

UNIT 5 STUDY GUIDE:

French Revolution and Napoleon



The Old Regime

1 st Estate	2 nd Estate	3 rd Estate
_____ Classes		

THE PROBLEM: _____



By 1787, the French monarchy was nearly bankrupt, partially due to its inability to tax the privileged orders.



France's support for the _____ Revolution (Anti-British) brought the French treasury to the crisis point.

Major Events of the French Revolution:

17__ Louis XVI calls an Assembly of _____, requesting permission to tax the First and Second Estates. The privileged orders refuse to cooperate and insist that the Estates General be called.

The Liberal Phase (1789-1792)

Dominant Class: _____

17__ Louis XVI calls the _____, but according to old guidelines, with each of the *estates* receiving one third of the representatives and voting as a class.



Sieyes

What is the Third Estate? (Abbe _____)

What is the Third Estate? _____

What has it been in the political order?

What does it desire to be? _____

The Third Estate proposed two reforms in order to make their representation more equitable:

" _____ " the Third **2X** | Vote by _____



Louis agreed to double the amount of Third Estate delegates, but did not agree to vote by head, rendering the doubling useless. The Third Estate delegates eventually walked out of the Estates General.

The Third Estate delegates, along with some representatives of the clergy and nobility, formed the _____ . When they were locked out of their meeting room, they swore the _____ Oath, pledging not to adjourn until they provided France with a constitution.



The **National Assembly's** goal was to create a _____ along the model of the _____ government.

Also in 1789:

The **Declaration of the _____ of _____ and the Citizen** stated basic human rights (free speech, press, etc.) that belonged to all men.

The **Decrees of August 4th** abolished “ _____ ” and aristocratic privileges.

The _____ **March on Versailles**: An angry mob of women stormed Versailles and escorted the royal family to Paris, where they would remain.

17__ C _____ C _____ of the C _____
Subordinated the Roman Catholic Church to the State, requiring a loyalty oath from priests and bishops, who were to be elected by the people and paid with state funds.

WARS of the French Revolution (1792-1802)



The French faced military opposition from the monarchies of Austria and Prussia. Large French armies eventually triumphed over the smaller, more disciplined armies of the monarchies.

The Radical Phase (1793-1794)

Dominant Class: _____

THE REIGN OF _____

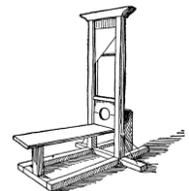
(1793-94)

Governing Bodies:

National _____

C _____ On

P _____ S _____



Dominant Figures: _____

The National Convention abolished the monarchy (Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were both executed) and attempted to *de-Christianize* France. It instituted a new calendar (which was abolished by Napoleon) with a ten day week and new names for months based on natural occurrences (e.g., Germinal was a month in early spring when crops were planted).



The _____ Reaction (17__)

During the month of Thermidor (the hottest month), Robespierre was arrested and sent to the guillotine, **ENDING THE REIGN OF TERROR.**

The Directory (1795-1799)

Dominant Class: _____

The Directory was a five man executive committee that governed France in the years between the Reign of Terror and Napoleon. The Directory, which was never popular, was overthrown in a *coup d'état* staged by Napoleon Bonaparte and his supporters.

NAPOLEON

The Consulate (1799-1804)

Concordat (1801)

Napoleonic Code (1804)

Expanded French Education System (Meritocracy)



The Empire (1804-1814)

1805 Battle of Austerlitz

The Continental System



1812 Napoleon invades _____

1814 Napoleon's First Exile

1815 Battle of _____

After his defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon spent the rest of his life in exile on the island of St. _____, in the middle of the Atlantic.

The _____ of _____ restored France to its pre-revolutionary borders.