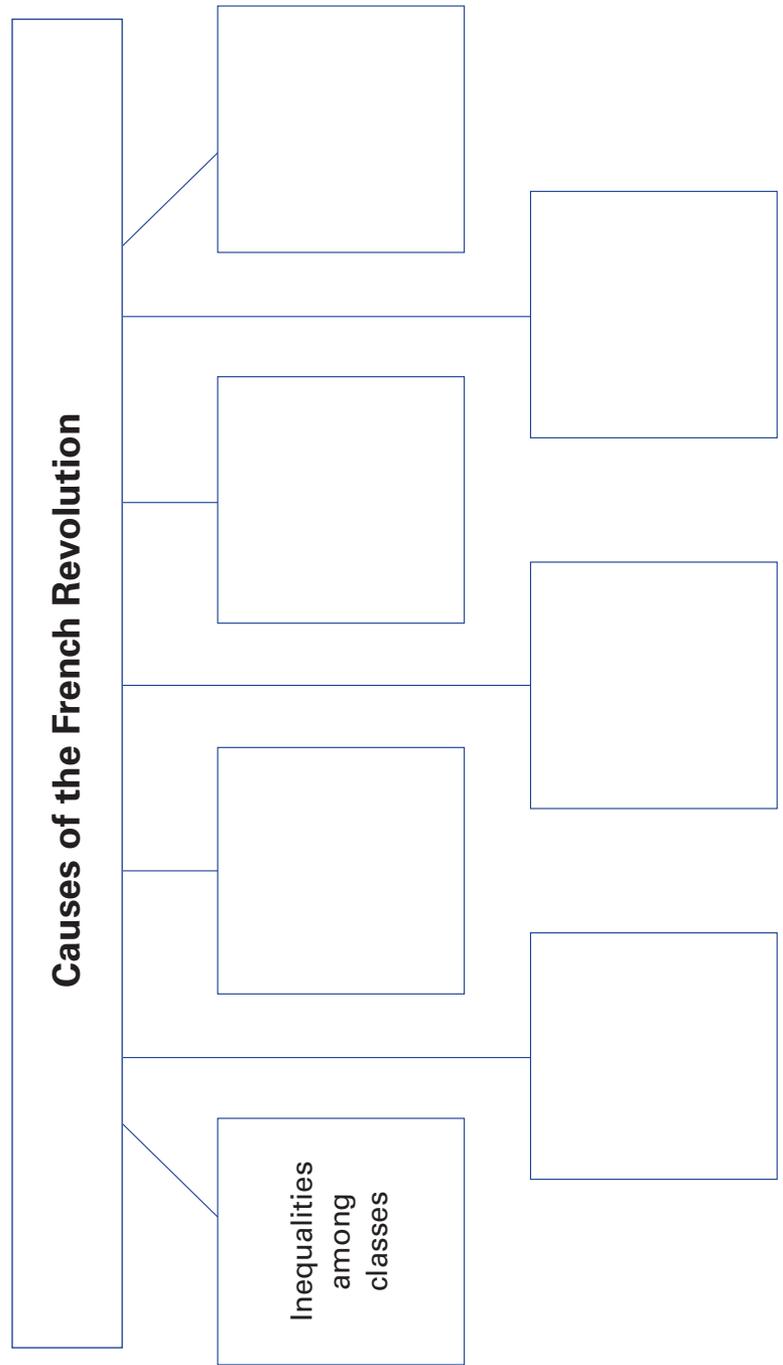


CHAPTER  
**18**  
SECTION 1

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION**

**Focus Question:** What led to the storming of the Bastille, and therefore, to the start of the French Revolution?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following chart by identifying the multiple causes of the French Revolution.*



CHAPTER  
**18**  
SECTION 1

## Section Summary

### ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION

Under France's **ancien régime**, there were three social classes, or **estates**. The First Estate was the clergy, who enjoyed great wealth and privilege. The Second Estate was the titled nobility. They held top jobs in government, the army, and the courts. The vast majority of the population, including the **bourgeoisie**, or middle class, formed the Third Estate. The bulk of the Third Estate consisted of rural peasants. The poorest members of the Third Estate were urban workers.

Members of the Third Estate resented the privileges enjoyed by their social "betters." The First and Second Estates, for example, were exempt from most taxes, while peasants paid taxes on many things, including necessities. Then Enlightenment ideas led people to question the inequalities of the old social structure. The Third Estate demanded that the privileged classes pay their share.

Economic troubles added to the social unrest. **Deficit spending** had left France deeply in debt. In the 1780s, bad harvests sent food prices soaring. **Louis XVI** chose **Jacques Necker** as an economic advisor. Later, the king was forced to dismiss Necker for proposing to tax the First and Second Estates. The crisis deepened. Powerful nobles and clergy called for a meeting of the **Estates-General** to try to control reform. Louis XVI finally set a meeting at Versailles. Beforehand, the king asked all three estates to prepare **cahiers** listing their grievances. Some lists demonstrated the high level of resentment among the classes.

The Estates-General met in May 1789. After weeks of stalemate, delegates of the Third Estate abandoned the Estates-General and formed the National Assembly. Later, when they were locked out of their meeting place, the members of the new legislature took their famous **Tennis Court Oath**. They swore never to separate until they had established a just constitution.

On July 14, 1789, the streets of Paris buzzed with rumors that royal troops were going to occupy the city. More than 800 Parisians assembled outside the **Bastille**, demanding weaponry stored there. When the commander refused, the enraged mob stormed the Bastille, sparking the French Revolution.

### Review Questions

1. How was society structured under France's *ancien régime*?

---



---

2. What economic troubles did France face in the 1780s?

---



---

### READING CHECK

Which group paid the most taxes?

---



---



---

### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *urban* mean in the underlined sentence? Notice that the word *rural* appears in the previous sentence. *Rural* is an antonym of *urban*. Use the meaning of the antonym to help you figure out what *urban* means.

### READING SKILL

#### Recognize Multiple Causes

Identify three causes of the French Revolution.

---



---



---

CHAPTER  
**18**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION UNFOLDS

**Focus Question:** What political and social reforms did the National Assembly institute in the first stage of the French Revolution?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following outline by identifying the main ideas and supporting details in this section.*

<p><b>I. Political crisis leads to revolt</b></p> <p><b>A. The Great Fear</b></p> <p>1. Inflamed by famine and rumors</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p><b>B.</b> _____</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p><b>II.</b> _____</p> <p><b>A.</b> _____</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p><b>B.</b> _____</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p><b>C.</b> _____</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p><b>III.</b> _____</p> <p><b>A.</b> _____</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p><b>B.</b> _____</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p><b>C.</b> _____</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p>
---

*(Outline continues on the next page.)*

CHAPTER  
**18**  
SECTION 2

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION UNFOLDS**

*(Continued from page 166)*

**IV.** \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

**D.** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER 18**  
**SECTION 2**

**Section Summary**  
**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION UNFOLDS**

**READING CHECK**

Who were the sans-culottes?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What do you think the word *proclaimed* means in the underlined sentence? The words *proclamation*, *declaration*, and *announcement* are all synonyms for *proclaimed*. Use what you know about these synonyms to figure out the meaning of *proclaimed*.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Supporting Details**  
 Identify two aspects of the Constitution of 1791 that reflect Enlightenment goals.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

In France, the political crisis of 1789 coincided with a terrible famine. Peasants were starving and unemployed. In such desperate times, rumors ran wild. Inflamed by famine and fear, peasants unleashed their fury on the nobles. Meanwhile, a variety of **factions** in Paris competed to gain power. Moderates looked to the **Marquis de Lafayette** for leadership. However, a more radical group, the Paris Commune, replaced the city’s royalist government.

The storming of the Bastille and the peasant uprisings pushed the National Assembly into action. In late August, the Assembly issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. It proclaimed that all male citizens were equal before the law. Upset that women did not have equal rights, journalist **Olympe de Gouges** wrote a declaration that provided for this. The Assembly did not adopt it, however. Nor was King Louis XVI willing to accept reforms. Much anger was directed at the queen, **Marie Antoinette**, who lived a life of great extravagance.

The National Assembly produced the Constitution of 1791. This document reflected Enlightenment goals, set up a limited monarchy, ensured equality before the law for all male citizens, and ended Church interference in government.

Events in France stirred debate all over Europe. Some applauded the reforms of the National Assembly. Rulers of other nations, however, denounced the French Revolution. Horror stories were told by **émigrés** who had fled France. Rulers of neighboring monarchies increased border patrols to stop the spread of the “French plague” of revolution.

In October 1791, the newly elected Legislative Assembly took office, but falling currency values, rising prices, and food shortages renewed turmoil. Working-class men and women, called **sans-culottes**, pushed the revolution in a more radical direction, and demanded a **republic**. The sans-culottes found support among other radicals, especially the **Jacobins**. The radicals soon held the upper hand in the Legislative Assembly. Eager to spread the revolution, they declared war against Austria and other European monarchies.

**Review Questions**

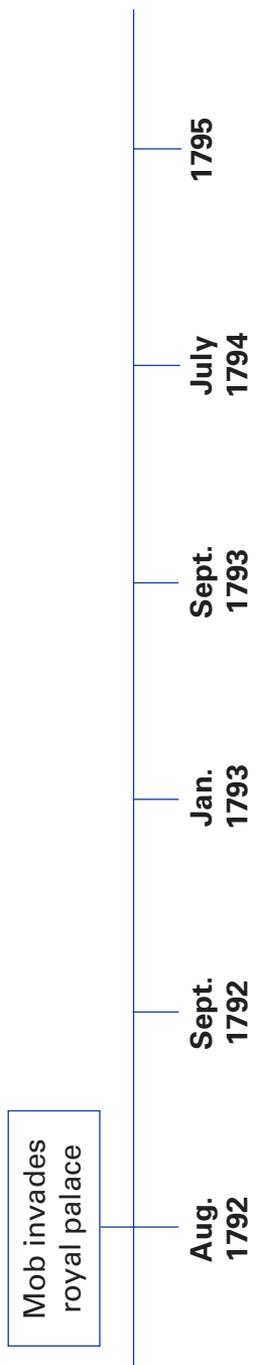
1. What was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen? Why were some people dissatisfied with it?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. How did rulers of European monarchies react to the French Revolution?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER  
**18**  
SECTION 3

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**RADICAL DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION**

**Focus Question:** What events occurred during the radical phase of the French Revolution?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following timeline to show the sequence of events that took place during the radical phase of the French Revolution.*



**CHAPTER 18**  
**SECTION 3**

**Section Summary**  
**RADICAL DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION**

**READING CHECK**

Who was Robespierre?

---



---



---

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What do you think *radical* means in the underlined sentence? Notice that the word *more* appears before *radical*. Use the word *more* and your prior knowledge to help you figure out what *radical* means.

**READING SKILL**

**Recognize Sequence** What occurred after the radicals took control of the Assembly in 1792?

---



---



---

In 1793, the revolution entered a frightening and bloody phase. The war with Austria was not going well for France. Some felt the king was in league with France’s enemies. Others wanted to restore the king’s power. On August 10, 1792, a mob stormed the royal palace. Radicals then took control of the Assembly and called for the election of a new legislative body called the National Convention.

**Suffrage** was to be extended to all male citizens, not just to those who owned property. The Convention that met in September 1792 was a more radical body than earlier assemblies. It voted to abolish the monarchy and establish the French Republic. Louis XVI and his queen were executed.

War with other European nations and internal rebellions concerned the government. The Convention created the Committee of Public Safety to deal with these issues. It had almost absolute power. Jacobin Maximilien **Robespierre** led the Committee. He was one of the chief architects of the **Reign of Terror**, which lasted from September 1793 to July 1794. During that time, courts conducted hasty trials for those suspected of resisting the revolution. Many people were the victims of false accusations. About 17,000 were executed by **guillotine**.

In reaction to the Terror, the revolution entered a third stage, dominated by the bourgeoisie. It moved away from the excesses of the Convention, and moderates created the Constitution of 1795. This set up a five-man Directory to rule, and a two-house legislature. However, discontent grew because of corrupt leaders. Also, war continued with Austria and Britain. Politicians planned to use **Napoleon** Bonaparte, a popular military hero, to advance their goals.

By 1799, the French Revolution had dramatically changed France. It had dislodged the old social order, overthrown the monarchy, and brought the Church under state control. **Nationalism** spread throughout France. From the city of **Marseilles**, troops marched to a rousing new song that would become the French national anthem. Revolutionaries also made social reforms. They set up systems to help the poor and abolished slavery in France’s Caribbean colonies.

**Review Questions**

1. What type of government did the National Convention establish in September 1792?

---



---

2. Identify three changes that the French Revolution brought to France.

---



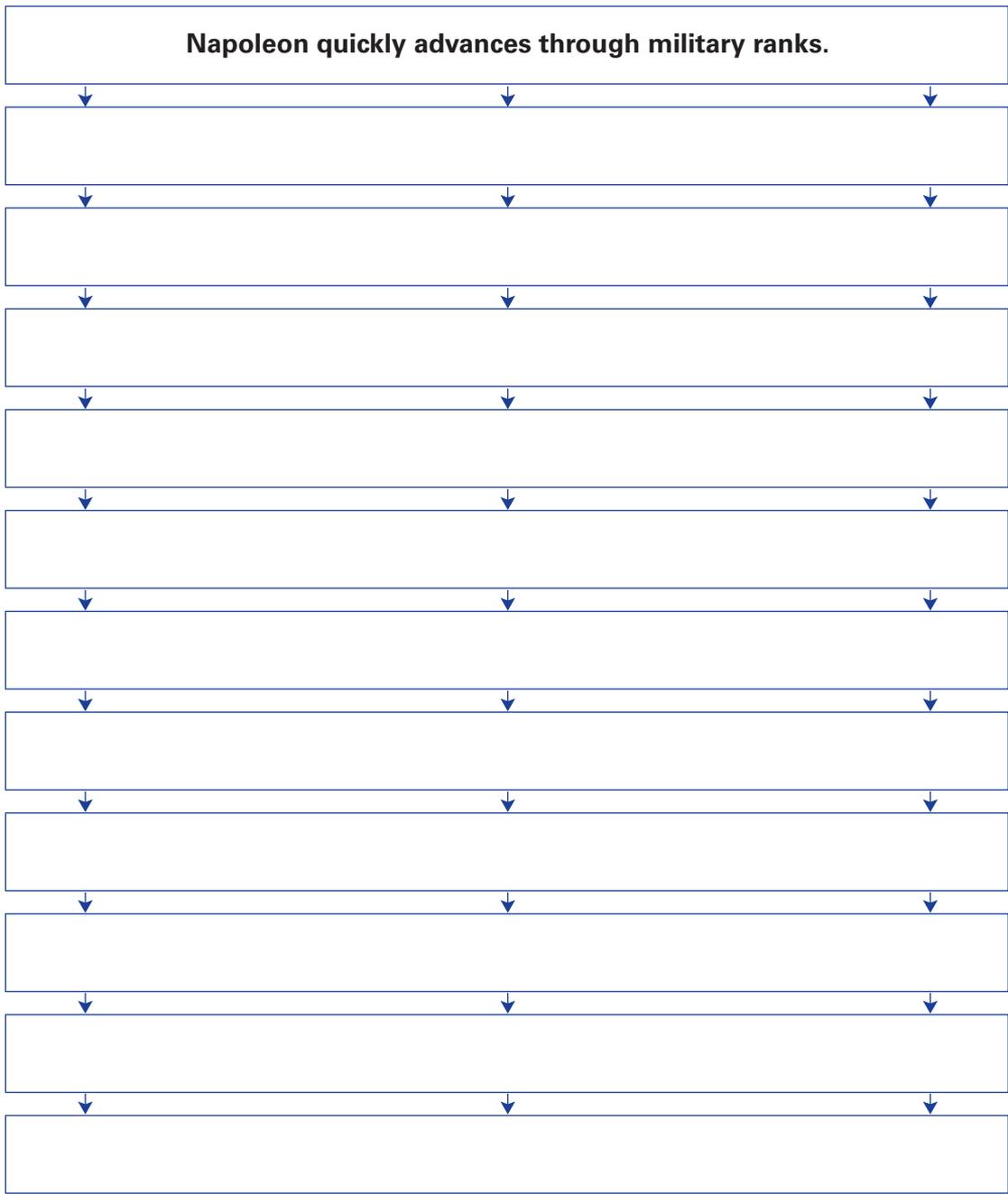
---

CHAPTER  
**18**  
SECTION 4

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**THE AGE OF NAPOLEON**

**Focus Question:** Explain Napoleon’s rise to power in Europe, his subsequent defeat, and how the outcome still affects Europe today.

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the flowchart to list the main ideas about Napoleon’s rise to power and his defeat.*



CHAPTER  
**18**  
SECTION 4

## Section Summary

### THE AGE OF NAPOLEON

#### READING CHECK

What was the Napoleonic Code?

---



---



---

#### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What do you think the word *anticipate* means in the underlined sentence? What clues can you find in the surrounding words and phrases? Use these context clues to figure out the meaning of *anticipate*.

#### READING SKILL

**Identify Main Ideas** Write a new title for this section Summary to express the main idea in another way.

---



---



---

The final phase of the revolution is known as the Age of Napoleon. When the revolution first broke out, Napoleon Bonaparte was a young lieutenant. Battle victories fueled his ambitions and his rise through army ranks. By 1804, Napoleon had acquired enough power to assume the title Emperor of the French. At each step on his rise to power, Napoleon had held a **plebiscite**. However, he still had absolute power, although he was elected.

Napoleon consolidated his power by strengthening the central government. His economic and social reforms won support across classes. Among his most lasting reforms was the **Napoleonic Code**. This new code of laws embodied Enlightenment principles of equality, religious tolerance, and the abolition of feudalism.

From 1804 to 1812, Napoleon battled the European powers and created a vast French empire. A brilliant general, before each battle Napoleon developed a new plan. In this way, opposing generals could never anticipate what he would do next. He rarely lost. Napoleon **annexed** the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany to build his Grand Empire. However, Britain remained outside Napoleon's grasp. His attempt to wage economic warfare against Britain through the **Continental System** failed. Many Europeans resented the scarcity of goods. Growing nationalism led to resistance against French influence. In Spain, patriots waged **guerrilla warfare** against the French.

In 1812, Napoleon invaded Russia with 600,000 soldiers. To avoid battles with Napoleon, the Russians retreated, burning crops and villages as they went. This **scorched-earth policy** left the French hungry and cold. Most of the Grand Army was destroyed. Fewer than 20,000 soldiers survived. The retreat from Moscow through the long Russian winter shattered Napoleon's reputation for success.

In 1815, British and Prussian forces crushed the French at the Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon was forced to **abdicate**. After Waterloo, diplomats met at the **Congress of Vienna** to restore stability and order in Europe after years of revolution and war. The Congress strived to create a lasting peace through the principle of **legitimacy** and by maintaining a balance of power. Leaders also met periodically in the **Concert of Europe** to discuss problems that threatened peace.

### Review Questions

1. How did the French respond to Napoleon's economic and social reforms?

---



---

2. Why did Napoleon's invasion of Russia fail?

---



---