The French Revolution (1789-1799)

I. ________ Revolution was caused by economic & political inequality & weakness
   A. Unfair structure of the _______________ - French kings held absolute authority, French people divided into three unequal social classes called ____________:
      1. First- Catholic Church ________ - held vast lands, paid no taxes
      2. Second- _________ - held all government offices, paid no taxes
      3. Third- _______ merchant class (bourgeoisie) & _________ - paid all the taxes
   B. Fueled by _______________ ideas (liberty & democracy) and the success of the English & ___________ Revolutions
   C. ____________ assumed the throne from Louis XV in 1774
      1. Louis XVI & his Austrian wife, __________________, became very unpopular as they led country into massive debt
   D. Economic Crisis- in the 1780s France collapsed into economic _____________ and millions fell into desperate ____________ made worse by a series of crop failures and food shortages (led to starvation)

II. The French Revolution began as Louis XVI lost control of France
   A. Louis XVI allowed election of the ___________ _________ in 1789, deputies represented all of France, hoped to reform nation, met in the Versailles palace
      1. Deputies from the ___ Estate demanded the right to write a constitution, called themselves the __________ ___________--Louis XVI banished them from the meeting hall (June 1789)
      2. ________________ - National Assembly swore not to disband until they wrote a new constitution for France
      3. Assembly wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Man in August, 1789- proclaimed __________ and freedom for all ____
   B. First Blood- Angry mob in Paris stormed the _________ castle prison in July, 1789, freed prisoners, seized _____________ and killed the king’s guards
   C. March On ______________ - Oct. 1789, thousands of __________ forced Louis XVI to move to Paris to work with the National Assembly
   D. _____________ of 1791- created a __________ monarchy with one ________ assembly, new court system, ended noble privileges
      1. Government took control of the ____________ Church and its land, wealth
   E. Responses- many nobles called __________ fled France, they urged the monarchies of Europe to __________ France’s revolution
      1. In June 1791 Louis XVI and family tried to _____ but they were caught/ arrested near the Austrian border, then ______________
III. The Revolution turned chaotic and violent as various political forces and foreign nations tried to take control (1792-1799)

A. Attempting to restore the monarchy, _________ & _________ invaded France, but were stopped at ________ (April, 1792)

B. Maximilien _______________ emerged as the leader of the ___________, a radical group determined to transform France

C. In September 1792, during rampant mob violence, the Jacobins created a new republic called the _____________--and abolished the monarchy
   1. King Louis XVI put on trial, found guilty of ___________, executed with the ___________ January, 1793 (Queen Marie-Antoinette also executed in October, 1793)
   2. Convention used mass _______________ (draft) of soldiers, created huge _____________ armies that crushed the foreign forces by 1795

D. Robespierre used the “_______________” to crush any internal resistance to the revolution (1793-1794) and push radical civil and religious reforms
   1. Over _________ French citizens executed/killed, until finally Robespierre and the Jacobins were suddenly arrested and _______________ in July, 1794

E. France created a new government in 1795 called the __________
   1. Directory was a republic with a ___ man group of executive directors, but it was very _________, inefficient, and unpopular (France needs a new leader)

REVOLUTIONARY FRENCH GOVERNMENTS (1789-1815)

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<td>900’s-1789</td>
<td>-Louis XVI blamed, people demand change</td>
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<td>-Louis XVI called the Estates General to Versailles</td>
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<td>-Tennis Court Oath, Storming of the Bastille</td>
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<td>National Assembly/Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>1789-1791</td>
<td>-Declaration of the Rights of Man written</td>
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<td>-Constitution of 1791 (established a limited monarchy)</td>
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<td>-Louis XVI tried to escape France</td>
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<td>National Convention</td>
<td>1792-1795</td>
<td>-Revolution turned violent--Jacobins gain control</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>-Louis XVI &amp; Marie-Antoinette executed for treason</td>
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<td>-War broke out across Europe</td>
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<td>-Robespierre &amp; the Reign of Terror (1793-94)</td>
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<td>Directory</td>
<td>1795-1799</td>
<td>-Inefficient, corrupt government</td>
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<td>-Coup d’etat brought Napoleon to power in 1799</td>
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<td>Napoleon’s Consulate</td>
<td>1799-1804</td>
<td>-Napoleon became 1st Consul, then the Emperor</td>
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<td>-Napoleonic Code established across Europe</td>
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<td>Napoleon’s Empire</td>
<td>1804-1814, 1815</td>
<td>-Napoleon built an empire</td>
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<td>-Russian invasion failed, Napoleon exiled to Elba</td>
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<td>-Napoleon returned, defeated at Waterloo, exiled again</td>
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The Rise & Fall of Napoleon

I. Napoleon Bonaparte’s Rise to Power
A. Born in ____________, sent to a French military school at age 9
B. In 1795 he protected the Directory government from _______________ (monarchy) supporters with artillery
C. Married _______________ Beauharnais and became a general in 1796
  1. Crossed the _____ and defeated the ____________ in Italy (1796-1797), expanded French territory, became a national hero
D. The _____________- despite a failed Egyptian campaign, Napoleon gained power over the army, and created a new government, with himself as ____________ (1799) with 99% voter approval (Napoleon’s Consulate)
E. Crowned himself ____________ in 1804 (Napoleon I), again with ____% voter approval

II. Napoleon’s Reforms as Emperor
A. Created the ___________________ __________-- unified legal system that guaranteed equal rights to all men (spread throughout Europe)
B. Napoleon created a ______________ bank, set up a fair _______ code, saved the ______________, built roads, canals, schools and universities

III. Building & Controlling an Empire (1805-1812)
A. Fearful of Napoleon’s power ____________, ____________, and ____________ united against France (coalition)
B. Napoleon built a large __________ to invade and conquer Great Britain
  1. In 1805, the British fleet led by Admiral Horatio Nelson destroyed the French fleet at _______________ (Oct. 1805)
C. Napoleon forced Austria and Russia to surrender after the battle of ________________ (Dec. 1805), Napoleon’s greatest victory
D. In 1806 Napoleon dissolved the Holy Roman Empire, created a weak puppet state, the _______________ of the ___________
  1. _______ resisted and was crushed at Jena, its capital __________ captured
E. Napoleon built an empire and replaced monarchs with his own ________
  1. Napoleon’s brother ____________ became the king of ____________ - ignited a Spanish revolt, called the Peninsular War (1808-1814)
E. Nations began to hate French rule, beginnings of ______________ - intense patriotism, national pride, desire to fight your country
  1. Napoleon imposed high ________ on conquered nations, and forced millions to serve his French __________
F. The _______________________ - Napoleon forced continental Europe to cease __________ with Great Britain, policy was too hard to enforce
  1. Great Britain began to __________ any ships trading with France (led to the War of 1812 with the US)
2. _________ resumed trade with Great Britain, Napoleon prepared a massive invasion of Russia with _________ soldiers

IV. The Napoleonic Empire Collapses (1812-1815)
A. Russian Invasion- Russians retreated and _________ their own land (“scorched earth”)
   1. Napoleon reached _________ in October, was empty and freezing
   2. Napoleon forced to _________ to France (out of supplies) as thousands of his men _________, _________, or were killed
B. Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Britain sent armies to invade France, Napoleon defeated, & _________ was conquered in March, 1814
   1. Napoleon forced to abdicate (give up throne) & was exiled to the Mediterranean island of _________
C. _________ under Louis XVIII returned, but was chaotic, Napoleon returned in March, 1815, and assembled a new
D. Battle of _______________ (June, 1815)- British/Dutch/German force (led by Britain’s Duke of _______________) & a Prussian army defeated Napoleon and his Imperial Guard
   1. Napoleon _________ to the South Atlantic, and died of cancer in 1821

V. Overall Results of the French Revolution & Napoleon
A. Leaders of Britain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia re-drew map of Europe at the _______________ (1814-1815)
   1. _________ weakened and reduced to pre-revolution boundaries
   2. Victors (Prussia, Britain, Austria, Russia) increased their _________/power
   3. Old _________ returned to Europe, worked to suppress revolutions & maintain peace in Europe (balance of power)
B. Long-Term Effects of the French Revolution & Napoleon:
   1. _________, _________, _________ strengthened as most countries developed a limited monarchy with an _________ assembly and legal systems based on the Napoleonic Code (bourgeoisie, or middle class, became more powerful)
   2. Age of _______________ monarchy destroyed, the _________ Church was weakened and under government control
   3. _________ burned throughout Europe (led to more Revolutions, formation of Italy & Germany, & the World Wars)