

## 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 1<sup>st</sup> estate join the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup>, 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