



French Revolution Unit 2 Notes

Slide 1- The French Revolution

- Between 1789 and _____, France underwent a violent revolution that overthrew the French monarchy, established a _____ with a constitution, degenerated into a period of terror and executions, and ended with a military *coup d'état* (a sudden and decisive act in politics, usually bringing about a change of government unlawfully and by force).
- The _____ is considered to be one of the most controversial and significant events of the _____ era.
- It brought to life in _____ the Enlightenment ideals of equality, freedom, and democracy, which would provide the basis for _____ movements and new political philosophies in the 19th century.

Slide 2- Absolutism

- _____ monarchs didn't share power with a counsel or

- "Divine _____ of Kings"

- The period _____ roughly from 1600 to 1800 is often referred to as the Age of _____.
- Monarchs during this time exercised _____ authority and did not share _____ with a council or cabinet.
- Absolutism was tied to the _____ of "Divine Right of Kings"—the idea that monarchs had been _____ by God and were responsible only to God.
- Thus, no one could _____ their judgment.
- Historians often identify James I of _____ as one of the first absolutist _____.



- Not only did James believe that _____ should hold _____ power (a belief that led him to clash with Parliament on several occasions), but he also wrote extensively about the _____ Right of Kings.
- In his work *The True Law of Free Monarchies*, he stated that “Kings are called gods...because they sit upon His throne in the _____ and have the count of their administration to give unto him.”

Slide 3- The Seignorial System (a feudal lord or landowner, the holder of a landed estate the title to which had its origin in a feudal grant from the king of France.)

- Feudal method of land _____ and organization

- Peasant _____

- Since the Middle Ages, _____ and other European _____ were structured on a system called feudalism.
- Part of this _____ was a method of land ownership and _____ known as seigneurialism or manorialism.
- Most, but not all of the _____ in France owned land.
- The term *seigneur* referred to the nobles who did own _____.
- Seigneurs used _____ labor to work their lands.
- In 18th-century _____, the nobility owned about 25 percent of the land yet paid _____ in taxes.
- Under the seigneurial system, the _____ could _____ the peasants who _____ on their land.
- Taxation of the peasantry ended up _____ the seigneurs with a major _____ of revenue.

Slide 4- Louis XIV (14th)

- Ruled from _____–1715

- _____ the power of the _____



- Fought _____ wars

- Greatly _____ France's national _____

- France before the _____ is often referred to as the *ancien régime*; during this _____ of more than 130 years (spanning both the 17th and 18th centuries), the country had just two _____.
- The first, King _____ XIV, had a powerful impact on France during his long reign (1643–1715) and is considered by many as the epitome of an _____ ruler.
- He centralized _____ in himself at the expense of the nobility, removing them from positions as governors and ministers and relegating them to the role of courtiers at the _____ palace at Versailles.
- Louis implemented policies that led _____ to emerge as the dominant power in continental _____.
- He increased the nation's standing _____ and fought four wars between 1667 and 1713.
- These wars added to France's _____ standing and prestige, but left the country deeply in _____.
- Louis increased this debt by undertaking both _____ construction (such as new networks of roads and canals) and royal building projects, including the grand palace at _____.
- He also spent huge sums maintaining a lavish _____ for the royal court at Versailles.
- He attempted to offset France's mounting deficits by _____ taxes on the peasants, but by the time of his death the _____ still remained heavily in debt.



Slide 5- The Seven Years' War

- _____ XV (15th)
- War fought in Europe, _____, North America
- France ends up _____ some of its colonial _____
- Increases French _____ debt
 - Louis XV (1715–1774) proved to be incapable of _____ with France's financial problems and increased the debt by involving _____ in the Seven Years' War.
 - The war pitted the _____ and Prussians on one side against the French, Austrians, and _____ on the other.
 - Fighting took place not just in Europe, but also in India and in _____
_____, where the war was known as the French and Indian _____ because France allied with Native Americans against the British and American _____.
 - Though the war _____ up a stalemate in Europe, France suffered _____ to the British in North America and in India; as a result, it was forced to cede some of its colonial possessions.
 - Much of the burden of _____ for the war fell on the peasantry.

Slide 6- The Three Estates

- First _____: clergy (religious elite; ie- priests and monks)
- Second Estate: _____ (land owning elite; rich upper class)
- _____ Estate: the rest of society (included middle, working and lower classes)
- The Estates _____
 - In French _____, the people were divided into three categories called estates.
 - Each estate had _____ roles and privileges.



- The First Estate consisted of the _____, the Second Estate was the nobility/aristocracy, and the Third _____ included most of the rest of French society—the peasants and the “_____ people.”
- The Third Estate, the poorest group, _____ most of the nation’s _____.
- Tax dollars were used to pay for _____, to pay for the kings’ palaces, to support the _____ lifestyle of the aristocracy, and to pay for other public projects.
- France’s nominal _____ at a parliament was called the Estates General, which was established in 1602.
- Though it had once served a key _____, by the 17th century its importance had declined greatly.
- In fact, the Estates General did not even _____ from 1614 until 1789.

Slide 7- The Three Estates Picture



- Who do the various figures represent? What message is the artist trying to convey?



Slide 8- The Third Estate

- Taxation

- _____ failures

- The Third Estate had long labored _____ an obsolete tax code that placed the majority of France's tax _____ upon its shoulders.
- With this heavy _____ already a drain on their purse, bad weather in the 1780s caused widespread crop failures that resulted in grain _____, which pushed the price of bread, the staple of the French _____, too high for most peasants to buy.
- This would prove to be another _____ leading to a revolution.

Slide 9- The Enlightenment

- New ideas about _____ and government

- The social _____

- The Enlightenment was a _____ of intellectual ferment that gave rise to a range of new theories about society, _____, philosophy, economics, and religion.
- The concepts of _____, equality, and democracy were becoming popular through the writings of thinkers such as John _____, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Thomas Paine.
- Enlightenment philosophers and writers _____ the aristocracy and the monarchy, drawing much of their inspiration from the _____ of the social contract.
- The social contract was a feature of the _____ of both Locke and Rousseau.
- It stated that a _____ rules at the behest (wish) of the people.
- If a ruler is _____, according to the social contract, then the people have the right and the duty to _____ that ruler.



Slide 10- The American Revolution

- France _____ the colonists against Great _____
- _____ ideals
 - France strongly supported the _____ against Britain—its arch enemy—during the _____ Revolution.
 - The French government sent _____, ships, and cash to the Americans.
 - The French, however, could ill afford to _____ money on a foreign war that would yield little _____ for them.
 - The ideals of the American Revolution—and the Enlightenment _____ that informed these ideals—inspired men like the Marquis de Lafayette to raise and lead regiments of their own _____ to fight in America.
 - French soldiers in America ultimately got to see firsthand both the _____ of liberty and its _____.
 - The success of the colonies in winning their _____ also proved that it was possible for “the people” to throw off burdens placed upon it by an _____ regime.

Slide 11- Financial Crisis

- Jacques _____
- Tax on _____
- Calling of the _____ General
 - The expenditures _____ made on the American Revolution—along with the huge sums the _____ spent to maintain his lavish lifestyle—worsened its already precarious _____ situation, and by the late 1780s the government lay close to bankruptcy.



- King Louis XVI's Finance Minister, Swiss _____ Jacques Necker, knew that the poor had already been taxed as much as possible and therefore a new _____ of revenue had to be found.
- Necker proposed levying a tax on all _____: this essentially meant that the First and Second Estates—the Church and the nobles—would now have to pay _____.
- Needless to say, neither of these _____ supported this plan.
- The aristocracy, who saw their exemption from taxation as a _____, refused to even discuss the issue.
- The Church, which had grown _____ on tithes and property holdings, also rejected the idea of having to _____ taxes on its lands.
- Since the First and _____ Estates had balked at his plan, Necker urged the king to call a meeting of the Estates _____ in order to get the property tax implemented.

Slide 12- The Estates General

- One _____ per estate
- Clergy and _____ usually joined together to outvote the Third Estate
- Met in _____ in May 1789
- Voting _____
 - Each estate had one vote in the Estates _____, despite the fact that the First and Second Estates only represented three percent of the _____ of France.
 - In addition, since the first two _____ always voted together, if the _____ Estate disagreed with them there was little it could do with its single vote.



- When the Estates General convened in Versailles in May _____, the First and Second Estates had about 300 delegates each, while the Third Estate had about 600 _____.

- A controversy over voting arose almost immediately, as the Third Estate _____ that rather than having one vote per estate, each delegate be given a _____.

- This would have allowed the Third Estate the opportunity to gain a _____.

- The king, however, _____ this proposal.

Slide 13- The National Assembly

- The Third Estate took action and _____ its own government

- On June 17, 1789, the _____ Assembly was formed

- After weeks of frustrating _____ over voting, the representatives of the Third Estate declared themselves the “National _____” and claimed that they were France’s true representative body.
- They invited _____ of the other estates to join them, and some members of the _____ and aristocracy did so.
- The National Assembly was _____ by the influential Abbé Sieyès, who had earlier published a pamphlet that proclaimed the Third Estate and the _____ were one.

Slide 14-



“The Third Estate Awakens.” Compare it with the earlier cartoon in slide 6 on the Three Estates.

Slide 15- Confrontation With the King

- Louis XVI ordered the Third Estate _____ out of the National Assembly’s meeting hall
- The _____ Court Oath
- The king reverses his _____
 - Louis _____ that the National Assembly be locked out of its meeting place.
 - He continued to insist that the _____ meet separately and that the National Assembly be disbanded.



- The National Assembly _____ by moving to a nearby tennis court, where they vowed not to leave until France had a _____.
- This “Tennis Court _____” gained the Assembly popularity among the working class and poor, and they even drew some of the more open-minded clergy and _____ to their side as well.
- On June 27th, the _____ reversed his position and ordered the first two estates to join the _____ Assembly.
- He also decided to call _____ troops into _____ to try to keep a lid on the volatile situation.

Slide 16- Storming of the Bastille

- Rioting in _____ in early July
- Firing of _____
- July 14th: a mob _____ and takes the _____
 - When rumors spread that the _____ was amassing troops, rioting started in the _____ of Paris.
 - On July 11th, Louis _____ Necker, whose advocacy of easing the tax burden on the lower classes had made him quite _____ among the Third Estate.
 - Mobs in Paris reacted by seizing _____ from one armory and then attacking the Bastille, a _____ and armory that was a prime symbol of royal _____.
 - After a furious battle between the _____ and the prison guards, the Bastille fell; French _____ had refused to stop the attack, a sign that Louis was losing further _____.
 - After the battle, the mob completely _____ the Bastille.
 - The fall of the Bastille became the main _____ of the revolution.
 - It also marked the end of the king’s ability to enforce his _____.



Slide 17- The Great Fear

- _____ spreads
- Peasants _____ the countryside
- End of _____ privileges
 - The _____ quickly spread to the countryside.
 - Peasants, armed with _____ and other rudimentary weapons, overran estates and _____ houses and seized and destroyed records.
 - To restore order, the National Assembly _____ feudal privileges on August 4th, thus making all French citizens equal in the eyes of the _____.

Slide 18- The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

- Adopted by _____ Assembly on August 27th
- Enlightenment _____
- Outlined basic _____ held by all
- Asserted the _____ of the people
- “Liberté, Egalité, _____”
 - Just as the Declaration of Independence had laid out the ideals of the _____ Revolution, the Declaration of the _____ of _____ and Citizen set forth the ideals of the French Revolution.
 - Adopted by the new _____ National Assembly on August 27, 1789, the document embodied the Enlightenment concepts of _____ of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, and freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment.
 - The first three articles read:
 - 1. Men are born and _____ free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be _____ only upon the general good.



- 2. The aim of all _____ association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, _____, and resistance to oppression.
- 3. The principle of all sovereignty _____ essentially in the nation. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed _____ from the nation.
- Article 5 proclaimed limits on _____ authority, stating that, “The law has only the right to forbid those actions that are detrimental to _____. Anything that is not forbidden by law may not be prevented, and none may be compelled to do what the _____ does not require.”
- Although the Declaration did not _____ a new constitution, it did create a new government with the _____ as a figurehead.
- Sovereignty now lay with the people rather than with the _____.
- The principles of the _____ were most clearly captured in the slogan of the French Revolution: “*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*” (“_____, Equality, Fraternity”).

Slide 19- The March of Women

- Lower _____ still unsatisfied
- Thousands of starving _____ and _____ march on Versailles
- Louis forced to _____ to Paris
- Though the lower classes undoubtedly endorsed the _____ expressed in the Declaration, the issuing of the _____ still did not satisfy them—largely because the king refused to accept either the _____ or the National Assembly’s abolition of feudalism.
- Louis had consequently abandoned _____ and moved to the royal Palace of Versailles in order to avoid the turmoil in the _____.



- Meanwhile by October, food _____ had become critical again.
- On October 5th, a starving crowd of _____ of women marched on Versailles in order to get the king to _____ the National Assembly's measures.
- By the time they reached the _____ palace, the march had become a mob.
- The National Guard attempted to maintain _____, but the mob attacked the palace.
- Only when the king _____ to return to Paris was some semblance of order restored.
- Once back in the _____, the king and his family were essentially imprisoned in the Tuileries _____.

Slide 20- Civil Constitution of the Clergy

- _____ crisis
- National Assembly _____ and sells off _____ lands
- Church also _____, reorganized
- Clergy _____ of _____
 - Because the French _____ still lay in chaos, the National Assembly decided to nationalize all church _____ and abolish monasteries.
 - The confiscated lands were used as collateral to back _____ currency called *assignats*.
 - The church _____ were then sold to bring in much-needed revenue; consequently, many _____ were shut down.
 - The church was also _____ and reorganized under a new "Civil Constitution of the _____": bishops and priests would be popularly elected, paid by the state, and required to _____ an oath of allegiance to the constitution.
 - The National Assembly's anti-Church _____ caused a rift in French society and alienated a significant portion of the _____ population, most of whom were devout _____.



- From this time on, the peasants frequently _____ further revolutionary changes.

Slide 21- Flight of the King

- *Émigrés*

- _____ XVI and his family attempted to flee _____
- They were _____ at Varennes
 - While the National Assembly was busy restructuring the _____ between the state and the _____, Louis XVI and his family attempted to flee France.
 - Many of the French nobility had left the country since July _____; some of these *émigrés* (as they were known) had met with other _____ rulers and sought aid to fight against the revolution.
 - Louis, who had been held _____ in Paris since the mobs had forced him to leave Versailles, decided to try and join the *émigrés*.
 - He and his family were _____, however, at the city of Varennes, which lay only miles from the _____ border.
 - This _____ to escape further discredited Louis in the eyes of the _____.

Slide 22- Reaction from Other Countries

- _____ of Pillnitz
- Possible _____ intervention
 - Other European _____ viewed events in France with dismay.
 - They not only feared the possibility that the _____ in France could undermine stability in Europe as a whole, but that the _____ fervor there could possibly even spread to their own countries.



- One result of this was the Declaration of Pillnitz, in which the _____ of Austria and Prussia stated their willingness to intervene in France under certain circumstances—mainly to protect the French _____ family.
- Most people in France saw the Declaration of Pillnitz as an affront to their nation's _____, and several clamored for the government to declare war on Austria, which they viewed as the _____ threat.

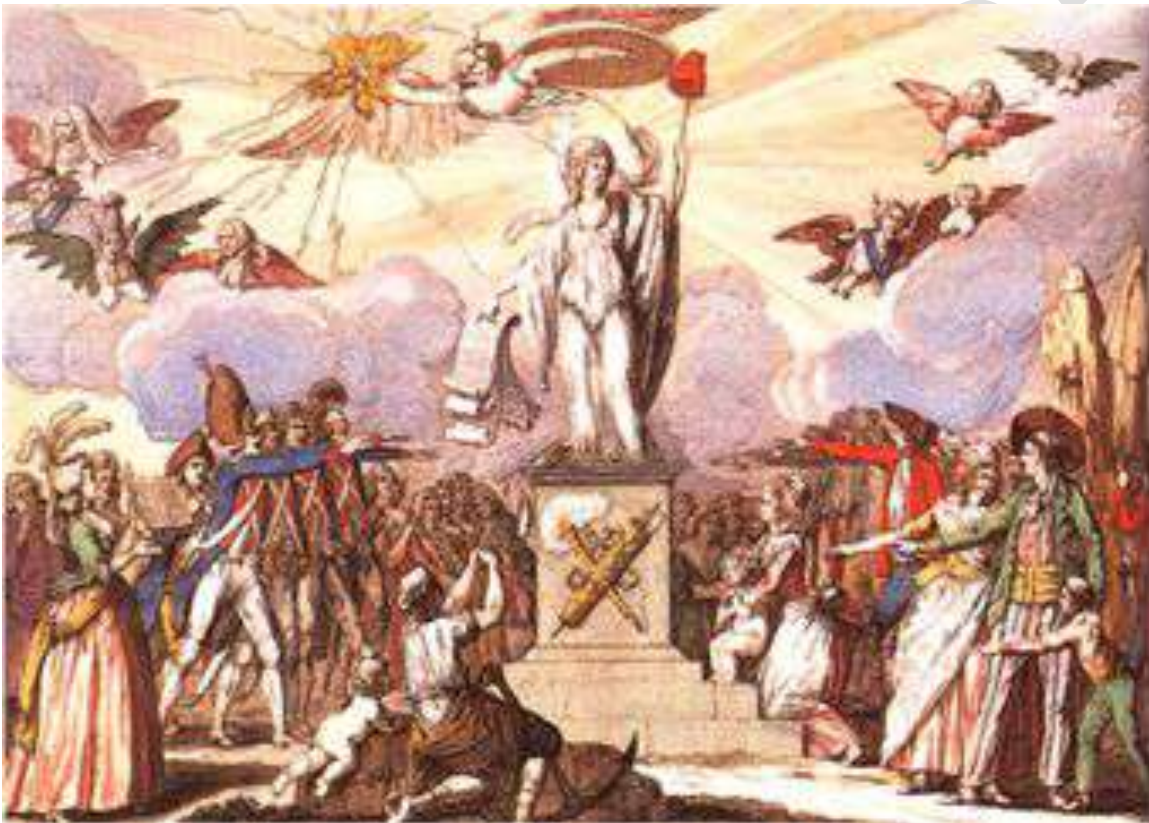
Slide 23- New Constitution

- _____ monarchy
- New _____ Assembly
- *Sans*-_____

- After two years of argument, the National Assembly _____ a constitution in September 1791.
- The document removed most of the king's _____ and provided for a new Legislative Assembly with the power to _____ laws.
- Though the constitution formalized France's new _____ as a democracy, it did not solve the continuing problems of the national _____ and of food shortages.
- The search for _____ to these problems led to a split in the Legislative Assembly.
- Radicals in the Assembly wanted to go beyond the constitution and make further _____ that would give more power to the _____.
- The most _____ group in Paris was the *sans-culottes* ("those without knee breeches"), so named because they wore long trousers instead of the knee-length style of pants worn by the _____ classes.
- They were wage-earners and shop keepers who wanted to exert more _____ on the government even though they did not sit in the Assembly.

- The *sans-culottes* constituted a large segment of the _____ mob.
- Of the other factions in the Assembly, _____ supported some change while conservatives supported a limited monarchy.
- Outside of the Assembly there still existed a royalist _____—mainly nobles who had become *émigrés*—who wanted to restore the _____.

Slide 24-



- The painting in this slide is an allegorical depiction of the _____ constitution.
- The _____ on the pedestal represents the constitution, the soldiers at the left represent the _____ Guard, and the other people represent the _____ of France.

Slide 25- War With Austria

- France declares _____



- War of the First _____

- _____ *en masse*

- In April 1792, France _____ war on Austria, partly as a response to the Declaration of Pillnitz and partly because of a desire by the radicals to spread the revolution throughout _____.
- The conflict became known as the War of the _____ Coalition, as Prussia joined _____ against France.
- The wartime atmosphere in France would eventually _____ the Revolution and spill into the streets of Paris, when mobs attacked the Royal _____ again in August, fearful that a Coalition victory could restore Louis to power.
- By early 1793, Austria and _____ had been joined by Great Britain, Holland, and Spain.
- With the war at this time going badly for France, the _____ Convention decided to institute a draft called the *levee en masse*; it involved conscription of all able-bodied men between 18 and 25 into the _____, which grew to 800,000 by 1794.
- The *levee* represented the first mass _____ of soldiers on the European continent.
- During 1793–94, France focused on _____ itself against invasion; in the following year, French _____ went on the offensive and occupied the Low Countries, the Rhineland, Switzerland, and parts of Spain.
- The Treaties of Basil in 1795 ended the war with Prussia and _____.
- In 1796, French armies—commanded by a young officer named _____ Bonaparte—invaded Italy, won a series of battles against Austrian troops, and occupied strategic areas.
- The victories in _____ forced Austria to make peace with France, and the War of the First Coalition ended in 1797.



Slide 26- The Radicals Take Over

- Paris mob _____ Tuileries
- Louis and family seek aid of _____ Assembly
- Arrested and _____
 - Meanwhile in August 1792, the Paris Commune (the governing body of the city of Paris) led an angry _____, which had been controlled since Lafayette and the National Guard had fired on them the _____ year, and attacked the royal family in the Tuileries, killed all of the king's Swiss guards, and forced _____ to seek refuge in the Legislative Assembly.
 - He was taken prisoner, however, and the Assembly _____ to depose him.
 - King Louis XVI and his _____, Marie Antoinette, would never rule or see each other again.
 - The Legislative Assembly called for a new _____ to a National Convention to draft another new constitution for the French _____.

Slide 27- The National Convention

- First met on _____ 21, 1792
- Revolutionary _____
- Monarchy _____; France officially becomes a _____
- Factions: Jacobins vs. _____
 - The National Convention was the new _____ body that replaced the National Assembly.
 - The first act of this new government was to _____ remove the King from the French government.
 - France was _____ a republic.
 - The National Convention also discarded the _____ Gregorian calendar in favor of a Revolutionary Calendar; the year 1792 was labeled as Year 1.



- Two main factions dominated the National _____.
- Jacobin clubs were radical _____ groups that had sprung up throughout France during the Revolution; initially, the _____ had total control of the National Convention.
- A split soon developed, however, between the Jacobins and the Girondins, who _____ the provinces.
- The Girondins were soon expelled from the _____ because they were too moderate.
- The most _____ Jacobins were called “The Mountain” because they sat in the highest seats of the hall where the National Convention met.
- All three groups agreed that Louis had committed _____, but only the Mountain demanded his execution.

Slide 28- Leaders in the National Convention

- One of the most prominent Jacobin _____ was Jean-Paul Marat, who had been an early advocate of abolishing the monarchy.
- He advocated the elimination of any of the “enemies of the _____” and thus supported the September 1792 massacres, in which 1200 political _____ in the jails of Paris were killed by Jacobin-supported mobs.
- One of the most radical _____ of the National Convention, Marat strongly condemned the Girondins for being too _____; the Girondins in turn saw him as an increasingly dangerous demagogue.
- On July 13, 1793, Marat was _____ to death in his bathtub by Charlotte Corday, a young Girondin.
- Another important _____ leader was Georges Danton, a member of the Commune of Paris who had helped _____ the attack on the Tuileries and the overthrow of the monarchy.



- In the new _____, he became minister of justice.
- A member of the National Convention, he dominated the first Committee of Public

_____.

Slide 29- Robespierre

- _____

- Radical _____

- Most controversial _____ of the French _____

- It was a country lawyer named Maximilien Robespierre who would come to _____ much of the fanaticism of the French Revolution.
- First as a member of the National _____ and then as the head of the infamous Committee of Public Safety, he sought to have all of the ideals of the Revolution enforced and, in doing so, perverted the _____ so many had struggled to attain.
- In his own words, "...To establish and consolidate _____, to achieve the peaceful rule of constitutional laws we must finish the war of liberty against tyranny... We must annihilate the _____ of the Republic at home and abroad or else we perish..."

Slide 30- The Guillotine

- Dr. Joseph _____

- Intended as a more _____ method of execution

- Thousands guillotined during the _____ Revolution

- In October 1789, Dr. Joseph Guillotin proposed to the _____ Assembly that those condemned to _____ should be beheaded rather than hung, burned, or drawn and quartered.



- He argued that beheading was not only a _____ and more humane way to die, but that adopting a uniform method of execution would also be more _____.
- In 1791, the Assembly consented and made the guillotine the _____ method of execution for France.
- It would soon become a prominent _____ of the French Revolution.
- The guillotine was first used in 1792; the crowd that had gathered to watch the new _____ in action disliked it because death occurred too quickly—they preferred the gallows _____.
- During the course of the Revolution, _____ died by guillotine; at the height of its use in the city of Paris, over 1200 people were _____ during a 13-month period (May 1793 to June 1794).

Slide 31- Execution of the King

- On January 17, 1793, Louis XVI was _____ of treason
- He went to the _____ four days later on January 21, _____
 - The _____ convinced the National Convention to charge Louis XVI with treason for conspiring with Austria and Prussia against France.
 - He was found _____ and sentenced to death.
 - He was _____.

Slide 32- The Committee of Public Safety

- Created to cease an _____ rebellion in 1793
- Given _____ power
- _____ France for nearly a _____
 - After the _____ of the king, the National Convention declared war on Britain and Holland, who had joined the First Coalition against France (Spain later joined the Coalition as well).



- Meanwhile in the spring of 1793, a pro-monarchy _____ broke out in the region of La Vendee in the French _____.
- In order to deal with the _____, the National Convention created a Committee of Public Safety, which was given broad powers in _____ to cease the uprising.
- Initially headed by _____, the Committee ended up ruling with almost dictatorial _____ for about a year.
- This development ultimately _____ fatal for the Revolution.
- The _____ of the Committee of Public Safety seemed mundane enough at first.
- The Committee was charged with the _____ of drafting conscriptees into the French army via the *levee en masse*.
- The Committee soon went beyond this, however, and rapidly _____ its authority in order to safeguard the revolution.
- Its leading members were Danton, Marat, and _____.
- Initially, Danton dominated the _____; however, he began to advocate more conciliatory policies and by the summer of _____, he had been replaced by Robespierre and the more radical Jacobins.
- Robespierre would _____ the committee into an instrument by which he could rid himself of _____ and enemies.
- He used the power of the Committee to more or less _____ control of the National Convention, which he then induced to give the committee even more _____.
- By this point, the Committee was _____ a dictatorship.

Slide 33- The Reign of Terror

- July 1793—_____ 1794



- Executions

- Death of _____

- Robespierre and the _____ of Public Safety held power from July 1793 to July 1794, a period that has come to be known as the “Reign of _____.”
- This period included a _____ of purges that took place in which nearly 40,000 people Robespierre labeled as “enemies” of the _____ went to the guillotine.
- The Reign of Terror spared no one: nobles, _____, and members of the Third Estate all were killed.
- Among the famous _____ executed during this period were Danton, members of the National Convention who opposed Robespierre, and Queen _____ Antoinette.
- Finally in July 1794, some _____ of the National Convention, fearing for their own safety, had Robespierre and his followers _____ and sent to the guillotine.
- The _____ of Terror had ended.

Slide 34- The Thermidorean Reaction

- Robespierre _____ on 9 Thermidor

- Committee of Public Safety _____

- _____ clubs disbanded

- New constitution _____ in August 1795

- Executive _____ known as the _____

- The overthrow of Robespierre and the Committee of _____ Safety became known as the Thermidorean Reaction because it took place on the date of 9 _____ on the Revolutionary Calendar.



- The Committee of Public Safety was _____ and so were all the Jacobin clubs.
- Some churches reopened, many political prisoners were _____, and *émigrés* began returning.
- In order to prevent any official group from _____ and taking over the national government the way the Committee of Public Safety had, another new constitution was adopted in _____ 1795.
- It created a two-house parliament which _____ an executive Directory of five men.
- Although supposedly _____, the new constitution only gave the right to vote to about 20,000 men—mostly from the _____ middle class.

Slide 35- The Directory

- Promoted _____ class interests

- Financial _____

- _____ shortages

- _____ in Paris

- Rise of _____

- The Directory's tenure was _____ by scandal, financial troubles, and political strife.
- It promoted middle class _____, which irritated the working poor.
- Combined with runaway _____ and food shortages, the people of Paris _____ once again.
- The Directory had to call in the _____ to put down the _____.
- One such riot in 1795 was ended by the _____ of the army under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte.



- As a reward for his actions, Napoleon was given _____ of French forces fighting the Austrians in Italy.

Slide 36- Napoleon Bonaparte

- Popularity _____ after victories over the _____
- Conflict with _____
- _____ *Coup d'état*
- The _____
 - Napoleon's victories over the Austrians in Italy _____ an end to the war and allowed France to gain extremely favorable terms in the subsequent _____ treaty.
 - Napoleon's achievements made him a national _____.
 - He next received command of an army _____ to invade England.
 - Napoleon, however, felt an _____ might not be the best strategic move and decided instead to strike at _____ colonial possessions and attempt to take Egypt.
 - French _____ moved in and assumed control of the country; however, the British navy under Admiral Horatio Nelson _____ the French fleet at Abukir Bay in 1799, leaving Napoleon stranded in Egypt.
 - Meanwhile back in France, the _____ was becoming more and more unpopular because of widespread corruption and its inability to solve the country's _____ problems.
 - With the Directory on shaky ground, Napoleon saw an _____ to seize power.
 - He abandoned his troops in _____ and returned to France.
 - On November 9, 1799, with the _____ of the army in France, he executed a successful *coup d'état* and overthrew the Directory.



- The French _____ was over.
- A new government called the _____ was put into place.
- The Consulate was in theory a republican form of _____ headed by three consuls, of which Napoleon was first consul.
- He quickly took complete _____ of the entire government.
- In 1802, Napoleon was made _____ for life.

Slide 37- Napoleon Becomes Emperor

- 1804: Napoleon _____ himself _____
 - In a lavish ceremony in _____, Bonaparte crowned _____ Emperor Napoleon I.
 - The great revolutionary _____ and goals of the old Republic disappeared into the imperial government of a _____ Corsican general who had assumed _____ power.
 - The French Revolution had come full _____: a country that had deposed a king had _____ an emperor.

Slide 38- Legacies of the French Revolution

- End of _____
- Power of _____ ended
- Peasants became _____
- _____
- _____ ideals
 - As is the case with all _____ events, opinions may vary on their significance or impact.
 - What is agreed upon is that the _____ brought an end to absolutism in France.



- Even when the monarchy was _____, it was not absolutist in _____.
- With the abolition of feudal privileges, the _____ lost their power and eventually their _____.
- The peasants and middle class came to _____ land for the first time, and France became a nation of small landowning _____.
- The Revolution and the _____ wars associated with it also gave the French people a strong sense of _____ identity.
- Loyalties had shifted from a _____ or queen to the nation.
- This “nationalism” that began in _____ was spread by revolutionary and Napoleonic armies to the rest of _____.
- The struggle for national _____ became one of the most important themes of 19th- and 20th-century European and _____ politics.
- The Declaration of the _____ of _____ was an outstanding example of the expression of Enlightenment ideals concerning freedom, _____, and rights.
- These ideals, along with the _____ of equality before the law, would provide the basis for reform movements and new political philosophies in the _____ century.



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Name _____ Date _____ Block _____

World History