

The French Revolution and Napoleon Guided Lecture Notes

Background

- France's Old Regime
 - _____: Clergy (Roman Catholic) 1%
 - _____: Nobility 1%
 - _____: 98%
 - Bourgeoisie
 - City Workers
 - Peasants
- _____ and Marie Antoinette
 - Large national debt and Louis decisions to deal with it leads to the _____ Revolution

Estates General Tennis Court Oath

- Louis invited _____ in 1788.
 - Voiced concerns of National Debt
 - _____ used this opportunity to voice concerns about the abuse of power and mismanagement of state funds by the king.
 - Some members of the 1st estate join the 3rd estate and called for a new _____ for France.

Tennis Court Oath

- The _____ attempts to make France a Constitution Monarchy just like Britain.
- The king then locked the _____ outside, forcing them to meet on the Tennis Court.
 - Third Estate created the National Assembly (June 17, 1789)
 - Exiled from Versailles
- _____
 - Third estate will continue to meet until a new constitution can be formed for France.

Storming of the Bastille

- The argument in the _____ spill out into Paris.
- Thousands of _____ march down to the Bastille.
- Bastille: _____
 - Fort has guns and ammunition for the protestors
 - Prison has revolutionary figures locked up—to be set free by the mob.
 - July 14th, 1789.

French Revolution

- _____
 - Food shortages sparked the march of Peasant Women to go to Versailles
- _____ (August 4, 1789)
 - Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen
 - State controlled church
- June 17, 1791: Louis XVI tries to escape to the Austrian Netherlands
- Creation of a _____ (September 1791)
 - Legislative Assembly
 - Lasts for 2 years

French Revolution

- Split of Legislative Assembly
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- European nations take action
 - War with Austria and Prussia (April 1792)
 - Invade France
 - Causes the revolution to radicalize even more

National Convention

- Legislative Assembly became the _____
 - Deposed the King
 - Created a Republic
 - _____ Nobility
 - Confiscated church land
- Louis and _____ try to escape to Austria
 - goal: form a new army and take back France.
 - Both are caught near the border.
 - They are brought back to Paris to face charges of _____.
 - They are both _____.

French Revolution

- _____
- Sentences Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette to death by guillotine
- Goal for Jacobin Radicals: transform France into a _____.
- Continuing war with Austria and Prussia
- Great Britain, Holland, and Spain join the war in 1793
- Jacobins _____ 300,000 citizens to defend their revolution
 - Men and women

French Revolution

- _____
- Maximilien Robespierre: leader of the Jacobin Radicals
 - New Calendar
 - _____
 - Began the _____ that started when the revolution started, not from the birth of Jesus.
 - Closed all _____ in Paris and made them temples of reason.
 - Committee of Public Safety
 - Protect the republic from enemies
 - Used this reason to hunt down counter-revolutionaries
 - Challengers to his leadership
 - 40,000 sentenced to death
 - 300,000 people imprisoned
 - _____ sent to Guillotine on July 28, 1794

The Directory

- Five-man ruling body called _____
 - Brought stability to France
 - More _____ than democratic
 - Hires Napoleon to save the day
 - Starts to undo the _____ reforms from Robespierre.

Rise of Napoleon

- Appointed by _____ to lead the French Armies
 - Several successful battles
 - A French Hero!
- _____
 - Surrounded National Legislature (November 1799)
 - Forced members to dissolve The Directory
 - Napoleon named “ _____ ”
 - Dictator
 - Negotiated peace with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia by 1802

Napoleon Bonaparte

- A _____ (or vote of the people) in 1800 approved the new constitution and Napoleon as First Consul
 - Created efficient tax system
 - National _____ system
 - Dismissed corrupt officials
 - Created _____ (public schools)
 - Restored the Church in France
 - An agreement with Pope Pious VII kept the church out of national matters
- _____
 - Uniform set of laws
 - Promoted authority over individual rights

Napoleons Empire

- Loss of _____ in 1801
- Sold _____ in 1803
- Turned to Europe
 - Annexed the Netherlands, and parts of Italy and Switzerland
 - Britain, Russia, Austria, and Sweden declare War on France
 - All except Britain sign peace treaties

- Largest _____ since Romans
 - By 1812, only Britain, Sweden, and Portugal not part of Empire.
 - Loss of Trafalgar
 - Superior British Navy
 - Large, but unstable

Napoleon's Mistakes

- _____
 - Blockade against Great Britain
 - British retaliate
 - War of 1812
- _____
 - March on Portugal
 - Angered Spanish
 - 6 years of guerilla fighting
 - British sent aid to Spain
 - Loss of 300,000 troops
- _____
 - Czar Alexander I refused blockade
 - Scorched-earth policy
 - Frigid temperatures
 - Disease
 - Loss of 412,000 French Troops

Napoleon's Downfall

- January 1814 defeat
 - Russia and Prussia march on _____
 - Napoleon's troops refused to fight
 - Napoleon banished to _____
- _____ crowned
 - Hated by peasants

- _____
 - Napoleon Returns March 1, 1815
 - Met by crowds of volunteers
 - Declared Emperor
 - Britain and Prussia declared war

End of Napoleon's Reign

- Battle of _____
 - Duke of Wellington
 - June 18, 1815
 - Held off French advances into Belgium
 - Aided by Prussian troops
 - France defeated in three days

- Banished to _____
 - Island in South Atlantic Ocean
 - Died 1821

Congress of Vienna 1814-1815

- _____
 - Collective security and stability
- Five "Great Powers"
 - Russia, Prussia, Austria, Britain, and France
 - Prince Klemens von Metternich (Austria) (pictured right)
 - Most influential
 - Distrusted Democratic Ideals
 - Three Goals:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____ (legitimacy)

Conservative Europe

- _____
 - Czar Alexander I (Russia)
 - Emperor Francis I (Austria)
 - King Frederick William III (Prussia)
- Concert of _____
 - Developed by Metternich
 - Nations in Europe would help other nations if revolutions broke out

Long-Term Legacy

- The _____ would influence world politics for the next 100 years.
 - Diminished the power of _____
 - Enlarged the power of Britain and Prussia
 - Gave rise to _____ in Italy, Germany, and Greece.
 - Later spreads to other areas
 - Nationalism gave rise to revolutions