MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE Reading Comprehension

Marquis de Lafayette was born in France on September 10, 1757. Lafayette is most remembered for his role as a major-general for the Continental Army under General George Washington during the American Revolutionary War.

During the American Revolution, Lafayette served admirably in many battles like the Battle of Brandywine and the Battle of Rhode Island. During this time, Lafayette also returned to France for a short period to try and negotiate for French support for the American Revolution. After returning from his trip to France, General Lafayette helped to block British troops at Yorktown from reaching General Washington's Continental Army, allowing General Washington to better prepare his troops for battle against the British Army.

In 1778, Lafayette once again returned to France to assist the French king. Lafayette tried to encourage King Louis XVI to follow America's examples of freedom and government brought on by the American Revolution. King Louis XVI respected Lafayette and soon brought forth changes to the French government such as the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Rights of Citizens," which closely resembled the Constitution of the United States. Lafayette was then made a commander in chief by the king to aide his country in its own French Revolution.

In 1792, the French Revolution turned and Marquis de Lafayette was captured while trying to escape back to the United States. Lafayette became a prisoner of war for more than five years. In 1797, Napoleon Bonaparte assisted in getting Lafayette released from prison. Lafayette never fully agreed with the French government under the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his supporters and refused to participate in its sessions.

In 1824, American President James Monroe invited Lafayette to return and visit the United States once again. While on his tour of the United States, General Lafayette visited all twenty-four states in the Union. Lafayette soon returned to France and was offered and then declined the dictatorship of France.

Lafayette died 10 years later and was buried in France on May 20, 1834. In 2002, General Lafayette was given American citizenship. America wanted to honor his contribution as a soldier and general in the Revolutionary War.

1.) **What does the passage imply about how Lafayette felt about the American government?**
    a.) He thought it should be more like the French government.
    b.) He was impressed by it.
    c.) He thought it would never work.
    d.) He did not trust it.

2.) **Marquis de Lafayette served under _____ in the American Revolutionary War.**
    a.) Napoleon Bonaparte
    b.) King Louis XVI
    c.) James Madison
    d.) George Washington

3.) **During this time, Lafayette also returned to France for a short period to try and <u>negotiate</u> for French support for the American Revolution.**

    What does the word "negotiate" mean in the sentence above?
    a.) take
    b.) forgive
    c.) demand
    d.) come to an agreement about something

4.) **What happened first in this selection?**
    a.) Lafayette fought in the American Revolutionary War.
    b.) Lafayette fought in the French Revolution.
    c.) Lafayette visited the United States in 1824.
    d.) Lafayette became an American citizen.

5.) **What question is answered in the third paragraph?**
    a.) When was Lafayette born?
    b.) When was Lafayette captured and sent to prison for five years?
    c.) When did Lafayette return to France to help the French King Louis XVI?
    d.) How old was Lafayette when he was made a general?

6.) **Which of the following is not true?**
    a.) Lafayette was a general in the American Revolutionary War
    b.) Lafayette was a commander in chief during the French Revolution.
    c.) Lafayette is buried in America.
    d.) Lafayette returned to France by the time the French Revolution had begun.

7.) **What does the word "citizenship" mean in the last paragraph?**
    a.) A special ship that traveled from America to France.
    b.) Money and rewards
    c.) The act of being a citizen.
    d.) A plaque that says he served in the Revolutionary War.

8.) Lafayette fought to help his country during the French Revolution, but…
   a.) he died in a battle during the French Revolution.
   b.) he was taken as a prisoner of war and stayed in prison for over 5 long years.
   c.) he returned to America and became a citizen.
   d.) he decided to become the nation's dictator anyway.

9.) Which question is NOT answered in the second paragraph?
   a.) What battles did Lafayette participate in during the American Revolution?
   b.) How did Lafayette's support help George Washington at Yorktown?
   c.) Why did Lafayette return to France?
   d.) When was Lafayette thrown in jail?

10.) What is the theme of the second paragraph?

   a.) How Lafayette helped France
   b.) How Lafayette helped America win its independence
   c.) How Lafayette was very famous in America
   d.) How Lafayette was honored in America