

# FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON ANSWER KEY

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**What is the French Revolution question answer?** During the French Revolution, the monarchy was removed and took over as rulers. The Revolution lasted from 1789 to the late 1790s. The French people were split up into social classes known as “Estates” before the start of the French Revolution.

**What was the French Revolution and Napoleon short summary?** The French Revolution was a watershed event in world history that began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s with the ascent of Napoleon Bonaparte. During this period, French citizens radically altered their political landscape, uprooting centuries-old institutions such as the monarchy and the feudal system.

**How is Napoleon related to French Revolution?** Napoleon Bonaparte is known for his highly ambitious military and political leadership in French. He gained his popularity during the French Revolution as he gave rise to several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary wars. He was emperor of the French from 1804 until 1814, and again in 1815.

**How did Napoleon rise to power and what were the effects of his rule?** The rise of Napoleon involved the overthrow of the French monarchy and the creation of the French Consulate, and later, the First French Empire. Napoleon's rule saw the abolishment of many laws and policies that had existed in France for centuries, such as feudalism, privileges based on birth, and social inequality.

**What caused the French Revolution Short answer?** On July 14 1789 the Paris mob, hungry due to a lack of food from poor harvests, upset at the conditions of their lives and annoyed with their King and Government, stormed the Bastille fortress (a

prison).

**What were the main ideas behind the French Revolution answer?** Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

**What role did Napoleon play in the French Revolution quizlet?** What was Napoleon's role during the French Revolution? he joined the side the winning side. He was promoted to captain, then commander, general. He 26 was the captain of French Revolution army.

**Why did Napoleon join the French Revolution?** But he did in the end join the movement, because disorder in mainland France favoured the Corsican independence of which he dreamed: at that time, for him the French Revolution and freedom for his island were still linked.

**What was the French Revolution and Napoleon war?** The Napoleonic Wars took place from about 1800 to 1815. They were a continuation of the French Revolutionary wars, which ran from 1792 to 1799. Together these conflicts represented 23 years of nearly uninterrupted war in Europe.

**How did Napoleon stop 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.

**What was the French revolution summary?** What was the French Revolution? The French Revolution was a period of major social upheaval that began in 1787 and ended in 1799. It sought to completely change the relationship between the rulers and those they governed and to redefine the nature of political power.

**How did Napoleon betray French Revolution?** Napoleon's policies can be seen as preserving the legacy of the French Revolution by giving equality to the lower classes and creating a governmental system that helped to put the people in charge of their sovereignty, however it can be seen as hurting the legacy by protecting the ideas of absolutism.

**How did Napoleon change France?** As First Consul, Napoleon instituted a number of lasting reforms: centralised administration of government, a higher education

system, a central bank, law codes and a road and sewer system, many of which are still in place today.

**What principles of the French Revolution did Napoleon promote?** His concept of reform exaggerated the Revolution's emphasis on uniformity and centralization. Napoleon also accepted the Revolutionary principles of civil equality and equality of opportunity, meaning the recognition of merit.

**Why was Napoleon so important?** He revolutionized military organization and training; sponsored the Napoleonic Code, the prototype of later civil-law codes; reorganized education; and established the long-lived Concordat with the papacy. Napoleon's many reforms left a lasting mark on the institutions of France and of much of western Europe.

**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 is the French Revolution quizlet?** The French Revolution was a rebellion lead by the lower classes in France that eventually became a war involving other countries. The lower class protested the unfair treatment, taxes, unemployment, and starvation that they endured while the nobility were exempt from taxes and lead lavish lifestyles.

**What was the French Revolution short explanation?** What was the French Revolution? The French Revolution was a period of major social upheaval that began in 1787 and ended in 1799. It sought to completely change the relationship between the rulers and those they governed and to redefine the nature of political power.

**What did the French Revolution of 1789 stand for answer?** Answer: The French Revolution of 1789 stands for equality, liberty and fraternity. The French Revolution of 1789 proclaimed the abolition of monarchy and establishment of french Republic. So the liberty became true due to the proclamation.

**Social Class in the 21st Century: Insights from Mike Savage**

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In his groundbreaking book "Social Class in the 21st Century," renowned sociologist Mike Savage delves into the evolving nature of social stratification in contemporary society. Here are some key questions and answers from Savage's analysis:

### **What are the main social classes in the 21st century?**

Savage argues that there are three main social classes: the elite, the middle class, and the precariat. The elite comprises the wealthiest and most powerful individuals, while the middle class consists of professionals, managers, and other highly skilled workers. The precariat, on the other hand, is the rapidly growing class of insecure and poorly paid workers.

### **How has technology impacted social class?**

Technological advancements, such as automation and globalization, have had a profound impact on social class. Savage notes that the demand for highly skilled workers in tech and finance has led to the expansion of the middle class, while the decline of manufacturing jobs has contributed to the growth of the precariat.

### **What are the challenges facing the middle class?**

Despite its economic advantages, the middle class faces significant challenges. Savage highlights the increasing costs of housing, healthcare, and education, as well as the threat of automation and outsourcing, which are eroding middle-class incomes and job security.

### **How does social class affect life chances?**

Social class continues to play a major role in determining life outcomes. Savage shows that the elite benefit from superior access to education, healthcare, and other opportunities, while the precariat faces numerous obstacles, including poverty, insecure housing, and limited job prospects.

### **What can be done to address the growing inequalities in society?**

Savage argues that addressing the growing inequalities in society requires a multi-pronged approach. He advocates for progressive taxation, universal welfare programs, and policies that support the creation of secure and well-paid jobs for all

members of society.

## **Welding Inspection Handbook AWS: Essential Guide for QA/QC**

The Welding Inspection Handbook, published by the American Welding Society (AWS), is an indispensable resource for welding inspectors. It provides comprehensive guidance on welding inspection techniques, procedures, and standards. Here are some frequently asked questions and answers about the handbook:

### **What is the purpose of the Welding Inspection Handbook AWS?**

The Welding Inspection Handbook aims to train and guide welding inspectors in ensuring the quality and safety of welded structures. It covers various aspects of welding inspection, including visual examination, nondestructive testing, and welding documentation review.

### **What topics are covered in the Handbook?**

The Handbook includes detailed sections on:

- Visual welding inspection techniques
- Common welding defects and inspection methods
- Nondestructive testing (NDT) methods, such as radiography, ultrasonic, and magnetic particle testing
- Welding symbols and specifications
- Welding procedure qualification and performance qualification

### **Who should use the Welding Inspection Handbook AWS?**

The Handbook is designed for individuals involved in welding inspection, including:

- Certified Welding Inspectors (CWIs)
- Welding inspectors in manufacturing and construction industries
- Welding engineers and supervisors
- Quality assurance and quality control personnel

### **Can the Handbook help me pass the AWS CWI Exam?**

Yes, the Welding Inspection Handbook AWS is widely recognized as a valuable resource for preparing for the AWS CWI Exam. It provides comprehensive coverage of the material tested on the exam, including welding terminology, inspection techniques, and quality standards.

### **Where can I purchase the Welding Inspection Handbook AWS?**

The Welding Inspection Handbook AWS is available for purchase from the AWS website, authorized distributors, and select bookstores. It is also available in electronic format for online access and offline reading.

### **Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World**

In an era of rapid technological advancements and societal shifts, systems analysis and design (SAD) plays a pivotal role in helping organizations adapt and thrive. Here are a few key questions and answers about the significance of SAD in a dynamic world:

**Q: How does SAD contribute to organizational efficiency?** **A:** SAD provides a structured approach to understanding and optimizing business processes. By identifying inefficiencies, redundancies, and bottlenecks, systems analysts can design solutions that streamline operations, improve productivity, and reduce costs.

**Q: What are the emerging trends that are shaping SAD?** **A:** Key trends include the rise of digital transformation, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence (AI). These advancements enable businesses to enhance customer experiences, automate tasks, and make more informed decisions through data-driven insights.

**Q: How is SAD addressing the challenges of data management and security?** **A:** With the explosion of data, SAD professionals are focusing on developing robust data architectures that ensure data integrity, reliability, and security. They also play a crucial role in implementing data governance strategies to comply with privacy regulations and protect sensitive information.

**Q: What skills are essential for systems analysts in the changing landscape?**

**A:** In addition to technical proficiency in programming, database management, and modeling, successful systems analysts require strong analytical, communication, and interpersonal skills. They must be able to translate business requirements into technical solutions and collaborate effectively with stakeholders.

**Q: How does SAD support sustainability and ethical practices?** **A:** SAD can be used to design systems that promote sustainability by reducing waste, optimizing resource utilization, and minimizing environmental impact. It can also help businesses adopt ethical practices, such as ensuring data privacy, promoting diversity and inclusion, and aligning with corporate social responsibility goals.

In conclusion, systems analysis and design is a constantly evolving field that is critical to helping organizations navigate the challenges and opportunities of a changing world. By embracing emerging technologies, addressing data management and security concerns, fostering collaboration, and adhering to ethical principles, systems analysts play a vital role in driving organizational success and societal progress.

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