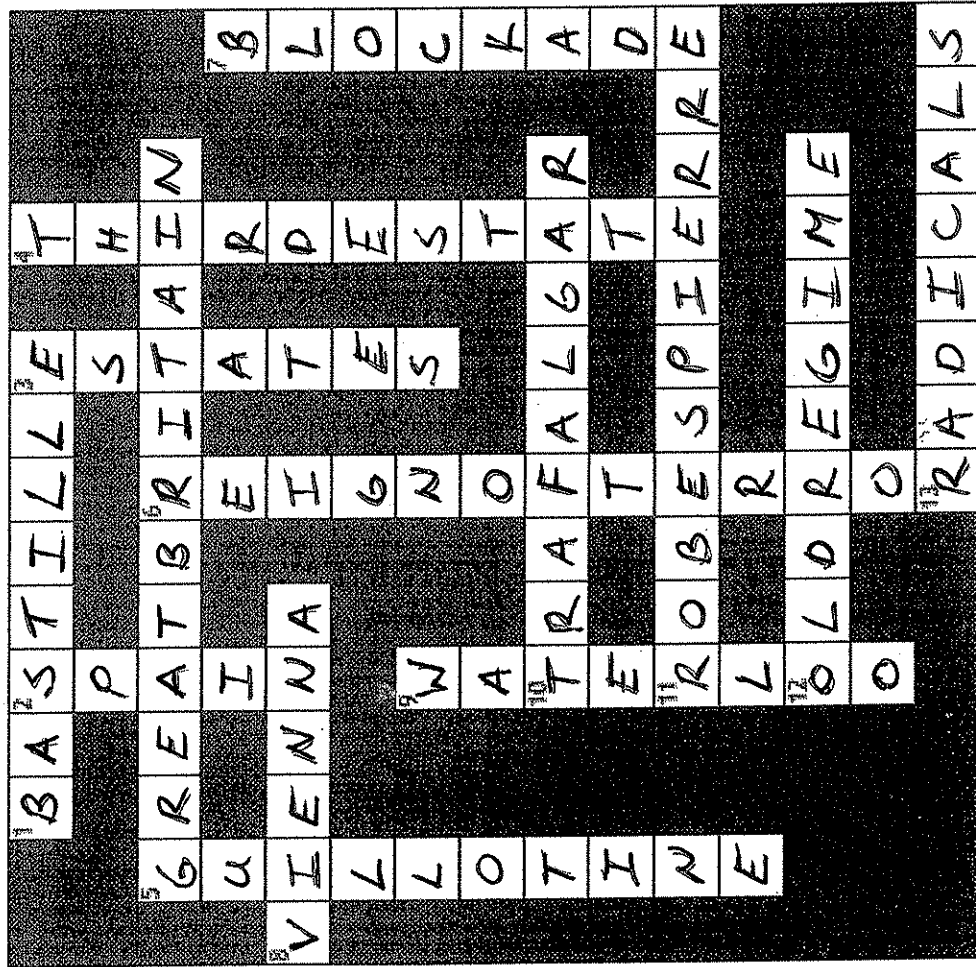


Chapter 7: The French Revolution and Napoleon

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
7. A time when thousands of citizens were executed (3 wrds)
9. A forcible closing of ports

Name: Key

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.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <u>G</u> 1. Congress of Vienna | a. one of three social classes in France in the late 1700s |
| <u>E</u> 2. Hundred Days | b. the social and political system of France in the 1770s |
| <u>F</u> 3. Concert of Europe | c. an assembly of representatives from all three social classes in France |
| <u>H</u> 4. plebiscite | d. king of France in the 1770s and 1780s, known for his extravagant spending |
| <u>C</u> 5. Estates-General | e. Napoleon's last bid for power |
| <u>B</u> 6. Old Regime | f. alliance devised by Metternich to ensure that nations would help one another if revolution broke out |
| <u>D</u> 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 |
| <u>A</u> 8. estate | h. vote of the people |

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

Continental System
Legislative Assembly

Great Fear
Marie Antoinette

Tennis Court Oath
National Assembly

Maximilien Robespierre
Klemens von Metternich

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

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

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

Section 2

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.

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

CHAPTER

7

Section 3

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Napoleon Forges an Empire*

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

- Under what circumstances did Napoleon become known as a hero of the French republic?
In 1795, royalists rebels attacked the National Convention. Napoleon and his army fought off the attack, and Napoleon was called a hero
- How did conditions in France in 1799 make it possible for Napoleon to seize power?
The Directory lost control, and Napoleon's friends urged him to take action. He used troops to surround the national legislature and drive many of its members out. He then became one of three consuls; named himself first consul.
- What is a sudden seizure of power like Napoleon's called?
coup d'etat
- How did the plebiscite in 1800 affect Napoleon's power?
It was a vote of the people held to approve a new constitution. The constitution was approved, and as first consul, Napoleon got all the power.
- How did Napoleon go about establishing order in France?
He kept changes from the revolution. He supported laws that would strengthen the central government. He set up a method of tax collection and established a national banking system. He fired corrupt officials and set up government-run public schools.
- What were the terms of the concordat, the agreement between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII?
It created a new relationship between church and state. The government acknowledged the influence of the church, but did not let the church control state affairs
- What was the Napoleonic Code?
It was a comprehensive system of laws that promoted order and authority over individual rights. It restricted freedom of speech and of press, and restored slavery in the French colonies of the Caribbean.
- What incident at Napoleon's crowning as emperor clearly established Napoleon as more powerful than the Church?
Napoleon took the crown from the pope and crowned himself

CHAPTER
7

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

The Congress of Vienna

Section 5

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 |

1. ~~Congress of Vienna~~ was a series of meetings to set up policies to establish security and stability in Europe after Napoleon's defeat.
2. The powerful foreign minister of Austria during the meetings of the five great powers of Europe was Klemens von Metternich.
3. The idea of keeping the countries of Europe relatively equal in terms of strength was called the balance of power.
4. The country that dominated the German Confederation was Austria.
5. 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 legitimacy.
6. After the Congress of Vienna, Britain and France had constitutional ^{monarchy} as a form of government.
7. 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 Holy Alliance.
8. The ~~Concert of Europe~~ was a series of European alliances that assured that countries would help each other if any revolutions occurred.
9. One indirect effect of the Congress of Vienna was revolution and eventual independence from Spain in Mexico.
10. Another effect of the Congress of Vienna was to encourage feelings of nationalism that would ultimately lead to revolution in some countries.

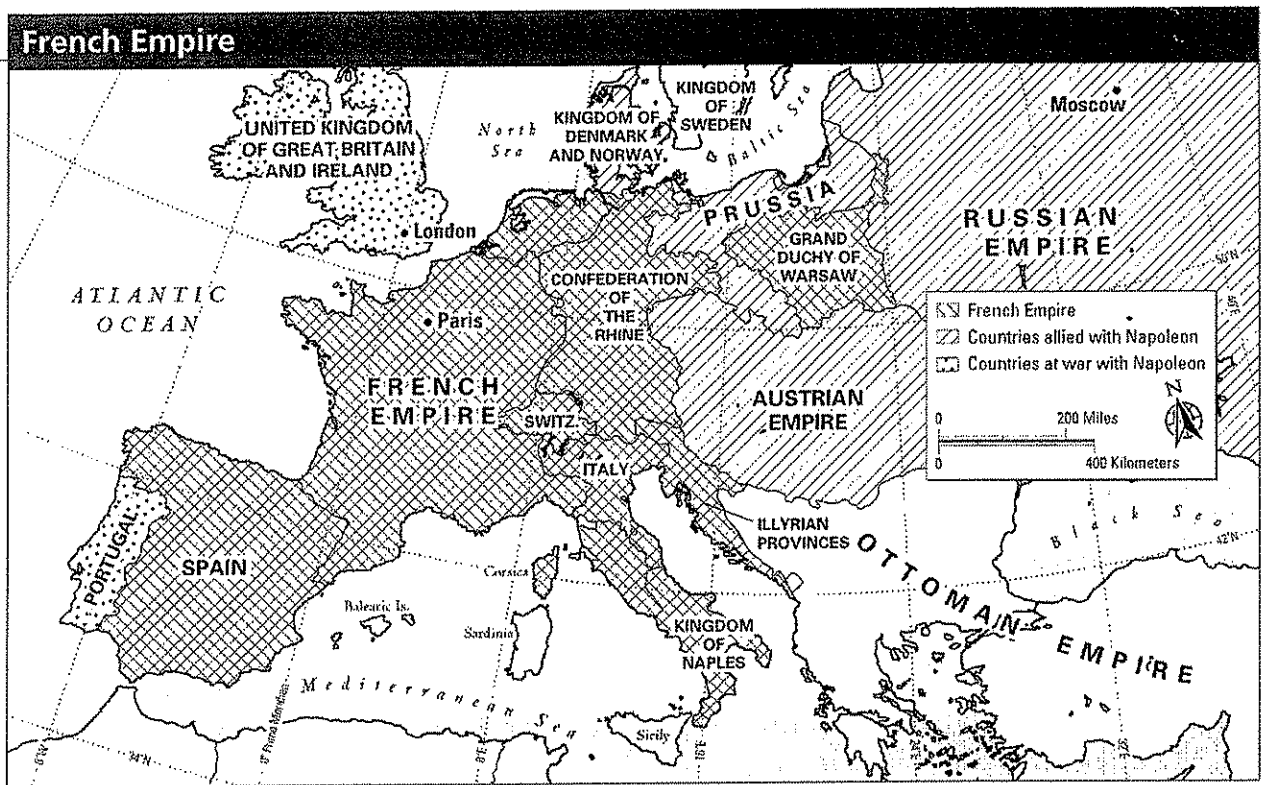
Ch 7 Test Review

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- D 1. About what percentage of France's population belonged to the Third Estate?
A. 1
B. 10
C. 50
D. 98
- C 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.
- C 3. Which goal was NOT stated in the "slogan of the Revolution"?
A. liberty
B. equality
C. justice
D. brotherhood
- B 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
- A 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
- D 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.
- B 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.
- B 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.
- C 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
- D 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

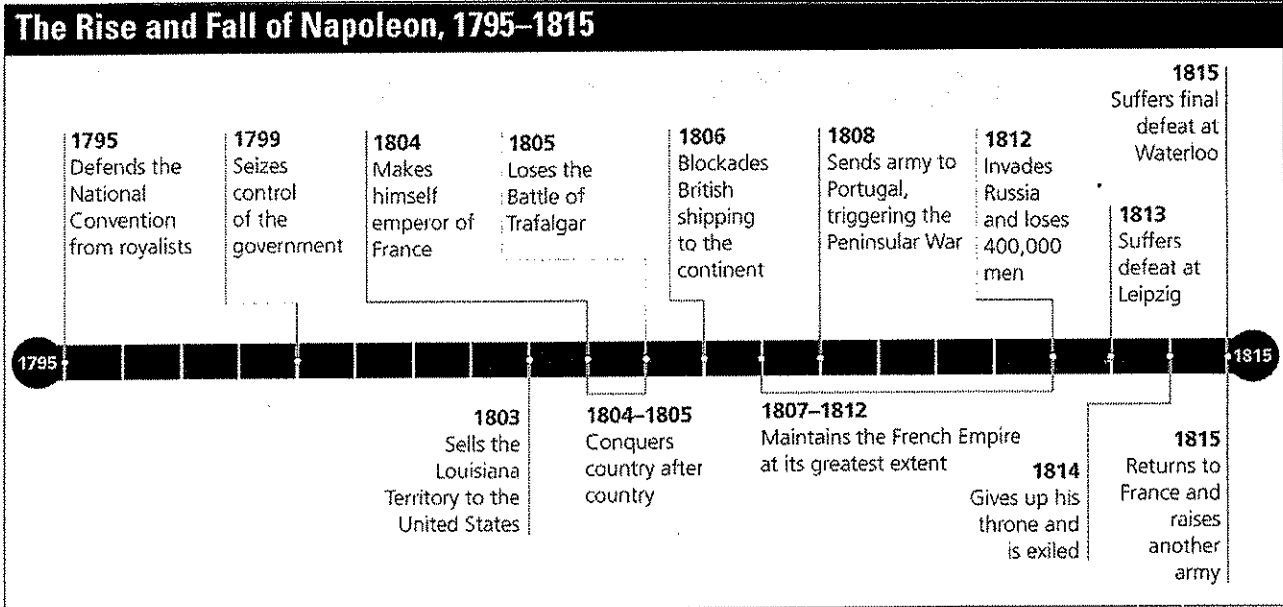
Ch 7 Test Review

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

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



- B 16. In what year did Napoleon seize control of the government and assume dictatorial powers?
- A. 1800
B. 1799
C. 1805
D. 1804
- B 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
- C 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
- D 19. In what year did Napoleon sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States?
- A. 1805
B. 1796
C. 1800
D. 1803
- C 20. Which event happened earliest?
- A. Battle of Trafalgar
B. invasion of Russia
C. sale of the Louisiana Territory
D. invasion of Portugal