Chapter 19-The French Revolution Review Sheet

1. % and members of each Estate
   1st Estate - CLERGY -- .5%
   2nd Estate - NOBLES -- 1.5%
   3rd Estate - bourgeoisie, peasants, & city workers

2. Causes of financial crisis in France
   - wars → loans with interest
   - building of the Palace at Versailles by King Louis XIV
   - lavish lifestyle of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
   - bad harvests → increase prices
   - failure to reform
   - 1st and 2nd Estate don't pay taxes

3. What privilege do the 1st and 2nd Estate share?
   THEY DON'T PAY TAXES

4. The 3rd Estate broke away and formed the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

5. The National Assembly pledged not to disband until
   They wrote a constitution for France

6. Nobles who fled France during the revolution were called EMIGRES

7. European monarchs feared the French Revolution because
   THEY WERE AFRAID OF REVOLUTIONS BREAKING OUT IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES

8. France divided society into different ESTATES

9. When the National Assembly met to create a constitution for France they took an oath called the TENNIS COURT OATH

10. What group marched to Versailles to protest the lack of bread? WOMEN
11. Which Estate did the majority of the French people belong to?  
   **3rd Estate**

12. What became a symbol of the French Revolution?  
   **STORMING OF THE BASTILLE**

13. Define the term bourgeoisie  
   **MIDDLE CLASS**

14. Civil Constitution of the Clergy  
   PUT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

15. King during the French Revolution  
   **LOUIS XVI**

16. Queen during the French Revolution  
   **MARIE ANTOINETTE**

17. Who led the Reign of Terror?  
   **ROBESPIERRE**

18. What was the purpose of the Committee of Public Safety?  
   **TO DEAL WITH THREATS TO THE REVOLUTION WITHIN FRANCE**

19. First step towards writing a constitution  
   **DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN & CITIZEN**

20. Slogan of the French Revolution  
   **LIBERTY-EQUALITY-FRATERNITY**

21. What was the Declaration of Pilnitz?  
   **LEADERS OF AUSTRIA & PRUSSIA AGREE TO INTERVENE IF NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE FRENCH MONARCHY**

22. **deficit spending**  
   **SPENDING MORE MONEY THAN YOU TAKE IN**

23. 4 Phases of the Revolution  
   **MODERATE PHASE-National Assembly**  
   **RADICAL PHASE-Reign of Terror**  
   **REACTION-Directory**  
   **AGE of NAPOLEON**
24. Why did European rulers call the French Revolution the “French Plague”?
- They were afraid it might spread to other countries
- Could → loss of power for other monarchs

25. The National Convention voted to abolish the monarchy and declare France a REPUBLIC

26. How did Napoleon gain power?
- As a war hero he won the admiration of the French people
- Led a coup d’etat & took down the Directory
- Held plebiscites until he was finally voted emperor

27. What was the Napoleonic Code?
Code of laws which embodied principles of the French Revolution and the Enlightenment

28. What was the Concordat of 1801?
Napoleon’s attempt to make peace with the Catholic Church

29. What events led to Napoleon’s downfall?
- Failed invasion of Russia
- Battle of Nations
- Battle of Waterloo

30. blockade
Shutting off ports to keep people or supplies from moving in or out

31. abdicate
To step down from power

32. legitimacy
Restoring hereditary monarchies that the French Revolution or Napoleon had unseated

33. How did Napoleon win support across class lines?
By continuing the reforms of the revolution

34. How did Napoleon make peace with the Catholic Church?
By issuing the Concordat of 1801

35. What was the purpose of the Continental System?
By closing off European ports to British goods, Napoleon hoped to weaken Britain

36. Was the continental system a success? Why or why not?
No—although British exports declined, Britain’s powerful navy kept vital trade routes open to the Americas and India
37. guerrilla warfare
Hit and run raids

38. Scorched Earth policy
To avoid battles with Napoleon, the Russians retreated eastward, burning crops and villages along the way → leaving the French hungry & cold as winter approached

39. Battle of Nations
Napoleon is defeated for the first time
→ he abdicates and is exiled to the island of Elba

40. Waterloo
Napoleon is defeated for the second and final time
→ he abdicates and is exiled to the island of St. Helena

41. Which European country was Napoleon unable to conquer?
BRITAIN

42. What was the result of Napoleon’s invasion of Russia?
Napoleon enters Moscow but can’t feed and supply his army through the winter due to the Russians using the scorched earth policy
→ start to retreat but many flee or die
→ Russia now joined with Britain, Austria, and Prussia to defeat France

43. What was the chief goal of the Congress of Vienna?
Create a lasting peace by establishing a balance of power and protecting the system of monarchy

44. Metternich
Austrian representative at the Congress of Vienna

45. Which countries dominated the Congress of Vienna?
Austria-Russia-Great Britain

46. plebiscite
Ballot in which voters say yes or no

47. Why was the French invasion of Russia a failure?
Due to the Russians use of the scorched earth policy the French found themselves deep within Russian territory without food, supplies, and shelter with winter quickly approaching → the French start to retreat but many flee or die

48. Why was the Directory a failure?
Inefficient-corrupt-failure to address problems such as the rising bread prices