Section 3 Radical Days of the Revolution

- The Monarchy is Abolished
  - Tensions Lead to Violence
    - France was losing the war with _____________
    - People believed the king was working with the _____________
    - People stormed the _______ and killed the guards
    - The _______ family fled
    - Thousands of _______ were killed for political offenses
  - Radicals Take Control and Execute the King
    - Backed by rioters, _____________ took control of the assembly
    - All _______ were granted the right to vote
    - Abolished the _____________ and established a republic
    - Tried and _____________ the king
    - Marie _____________ was also beheaded

- Terror and Danger Grip France
  - The Convention Creates a New Committee
    - France was fighting multiple wars and had a food _______
    - Created a Committee of Public _______
    - The committee had to prepare France for _______, carry out trials and executions and levy taxes
    - Young men _______ new tactics for war
    - Quickly _______ the peasant rebellion at home
  - Robespierre “the Incorruptible”
    - The head of the Committee on Public Safety was Maximilien __ _____________
    - He was _________ in his support of the revolution
    - Promoted religious _______ and wanted to abolish slavery
  - The Guillotine Defines the Reign of Terror
    - Reign of _______ lasted from September 1793 to July 1794
    - 300,000 were _____________ during the Reign of Terror
    - 17,000 were _____________ during the Reign of Terror
    - The _____________ was the main method of execution
    - _____________ was eventually arrested and executed
    - The Reign of Terror eventually ended

- The Revolution Enters Its Third Stage
  - A third _____________ was written in 1789
• Called for a five-an directory and a two-house ______________
• The government was __________ and dissent grew
• War with Austria and Great ____________ loomed
• The assembly turned to ______________ Bonaparte to help win the war

• Revolution Brings Change
  o Nationalism Spreads
    ▪ People started to united under the central ______________
    ▪ In 1793 the French ______________ Anthem was first sung at Marseilles
  o Revolutionaries Push for Social Reform
    ▪ State ___________ were set up
    ▪ Institutions were developed to help the _________, old, widowed, and veterans
    ▪ Government abolished slavery in France’s ______________ colonies

Section 4 The Age of Napoleon
• Napoleon Rises to Power
  o Victories Cloud Losses
    ▪ Napoleon helped win _____ battles in the war with Great Britain
    ▪ Quickly rose to the top of the ____________
    ▪ His _________ were masked by victories
    ▪ He turned political in ______
  o Napoleon Crowns Himself Emperor
    ▪ By __________ he had enough power to become emperor of France
    ▪ He often held _________ votes
    ▪ People usually _________ his beliefs

• Napoleon Reforms France
  o Strengthened the ____________ government
  o He controlled _________ to encourage economic prosperity
  o Set up _________ schools
  o Created a system of _________ and canals
  o Kept the Church under government ____________
  o Recognized ____________ independence
  o Opened __________ to all people based on merit
  o Created the ____________ Code that applied equally to all

• Napoleon Builds an Empire
  o The Map of Europe is Redrawn
    ▪ Took parts of ______________, Belgium, Germany and Italy into French territory
    ▪ Controlled most of ______________
  o Napoleon Strikes Britain
- Attempted to take on the British at the Battle of __________
- French were quickly __________
- French created the __________ System to close off European ports to British Goods
- British Ships created a __________ to block European Ports
- After seizing US ships the War of ________ was started
- British were able to maintain their __________ routes
- __________ system did not work

**Napoleon’s Empire Faces Challenges**

  1. Nationalism Works Against Napoleon
     - After trying to invade __________ things started to decline for Napoleon
     - People thought Napoleon was a ________ oppressor
     - All conquered peoples united under __________ flags and revolted
  2. Spain an Austria Battle the French
     - The French in conquered ________ defied the Catholic Church
     - Spain started to revolt
     - Spaniards used ________-warfare to defeat the French
     - The Spanish resistance urged the __________ to revolt
     - Austria lost the rebellion and gave up land with almost ________ million subjects
  3. The Russian Winter Stops the Grand Army
     - Tsar withdrew his support of the __________ System
     - Napoleon invaded Russia with ________ soldiers
     - Russians practice ________-earth policy to freeze out the French
     - French were left cold and hungry during the ________
     - Fewer than ________ soldiers survived

**Napoleon Falls From Power**

  1. Napoleon Abdicates Briefly
     - Russia, __________, Austria and Prussia formed an alliance to weaken France
     - Napoleon abdicated the ________
     - Louis XVIII was crowned ________
     - Napoleon escaped exile to __________ to France
     - Louis XVIII quickly ________ the capital
     - Napoleon returned to __________
  2. Crushed at the Battle of Waterloo
     - British forces defeated __________-armies in 1815
     - Napoleon was forced back in to ________
  3. Napoleon’s Legacy
     - Died in ________
     - Napoleonic Code __________ much of the revolution
     - Many gained __________ and voting rights
• Leaders Meet at the Congress of Vienna
  o Congress Strives for Peace
    ▪ Wanted to restore ___________ in Europe
    ▪ Wanted to balance ______
    ▪ Redrew the map of ______
    ▪ Returned ___________ monarchs to power
  o Congress Fails to See Traps Ahead
    ▪ Austria, ________________, Russia and Prussia all formed a peacetime alliance
    ▪ ___________ of Europe was developed to have powers meet to discuss differences