Vocabulary Activity
The French Revolution and Napoleon

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Answer each of the following questions about the French Revolution and Napoleon. Include in your answers the vocabulary terms in parentheses.

1. At the time of the French Revolution, who were the bourgeoisie? (bourgeoisie)
   MIDDLE CLASS
   MERCHANTS - INDUSTRIALISTS - PROFESSIONALS

2. Explain the connection between the coup d'état of 1799 and the emergence of the consulat. (coup d'état, consulat)
   NAPOLEON WAS PART OF THE SUDDEN OVERTHROW OF THE GIRONDIN (Coup d'Etat) RESULTING IN THE NEW REPUBLIC (Consulate)

3. What does sans-culottes mean? Who were the sans-culottes? (sans-culottes)
   "WITHOUT BREECHES" LONG TROUSERS NOT KNEE-LENGTH BREECHES
   MEMBERS OF THE PARIS COMMUNE WHO WANTED TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH ORDINARY PATRIOTS

4. What does the word estate mean today? What was its meaning at the time of the French Revolution? (estate)
   ALL THE ASSETS OF A PERSON (MONEY, LAND, STOCK, ETC)
   A CLASS OF PEOPLE - FRANCE HAD 3 ESTATES (SOCIAL CLASSES)

5. Before the French Revolution, what was the taille? Who was exempt from it? (taille)
   CHIEF TAX
   CLERGY COMPLETELY EXEMPT - SOME EXEMPTIONS FOR ABILITY

6. What was the role of electors after the new constitution was passed in 1795? (electors)
   QUALIFIED VOTERS - CLOSE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT

7. What was the principle of intervention? Which country rejected it, and why? (principle of intervention)
   USE FOR TO RESTORE ORDER IN REVOLTING COUNTRIES
   BRITAIN SAID COUNTRIES SHOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.
Vocabulary Activity Cont.

The French Revolution and Napoleon

8. Explain the difference between conservatism and liberalism. (conservatism, liberalism) CONSERVATISM: TOTAL GOVT CONTROL NO INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OR REPRESENTATION - VS - LIBERALISM: CIVIL LIBERTIES IN A WRITTEN DOCUMENT WITH A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.


Academic Vocabulary

Directions: If you place the prefix in- before a word, you can change its meaning to the opposite. For example, convenient and inconvenient have opposite meanings. Use either the word capable or its opposite, incapable, to correctly complete each sentence below. (capable)

10. Napoleon was ________ of inspiring loyalty in his troops.

11. Napoleon was ________ of taking control of the French government after the coup d'état.

12. Napoleon was ________ of conquering Britain.

13. Napoleon was ________ of escaping from Elba.

14. Napoleon was ________ of successfully invading Russia.

Directions: Include in your answers to the questions below the vocabulary words in parentheses.

15. Why were consumers in the Third Estate angry just before the French Revolution? (consumer) PRICES ↑ WAGES ↓

16. The word liberal comes from the Latin word liberalis, meaning “suitable for a freeman.” Is the word liberal appropriate as a description of the French revolutionaries? Why or why not? (liberal) YES; BECAUSE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARIES WANTED ECONOMIC FREEDOM, REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, OPENMINDNESS.
Vocabulary Activity  Cont.

The French Revolution and Napoleon

17. What did the Committee of Public Safety do to try to protect France against domestic, or internal, threats? (domestic)  
   UTILIZED THE REIGN OF TERROR

18. What is a constitution, and how does it apply to civil liberties? (constitution, civil)  
   PRINCIPLES & LAWS OF A NATION STATE, OR SOCIAL GROUP WHICH GUARANTEES CERTAIN RIGHTS (CIVIL LIBERTIES)

19. After the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen was adopted, what did French playwright Olympe de Gouges do to fight the exclusion of women from political rights? (exclusion)  
   WROTE A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN AND THE FEMALE CITIZEN. HER BOOK FOCUSED ON WOMAN HAVING THE SAME RIGHTS AS MEN.

20. The word percent comes from per and the Latin word centum, or "hundred." How does this information help you define the word? (percent)  
   PART OF THE WHOLE DIVIDED BY 100.
Guided Reading Activity

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Lesson 1  The French Revolution Begins

Review Questions

Directions: Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct heading and subheading to help you write each answer.

I. Causes of the French Revolution

A. What were the three estates in French society?
   CLERGY: NOBILITY: COMMONERS

B. What was the immediate cause of the French Revolution?
   FOOD SHORTAGE; INFLATION; UNEMPLOYMENT

II. The National Assembly

A. Who formed the National Assembly and why?
   THIRD ESTATE: VOTING RIGHTS

B. What happened on July 14, 1789?
   BASTILLE WAS ATTACKED

C. What was the Great Fear?
   TIME OF VAST PANIC; PEASANT REVOLTS - FEAR OF FOREIGN INVASION

III. End of the Old Regime

A. What document, passed by the National Assembly, guaranteed men basic liberties?
   DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND THE CITIZEN

B. Why did the revolutionaries want to reform the Catholic Church?
   CHANGE OLD ORDER, STATE SHOULDN'T HAVE CONTROL OF CHURCH LAND
Guided Reading Activity Cont.  networks

The French Revolution and Napoleon

C. How did the actions of the Paris Commune move the French Revolution to a more radical stage?

- ORGANIZED PROTEST - CAPTURED KING - MONARCH SUSPENDED
- CALLED FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION

D. Who were the sans-culottes?

- PARIS COMMUNE MEMBERS WHO WORE LONG PANTS

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What problems led to the outbreak of a revolution in France?

1. BUDGET CRISIS (INFLATION)
2. FOOD SHORTAGE
3. UNEMPLOYMENT
4. SOCIAL INEQUALITY
Lesson 2 Radical Revolution and Reaction

Review Questions

Directions: Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. The Move to Radicalism
   A. The convention of 1792 abolished the __Monarchy_____ and established a __REPUBLIC__.
   B. Many members of the Mountain belonged to the __JACOBIN______ club and believed the king should be __EXECUTED____.

II. The Reign of Terror
   A. The National Convention, fearing domestic uprisings and external threats, gave broad powers to the Committee of Public __SAFETY____.
   B. The Committee, dominated by Maximilien __ROBESPIERRE____, controlled the government and adopted strict policies.
   C. During the Reign of Terror, almost __40,000____ people from all classes were killed.
   D. Robespierre called his new order of good citizens the Republic of __VIECTINM__.
   E. The National Convention pursued a policy of __DE-CHRISTIANIZATION__, which included closing churches, encouraging priests to marry, and the adoption of a new __ARMAF CALENDAR__.

III. A Nation in Arms
   A. Fearing the revolution was in danger, the Committee of Public Safety issued a decree to raise a French __ARMY____.
   B. The large army pushed invaders back across the __RHINE__ and conquered the __AMSTERDAM__ Netherlands.
   C. Members of the National Convention feared becoming the next victims of __ROBESPIERRE__ and voted to condemn him.

IV. The Directory
   A. The __CONSTITUTION____ of 1795 set up a government with two legislative houses whose members were chosen by __ELECTORS____.
Guided Reading Activity  Cont.  networks

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B. The government of the Directory became known mainly for corruption and began to rely on the military to stay in power.

C. In a 1799 coup d'état, Napoleon toppled the Directory and seized power in France.

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What were the major events of the French Revolution, and how did each affect the Revolution's outcome?

- Abolition of Monarchy
- King's Execution

- Europe Upset

- New Power (Committee of Public Safety)
- Reign of Terror

- Directory Created
Lesson 3 The Rise of Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars

Review Questions

Directions: Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

A. Main Idea: Napoleon quickly rose to power in the military, and after taking part in the coup d'état of 1799, he began to make policy changes.

1. What was the result of the military campaigns Napoleon led in Italy? MILITARY HERO

2. Who appointed Napoleon emperor? HIMSELF

3. Why did Napoleon make peace with the Catholic Church? TO GAIN SUPPORTERS - FRANCE WAS MOSTLY CATHOLIC

4. How did Napoleon codify French laws? REMOVED 3000 - CREATED 7 LAW CODES

5. How did Napoleon change the bureaucracy? PROMOTION BASED ON ABILITY; NOT RANK OR BIRTH

B. Main Idea: Napoleon's empire spread across Europe, but it did not last long.

1. What were the parts of the Grand Empire? 3
   - FRENCH EMPIRE
   - DEPENDENT STATES
   - ALLIED STATES
   (GRAND EMPIRE)

2. How were dependent states different from allied states, and what is an example of each? 2
   - DEPENDENT - FAMILY
   - ALLIED - CONQUERED

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Guided Reading Activity Cont.

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3. What are two major reasons that help explain the collapse of Napoleon's empire?

- Britain's ability to resist
- Rise of nationalism

Summary and Reflection

Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did Napoleon rise to power, and what were the effects of his rule?

- Military success
- Consul
- Emperor
- Codification of laws
- Peace with church
- Merit promotion
- Grand Empire - rise of nationalism - preservation of
- Returns
Lesson 4  The Fall of Napoleon and the European Reaction

Review Questions

Directions: Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

A. Main Idea: Napoleon fell from power after a series of failed policies and battles left him weak to attack.

1. Detail: Napoleon's failed invasion of __________ led other European states to attack the weakened French army.

2. Detail: Napoleon was exiled to __________, and __________ became king.

3. Detail: After Napoleon returned to Paris, Russia, Great Britain, __________, and __________ pledged to defeat him.

4. Detail: Napoleon's final defeat came at __________ in Belgium against a combined __________ and British army.

B. Main Idea: After the defeat of Napoleon, European rulers adopted a philosophy of conservatism.

1. Detail: At the Congress of __________ in 1814, European powers rearranged territories to form a new balance of __________ so that no one country could dominate.

2. Detail: Prince von __________ wanted lawful monarchs who had ruled before Napoleon to be restored to power.

3. Detail: __________ is a political philosophy based on obedience to political __________ and a belief in organized religion.

4. Detail: The great powers eventually adopted a principle of __________; troops were sent in to crush revolutions in Spain and Italy.

C. Main Idea: As conservative governments tried to keep the old order, forces for change were also developing throughout Europe.

1. Detail: Growing out of the __________, the political philosophy of __________ emphasized the protection of civil liberties.

2. Detail: After the French Revolution, people began to feel that their chief loyalty was to their __________, not their king or town.
3. Detail: **Nationalists** and liberals agreed that each group of people should have its own state and its own government.

**Summary and Reflection**

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

Why did Napoleon fall from power, and how did Europe respond to his defeat?

- Defeat in Russia
- Alliance of:
  - Russia - GB
  - Austria - Prussia
- Congress of Vienna
- Philosophy of Conservatism
- New Balance of Power
- Principle of Intervention
- Liberalism & Nationalism