the main advantage of a leaf having a large surface area? A leaf usually has a large surface area, so that it can absorb a lot of light. Its top surface is protected from water loss, disease and weather damage by a waxy layer. The upper part of the leaf is where the light falls, and it contains a type of cell called a palisade cell. This is adapted to absorb a lot of light.

What is the purpose of cellular respiration? The purpose of cellular respiration is to make energy, or ATP, for the cell. All cellular processes require ATP and ATP is necessary to keep all cells alive. Aerobic respiration makes far more ATP compared to anaerobic respiration.

What controls the size of the stomata? Most plants regulate the size of stomata with guard cells. Each stoma is surrounded by a pair of sausage-shaped guard cells.

Where does photosynthesis take place? In plants, photosynthesis takes place in chloroplasts, which contain the chlorophyll. Chloroplasts are surrounded by a double membrane and contain a third inner membrane, called the thylakoid membrane, that forms long folds within the organelle.

How do leaves work? All leaves change sunlight into energy through photosynthesis. The leaves are the primary food-making part of the plant. Leaves absorb carbon dioxide from the air, combine it with water that comes through the

roots of the plants to make food (a sugar molecule known as glucose), and release oxygen into the air.

What are the 7 parts of a plant and their functions? The basic parts of most land plants are roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds. The function of each plant parts is described below. ? Roots anchor the plants in the soil and absorb nutrients and water that are needed by the rest of the plant.

What are three main functions of a leaf?

What is another name for leaf stalk? Petiole is the stalk of the leaf.

What is the tip of a leaf called? Apex: tip of the leaf • Margin: edge of the leaf • Veins: carry food/water throughout leaf; act as a structure support • Midrib: thick, large single vein along the midline of the leaf • Base: bottom of the leaf • Petiole: the stalk that joins a leaf to the stem; leafstalk • Stipule: the small, leaf-like appendage to a ...

Why is my plant crying? It's a result of transpiration, where the roots take in water and then it's released through small openings called stomata on the leaves. When a plant takes in more water than it needs, the extra water is pushed out through tiny tubes called hydathodes, found at the edges of the leaves.

Where does oxygen leave the leaf? Although the cuticle provides important protection from excessive water loss, leaves cannot be impervious because they must also allow carbon dioxide in (to be used in photosynthesis), and oxygen out. These gases move into and out of the leaf through openings on the underside called stomata (Figure 3b).

Why do plants need magnesium? Magnesium is the central core of the chlorophyll molecule in plant tissue. Thus, if Mg is deficient, the shortage of chlorophyll results in poor and stunted plant growth. Magnesium also helps to activate specific enzyme systems.

What triggers photosynthesis? The Sun! The energy from light causes a chemical reaction that breaks down the molecules of carbon dioxide and water and reorganizes them to make the sugar (glucose) and oxygen gas.

What are two major products of photosynthesis? The two products of photosynthesis are glucose and oxygen. The purpose of photosynthesis is to harvest light energy from the sun to fix carbon dioxide into three carbon sugar molecules. These molecules can then be combined to make glucose.

What type of organisms carry out photosynthesis? Plants, algae, and a group of bacteria called cyanobacteria are the only organisms capable of performing photosynthesis (Figure 1). Because they use light to manufacture their own food, they are called photoautotrophs (literally, “self-feeders using light”).

What substance is in leaf? Chlorophyll is present in the leaves of green plants that traps sunlight to provide energy for making food.

What is present inside the leaf? Leaves have three main internal regions; the epidermis, the mesophyll, and the veins. The epidermis is the outermost layer, being present on the top and bottom of the leaf, the upper and lower epidermis, respectively (Figure 4.2. 1).

What does a typical leaf consist of? Leaves are the main site of photosynthesis. A typical leaf consists of a lamina (the broad part of the leaf, also called the blade) and a petiole (the stalk that attaches the leaf to a stem). The arrangement of leaves on a stem, known as phyllotaxy, enables maximum exposure to sunlight.

What are leaves made up of? Typically, a leaf consists of a broad expanded blade (the lamina), attached to the plant stem by a stalklike petiole. In angiosperms leaves commonly have a pair of structures known as stipules, which are located on each side of the leaf base and may resemble scales, spines, glands, or leaflike structures.

How do leaves work? All leaves change sunlight into energy through photosynthesis. The leaves are the primary food-making part of the plant. Leaves absorb carbon dioxide from the air, combine it with water that comes through the roots of the plants to make food (a sugar molecule known as glucose), and release oxygen into the air.

Is leaf a solid or liquid? The state of matter of the leaf is solid. The leaf is solid because it has a fixed shape and a rigid structure. The molecules inside solids are always tightly packed.

Is a leaf an organ? Leaves are one of the three organs of a plant. The most important job of a leaf is to make food for the plant. Leaves are the main (but not only) organ responsible for turning sunlight into food. Leaves have different sizes, shapes, and textures, depending on what is most useful in their habitat.

How do leaves grow? The first things that form are a tiny root (to get water and nutrients), and the stem and leaf cells. These cells then rapidly divide and divide, letting the stem push up and out of the soil towards the light. Once cells in the stem sense light, the tiny curled up leaves get the signal to open.

What color of light does chlorophyll absorb? Chlorophyll a directly participates in the photosynthesis process. It is a part of oxygenic photosynthesis. It absorbs energy from the red and blue light. It provides a green colour to the leaves by reflecting green-yellow light.

Which pigment makes the leaf green? Chlorophyll. The green pigment in leaves is chlorophyll, which absorbs red and blue light from sunlight. Therefore, the light the leaves reflect is diminished in red and blue and appears green.

How are leaves adapted to trap light? Light absorption happens in the palisade mesophyll tissue of the leaf. Palisade cells are column shaped and packed with many chloroplasts close chloroplast. Contains the green pigment chlorophyll; the site of photosynthesis.. They are arranged closely together so that a lot of light energy can be absorbed.

What tissues make up a leaf?

What is the main vein of a leaf known as? A leaf is often organized with one main vein running down the middle of the blade. This vein is called the midrib.

What are 3 facts about leaves? Leaves are great for many things. They provide shade when the days get hot, they create protection for creatures that reside in the tree's branches. They turn sunlight into starches and sugars, which is food for the tree. This process is called photosynthesis.

What is the most important plant organ? Leaves are the most important part of the plants. It is very essential for the process of photosynthesis. Flower is the most

important organ of the plant in terms of life cycle because it is the flower due to which pollination and fertilization takes place so that the plants can produce seeds.

What are three main functions of a leaf?

[going the extra mile, computer architecture gate question and answer, leafs work is never done answer key](#)

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