

Name _____ Hour _____

CH 17-18

“The French Revolution & Napoleon”

Goals:

1. Analyze the impact of the Enlightenment & the American Revolution upon France.
2. Describe life in France at the end of the 18th century:
 - a. Government, society, culture
3. Analyze the French Revolution: how & why did it happen, results?
4. Describe the reign of Napoleon & its impact on France & the world.

Vocabulary (Terms, People & Places):

1. John Locke _____

2. Baron de Montesquie _____

3. Voltaire _____

4. checks & balances _____

5. Jean-Jacques Rousseau _____

6. Estates _____

7. Bourgeoisie _____

8. deficit spending _____

9. Louis XVI _____

10. Estates-General _____

11. Tennis Court Oath _____

12. Bastille _____

13. factions _____

14. Marquis de LaFayette _____

15. Reign of Terror _____

16. Marie Antoinette _____

17. limited monarchy _____

18. Robespierre _____

19. Napoleon Bonaparte _____

20. Napoleonic Code _____

21. nationalism _____

QUESTIONS:

1. What were the beliefs of each Enlightenment thinker?

<u>John Locke</u>	<u>Baron de Montesquie</u>	<u>Voltaire</u>	<u>Rousseau</u>

a. What impact did the Enlightenment, & thus these men, have on the world? (2)

i.

ii.

2. Describe the Ancien Regime (the Estates).

a. _____ =

b. _____ =

c. _____ (3) =

4. How did France get into the cycle of deficit spending (4)?
 - a. Why was this such a big problem for France?
5. Describe Necker's ideas to solve France's debt problem. (4)
6. What were the primary grievances of the Estates (i.e. what did they list in their "notebooks"?) (3)
7. Why do you think the Storming of the Bastille became France's Independence Day? **Your opinion**
8. What were the special privileges that nobles agreed to give up at the National Assembly? (4)
9. What are the 3 stages of the French Revolution? (3)
 - a. Which one do you personally feel had the most lasting impact on the world?
10. What were the main ideas in the "Declaration of the Rights of Man"? (5)
 - a. Whom did this document ignore? (2)
11. List the results of the Constitution of 1791. (3)
 - a. What did this then create in France?
12. What were Napoleon's accomplishments? (5)

13. Why did Napoleon finally fall from power? (3)

14. What were the effects of the French Revolution? (5)

a. Which one of the effects do you feel is the most important? Explain.

15. Analyze the differences between: (3)

<u>Despot</u>	<u>Emperor</u>	<u>Dictator</u>

SHORT ANSWERS:

1. The Enlightenment lead people to question _____. This was very dangerous to rulers and they thus began working with the _____ to censor these ideas. Some of the most lasting ideas/of most impact: _____, _____.
 - a. Our U.S. system of govt is in large part taken from the ideas of _____; those ideas of _____ branches of govt & _____ & _____.
2. The 1st Estate of France, the _____, enjoyed great wealth from _____ paid by tenants on their land as well as _____ that parishioners contributed at church. The 2nd Estate, _____, also enjoyed great privilege, such as: rights to jobs in _____ & _____, but their income was going _____ while their expenses were going _____.
 - a. The _____ Estate paid the _____ that funded France. The most influential group of this Estate was the _____. It can be argued that they were the ones who caused the French Revolution.
 - b. France developed a cycle of _____, which meant financial crisis for the country. King _____ tried to institute reforms but these did not work.
 - c. The 3rd Estate eventually declared themselves the _____. They were barred from meeting, but managed to do so, thus taking the _____ Oath to always meet when necessary.

- d. The French had finally had enough by July 14, 1789 and _____ the _____ . This is considered as France's _____ .
3. The National Assembly created the “ _____ of the Rights of _____ .” This was modeled after the _____ . It said that all men were _____ , that govt’s job was to _____ the rights of the people.
- The Assembly eventually placed even the _____ under its control & took _____ prisoner.
 - The _____ of 1791 created a Representative Assembly; ultimately this meant that France no longer had absolute monarchy but a _____ monarchy instead.
 - The Reign of _____ began with the execution of _____ . This allowed _____ to come to power, in which tens of thousands of people were executed, eventually including himself.
4. Napoleon began his rise to power as a _____ & led a _____ that overthrew the French govt in 1799. He was given the title “ _____ .”
- At one time, most of _____ was under his control except _____ & _____ . He bit off more than his army could chew with his invasion of _____ ; this led to his downfall as his troops had few supplies due to the “ _____ ” of the Russians & the Russian _____ was much worse than he expected.
 - He was banished to the island of _____ but escaped and resumed power in France. He was finally defeated at the Battle of _____ by the British & thus exiled for the rest of his life.
 - France then officially became a _____ .
 - The ideals of the French Revolution: _____ , _____ , & _____ .

ANALYSIS:

Explain the lyrics to the song “Do You Hear The People Sing?” that we listened to in class:

a. Who is singing:

b. What are they singing about?