

Blizzard bag # 1
Flex 2
Culture

Name: _____
Date: _____
Period: _____

1. Print the document.
2. Read the texts.
3. Complete the activities.

Histoire de France; Historical Figures

1. **Vercingétorix** was the courageous chieftain and brilliant general who succeeded in uniting all the Gauls against Julius Caesar in the last decisive battle of the Gallic War (52 B.C.). After his defeat, he was taken to Rome in Caesar's triumphal procession, imprisoned, and finally executed. Vercingétorix is considered the first national hero of France.
2. **Sainte Geneviève** is the patron saint of Paris. During the fifth century A.D., when the Huns were invading the land, the shepherd girl Geneviève gave courage to the people of Paris. The Huns never attacked the city.
3. **Charlemagne**, or Charles the Great, was one of the most powerful figures in European history. Originally king of the Franks, he was crowned in 800 A.D. first emperor of the vast Holy Roman Empire, consisting of most of western Europe. A lover of learning, he encouraged education by founding numerous schools. As a statesman, he administered his empire with a high degree of wisdom and justice for all his people.
4. **Saint Louis** (13th century), or Louis IX, was considered a brave and just king, interested in the welfare of all, and a friend of the poor. Very pious, he took an active part in the Crusades. He did much to strengthen the royal power.
5. **Jeanne d'Arc**, known as the "Maid of Orléans," is the national heroine of France. She was born of peasant stock in 1412, in Domremy, Lorraine, during the time of the Hundred Years' War. Convinced that she had received from God the task of liberating France, she succeeded in reuniting the scattered French forces against the invading English. After winning the battle of Orléans, she crowned the king in the cathedral of Reims. Later she fell into the hands of the English, was accused of being a witch, and in 1431 was burned at the stake in Rouen.
6. **Henri IV**, the first of the Bourbon line, was the best-loved and most democratic king of France. He is often called "le bon roi Henri Quatre" because he had the welfare of his people at heart. Born Protestant, he turned Catholic to end the religious wars and bring peace to France. In 1598, he issued the Edict of Nantes, granting freedom of worship to the Protestant minority. He was a skillful statesman who established an efficient and stable government, fostered commerce, improved manufactures, reduced taxes, and brought prosperity to France.
7. **Cardinal Richelieu**, the talented and energetic Prime Minister of Louis XIII, increased the power and prestige of France. He made the king supreme by crushing the feudal nobles. During his ministry, France became a leading world power. An excellent administrator and military strategist, he was also a patron of the arts and literature. It was he who founded the French Academy in 1635.

8. Louis XIV, the "Sun King," ruled as an absolute monarch who could say, "L'État, c'est moi." His long reign of 72 years was marked by the brilliance of his court and the patronage of arts and sciences. His lavish palace at Versailles became the political, social, and cultural center of France. Through his encouragement, art and literature reached splendid heights. But his egotism, ambition, and aggressiveness drove him to spend money and men's lives freely. He waged numerous wars disastrous for France. In 1685, he revoked the Edict of Nantes, thus destroying the religious freedom granted by Henri IV.
9. Louis XVI was well-meaning but weak, and unequal to the responsibilities of a king. The country was financially bankrupt. The queen, Marie Antoinette, was unpopular with the people. On July 14, 1789, mobs of Parisians stormed the dreaded prison of the Bastille. This marked the beginning of the French Revolution, in which the king and queen were executed along with thousands of nobles.
10. Marquis de La Fayette, a French nobleman, helped the American colonists in their struggle for independence. He became a member of Washington's staff and a personal friend of the general.
11. Napoléon Bonaparte, who had become prominent during the early years of the Revolution, made himself First Consul by a coup d'état, and in 1804 had himself crowned Emperor. An ambitious military genius and diplomat, he succeeded in conquering most of western Europe but was defeated by a coalition of his enemies at Waterloo in 1815. He died in exile on the island of St. Helena. His tomb is in the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris.

Although he sapped France of men through his many wars, he brought law and order to France and contributed numerous domestic reforms: He systematized the laws with the Code Napoléon—a civil code that has become the foundation of much modern legislation; established a central system of education; improved finances and founded the Bank of France; set up a program of public works; encouraged arts and sciences; created the Legion of Honor.

12. Charles de Gaulle, general and statesman, was the leader of the French Resistance movement during World War II. He inspired the French people and encouraged them with such rhetoric as: "La France a perdu une bataille! Mais la France n'a pas perdu la guerre!" In 1959, he was chosen the first president of the Fifth French Republic.

Source: Blume. "Livre Premier." Amsco French. pp. 289-290.

EXERCICES

A. Rewrite the following in their correct chronological order, placing the earliest figure first:

Napoléon Bonaparte	Richelieu	Saint Louis	Louis XIV	Charlemagne
Vercingétorix	Marie Antoinette	Sainte Geneviève	Jeanne d'Arc	Henri IV

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. ----- | 6. ----- |
| 2. ----- | 7. ----- |
| 3. ----- | 8. ----- |
| 4. ----- | 9. ----- |
| 5. ----- | 10. ----- |

B. Choisissez la réponse convenable entre parenthèses: (Choose the correct answer)

1. The very pious French king, (Saint Louis, Charlemagne), took an active part in the Crusades.
2. Henri IV issued the Edict of (Reims, Nantes) in 1598, granting freedom of worship to the (Catholic, Protestant) minority.
3. Charlemagne means Charles the (Bold, Great). He encouraged education by founding numerous (schools, universities).
4. Richelieu made the (Church, king) supreme by crushing the feudal nobles.
5. (Jeanne d'Arc, Vercingétorix) succeeded in uniting all the Gauls in the last decisive battle of the Gallic War.
6. Napoléon Bonaparte was defeated in the battle of (Waterloo, Orléans) in 1815. He died in exile on the island of (Elba, St. Helena).
7. During the brilliant reign of (Charlemagne, Louis XIV), which lasted seventy-two years, art and literature flourished. His motto was, "L'État, c'est (moi, grand)."
8. Jeanne d'Arc was born during the (Hundred Years', Thirty Years') War.
9. After winning the battle of (Domremy, Orléans), Jeanne crowned the king in the cathedral of (Paris, Reims).
10. Jeanne fell into the hands of the (English, Romans) and was burned at the stake in the city of (Rouen, Paris).

History of Spanish America: National Heroes

1. Simón Bolívar (1783-1830) was one of the main figures in the struggle for South American independence from Spain. Called El libertador (the liberator), he won independence for the northern part of South America. Bolivia was named in his honor.
2. José de San Martín (1778-1850) was an Argentinian general who won independence for the southern part of South America, including Argentina and Chile.
3. Bernardo O'Higgins (1778-1842) was a Chilean general who helped San Martín in the liberation of Chile. O'Higgins became the president of Chile.
4. Antonio José de Sucre (1795-1830), a Venezuelan, defeated the Spanish army in the battle of Ayacucho (Peru), the last battle for South American Independence (1824).
5. Miguel Hidalgo (1753-1811) was a Mexican priest and patriot who began the struggle for Mexican Independence (1810).
6. Benito Juárez (1806-1872) fought against Archduke Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. Juárez was later called the "Abraham Lincoln of Mexico."
7. José Martí (1853-1895) was a famous Cuban poet and patriot who died fighting for Cuban independence from Spain.

Exercises

1. Match column A with B. Place the correct letter in front of each noun.

A	B
___ 1. José Martí	a. Abraham Lincoln of Mexico
___ 2. José de San Martín	b. Argentinian
___ 3. Simon Bolivar	c. Chilean
___ 4. Benito Juárez	d. Cuban
___ 5. Miguel Hidalgo	e. El Libertador
___ 6. Antonio José de Sucre	f. Mexican priest
___ 7. Bernardo O'Higgins	g. Venezuelan
___ 8. Archduke Maximilian	h. Emperor of Mexico

2. Complete the sentences with the correct name.

- a. The last battle in the struggle for South American independence took place at _____.
- b. The first president of Chile was _____.
- c. A patriot, _____ began the struggle for Mexican independence. _____ defeated Archduke Maximilian.