

## The French Revolution

### Absolutism

- \_\_\_\_\_ monarchs didn't share power with a council or parliament-- " \_\_\_\_\_ "

### The Seigneurial System

- \_\_\_\_\_ method of land ownership and organization
- Peasant labor

### Louis XIV

- Ruled from 1643–1715
- Reduced the power of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Fought \_\_\_\_\_ wars
- Greatly increased France's national \_\_\_\_\_

### The Seven Years' War

- Louis XV
- War fought in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- France ends up \_\_\_\_\_ some of its \_\_\_\_\_
- Increases French \_\_\_\_\_

### The Three Estates

- \_\_\_\_\_ : clergy
- \_\_\_\_\_ : nobility
- \_\_\_\_\_ : the rest of society

### The Third Estate

- \_\_\_\_\_

### The Enlightenment

- New ideas about \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_

### The American Revolution

- France supported the \_\_\_\_\_ against \_\_\_\_\_
- Revolutionary ideals

### Financial Crisis

- \_\_\_\_\_ financial minister for the King
- Tax on \_\_\_\_\_
- Recommended a calling of the \_\_\_\_\_

### **The Estates General**

- One \_\_\_\_\_ per estate
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ usually joined together to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_
- Met in Versailles in May \_\_\_\_\_
- Voting controversy—1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> estates bound together and outvote the third estate.

### **The National Assembly**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ took action and established its own government
- On June 17, 1789, the \_\_\_\_\_ was formed

### **Confrontation With the King**

- \_\_\_\_\_ ordered the \_\_\_\_\_ locked out of the National Assembly's meeting hall
- The \_\_\_\_\_-agreed to meet until \_\_\_\_\_
- The king reverses his position

### **Storming of the Bastille**

- \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris in early July
- Firing of Necker
- July 14th: a mob storms and takes the \_\_\_\_\_

### **The Great Fear**

- \_\_\_\_\_ spreads
- Peasants destroy the countryside
- End of feudal privileges

### **The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**

- Adopted by National Assembly on August 27th
- \_\_\_\_\_ ideals
- Outlined \_\_\_\_\_ held by all
- Asserted the sovereignty of the people
- “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

### **The March of Women**

- Lower classes still \_\_\_\_\_
- Thousands of starving \_\_\_\_\_ and peasants march on \_\_\_\_\_

- Louis forced to return to Paris

### **Civil Constitution of the Clergy**

- Financial crisis
  - National Assembly \_\_\_\_\_ and sells off \_\_\_\_\_
  - Church also \_\_\_\_\_, reorganized
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### **Flight of the King**

- \_\_\_\_\_ -French nobility
- Louis XVI and his family attempted to flee France
- They were arrested at Varennes

### **Reaction from Other Countries**

- Declaration of Pillnitz-Austria & Prussia Possible
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### **New Constitution**

- \_\_\_\_\_
  - New Legislative Assembly
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### **War With Austria**

- \_\_\_\_\_ declares war
- War of the \_\_\_\_\_
- *Levee en masse*

### **The Radicals Take Over**

- Paris mob stormed \_\_\_\_\_
- Louis and family seek aid of \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

### **The National Convention**

- First met on September 21, 1792
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Monarchy \_\_\_\_\_; France officially becomes a \_\_\_\_\_
- Factions: \_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Robespierre**

- Lawyer
- Radical Jacobin

- Most controversial figure of the French Revolution

### **The Guillotine**

- Dr. \_\_\_\_\_
- Intended as a more \_\_\_\_\_ method of \_\_\_\_\_
- Thousands guillotined during the French Revolution

### **Execution of the King**

- On January 17, 1793, \_\_\_\_\_ was convicted of \_\_\_\_\_
- He went to the \_\_\_\_\_ four days later on January 21, 1793

### **The Committee of Public Safety**

- Created to cease an \_\_\_\_\_ in 1793
- Given \_\_\_\_\_
- Ruled France for nearly a \_\_\_\_\_

### **The Reign of Terror**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Executions
- Death of Robespierre because he was too \_\_\_\_\_

### **The Thermidorean Reaction**

- Robespierre \_\_\_\_\_ on 9 Thermidor
- Committee of Public Safety \_\_\_\_\_
- Jacobin clubs \_\_\_\_\_
- New constitution \_\_\_\_\_ in August 1795
- Executive branch known as the \_\_\_\_\_

### **The Directory**

- Promoted \_\_\_\_\_ interests
- \_\_\_\_\_ crisis
- Food \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris
- Rise of \_\_\_\_\_

### **Napoleon Bonaparte**

- Popularity rises after victories over the \_\_\_\_\_
- Conflict with \_\_\_\_\_
- 1799 \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_

### **Napoleon Becomes Emperor**

- 1804: Napoleon crowns himself \_\_\_\_\_

### Legacies of the French Revolution

- End of \_\_\_\_\_
- Power of \_\_\_\_\_ ended
- Peasants became \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ ideals

### **Napoleon 1804-1814**

#### Napoleon's Rise to Power

- a Earlier military career → the \_\_\_\_\_:
  - 1798 → he was defeated by a British navy under Admiral Horatio Nelson, who destroyed the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile.
  - Abandoning his troops in Egypt, Napoleon returned to France and received a hero's welcome!
- a Napoleon as "First Consul"
- a With the government in disarray, Napoleon launched a successful \_\_\_\_\_ on November 9, 1799.
- a He proclaimed himself "\_\_\_\_\_" [Julius Caesar's title] and did away with the elected Assembly [appointing a Senate instead].
- a In 1802, he made himself sole "\_\_\_\_\_."
- a Two years later he proclaimed himself "\_\_\_\_\_."

#### The Government of the Consulate

- \_\_\_\_\_ Proposed the laws.
- Served as a Cabinet & the highest court.
- a \_\_\_\_\_
  - Debated laws, but did not vote on them.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Voted on laws, but did not discuss or debate them.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Had the right to review and veto legislation.

#### Concordat of 1801

- a Napoleon wanted to heal the divisions within the \_\_\_\_\_ that had developed after the confiscation of Church property and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a But, Napoleon's clear intent was to use the \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ his regime

## Concordat of 1801 in Detail

- a \_\_\_\_\_ was declared *official religion of France*
- a Papal acceptance of \_\_\_\_\_ lost during the Revolution.
- a Bishops \_\_\_\_\_ to the regime.
- a Eventually, \_\_\_\_\_ renounced the \_\_\_\_\_, and Napoleon had him brought to France and placed under house arrest.

## Code Napoleon, 1804

- a It divides \_\_\_\_\_ into:
  - Personal status.
  - Property.
  - The acquisition of property.
- a Its purpose was to reform the French \_\_\_\_\_ to reflect the principles of the Fr. Revolution.
- a Create one law code for France.

## Haitian Independence, 1792-1804

- a \_\_\_\_\_ took advantage of a weak French state and revolted in \_\_\_\_\_.

## Emperor Napoleon I

### The Continental System

- a \_\_\_\_\_ → to isolate Britain and promote Napoleon's mastery over Europe.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ (1806)
  - British ships were not allowed in European ports.
- a " \_\_\_\_\_ " (1806)
  - Britain proclaimed any ship stopping in Britain would be seized when it entered the Continent.
- a \_\_\_\_\_ (1807)
  - Napoleon proclaimed any ship stopping in Britain would be seized when it entered the Continent.
- a These edicts eventually led to the United States declaring war on Britain → \_\_\_\_\_.

### Peninsular Campaign: 1807-1810

- e \_\_\_\_\_ did not comply with the Continental System.
- e \_\_\_\_\_ wanted \_\_\_\_\_ support to invade \_\_\_\_\_.
- e \_\_\_\_\_ refused, so Napoleon invaded \_\_\_\_\_ as well!

## “The Spanish Ulcer”

- a Napoleon tricked the \_\_\_\_\_ king and prince to come to \_\_\_\_\_, where he imprisoned them.
- a He proclaimed his brother, \_\_\_\_\_, to be the new king of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a He stationed over 100,000 Fr troops in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a On May 2, 1808 [\_\_\_\_\_] the \_\_\_\_\_ rose up in rebellion.
- a Fr troops fired on the crowd in \_\_\_\_\_ the next day [\_\_\_\_\_].
- a Napoleon now poured 500,00 troops into \_\_\_\_\_ over the next few years.
- a But, the Fr generals still had trouble subduing the Spanish population.
- a The \_\_\_\_\_ viewed this uprising as an opportunity to weaken Napoleon.
  - a They moved an army into \_\_\_\_\_ to protect that country and to aid the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a After 5 long years of savage fighting, Fr troops were finally pushed back across the Pyrennes Mountains out of \_\_\_\_\_.

## The “Big Blunder” -- Russia

- a The retreat from Spain came on the heels of Napoleon’s disastrous \_\_\_\_\_ (1812-1813).
- a In July, 1812 Napoleon led his \_\_\_\_\_ of 614,000 men eastward across central Europe and into \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ avoided a direct confrontation with Napoleon.
  - They retreated to \_\_\_\_\_, drawing the French into the interior of Russia [hoping that it’s \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ would act as “support” for the Russian cause].
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ abandoned their estates and \_\_\_\_\_, leaving the French to operate far from their \_\_\_\_\_ in territory stripped of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Napoleon’s Troops at the Gates of Moscow

- a \_\_\_\_\_ → Napoleon reached \_\_\_\_\_, but the city had largely been abandoned.
- a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Napoleon Abdicates!

- e \_\_\_\_\_ occupied Paris on March 31, 1814.

- e Napoléon \_\_\_\_\_ on April 6 in favor of his \_\_\_\_\_, but the Allies insisted on \_\_\_\_\_.
- e Napoléon \_\_\_\_\_ again on April 11.
- e \_\_\_\_\_ → exiles Napoléon to \_\_\_\_\_ with an annual income of 2,000,000 francs.
- e The \_\_\_\_\_ took control and restored \_\_\_\_\_ to the throne.
- e Napoléon escaped \_\_\_\_\_, where he was exiled and landed in France on March 1, 1815 → the beginning of his \_\_\_\_\_ Marie Louise & his son were in the hands of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- e He is defeated by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo and finally exiled to St. Helena where he died.