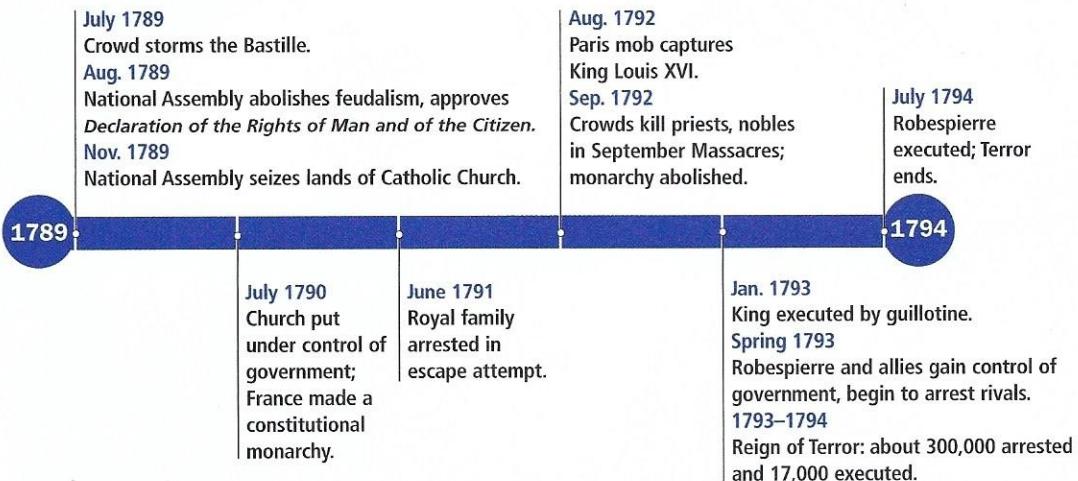


Document 2: A Declaration of Rights

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural . . . rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression. . . .
6. Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally, or through his representative, in its foundation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, are equally eligible to all dignities and to all public positions and occupations, according to their abilities, and without distinction except that of their virtues and talents.

—Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789)

How do these statements reflect the ideals of the Enlightenment?

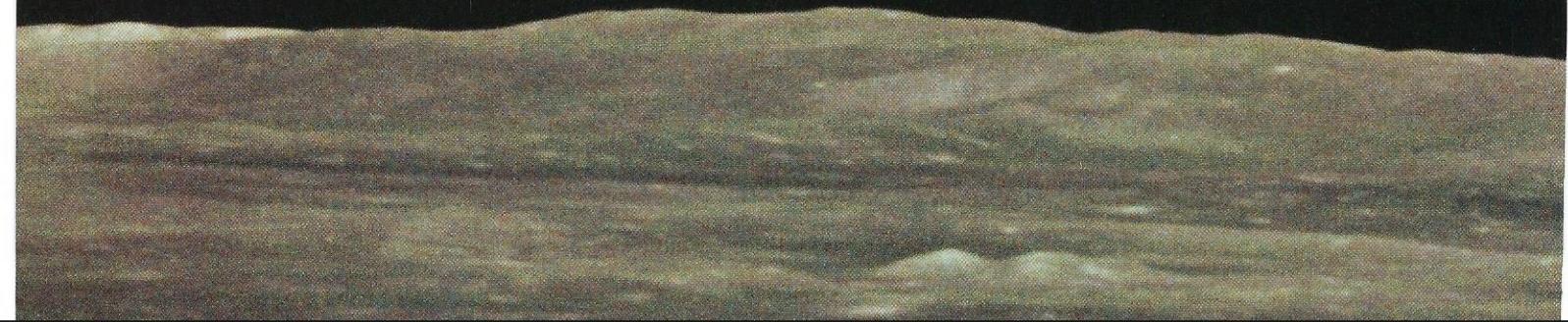
Document 3: The French Revolution—Major Events

The French Revolution was moderate at first but quickly became radical. How does the information in the time line illustrate this?

Part 2: Essay

Using information from the documents, your answers to the questions in Part 1, and your knowledge of world history, write an essay discussing how social conflict and intellectual movements contributed to the French Revolution and why the Revolution turned radical.

 **RAND McNALLY**
World Atlas



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Africa: Physical	A17				
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Complete Legend for Physical and Political Maps

Symbols	Type Styles Used to Name Features											
 Lake	CHINA	Country										
 Salt Lake	ONTARIO	State, Province, or Territory										
 Seasonal Lake	PUERTO RICO (U.S.)	Possession										
 River	ATLANTIC OCEAN	Ocean or Sea										
 Waterfall	A I p s	Physical Feature										
 Canal	Borneo	Island										
 Mountain Peak												
 Highest Mountain Peak												
Cities	Boundaries											
■ Los Angeles City over 1,000,000 population		International Boundary										
□ Calgary City of 250,000 to 1,000,000 population		Secondary Boundary										
• Haifa City under 250,000 population												
★ Paris National Capital												
☆ Vancouver Secondary Capital (State, Province, or Territory)												
Land Elevation and Water Depths												
	Land Elevation											
	Meters	Feet	3,000 and over --	-- 9,840 and over	2,000 - 3,000 --	-- 6,560 - 9,840	500 - 2,000 --	-- 1,640 - 6,560	200 - 500 --	-- 656 - 1,640	0 - 200 --	-- 0 - 656
Meters	Feet											
3,000 and over --	-- 9,840 and over											
2,000 - 3,000 --	-- 6,560 - 9,840											
500 - 2,000 --	-- 1,640 - 6,560											
200 - 500 --	-- 656 - 1,640											
0 - 200 --	-- 0 - 656											
	Water Depth											
	Less than 200 --	-- Less than 656	200 - 2,000 --	-- 656 - 6,560	Over 2,000 --	-- Over 6,560						
Less than 200 --	-- Less than 656											
200 - 2,000 --	-- 656 - 6,560											
Over 2,000 --	-- Over 6,560											



























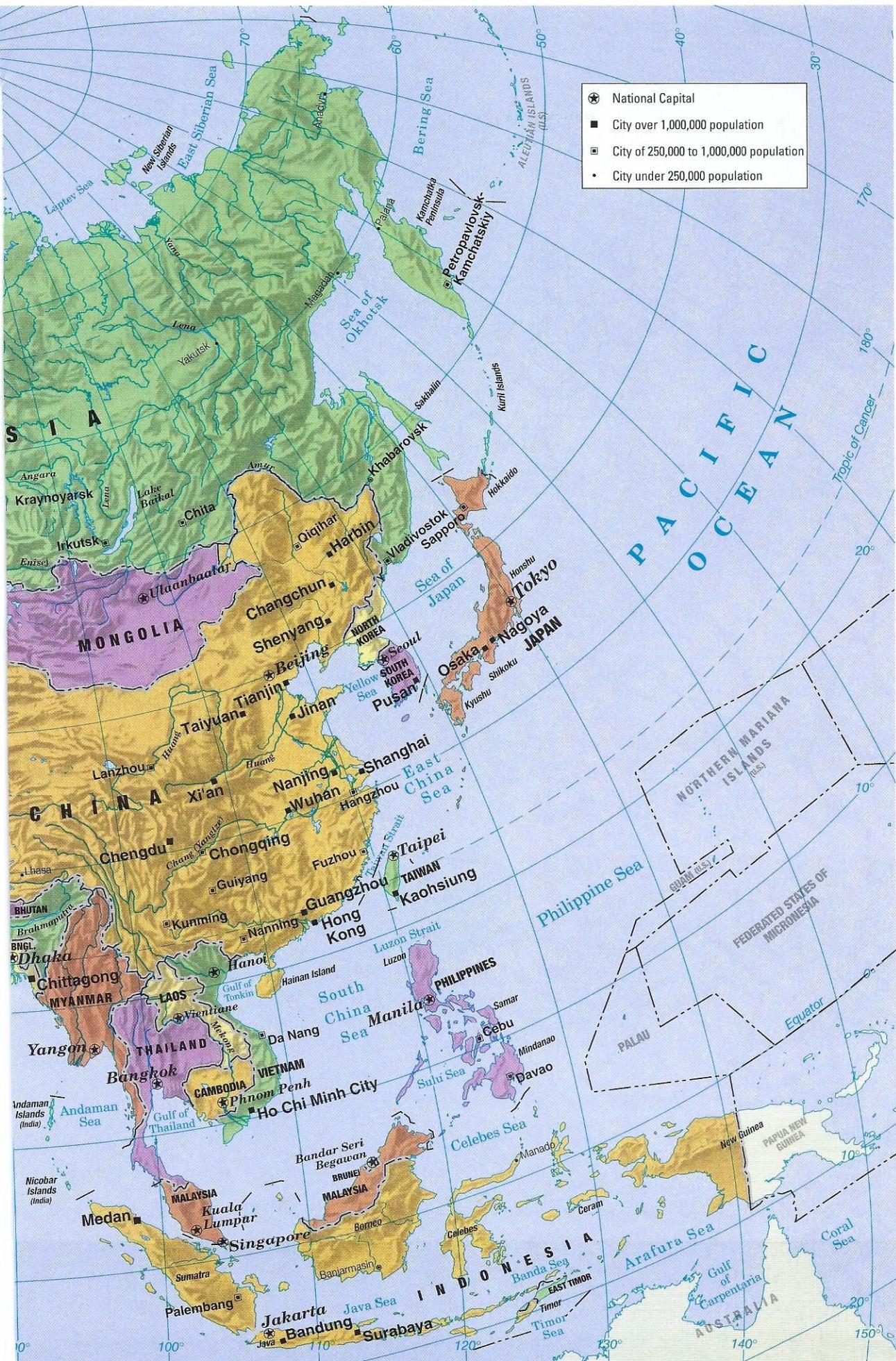








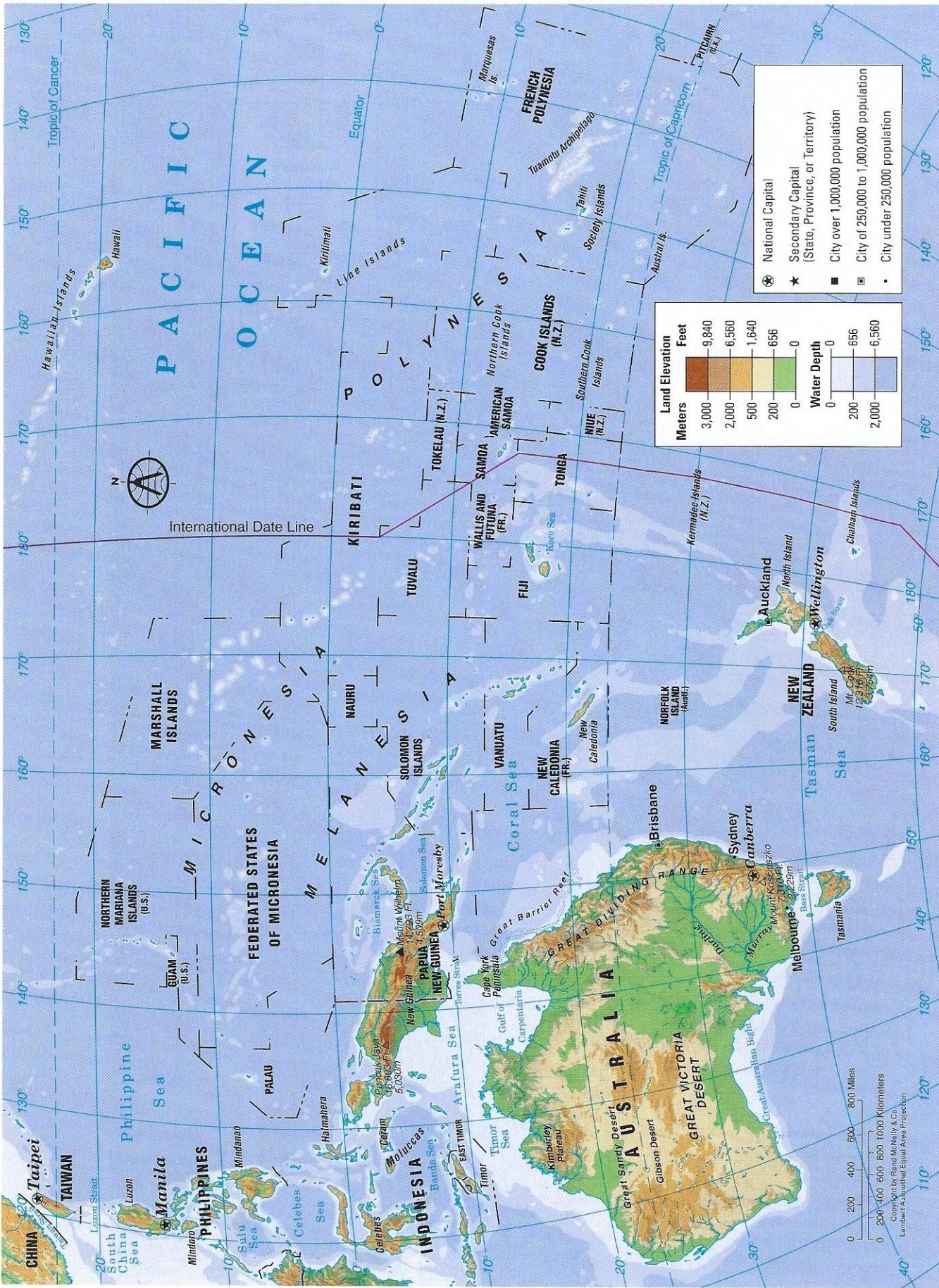
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Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area Projection

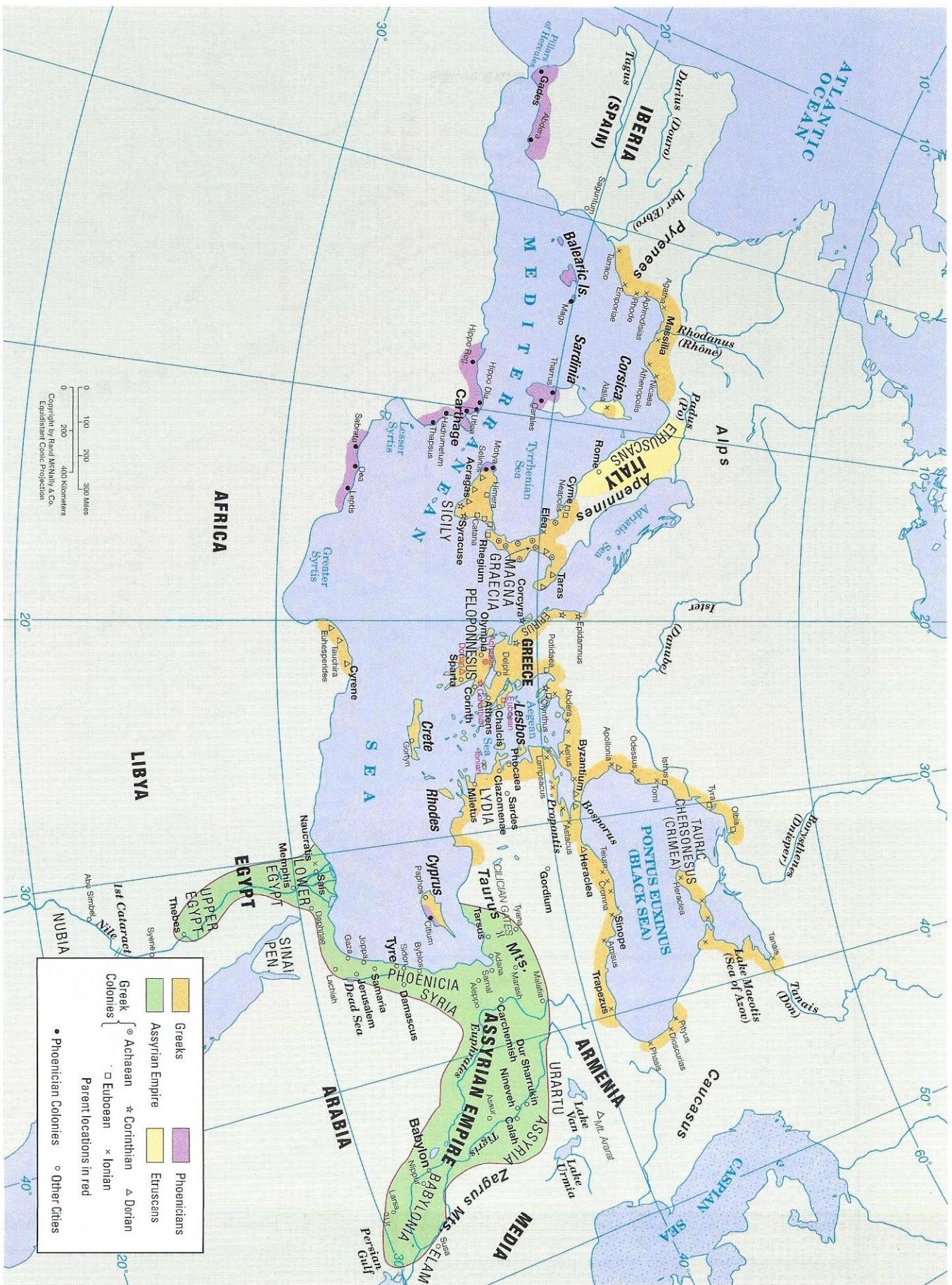




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Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area Projection





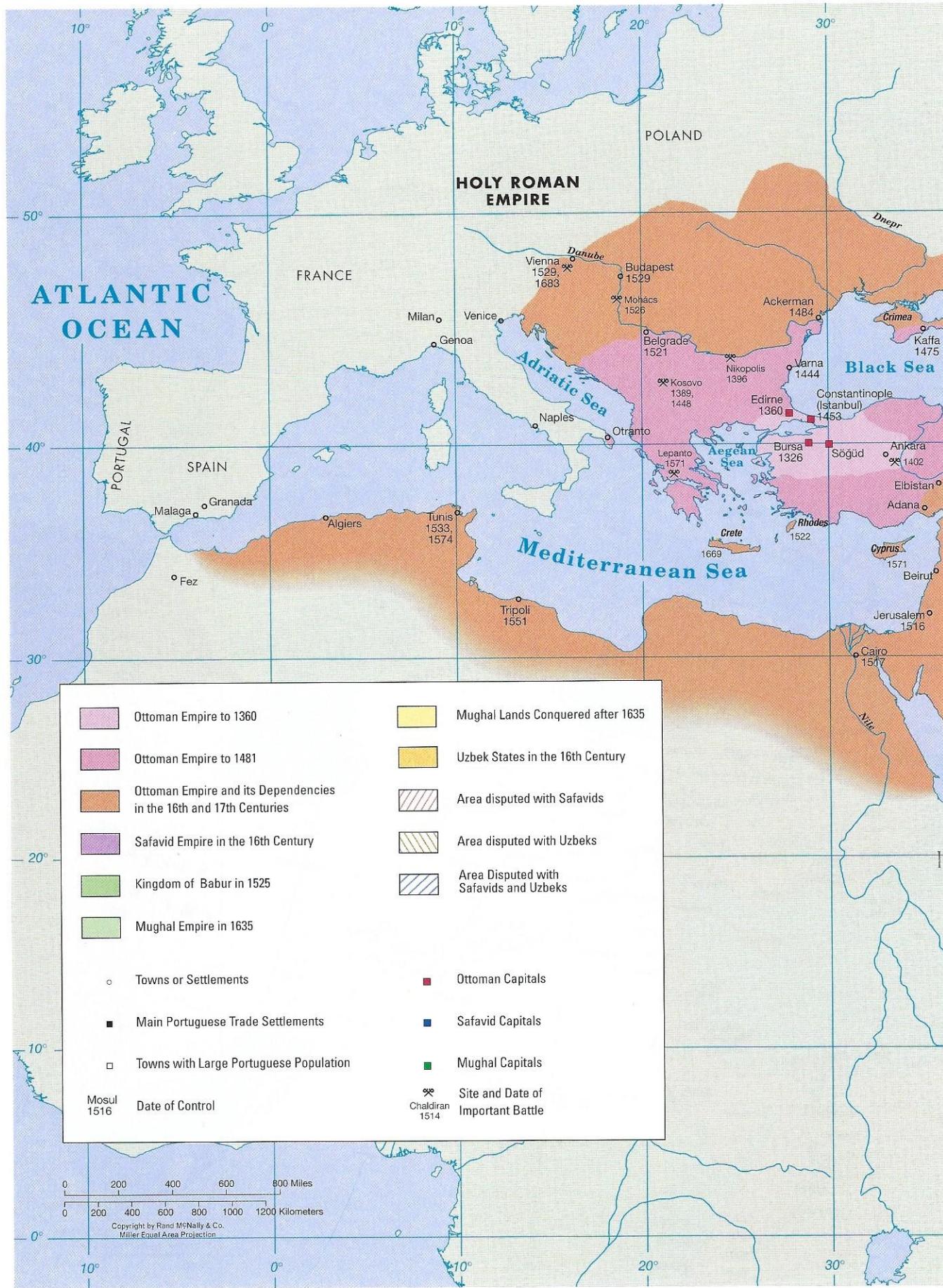






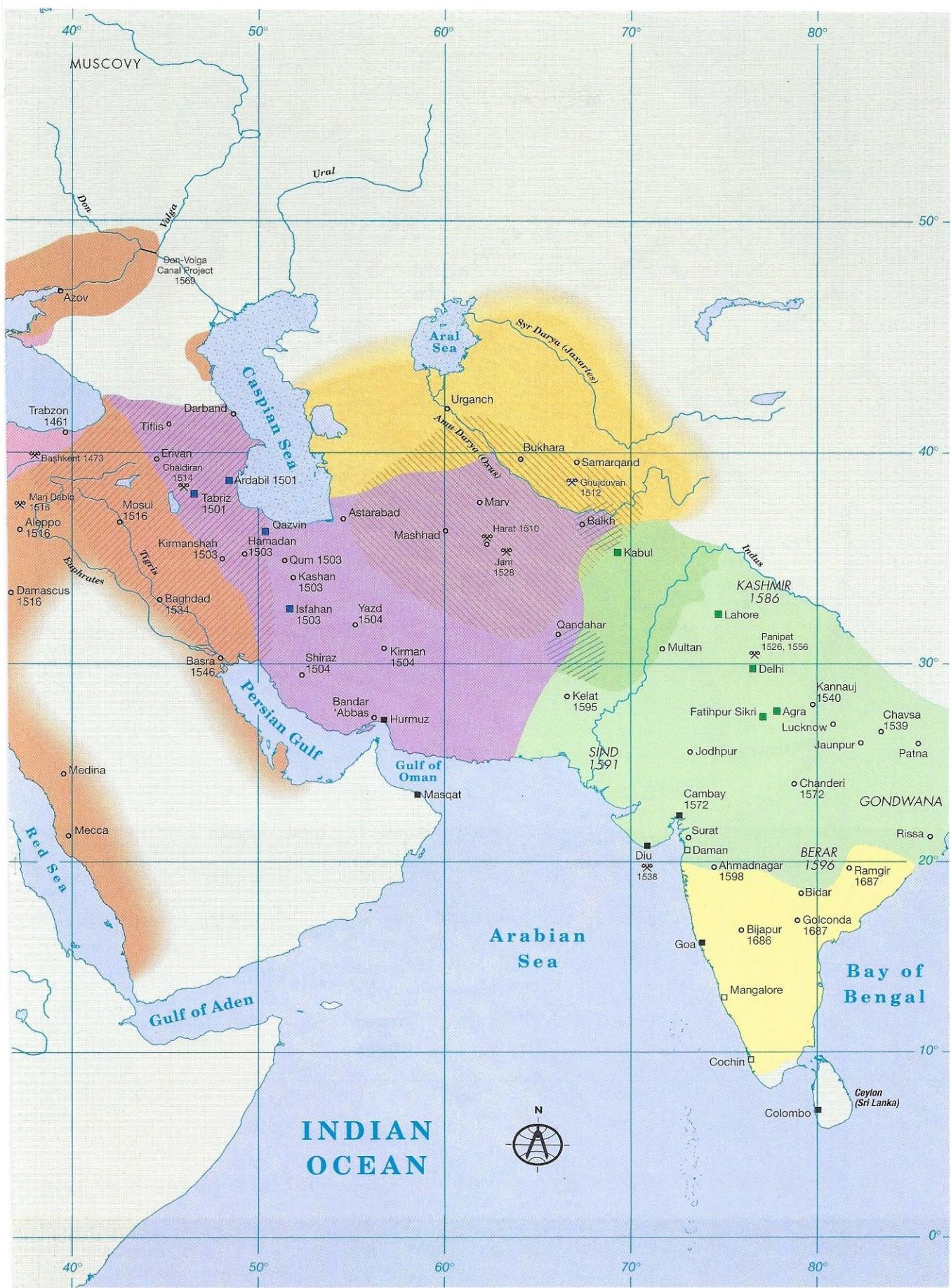
The Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires in the 16th and 17th Centuries

RAND McNALLY



The Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires in the 16th and 17th Centuries

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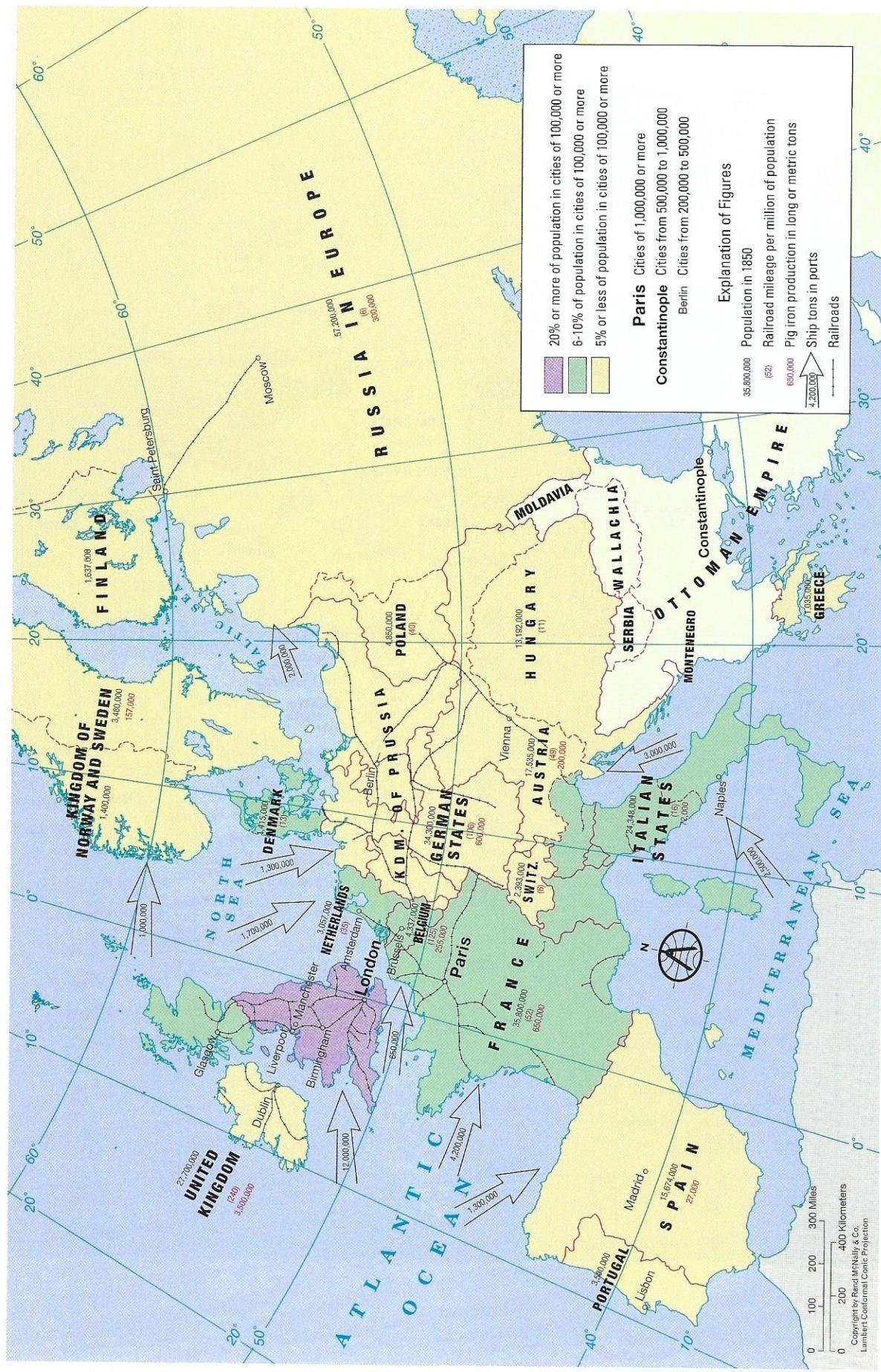


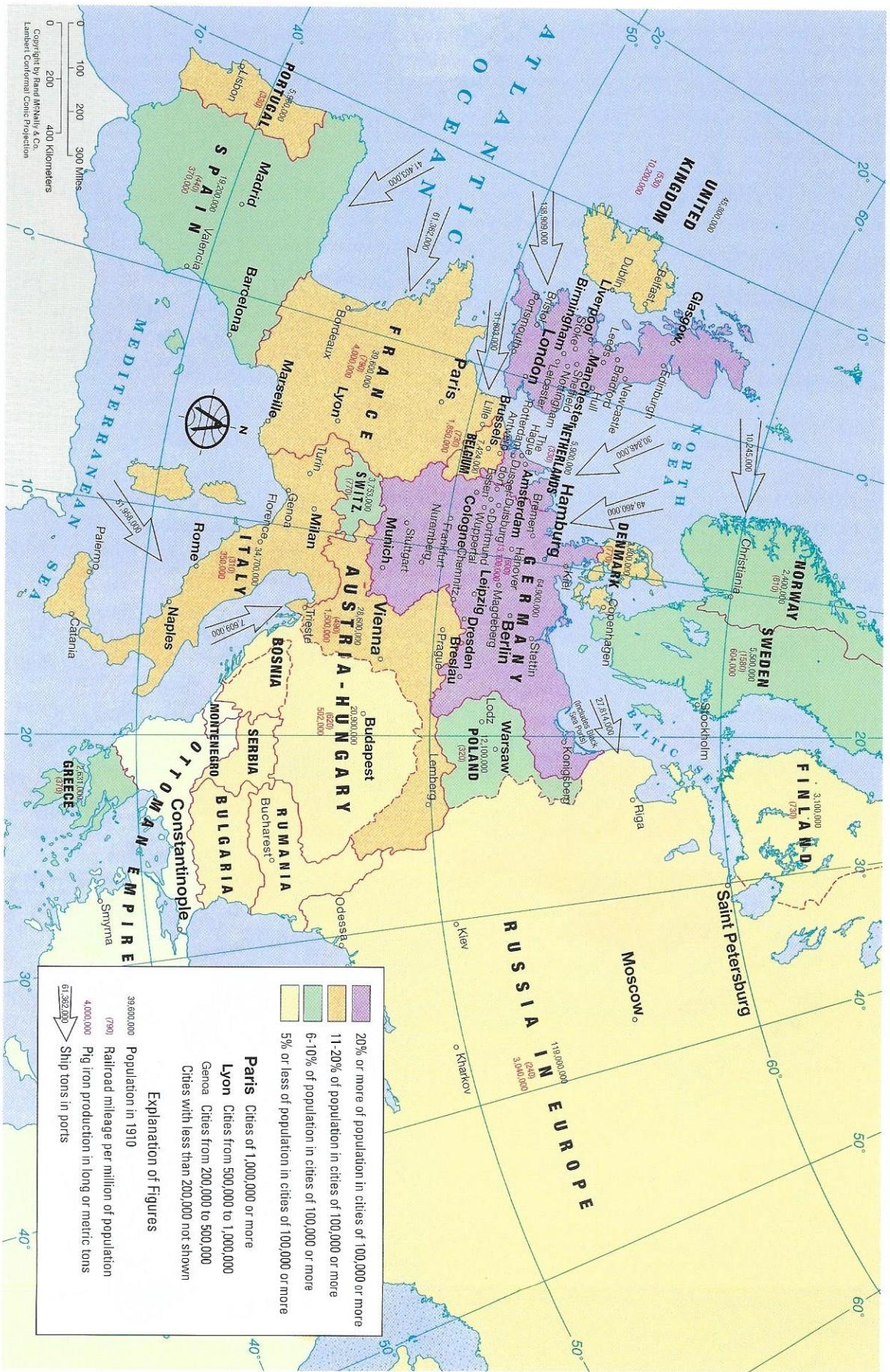














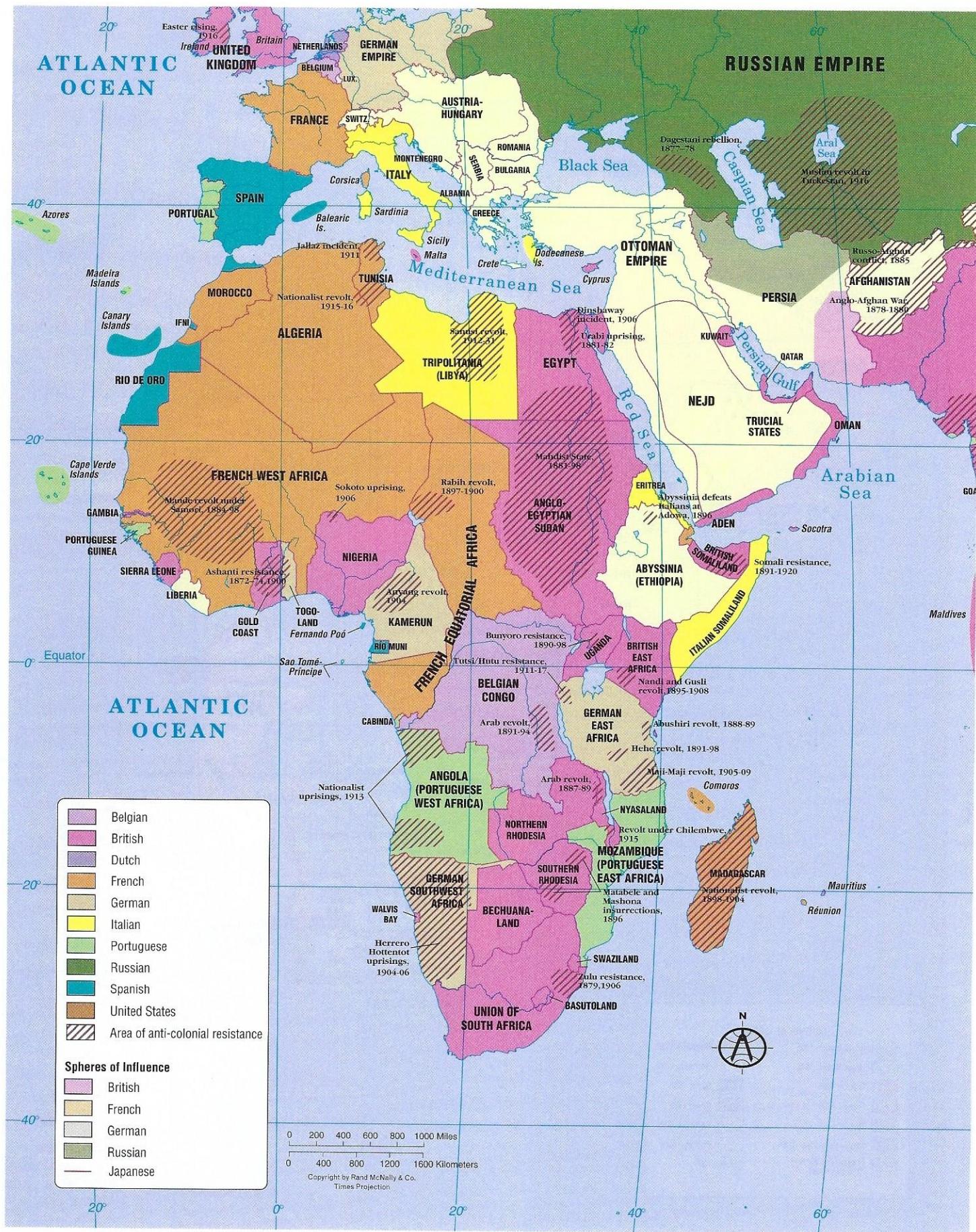


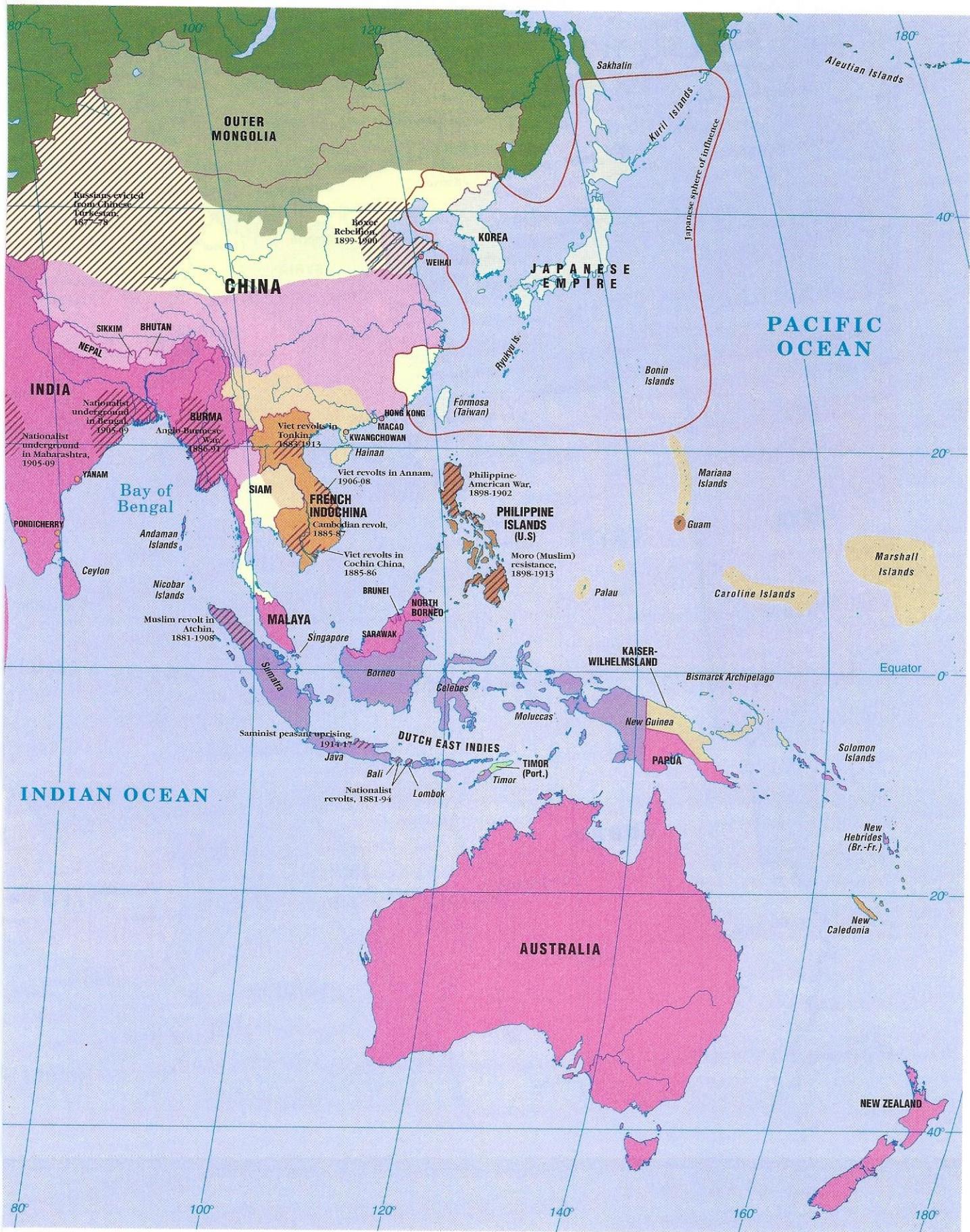


European Partition of Africa: 19th Century

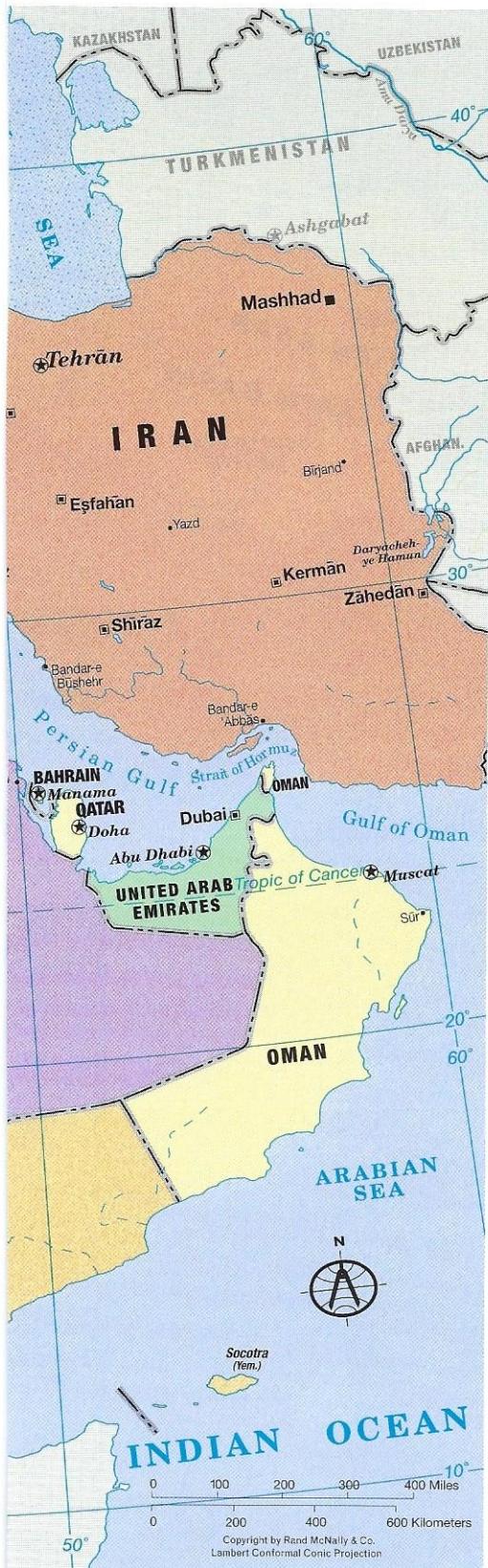
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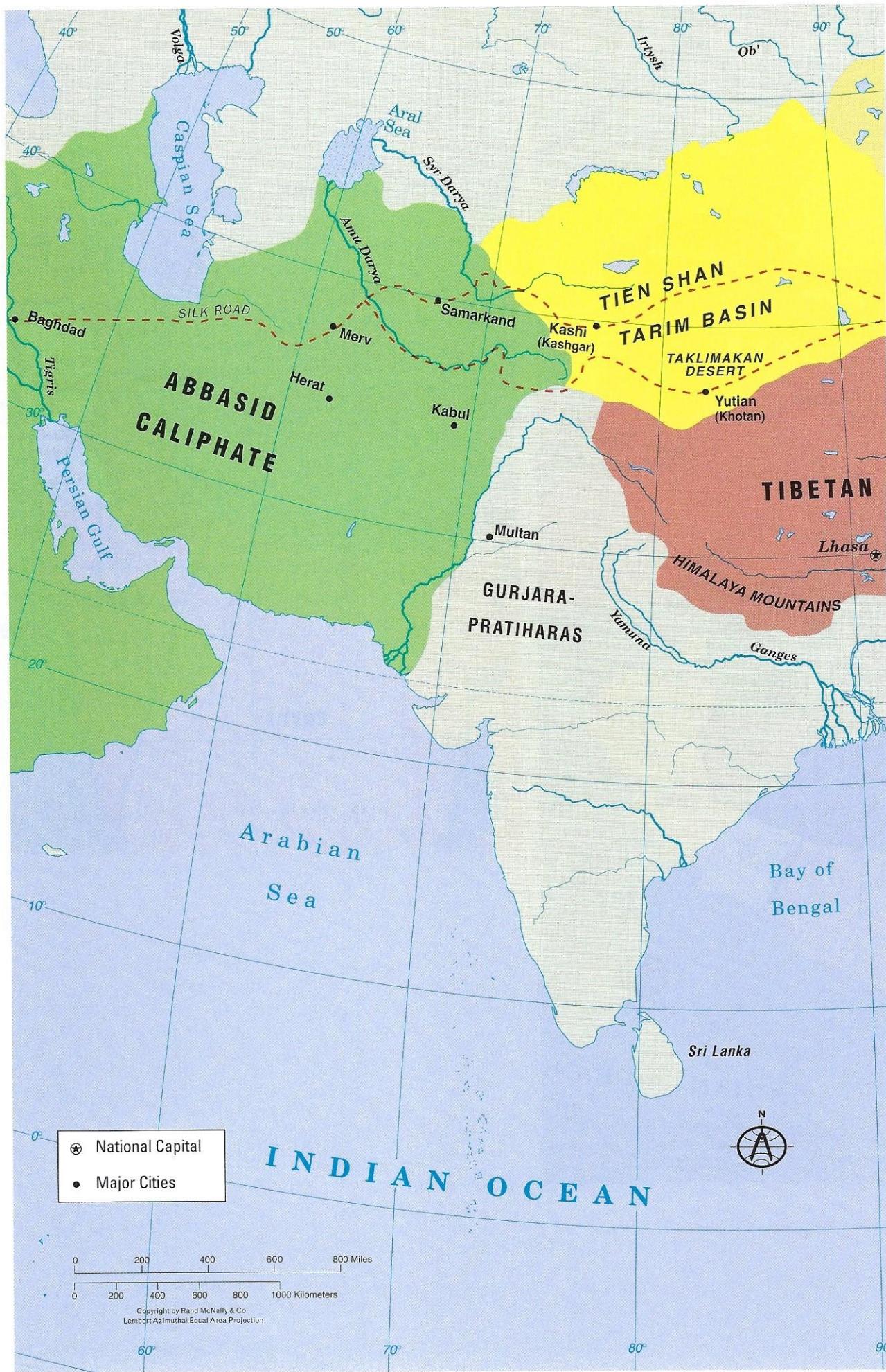






















“Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his [or her] country.”

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

United Nations, 1948

In 2001, citizens of one of the newest nations in the world—East Timor in Southeast Asia—cast ballots to establish a democratic government. The East Timorese had been waiting a long time for that day. After more than 400 years of Portuguese domination, and 25 years under military occupation by Indonesia, they finally had a free land.

As Americans, we applaud as other countries embrace democracy. Our nation’s political ideals as expressed in our most treasured political documents—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—have inspired people around the world to adopt democratic forms of government. In the last two decades, democratic revolutions have transformed many countries. Additional millions of people now live under democratic rule.

As you read this book, you will learn about the people and events that have shaped our modern world. You will also follow the centuries-long struggle for individual freedom. To help understand today’s world, we need to understand why democracy matters. We need to know how the idea of democracy has become a reality for so many people in the world, and a goal for others.

