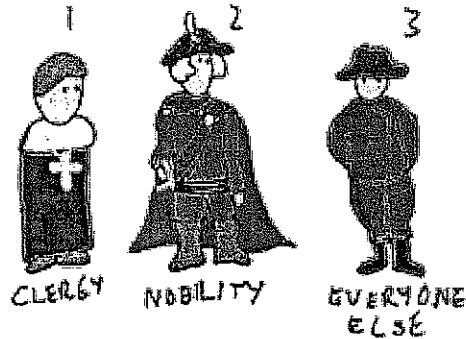
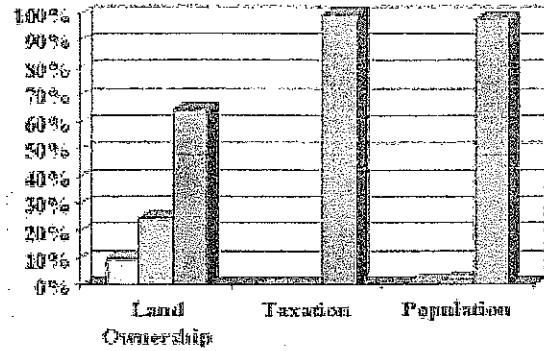


1. Students & teachers should be required to wear identification badges in an effort to make schools more safe (it would be easier to identify a person who does not belong at school).  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree
2. Skyline High School should install cameras in the hallways in order to make the school safer.  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree
3. Skyline High School should have metal detectors at every entrance and random checks of student's backpacks in order to make schools safer.  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree
4. At Skyline High School students should be able to say whatever they want, as long as it doesn't hurt someone else.  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree
5. During times of war, the government should outlaw anti-American speech and demonstrations  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree
6. The government should have access to everyone's emails, internet activity, and bank statements in order to make the country safer.  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree
7. In times of crisis (like war or imminent threat of attack), it is sometimes necessary to arrest *potential* criminals, even if there is no evidence that they have broken any laws.  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree
8. During times of war, *potential criminals*, should not be granted the right to a trial and should remain locked up until the government decides it is safe for their release.  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree
9. The government should monitor citizen's phone calls, but not what people do on the internet.  
1 – Strongly Agree    2 – Agree    3 – Unsure    4 – Disagree    5 – Strongly Disagree



How do you think these images represent the social structure of France during the time of Enlightenment thinking and Louis XVI (16<sup>th</sup>)?

## Three Estates



### Excerpt from Emmanuel Sieyès, *What is the Third Estate?*

Who then would dare to say that the Third Estate does not have in it everything necessary to form a complete nation? [...]

What is a nation? A body of associates living under a *common law* and represented in the same *legislature*.

Is it not too certain that the noble class has privileges, exemptions, and even rights separate from the rights of the large body of citizens? Through these they are not a part of the common order; of the common law. Hence, their civil rights make of them a separate people in the grand nation. [...]

With respect to their *political rights*, they exercise them separately as well. They have their own representatives, who are in no way charged with the authority of the people. The body of their deputies sits apart, and when assembled in the same hall as the deputies or the simple citizens, it is not less true that its representation is distinct and separate: it is foreign to the nation in principle, since its mission does not come from the people, and in object, which consists of defending, not the general interests, but their specific interests.

The Third [Estate] therefore comprises everything which belongs to the nation; and everything which is not the Third cannot consider itself as being a part of the nation.

What is the Third? Everything. [...]

I request that we pay attention to the enormous difference between the assembly of the Third Estate and those of the other two orders. The first represents 25 million men and deliberates the interests of the nation. The two others, even if called to meet, have only the power of around two hundred thousand individuals, and think only of their privileges. The Third [Estate] on its own, we are told, cannot form the Estates-General. Well! So much the better! It will make up the *National Assembly* [...]. I say that the deputies of the clergy and the nobility have nothing in common with the national representation, and no alliance is possible between the three orders of the Estates-General.

(Source: E.J.Sieyès, *Qu'est-ce que le Tiers Etat?*, Paris, 1982; in: T. Baycroft: *Nationalism in Europe 1789-1945*, Cambridge 1998, p. 9.)

- ~~Why does the Third Estate alone represent the nation?~~
- ~~How might this interpretation of the nation influence the development of a French Revolution?~~