

Name: _____

Modern European History

Date: _____

Unit 5 – Revolutions

French Revolution Fill-Ins Review

Directions:

Use the terms in the bank below to fill in the blanks of the following pages.

Austria

Bastille

Committee of Public Safety

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

Directory

Egypt

Estates-General

first consul

French Revolution

Girondins

Great Fear

guillotine

Jacobins

Louis XVI

Maximilien Robespierre (x2)

moderate

Napoleon Bonaparte

National Assembly

National Convention

nobility

radical

Reign of Terror

single vote

tax-exempt

Tennis Court Oath

Thermidorian Reaction

Third Estate

treason

No one factor was directly responsible for the _____. Years of feudal oppression and fiscal mismanagement contributed to a French society that was ripe for revolt. French King _____ was forced to bring in a number of financial advisors to review the weakened French treasury after a downward economic spiral in the late 1700s. Each advisor reached the same conclusion - that France needed a radical change in the way it taxed the public - and each advisor was, in turn, kicked out. The king suggested that, among other reforms, France begin taxing the previously exempt _____. They refused; financial ruin was imminent.

In 1789, in a final act of desperation, Louis XVI convened the _____, an ancient assembly consisting of three different estates that each represented a portion of the French population. If they could agree on a tax solution, it would be implemented. However, since two of the three estates - the clergy and the nobility - were _____, the attainment of any such solution was unlikely.

Moreover, the outdated rules of order for the Estates-General gave each estate a _____, despite the fact that the _____ - consisting of the general French public - was many times larger than either of the first two. Feuds quickly broke out over this disparity that would prove to be irreconcilable. Realizing that its numbers gave it an automatic advantage, they declared themselves the sovereign _____. Within days of the announcement, many members of the other two estates had switched allegiances over to this revolutionary new assembly.

Its members took the _____, swearing that they would not relent in their efforts until a new constitution had been agreed upon. This revolutionary spirit galvanized France, manifesting in a number of different ways. In Paris, citizens stormed the city's largest prison, the _____, in pursuit of weapons. In the countryside, peasants and farmers revolted against their feudal contracts by attacking the manors and estates of their landlords. Dubbed the "_____", these rural attacks continued until the early August issuing of the August Decrees, which freed those peasants from their oppressive contracts. Shortly thereafter, the assembly released the _____, which established a proper judicial code and the autonomy of the French people.

Though they did succeed in drafting a constitution, the relative peace of the moment was short-lived. A rift slowly grew between the _____ and _____ members, while the common laborers and workers began to feel overlooked. When Louis XVI was caught in a foiled escape plot, the assembly became especially divided. The

moderate _____ took a stance in favor of retaining the constitutional monarchy, while the radical _____ wanted the king completely out of the picture.

Outside of France, some neighboring countries feared that France's revolutionary spirit would spread beyond French land. In response, they insisted that the French return Louis XVI to the throne. French leaders interpreted the declaration as hostile, so the assembly declared war on _____ and Prussia.

The new government, named the _____, abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic. They also created the _____, a group of 12 Jacobins leaders who enforced party rule. In January 1793, Louis XVI was tried and executed on the grounds of _____. Foreign wars were going poorly for France, and foreign forces pressed into French territory. Enraged citizens overthrew the government, and the Jacobins, led by _____, took control.

Backed by the newly approved Constitution of 1793, this new government began conscripting French soldiers and implementing laws to stabilize the economy. For a time, it seemed that France's fortunes might be changing, but in late 1793–1794 the new leaders were growing increasingly paranoid about counterrevolutionary influences and executed more than 15,000 people at the _____ during the period known as the _____. When the French army successfully removed foreign invaders and the economy finally stabilized, however, Jacobin leaders no longer had any justification for their extreme actions, and their leader, _____, was arrested in July 1794 and executed. This era was known as the _____.

A period of governmental restructuring began, leading to the new Constitution of 1795 and a significantly more conservative National Convention. To control executive responsibilities and appointments, a group known as the _____ was formed. Though it had no legislative abilities, their abuse of power soon came to rival that of any of the tyrannous revolutionaries France had faced.

Meanwhile, the war effort was realizing unimaginable success. French armies, especially those led by young general _____, were making progress in nearly every direction. The general's forces drove through Italy and reached as far as _____ before facing a deflating defeat. In the face of this rout, and having received word of political upheavals in France, he returned to Paris, arriving just in time to lead a coup against the Directory in 1799, eventually stepping up and naming himself “_____” - effectively, the leader of France. With this, the Revolution ended, and France entered a fifteen-year period of military rule.