

Name _____

1/5

French Revolution Study Guide

1. Louis XVI King of France @ onset of Fr Rev
2. What does the king do? He is an absolute monarch
3. Marie Antoinette Queen of France Austrian by birth
4. Maximilien Robespierre Main leader of Committee of Public Safety during Reign of Terror
5. Georges Danton Friend & colleague of Robespierre
Sent to guillotine for wanting to end ~~the~~ R. of T.
6. First Estate Clergy
 - a. Example Priests, Bishops
7. Privileges of 1st Estate owned 10% of land, collected tithes, paid no taxes
8. Burdens of 1st Estate provided some social services
9. Second Estate Nobility
 - a. Example Lords, King
10. Privileges of 2nd Estate 2% of pop, 20% of land, paid no taxes
11. Burdens of 2nd Estate fought for royal privilege
12. Third Estate Everyone else
 - a. Example peasants, workers, middle class
13. Privileges of 3rd Estate None
14. Burdens of 3rd Estate paid all taxes, hunger/starvation
15. Estates General legislative body in ~~ancient~~ pre-revolution France comprised of reps from 3 estates
16. Divine Right idea that king's power was given by God

17. Why didn't people question divine right? Because they
believed in the Church & had never been told to
question
18. Old Regime The social system of France before
the Revolution
19. Economic Conditions in France right before the revolution? debt,
3rd estate - overtaxed, underfed, starving
20. Deficit Spending spending what you don't have
21. Long-term causes Old Regime, ~~over~~ unfair
distribution of taxes, land
22. Short-term causes Am. Rev, Debt, bad harvests
23. Why was the Estates-General called? to tax 1st/2nd estate
24. What was the major issue in the Estates General? # of votes / estate
25. Tennis Court Oath when members of the 3rd estate vowed
not to leave w/out a constitution
26. National Assembly new name for reps of 3rd estate
27. Storming of the Bastille
- a. When? July 14, 1789
- b. Why? for gunpowder to protect Nat'l Assembly
28. Emigres Frenchmen who fled to another country
29. October 5, 1789 Women's march on Versailles
30. Changes under the National Assembly
- Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - Constitutional Monarchy

31. Declaration of the Rights of Man Document was inspired by
Am Rev Declaration of Ind.
List of rights

32. Declaration of the Rights of Women similar to dec of rights of men
but devoted to sexual/gender equality

a. What happened to two of the women who fought for women's rights?

Guillotined

33. Civil Constitution of the Clergy law passed to limit church

a. Why did some clergy refuse to sign it? b/c it put the Fr. govt
above the Catholic Church/pope, Clergy was
elected

34. Constitution of 1791

a. Limited monarchy king w/ a legislature

b. Created the National Assembly

c. Who could vote? all males

* 35. Two main political parties

a. Jacobins were Radicals
moderates who
represented Rich middle class poor

Another word for moderate is Girondist Girondians

b. Jacobins Girondians represented the lower/poor
rich middle class

36. Famous Jacobins

a. Danton

b. Marat Robespierre

c. Robespierre Marat

i. had a skin disease that kept him in the bathtub

ii. he was a journalist

37. Who abolished the monarchy? _____

a. Why? the king tried to leave France

38. What is a coalition? a group who work together for a common goal

39. What coalition formed against France? Austria, Prussia, GB

- a. Why? To restore the monarchy
- b. What happens to the coalition? They are defeated.
40. What happens to Louis XVI? guillotine
41. What happens to Marie Antoinette? Guillotine
42. Who is Louis XVII? the son of Louis XVI
- a. What happens to him? dies of neglect
43. Marseillaise the French National Anthem
44. Committee of Public Safety group of 12 who ruled inside France
45. Reign of Terror period of time where lots of ppl lost their lives
- a. Dates 9/5/1793 - 7/28/1794
- b. National Razor guillotine
- c. How many died on the national razor? ~~17,000~~ 40,000
- d. What happened to the church? outlawed de Chastain
- e. What was changed to get rid of religion? streets calendar (in film)
46. What happens to
- a. Jean Paul Marat murdered
- i. By who? Charlotte Corday
- ii. What happens to her? guillotine
- b. Georges Danton guillotine
- c. Robespierre Guillotine
47. Thermidorean Reaction Arrest/execution of Robespierre, et al
48. Directory Committee of 5 that ruled Fr. following fall of Robespierre
- a. Problems with it dictatorial
- b. Reforms system of elite school
stabilized the economy
successful military campaigns

- c. Who took over the Directory? Napoleon
- d. How was this accomplished? Coup d'état (takeover)
49. Napoleon Bonaparte military commander
- a. He was known for? military successes
- b. Campaign in Egypt
- i. Importance beats the British, finds Rosetta Stone
- ii. Rosetta Stone translates hieroglyphs
- c. Battle of the Nile B/w Fr & GB
- i. Winner British
- ii. What does Napoleon do after? goes home
50. Napoleon names himself Counsel then 1st Counsel and finally Emperor.
51. Napoleon's reforms include: controls prices, encourages industry, builds roads & canals, public schools,
52. Napoleonic Code Code of laws - abolished serfdom - equality of all citizens, religious tolerance.
53. Concordat of 1801 - Recognized religious freedom of Catholic Church
54. Nationalism pride in one's country
- a. Another word for nationalism patriotism
55. Napoleon takes control of much of Europe
- a. He sets up an empire with his relatives on the throne in other countries.
- b. He also set up a dynasty, like when he marries Marie Louise of Austria, who is related to Marie Antoinette.
56. Continental System closed European ports to British goods
57. Napoleon's decline was caused by nationalism in other countries, his desire to take over Europe

a. Scorched-earth policy Burning everything that could be of use to the enemy

b. Invasion of Russia 1812 - French disaster

c. Result of invasion Napoleon abdicates

i. Where does Napoleon go? Elba

ii. What happens next? 100 days - Napoleon's Return

58. Who leads France after Napoleon is defeated at Leipzig? ~~Duke of Wellington~~ Louis XVIII

a. Who is he related to? Louis XVI

59. Napoleon's return was called the 100 days

60. Napoleon's final defeat was at Waterloo

61. Napoleon's legacy

a. Good: Napoleonic Code, Centralized gov w/ Constitution, limited suffrage, right to property, access to education

b. Bad: Continental System Dictator

62. Congress of Vienna

a. Who was there? Austria, Russia, Britain, France

b. What did they want? Peace, Balance of Power

c. Results: Redrew map of Europe - ringing France to prevent another expansion attempt
Restored hereditary monarchs (Fr, Portugal, Spain, Italy)

63. Was Napoleon a good leader? Why or why not? Explain from the point of view of a French peasant, French émigré, English soldier?