

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____ SCORE _____/100

CHAPTER 19

The French Revolution and Napoleon

Please staple the following items, IN THIS ORDER, behind this cover sheet:

1. * Lecture Notes
2. * Chapter Vocabulary
3. * Chapter Questions
4. * Chapter Review Packet

* = MANDATORY

-
5. Other Assignments = OPTIONAL - (essay questions, graded maps, charts, graphs, etc.)

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 19

A Revolution in Politics:
The Era of the French Revolution and
Napoleon

Timeline

1763 Treaty of Paris

1776 American Declaration of Independence

1789 French Revolution

1791 Constitution of 1791

1793 Execution of Louis XVI

1799 Napoleon's Coup

1804 Napoleon's Coronation

1805 Battle of Austerlitz

1815 Battle of Waterloo

Map 19.1: North America, 1763-1783

1763 British Territory

1763 Spanish Territory

1776 U.S.A.


1783 U.S.A.

1783 Louisiana Purchase Territory


The American Revolution

Reorganization, Resistance, and Rebellion

- Britain's victory in the Seven Years' War
- 50% of adult male population can vote
- Indirect political representation in England
- "No taxation without representation"
- Boston Tea Party




- War for Independence
 - Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776
 - Declaration of Independence, 1776
 - Battle of Saratoga, 1777
 - Commitment of European aid
 - Battle of Yorktown, 1781
 - Peace of Paris, 1783



The American Revolution (cont)

Forming a New Nation

- *Articles of Confederation*, 1781-1789
- *Constitution*, 1789
 - Bill of Rights, 1791




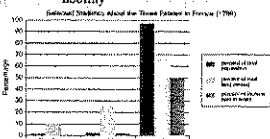
Impact of the American Revolution on Europe

- Concept of freedom
- Concept of rights

Background to the French Revolution

Social Structure of the Old Regime

- First and Second Estates
 - First Estate = clergy (130,000)
 - Second Estate = nobility (350,000)
- The Third Estate
 - Commoners
 - Peasants = 75-80% of the population
 - Peasants own 35-40% of the land
 - Skilled artisans, shopkeepers, and wage earners
 - Bourgeoisie (middle class)
 - Own 20-25% of the land
 - Similarities between wealthier bourgeoisie and nobility

Estate	Percentage of Population
First Estate	~1%
Second Estate	~2%
Third Estate	~97%



Other Problems Facing the French Monarchy

Short-term problems:

- ✦ Bad Harvests (1787 and 1788)
- ✦ Poverty
 - One-third of the population was poor
- ✦ Ideas of the Philosophes
 - Criticism of privileges of the clergy and nobility
- ✦ Failure to Reform
 - Obstruction of reform by the French Parlements
- ✦ Financial Crisis
 - Mounting debt
 - Calonne's "assembly of notables" (1787)
 - Summoning of the Estates General (1789)

Liberty Leading the People - Eugène Delacroix

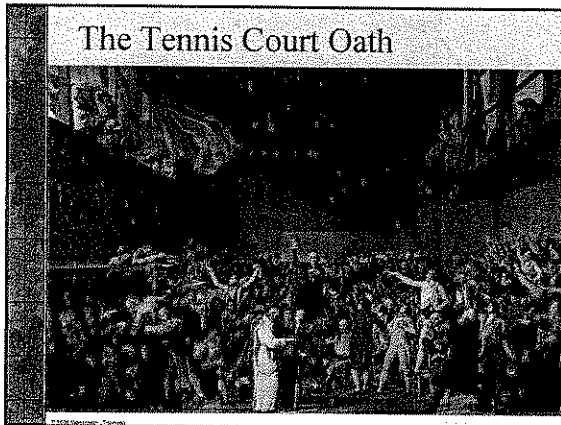
Estates General - 1789

From Estates-General to a National Assembly

- ✦ 300 delegates each to the First and Second Estate
- ✦ 600 delegates to the Third Estate
 - Strong legal and urban presence
- ✦ Cahiers de doléances
- ✦ Estates General meets May 5, 1789
 - Question of voting by order or head
 - Abbé Sieyès "What is the Third Estate?"
- ✦ National Assembly
 - Constituted, June 17
 - Tennis Court Oath, June 20
- ✦ Intervention of the Common People
 - Attack on the Bastille, July 14
 - Peasant rebellions, July 19-August 3
 - Great Fear


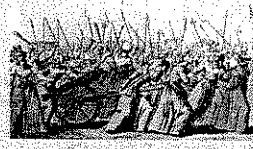
Abbé Sieyès

Fall of the Bastille



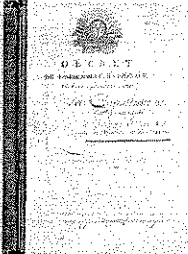
Destruction of the Old Regime

- ▣ Seigniorial rights abolished, August 4, 1789
- ▣ Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
 - August 26
 - Does this include women?
 - Olympe de Gouges, Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen, 1791
- ▣ The Women's March to Versailles
 - October 5, 1789
 - Return of the king to Paris

Destruction of the Old Regime (cont)


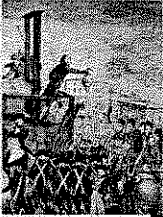
- ▣ The Catholic Church
 - Civil Constitution of the Clergy, July, 1790
- ▣ A New Constitution
 - Establishment of a constitutional monarchy with real power residing in the Legislative Assembly
 - Administrative restructuring
- ▣ Opposition from Within
 - Growth of opposition to new order
 - Clergy
 - Peasants
 - Radical political clubs
 - Jacobins
 - Continuing financial pressure
 - Composition of Legislative Assembly
- ▣ Opposition from Abroad
 - Declaration of Pillnitz (1791)
 - Declaration of war on Austria, April 20, 1792
 - Early course of the war



Draft of French Constitution of 1791

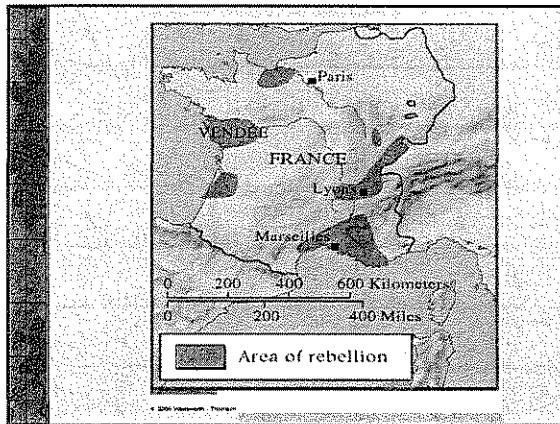
The Radical Revolution

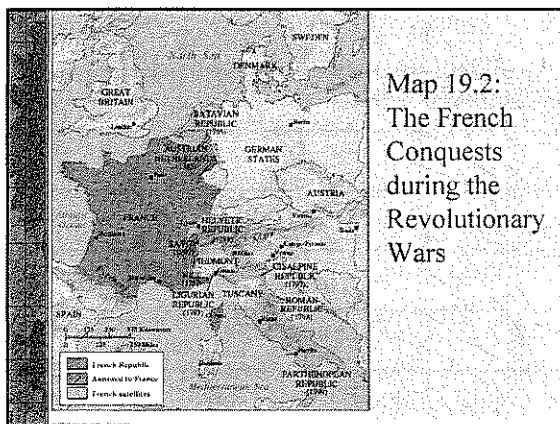
- ✱ National Convention, September 1792
 - Universal male suffrage
 - Abolition of the monarchy, September 21
- ✱ Domestic Crisis
 - Factions
 - Girondins
 - The Mountain
 - Execution of Louis XVI, January 21, 1793
 - Counterrevolution
- ✱ Foreign Crisis
 - Military losses
- ✱ A Nation in Arms
 - Mobilization of the nation



Execution of Louis XVI

Citizens Joining in the New French Army







Map 19.2:
The French
Conquests
during the
Revolutionary
Wars

The Reign of Terror & Its Aftermath

- ✧ Committee of Public Safety and Reign of Terror
 - July 1793-July 1794
 - Vendée
- ✧ "Republic of Virtue"
 - Price controls
 - Women
- ✧ Dechristianization and a New Calendar
- ✧ Equality and Slavery
 - Revolt in Saint Domingue
- ✧ Decline of the Committee of Public Safety
 - Execution of Maximilien Robespierre, July 28, 1794

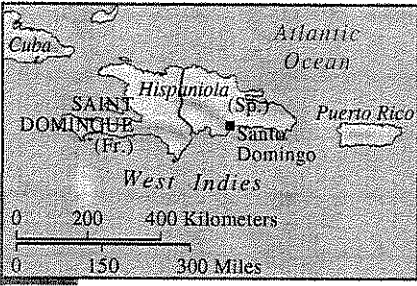


The last prisoners awaiting execution during the Reign of Terror



The Tricolor Flag adopted in 1794 - Replacing the royal family flag

Revolt in Saint Dominique



Cuba, Atlantic Ocean, Hispaniola (Sp.), Puerto Rico, SAINT DOMINGUE (Fr.), Santo Domingo, West Indies, 0 200 400 Kilometers, 0 150 300 Miles



Reaction and the Directory

- ✧ Thermidorian Reaction and the Directory
- ✧ Curtails much of the Terror's policies
- ✧ Conservative turn of the Revolution
- ✧ Constitution of 1795
 - Five person Directory
 - Period of stagnation

Age of Napoleon



Rise of Napoleon

- ◆ Born in Corsica, 1769
- ◆ Commissioned a lieutenant, 1785
- ◆ Promoted to brigadier general, 1794
- ◆ Victory in Italy, 1797
- ◆ Defeat in Egypt, 1799
- ◆ Coup d'etat



The Republic and the Empire


- ✧ Republic of France proclaimed, 1799
 - ◆ First Consul
 - ◆ First Consul for life, 1802
 - ◆ Crowned Emperor Napoleon I, 1804
- ✧ Domestic Policies of Emperor Napoleon
 - ◆ Napoleon and the Catholic Church
 - Concordat of 1801
 - ◆ A New Code of Laws
 - Code Napoleon (Civil Code)
 - ◆ The French Bureaucracy
 - Centralization of administration
 - ◆ Growing despotism



Signing of Concordat of 1801: Napoleon in red, Pius VII to left of Napoleon

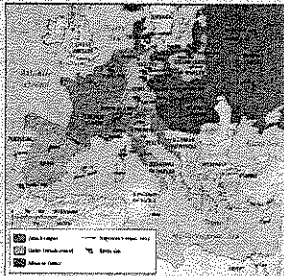
Code Napoleon

The Coronation of Napoleon - By Jacques Louis David



Napoleon's Empire and the European Response

- Peace of Amiens, 1802
- Renewal of war, 1803
- Military victories, 1805-1807
- Napoleon's Grand Empire
 - Failure of the Grand Empire
 - Problems: Great Britain and Nationalism
 - Survival of Britain
 - Seapower
 - Continental System, 1806-1807
 - Nationalism






Map 19.3: Napoleon's Grand Empire

Francisco Goya, *The Third of May 1808*



The Fall of Napoleon

- Invasion of Russia, 1812
600,000 troops/40,000 survive
- Defeat of Napoleon, April 1814
- Exiled to Elba
- Escape, 1815
The 100 Days
- Battle of Waterloo,
June 18, 1815
- Exiled to St. Helena
in fall of 1815. Dies 5/1821



Return from Elba

Exile on St. Helena

Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 532 (The Beginning of the Revolutionary Era: The American Revolution)
- Section 2 pg. 536 (Background to the French Revolution)
- Section 3 pg. 538 (The French Revolution)
- Section 4 pg. 552 (The Age of Napoleon)

Section 1

1. July 14, 1789
2. The Bastille
3. July 4, 1776
4. Natural Rights
5. Yorktown
6. The Constitution of 1789
7. Bill of Rights
8. The Marquis de Lafayette

Section 2

9. First and Second Estates
10. The *Taille*
11. Third Estate
12. The Bourgeoisie
13. Old Order
14. French Parlements

Section 3

15. Vote by Order or by Head?

16. Abbe Sieyes

17. The National Assembly

18. The Tennis Court Oath

19. *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*

20. Olympe de Gouges

21. "We are bringing back the baker...."

22. Civil Constitution of the Clergy

23. The Jacobins

24. Escape to Varennes

25. Declaration of Pillnitz

26. Paris Commune

27. *Sans-Culottes*

28. Georges Danton

29. National Convention

30. Girondins and the Mountain

31. The Vendee

32. Committee of Public Safety

33. Maximilien Robespierre

34. Reign of Terror

35. The Guillotine

36. Law of General Maximum

37. Temple of Reason

38. Toussaint L'Ouverture

39. Thermidorean Reaction

40. Directory

41. Dechristianization

Section 4

42. Napoleon Bonaparte

43. Italian and Egyptian Campaigns

44. First Consul and Emperor

45. The Concordat

46. The Civil Code

47. Germaine de Stael

48. Austerlitz and Trafalgar

49. *Fraternitie*

50. The Grand Army

51. Elba and Saint Helena

52. Continental System

53. Nationalism

Utilize the chapter readings and thoroughly answer the following questions. Although complete sentences are not necessary, thoughtful, intelligent, thorough answers are required.

- Section 1 pg. 532 (The Beginning of the Revolutionary Era: The American Revolution)
- Section 2 pg. 536 (Background to the French Revolution)
- Section 3 pg. 538 (The French Revolution)
- Section 4 pg. 552 (The Age of Napoleon)

Section 1

1. What were the causes and results of the American Revolution and what impact did it have on Europe?

2. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: North America, 1700-1803. MAP 19.1. (1) In the century between 1700 and 1803, which European nation gained the most territory in North America, which nation lost the most, and which territories changed hands. (2) Which territories were obtained by war and which by other means? (page 533)

1.

2.

3. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Argument For Independence” (pg. 534)

(1) What influence did John Locke's social contract and his theory of revolution have on the American Declaration of Independence? (2) How would a member of the British Parliament respond to this declaration? (3) What might have been the influence of America's Declaration of Independence and the Revolution upon various segments of European society?

1.

2.

3.

Section 2

4. Outline the social/economic differences between the 3 estates of French society

<u>First Estate</u>	
<u>Second Estate</u>	
<u>Third Estate</u>	

5. Describe some of the problems facing the French monarchy before the outbreak of the French Revolution.

- a. Ideas of the philosophes

- b. Failure to make reforms

- c. Financial crisis

Section 3

6. After becoming constitutional monarch, how did Louis XVI's actions affect the course of the French Revolution?

7. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Fall of the Bastille” (pg. 540)

- (1) Is the Parisian newspaper report of the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 an objective account? Why and/or why not?
- (2) Discuss the fall of the Bastille and indicate why its fall came to mark the triumph of French “liberty” over despotism?
- (3) Why did the fall of the Bastille become the great symbolic event of the French Revolution?

- 1.

- 2.

- 3.

12. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Robespierre and Revolutionary Government” (pg. 549).

(1) How did the radical revolutionary leader Robespierre justify the violent activities of his regime? (2) In your opinion, how justifiable are his explanations of his actions? (3) How does this document glorify the state and advance preservation of the state as the highest goal of modern politicians and statesmen?

1.

2.

3.

13. How did the French Revolution affect the roles of women in society? Did the Revolution and its consequences ultimately benefit or hurt female citizens? Did men win more out of this event than women? Why?

Section 4

14. Which aspects of the French Revolution did Napoleon preserve, and which did he destroy?

15. Napoleon has been considered the greatest general of all time. Using examples from the text, defend or refute this statement.

16. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION - Compare MAP 19.3 with 19.2.

(1) Were Napoleon’s territorial ambitions significantly different from pre-1799 conquests? If so, where? (2) Geographically, which territories would France find it most difficult to control and why? (pg. 557)

1.

2.

17. What innovations from the French Revolution in military organization and army motivation and morale did Napoleon capitalize on to build and employ the armed forces of his empire?

18. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Napoleon and Psychological Warfare” (pg. 553).

(1) What themes did Napoleon use to play upon the emotions of his troops and inspire them to greater efforts? (2) In 1796, which of those themes might have been most inspiring and convincing? (3) Do you think Napoleon believed any of these words? (4) Was Napoleon a revolutionary? Why or why not?

1.

2.

3.

4.

19. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Man of Destiny” (pg. 554).

(1) According to Napoleon, what is a man of destiny? (2) What role did Napoleon's belief in himself as a man of destiny play in his successes and failures as a leader? (3) Is the concept of the “man of destiny” an outgrowth of the Enlightenment or a rejection of its principles? (4) From his statement, could it be argued that Napoleon was a forerunner of the despots of the twentieth century?

1.

2.

3.

4.

CHAPTER NINETEEN
A REVOLUTION IN POLITICS: THE ERA OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

Name:
Period:
Date:
Graded by:
Score: _____/50

Chapter Outline

- I. Beginnings of the Revolutionary Age: The American Revolution
 - A. War for Independence
 - 1. Taxes
 - 2. Crises
 - 3. Why the Colonies Won
 - B. Forming a New Nation
 - 1. Constitution
 - 2. Bill of Rights
 - C. Impact America's Revolution on Europe
- II. Background to the French Revolution
 - A. Social Structure of the Old Regime
 - 1. First and Second Estates
 - 2. Third Estate
 - B. Other Problems Facing the French Monarchy
 - 1. Privileges
 - 2. Finances
- III. French Revolution
 - A. From Estates-General to National Assembly
 - 1. National Assembly
 - 2. Common People Intervene
 - B. Destruction of the Old Regime
 - 1. Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
 - 2. Women's March
 - 3. Catholic Church
 - 4. New Constitution
 - 5. Opposition from Within and Abroad
 - C. Radical Revolution
 - 1. Proclamation of a Republic
 - 2. Execution of Louis XVI
 - 3. A Nation in Arms
 - 4. Committee of Public Safety and the Reign of Terror
 - 5. "Republic of Virtue"
 - 6. Dechristianization and A New Calendar
 - 7. Equality and Slavery
 - 8. Decline and Fall of the Committee of Public Safety
 - D. Thermidorean Reaction and the Directory
- III. Age of Napoleon
 - A. Rise to Power
 - 1. Military Victory in Italy and Losses in Egypt

2. Consul (1799-1804)
3. Emperor (1804-1815)
- B. Domestic Policies of Emperor Napoleon
 1. Concordat with the Church
 2. Code Napoleon
 3. Bureaucracy
 4. Growing Despotism
- C. Napoleon's Empire and Europe's Response
 1. The Three Divisions: France, Dependent States, Allied States
 2. Obedience and Liberties
 3. Destruction of the Old Order
 4. Europe's Reaction and British Nationalism
 5. Russian Fiasco
 6. Elba, Waterloo, and St. Helena

Chapter Summary

The late eighteenth century saw the coming of a revolution that combined the ideals of the philosophes with the frustrations of social and economic groups long denied equal rights and powers in the nation-states. Europe and indeed the world were never the same again.

The revolution began, of all places, in the British colonies along the east coast of North America. Pushed to rebellion by a growing dissatisfaction with the way Britain administered their affairs, particularly the system of taxation, the colonists declared their independence and to the world's surprise, but not without the world's help, achieved it. They then established a republic based on the ideals of the European Enlightenment. The example was not lost on Europeans.

Within a decade of America's independence, when Louis XVI of France called his Estates-General to help him raise revenues, the Third Estate declared itself a national Assembly and proceeded to initiate the French Revolution. Through the rest of the century France reordered the Old Regime and incurred the wrath of the kings of Europe. When the radical phase of the revolution went too far and France found herself beset with enemies on every side, a conservative reaction set in and led to the rise of the "liberal" dictator who made himself emperor of the French, Napoleon Bonaparte.

For a decade Napoleon remade the map of Europe, using military genius to bring the liberal ideals of the revolution to the nations he conquered. Even after he was defeated and exiled, after royal figures were restored to their thrones, the spirit of the French Revolution lived on to inspire succeeding generations. The world in which we live was truly born in these revolutions of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Learning Objectives

1. Be able to discuss objectively the causes and consequences of the American War for Independence.
2. Explain why and how the French Old Regime was destroyed and the consequences for subsequent European history.
3. Examine the reasons why the French Revolution turned radical and violent and how this affected the career of Napoleon.
4. Trace the rise of Napoleon and how he restructured France as he redirected the energies of the revolution.
5. Recount the way Napoleon created his empire, why it did not last, and its effects on nations outside France.

Glossary of Names and Terms

1. **Articles of Confederation:** the first constitution of the new United States of America, later dropped for the Constitution of 1788.
2. **Lafayette:** French military officer who served with George Washington in the American War for Independence and returned home with republican ideals.
3. **Séguir Law:** an attempt to curtail the sale of military offices to members of the rising French middle class in order to prevent the nobility from growing.
4. **Bourgeoisie:** the French middle class, which in the eighteenth century was growing in economic worth but not in political power.
5. **National Assembly:** the name the Third Estate assumed after taking the Tennis Court Oath not to adjourn until it had given France a constitution.
6. **Bastille:** the "prison" in central Paris taken and "liberated" by a mob on July 14, 1789, signaling the beginning of the popular phase of the French Revolution.
7. **Jacobins:** the most radical party in the early days of the revolution, their name taken from the fact that they met in a former Jacobin convent.
8. **Committee of Public Safety:** the governing body of France during the radical phase of the revolution, the members precipitated the reign of terror.
9. **Temple of Reason:** the name given to the Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Paris, signifying that France had been dechristianized.
10. **Code Napoleon:** the Civil Code of the Emperor Napoleon, who granted to France and its empire many of the rights demanded by the French revolutionaries.

Match These Words with Their Definitions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Articles of Confederation | A. Fought with Americans to "strike a blow against England" |
| 2. Lafayette | B. Radical deputies in the French National Assembly |
| 3. Bastille | C. Revolutionary name for Notre Dame Cathedral |
| 4. Jacobins | D. Provincials who protected the life of Louis XVI |
| 5. Girondins | E. Site of naval battle which led Napoleon to adopt the Continental System |
| 6. Temple of Reason | F. The month in which the French Revolution took a conservative turn |
| 7. Toussaint | G. First a symbol of oppression and later of freedom |
| 8. Thermidor | H. Leader of the Haitian Revolution |
| 9. Concordat | I. Demonstrated Napoleon's pragmatic policy toward religion |
| 10. Trafalgar | J. Scrapped at Philadelphia in 1787 |

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. After 1763 British authorities and American colonists came into conflict over
 - a. methods of raising revenue.
 - b. expansion west of the Mississippi River.
 - c. freedom of religious expression.
 - d. treatment of French prisoners of war.
 - e. treatment of Indian prisoners of war.

2. Of paramount importance to the American victory over the British was
 - a. British weakness on the seas.
 - b. Spain's treachery in the western territories.
 - c. the military and financial assistance of France.
 - d. a lack of discipline in the British ranks.
 - e. the superior training of American officers.

3. The United States Constitution of 1789 was
 - a. a revision of the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. viewed by European liberals as too utopian to last.
 - c. seen by Europeans as the fulfillment of Enlightenment dreams.
 - d. of little or no influence on the French Revolution.
 - e. passed by the states because of its Bill of Rights.

4. By the eighteenth century the French nobility and bourgeoisie were
 - a. growing farther apart in social status.
 - b. increasingly less distinguishable from each other.
 - c. rapidly losing social status to the peasants.
 - d. frequently involved in street fights.
 - e. of different religious affiliations.

5. The immediate cause of the French Revolution was
 - a. military and naval losses to Britain.
 - b. a series of financial reversals.
 - c. religious turmoil between Catholics and Huguenots.
 - d. a dispute over the ideas of Voltaire.
 - e. the lavish lifestyle of the monarchy.

6. The controversy over voting by order rather than voting by head in the Estates-General led eventually to
 - a. a motion by the Nobles of the Robe to adjourn.
 - b. a move by "lovers of liberty" to stop all voting.
 - c. the expulsion of the Third Estate.
 - d. the withdrawal of the Third Estate to form a National Assembly.
 - e. direct intervention by Louis XVI.

7. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
 - a. was issued by Louis XVI to end the rebellion.
 - b. was introduced to the Estates-General by a delegation of philosophes.
 - c. owed much to the American Declaration of Independence.
 - d. kept all aristocratic privileges intact.
 - e. made it clear that the word "man" referred both to males and females.

8. The Jacobins took their name from
 - a. one of the radical delegates to the Assembly, Jacques le Boulanger.
 - b. the younger brother of Louis XVI.
 - c. the Old Testament patriarch who led his Hebrew people out of Egyptian slavery.
 - d. one of the more prominent philosophes, Jacobus Colet.
 - e. the convent in Paris where they often met.

9. During the years 1792 and 1793, the city of Paris was
 - a. controlled by a Commune that favored radical change.
 - b. first to support the Constitution of the Year Four.
 - c. where Napoleon first won a popular election.
 - d. stripped of all religious names and symbols.
 - e. often on fire after radical demonstrations.

10. Historians have noted that the French Revolutionary Army
 - a. helped create the modern concept of nationalism.
 - b. initiated the modern system of officer training and ranking.
 - c. perfected the techniques and ethics of total war.
 - d. began the radical practice of showing no mercy to prisoners.
 - e. was used only to defend France when it was attacked.

11. In its attempt to "preserve" the revolution from its internal enemies, the Committee of Public Safety
 - a. singled out the nobility for total annihilation.
 - b. brutally crushed cities that rebelled against the government.
 - c. used the guillotine only on members of the lower class.
 - d. considered restoring the Bourbons to power.
 - e. relied on the moral persuasion of the clergy.

12. During the revolution, French women
 - a. generally worked quietly behind the scenes.
 - b. received encouragement to speak out from French men.
 - c. limited their demonstrations to protests against food shortages.
 - d. were not allowed to participate in political activities.
 - e. died in far greater numbers than men.

13. The republican calendar of 1793
 - a. named nine of the twelve months after philosophes.
 - b. contributed to the overall plan of dechristianization.
 - c. was well received by most of the people.
 - d. survived the Napoleonic Era.
 - e. influenced calendars in many other countries during the nineteenth century.

14. The program of dechristianization did *not* include
 - a. a new calendar without religious holidays.
 - b. removal of saints' names from street signs.
 - c. a systematic execution of bishops.
 - d. changing the names of church buildings.
 - e. encouraging priests to marry.

15. After the Thermidorean Reaction, the Directory government
 - a. relied primarily on the support of royalists.
 - b. was elected directly by universal franchise.
 - c. generally had wise and honest financial leadership.
 - d. saw to it that Napoleon was raised to leadership.
 - e. relied heavily on military support for its survival.

16. Which of the following statements best applies to Napoleon?
 - a. He was the child both of the Enlightenment and the Revolution.
 - b. He had a deep sense of moral responsibility to the people of France.
 - c. He advocated an invasion of Britain in the 1770s.
 - d. He was born the illegitimate son of a Corsican priest.
 - e. He had no formal military training before he volunteered for army service.

17. Which of the following statements best applies to Napoleon's domestic policies?
 - a. In order to promote democracy, he granted great autonomy to provincial administrations and their elected officials.
 - b. His "new aristocracy" was based on wealth and privilege as well as birth.
 - c. His Civil Code reaffirmed the ideals of the Revolution and established a uniform legal system.
 - d. In order to win church support, he reestablished Catholicism as the official state religion of France.
 - e. In order to promote stability, he made it virtually impossible to get a divorce.

18. Napoleon's Grand Empire
 - a. was composed of three parts but held together by loyalty to him.
 - b. revived the power of the nobility and clergy in all conquered territories.
 - c. included all of Europe after 1805.
 - d. left dependent states free to choose their own royal families.
 - e. had no long-term impact on the allied states.

19. Napoleon sought to bring Britain to its knees by
 - a. launching two unsuccessful invasions across the English Channel.
 - b. preventing Britain from trading with the continent.
 - c. fomenting and military supporting a Scottish war for independence.
 - d. giving arms to the rebellious Irish Republican Army.
 - e. bringing the United States into the European war.

20. Napoleon's decision to invade Russia stemmed from
 - a. his desire to bring liberal reforms to that country.
 - b. France's need for raw materials to continue its wars.
 - c. England's threat to invade the continent through Poland.
 - d. Russia's defection from his Continental System.
 - e. a letter intercepted by spies that indicated Russia planned to attack France.

Complete the Following Sentences:

1. At the time of the French Revolution both the nobility of the _____ and the nobility of the _____ sought to extend their powers at the expense of the _____.
2. At the time of the French Revolution the bourgeoisie included _____, _____, and _____, all of whom sought security and status through the purchase of _____.
3. Hoping that the Estates-General would help him get through a _____ crisis then gripping France, Louis XVI called it into session at _____ in May, 1789, unintentionally opening the way for the French _____.
4. Under the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, bishops and priests were to be elected by the _____ and paid by the _____, but a majority of the French _____ refused to support it.
5. In debates late in 1792 over the fate of Louis XVI, the _____ faction favored keeping him alive while the _____ called for his execution, and early in 1793 the _____ won.
6. The movement of dechristianization removed the prefix _____ from street signs, changed the name of the Cathedral of _____, and pressured Catholic priests to _____.
7. In the revolutionary calendar, months were named for natural, agricultural events, such as _____ for mist, _____ for seeding, and _____ for ripening.
8. Robespierre's attempt to create a Republic of _____ led eventually to his own execution at the _____ and an end to the _____ phase of the revolution.
9. Napoleon attempted to strike indirectly at Britain in _____, which would block her route to India, but when he failed he _____ his army and returned to _____.
10. After his first exile on _____, Napoleon returned to rule France for three months, until his defeat at _____ and final exile on _____.

Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. American Bill of Rights | 1. |
| 2. Battle of Waterloo | 2. |
| 3. Continental System established | 3. |
| 4. Storming of the Bastille | 4. |
| 5. Declaration of American Independence | 5. |
| 6. Napoleon's coronation as emperor | 6. |
| 7. Execution of Louis XVI | 7. |

CHAPTER 19

A REVOLUTION IN POLITICS: THE ERA OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Essays:

1. What impact did the American Revolution have on Europe?
2. Discuss the causes of the French Revolution. Do you think there is one cause that is more important than the others? Why or why not?
3. How was France changed by the revolutionary events of 1789-1792? Who benefited the most from these changes?
4. Why did the French Revolution enter a radical phase? What did the radical phase accomplish? What role did the Reign of Terror play in the Revolution?
5. How did the French Revolution affect the roles of women in society? Did the Revolution and its consequences ultimately benefit or hurt female citizens? Did men win more out of this event than women? Why?
6. Compare and contrast the French Revolution with previous revolutions in England and America.
7. In what ways did Napoleon's policies repudiate the accomplishments of the French Revolution? In what ways did his policies strengthen the accomplishments of the French Revolution?
8. Napoleon has been considered the greatest general of all time. Using examples from the text, defend or refute this statement.
9. What innovations from the French Revolution in military organization and army motivation and morale did Napoleon capitalize on to build and employ the armed forces of his empire?
10. Which revolution—American or French—has had the greatest influence during the last two centuries and why?

Identifications:

1. July 14, 1789
2. the Bastille
3. July 4, 1776
4. natural rights
5. Yorktown
6. the Constitution of 1789
7. Bill of Rights
8. the marquis de Lafayette
9. First and Second Estates
10. the *taille*
11. Third Estate
12. the bourgeoisie
13. French Parlements

14. vote by order or by head?
15. Abbe Sieyes
16. the National Assembly
17. the Tennis Court Oath
18. *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*
19. Olympe de Gouges
20. "We are bringing back the baker..."
21. Civil Constitution of the Clergy
22. the Jacobins
23. escape to Varennes
24. Declaration of Pillnitz
25. Paris Commune
26. *sans-culottes*
27. Georges Danton
28. National Convention
29. Girondins and the Mountain
30. the Vendee
31. Committee of Public Safety
32. Maximilien Robespierre
33. Reign of Terror
34. the guillotine
35. Law of General Maximum
36. Temple of Reason
37. Toussaint L'Ouverture
38. Thermidorean Reaction
39. Directory
40. Gracchus Babeuf
41. Napoleon Bonaparte
42. Italian and Egyptian campaigns
43. First Consul and Emperor
44. the Concordat
45. the Civil Code
46. Germaine de Stael
47. Austerlitz and Trafalgar
48. *fraternit e*
49. the Grand Army
50. Elba and Saint Helena