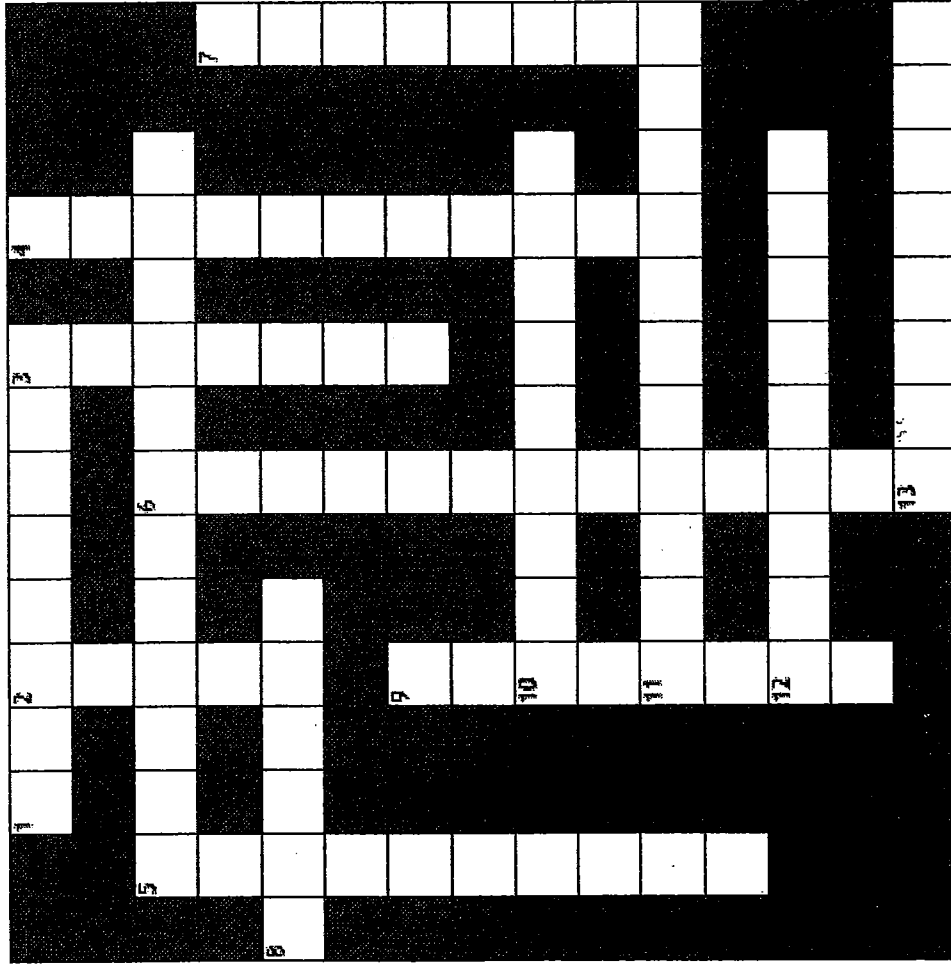


Chapter 7: The French Revolution and Napoleon

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. French prison and revolutionary symbol
5. Country not conquered by Napoleon (2 wrds)
8. Meeting place of European congress
10. Site of Napoleon's major naval defeat
11. Ruler during Reign of Terror
12. Political and social system before French Revolution (2 wrds)
13. Left-wing of the Legislative Assembly

Down

2. France's enemy in Peninsular War
3. Large social classes
4. Least powerful social class before the Revolution (2 wrds)
5. Machine for beheading criminals
6. A time when thousands of citizens were executed (3 wrds)
7. A forcible closing of ports
9. Site of Napoleon's final battle

Name: _____

Date: _____



BUILDING VOCABULARY *The French Revolution and Napoleon*

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Congress of Vienna | a. one of three social classes in France in the late 1700s |
| ___ 2. Hundred Days | b. the social and political system of France in the 1770s |
| ___ 3. Concert of Europe | c. an assembly of representatives from all three social classes in France |
| ___ 4. plebiscite | d. king of France in the 1770s and 1780s, known for his extravagant spending |
| ___ 5. Estates-General | e. Napoleon's last bid for power |
| ___ 6. Old Regime | f. alliance devised by Metternich to ensure that nations would help one another if revolution broke out |
| ___ 7. Louis XVI | g. series of meetings of European powers to ensure the security and stability of a new European order after Napoleon's defeat |
| ___ 8. estate | h. vote of the people |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Continental System | Great Fear | Tennis Court Oath | Maximilien Robespierre |
| Legislative Assembly | Marie Antoinette | National Assembly | Klemens von Metternich |

- The queen of France who spent so much money that she was called "Madame Deficit" was _____.
- The pledge by Third Estate delegates to meet until they created a new constitution became known as the _____.
- The first deliberate act of revolution by France's Third Estate was to vote to establish a law-making body called the _____.
- The Jacobin leader who ruled over the Reign of Terror, in which thousands of French citizens were executed, was _____.
- The foreign minister of Austria who wanted to restore a balance of power in Europe was _____.
- Napoleon's blockade of Europe's ports, which was intended to make continental Europe more self-sufficient, was called the _____.

C. Writing Use the following terms to write a summary of some of the major events in Napoleon's career.

- Napoleon Bonaparte Napoleonic Code coup d'etat Battle of Trafalgar Waterloo

CHAPTER
7

Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. Statement of revolutionary ideals adopted by National Assembly | A. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity |
| _____ 2. Slogan for members of the French Revolution | B. guillotine |
| _____ 3. New law-making body created by the constitution adopted in 1791 by the National Assembly | C. radicals |
| _____ 4. Members of this law-making body who opposed the idea of monarchy and wanted sweeping governmental change | D. Jacobins |
| _____ 5. Term used to describe nobles who had fled France and who hoped to restore the Old Regime | E. Directory |
| _____ 6. Device used as a means of execution during the French Revolution | F. Reign of Terror |
| _____ 7. Parisian workers who wanted extremely radical change in government | G. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen |
| _____ 8. Radical political organization that in September 1792 abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic | H. Georges Danton |
| _____ 9. Became leader of the Committee of Public Safety and ruled France virtually as a dictator | I. émigrés |
| _____ 10. Period of time during which Maximilien Robespierre governed France | K. Legislative Assembly |
| _____ 11. Well-known Jacobin and lawyer eventually executed for being less radical than Robespierre | L. conservatives |
| _____ 12. Executive body created in 1795 as part of a new plan of government | M. sans-culottes |
| | N. Robespierre |

CHAPTER
7

Napoleon Forges an Empire

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with Napoleon's expanding empire. Answer them in the space provided.

1. Under what circumstances did Napoleon become known as a hero of the French republic?

2. How did conditions in France in 1799 make it possible for Napoleon to seize power?

3. What is a sudden seizure of power like Napoleon's called?

4. How did the plebiscite in 1800 affect Napoleon's power?

5. How did Napoleon go about establishing order in France?

6. What were the terms of the concordat, the agreement between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII?

7. What was the Napoleonic Code?

8. What incident at Napoleon's crowning as emperor clearly established Napoleon as more powerful than the Church?

CHAPTER
7

The Congress of Vienna

Sentence Completion Select the name or term that best completes the sentence.
Write the name or term in the blank.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| absolute monarchs | legitimacy | nationalism |
| balance of power | Holy Alliance | Mexico |
| Austria | Concert of Europe | Congress of Vienna |
| Klemens von Metternich | constitutional monarchies | Germany |

- _____ was a series of meetings to set up policies to establish security and stability in Europe after Napoleon's defeat.
- The powerful foreign minister of Austria during the meetings of the five great powers of Europe was _____.
- The idea of keeping the countries of Europe relatively equal in terms of strength was called the _____.
- The country that dominated the German Confederation was _____.
- The idea that the rulers of Europe whom Napoleon had driven from power should be restored to their thrones was based on the principle of _____.
- After the Congress of Vienna, Britain and France had _____ as a form of government.
- The agreement between Czar Alexander, Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia to base their governments on Christian principles was called the _____.
- The _____ was a series of European alliances that assured that countries would help each other if any revolutions occurred.
- One indirect effect of the Congress of Vienna was revolution and eventual independence from Spain in _____.
- Another effect of the Congress of Vienna was to encourage feelings of _____ that would ultimately lead to revolution in some countries.

Ch 7 Test Review

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- ___ 1. About what percentage of France's population belonged to the Third Estate?
 - A. 1
 - B. 10
 - C. 50
 - D. 98

- ___ 2. What happened on July 14, Bastille Day?
 - A. Robespierre was executed by guillotine.
 - B. French women marched all the way to Versailles.
 - C. A mob stormed a prison looking for gunpowder.
 - D. All of the above are true.

- ___ 3. Which goal was NOT stated in the "slogan of the Revolution"?
 - A. liberty
 - B. equality
 - C. justice
 - D. brotherhood

- ___ 4. Which document stated that "men are born and remain free and equal in rights"?
 - A. Holy Alliance
 - B. Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - C. Declaration of Independence
 - D. Napoleonic Code

- ___ 5. During the Reign of Terror, who was safe from the guillotine?
 - A. no one
 - B. the nobility
 - C. known revolutionaries
 - D. only Maximilien Robespierre

- ___ 6. What was Napoleon able to accomplish during peacetime?
 - A. He set up government-run public schools.
 - B. He set up a comprehensive system of laws.
 - C. He established a fairer tax code.
 - D. All of the above are true.

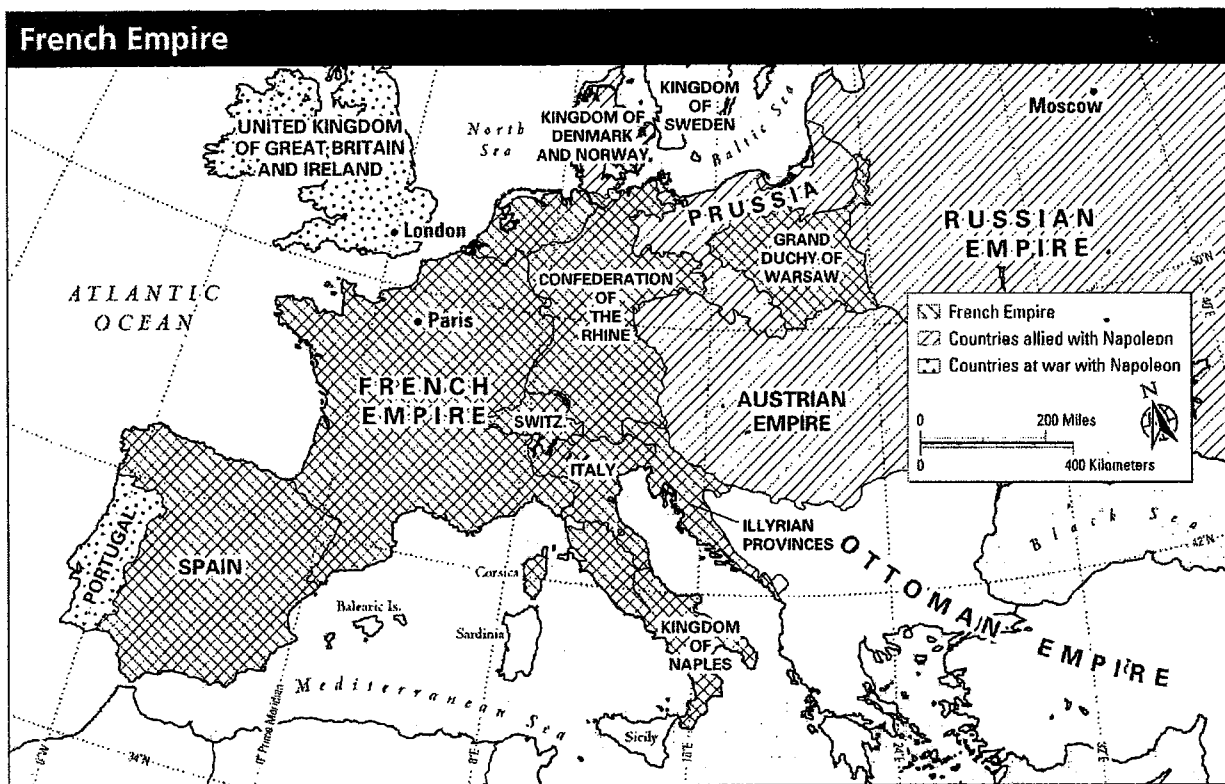
- ___ 7. How did Admiral Nelson win the Battle of Trafalgar?
 - A. He bombed the French ships with cannonballs.
 - B. He divided the French fleet and attacked smaller groups of ships.
 - C. He got help from the Prussians.
 - D. All of the above are true.

- ___ 8. Why did Napoleon attack Portugal?
 - A. to force Portugal to trade with France
 - B. to enforce the terms of the Continental System
 - C. to prove he was stronger than the Pope
 - D. All of the above are true.

- ___ 9. Which of the following was an important goal of the Congress of Vienna?
 - A. to destroy France
 - B. to execute Napoleon by guillotine
 - C. to establish a balance of power in Europe
 - D. to establish Vienna as the new capital of Europe

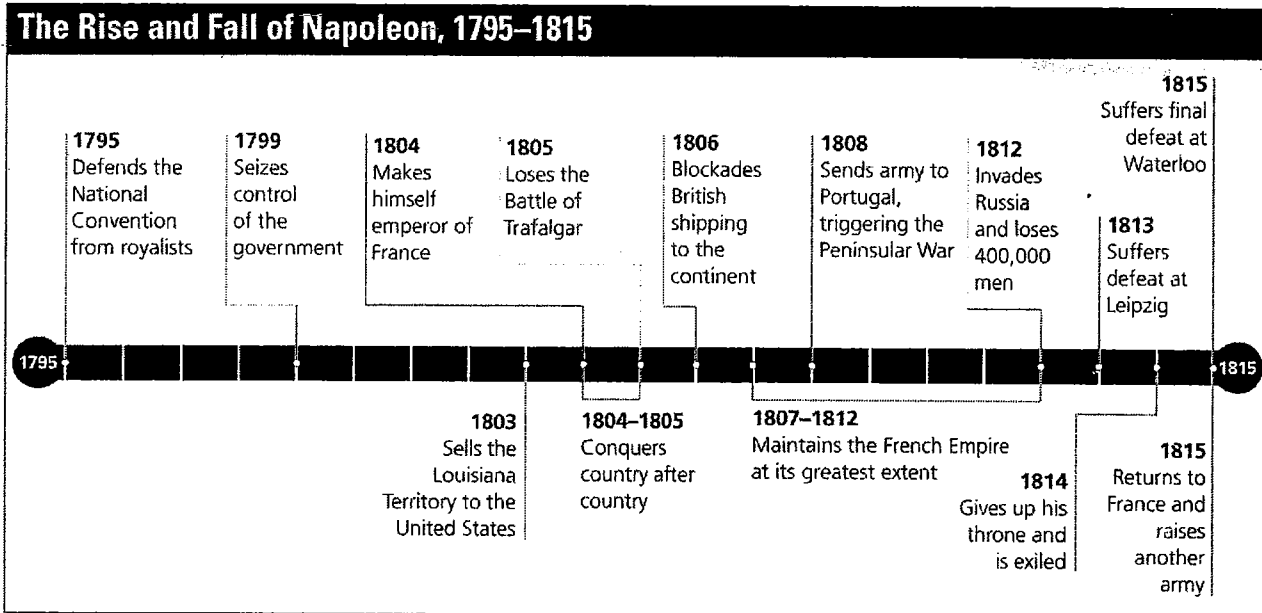
- ___ 10. Who was the most influential leader at the Congress of Vienna?
 - A. Czar Alexander I of Russia
 - B. Emperor Francis I of Austria
 - C. King Frederick William III of Prussia
 - D. Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- A. Russian Empire
- B. Kingdom of Sweden
- C. United Kingdom of Great Britain
- D. Corsica
- E. Portugal

- ___ 11. ___ had a coastline on the Baltic Sea and was neither allied nor at war with Napoleon.
- ___ 12. ___ had a coastline on the North Sea and was Napoleon's chief rival.
- ___ 13. ___ was a Mediterranean island that belonged to the French Empire.
- ___ 14. ___ was a peninsular country at war with Napoleon.
- ___ 15. ___ had a coastline on the Black Sea and was an ally of Napoleon in 1810.



- ___ 16. In what year did Napoleon seize control of the government and assume dictatorial powers?
- A. 1800
B. 1799
C. 1805
D. 1804
- ___ 17. Which of the following events was the latest to occur?
- A. sale of the Louisiana Territory
B. sending an army through Spain to Portugal
C. losing the Battle of Trafalgar
D. Napoleon's making himself Emperor
- ___ 18. What does this time line represent?
- A. a brief history of the French Revolution
B. all the battles Napoleon fought in
C. highlights of Napoleon's political and military career
D. all of the above are true
- ___ 19. In what year did Napoleon sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States?
- A. 1805
B. 1796
C. 1800
D. 1803
- ___ 20. Which event happened earliest?
- A. Battle of Trafalgar
B. invasion of Russia
C. sale of the Louisiana Territory
D. invasion of Portugal