

UNIT 6 GUIDED NOTES (PART 3)

NAME _____

CHAPTER 23 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON 1789 C.E. – 1815 C.E.



23.1: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION BEGINS

During the 1700's France experienced _____.

The Old Order

- Using a system called the _____, French society was divided into three large social classes called estates.
- The first and second estates were made up of _____. The third estate was everyone else and made up _____. Most of the third estate were _____.
- Members of the third estate paid _____.
- The first and second estate members paid _____.

The Forces of Change

- Inspired by the American Revolution and Enlightenment ideas, third estate members began to _____.
- Despite the high taxes, France had a _____. The King and Queen ignored the problem and spent lavishly.
- King Louis XVI attempted to _____ to secure more funds.
- Instead, he was forced to call a meeting of the _____ the Estates-General.

Dawn of Revolution

- The Third Estate tried to _____ of the Estates-General; the king did not allow the change.
- Instead of giving in, the Third Estate voted to name themselves the _____ and began to pass new laws in an act of revolution.
- As Louis gathered his guards, people began to gather weapons, including _____.

A Great Fear Sweeps France

- Fearing the nobles, peasants armed with tools as weapons _____.
- They burned down manor houses and _____. A large group of Parisian women forced the King and Queen to _____.

UNIT 6 GUIDED NOTES (PART 3)

NAME _____

23.2: REVOLUTION BRINGS TERROR AND REFORM

The Assembly Reforms France

- The National Assembly adopted a statement of revolutionary ideals, the _____.
 - Men are born and remain _____.
 - Guaranteed _____, freedom of _____, and freedom of _____.
- The National Assembly took away the _____ and sold them to pay off debt.
- Many peasants were angry at the National Assembly for _____.

War and Execution

- For two years, France was in turmoil. They were at war with _____.
- They _____ their king, Louis XVI on the _____.

Terror Grips France

- In 1793, Jacobin leader _____ gained power. Robespierre led the _____ as a cruel dictator. His rule was known as the _____.
- Anyone who _____ Robespierre could be executed. Thousands of people, mostly peasants, were _____.

End of the Terror

- After a year and half, the National Convention turned on Robespierre. He was _____ at the guillotine.
- The new leaders drafted another new plan for government. Their most important decision was the selection of a _____, Napoleon Bonaparte.

23.3: NAPOLEON FORGES AN EMPIRE

Napoleon Seizes Power

- As a young officer, Napoleon was hailed as _____ against a royalist attack.
- He moved up in the ranks and led _____.
- In 1799, he staged a coup d'Etat in Paris and _____.

Napoleon Rules France

- In 1800, the people of France _____ which gave power to Napoleon.
 - He improved tax collection and established a national banking system.
 - He set up lycees, or _____.
 - He established new relationship _____.
 - He gave the country a _____ which eliminated many injustices, the _____.
- In 1804, French voters supported his decision to _____.

UNIT 6 GUIDED NOTES (PART 3)

NAME _____

Napoleon Creates an Empire

- Napoleon's first thought was to establish _____.
A successful revolt in Haiti changed his plans.
- To raise money, he sold _____ to the United States.
- He used this money to conquer much of Europe. His only loss was the Battle of Trafalgar which _____.

23.4: NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE COLLAPSES

Napoleon's Costly Mistakes

- In 1806, Napoleon set up _____ to prevent Great Britain from trading with the continent. The blockade was _____.
- In 1808, Napoleon invaded Spain and made his brother King of Spain. Spanish _____ ambushed French troops. Napoleon eventually _____ and the French Empire was weakened.
- In 1812, Napoleon _____. His Grand Army of over 420,000 soldiers marched towards Moscow. While retreating, the Russian soldiers _____: they _____ to leave nothing for the enemy to eat.
- The Russians _____ just before Napoleon entered. With _____, Napoleon's troops begin retreating. _____.

Napoleon's Downfall

- Napoleon's enemies took advantage and _____. Within months, Napoleon was defeated.
- The victor's _____ to a small island, Elba, off the Italian coast.
- Napoleon escaped after only one year. The people of France _____ and he quickly raised an army. He met the British army at the _____. Prussian forces soon joined the British and _____.

23.5: THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

Metternich's Plan for Europe

- European leaders met at the _____ to establish a long lasting _____ for the continent.
- Borders were redrawn _____.
- France remained intact to establish a balance of power; _____.
- Several monarchs _____ to stabilize political relations among the nations.

Political Changes Beyond Vienna

- The Congress of Vienna tried to contain the ideas of _____ from the French Revolution. However, the idea of a democratic government was _____.