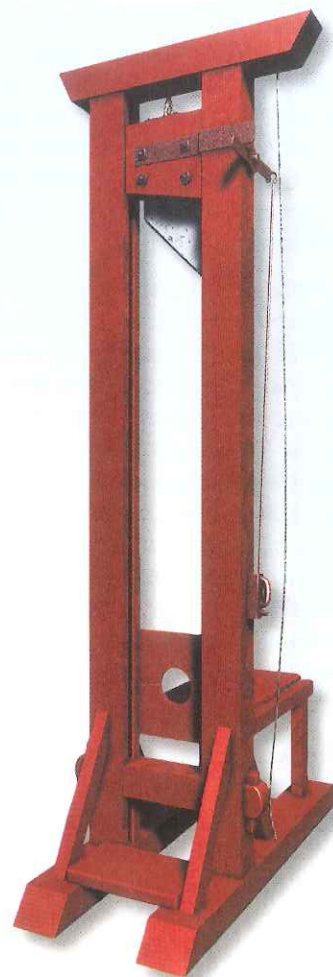
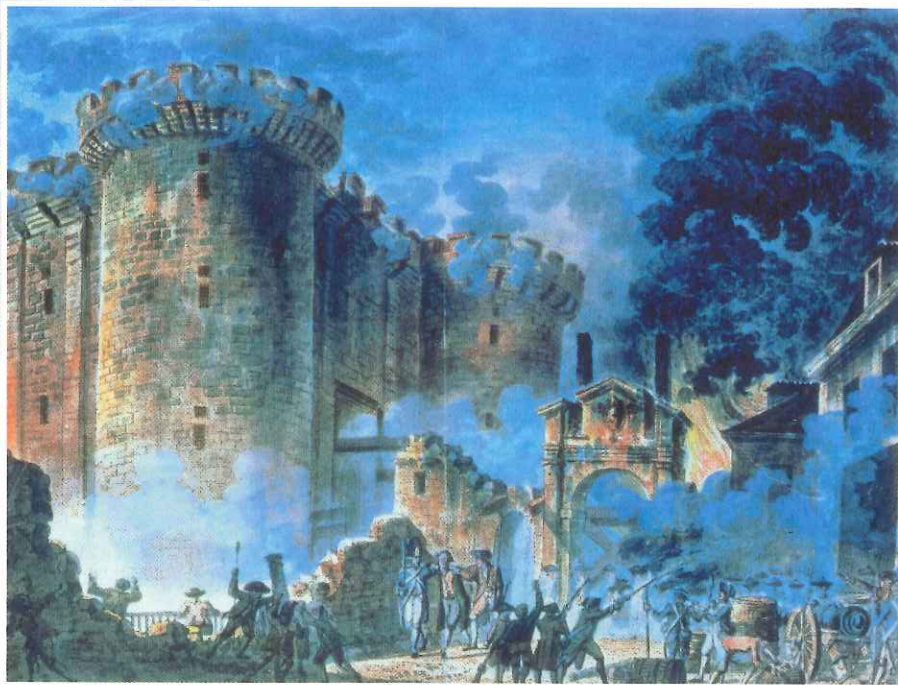


The French Revolution and Napoleon

1789–1815

Chapter Preview

- 1** On the Eve of Revolution
- 2** Creating a New France
- 3** Radical Days
- 4** The Age of Napoleon Begins
- 5** The End of an Era



1793

During the Reign of Terror, which begins in 1793, the guillotine is used to execute thousands of French citizens.

1789

After a battle with royal troops, Parisians capture the Bastille on July 14, 1789.

CHAPTER EVENTS

1790

GLOBAL EVENTS

1789 The United States Constitution is ratified.

1795

1793 China rejects British trade offer.

1799

Napoleon overthrows the Directory.

1800

Revolutionary France at War, 1793



- France, 1793
- Allied countries against France
- Boundary of Holy Roman Empire

By 1793, the French Revolution had plunged France into a general European war that would last on and off for more than 20 years and transform Europe.



1804

In a magnificent ceremony, Napoleon crowns himself emperor of the French.

1812

Napoleon invades Russia.

1815

Napoleon abdicates after British and Prussian forces defeat him at Waterloo. The Duke of Wellington is the victorious British general.

1805

1804 Haiti declares independence from France.

1810

1812 The United States declares war on Britain.

1815

On the Eve of Revolution

Reading Focus

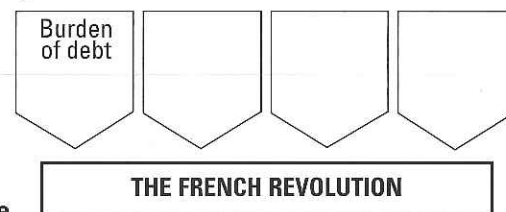
- What was the social structure of the old regime?
- Why did France face economic troubles in 1789?
- Why did Louis XVI call the Estates General?
- Why did a Paris crowd storm the Bastille?

Vocabulary

bourgeoisie
deficit spending

Taking Notes

As you read this section, create a chart to identify causes of the French Revolution. Use the incomplete chart below as a model. Add more arrows for causes if you need them.



Main Idea

Social unrest, economic troubles, and the desire for political reforms led to the French Revolution.

Setting the Scene On April 28, 1789, unrest exploded at a Paris wall-paper factory. A rumor had spread that the factory owner was planning to cut wages even though bread prices were soaring. Enraged workers vandalized the owner's home. Later, they stopped some nobles returning from an afternoon at the racetrack. They forced the nobles to shout: "Long live the Third Estate [the common people]!"

Riots like these did not worry most nobles. They knew that France faced a severe economic crisis but thought that financial reforms would ease the problem. Then, rioters would be hanged, as they deserved.

The nobles were wrong. The crisis went deeper than government finances. Reform would not be enough. By July, the hungry, unemployed, and poorly paid people of Paris had taken up arms. Their actions would push events further and faster than anyone could have foreseen.

The Old Regime

In 1789, France, like the rest of Europe, still clung to an outdated social system that had emerged in the Middle Ages. Under this *ancien regime*, or old order, everyone in France belonged to one of three classes: the First Estate, made up of the clergy; the Second Estate, made up of the nobility; or the Third Estate, the vast majority of the population.

The Clergy In the Middle Ages, the Church had exerted great influence throughout Christian Europe. In 1789, the French clergy still enjoyed enormous wealth and privilege. The Church owned about 10 percent of the land, collected tithes, and paid no direct taxes to the state. High Church leaders such as bishops and abbots were usually nobles who lived very well. Parish priests, however, often came from humble origins and might be as poor as their peasant congregations.

The First Estate did provide some social services. Nuns, monks, and priests ran schools, hospitals, and orphanages. But during the Enlightenment, *philosophes* targeted the Church for reform. They criticized the idleness of some clergy, Church interference in politics, and its intolerance of dissent. In response, many clergy condemned the Enlightenment for undermining religion and moral order.

The Nobles The Second Estate was the titled nobility of French society. In the Middle Ages, noble knights had defended the land. In the 1600s, Richelieu and Louis XIV had crushed the nobles' military power but given

them other rights—under strict royal control. Those rights included top jobs in government, the army, the courts, and the Church.

At Versailles, ambitious nobles competed for royal appointments while idle courtiers enjoyed endless entertainments. Many nobles, however, lived far from the center of power. Though they owned land, they had little money income. As a result, they felt the pinch of trying to maintain their status in a period of rising prices.

Many nobles hated absolutism and resented the royal bureaucracy that employed middle-class men in positions that once had been reserved for the aristocracy. They feared losing their traditional privileges, especially their freedom from paying taxes.

The Third Estate In 1789, the Third Estate numbered about 27 million people, or 98 percent of the population. It was a diverse group. At the top sat the **bourgeoisie** (boor zhwah ZEE), or middle class. The bourgeoisie included prosperous bankers, merchants, and manufacturers. It also included the officials who staffed the royal bureaucracy, as well as lawyers, doctors, journalists, professors, and skilled artisans.

The bulk of the Third Estate—9 out of 10 people in France—were rural peasants. Some were prosperous landowners who hired laborers to work for them. Others were tenant farmers or day laborers.

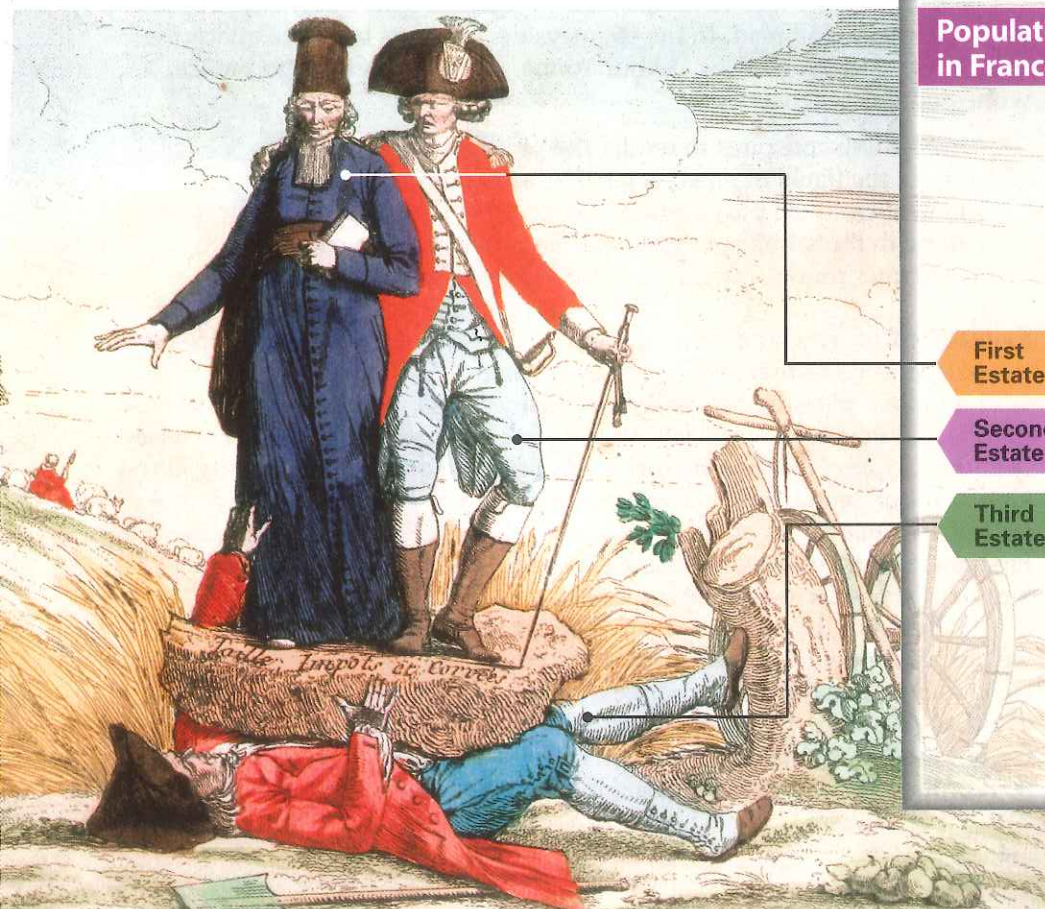
The poorest members of the Third Estate were urban workers. They included apprentices, journeymen, and others who worked in industries such as printing or clothmaking. Many women and men earned a meager living as servants, stable hands, porters, construction workers, or street sellers of everything from food to pots and pans. A large number of the urban poor were unemployed. To survive, some turned to begging or crime.

Discontent From rich to poor, members of the Third Estate resented the privileges enjoyed by their social “betters.” Wealthy bourgeois families could buy political office and even titles, but the best jobs were still reserved for nobles. Urban workers earned miserable wages. Even the smallest rise in the price of bread, their main food, brought the threat of greater hunger or even starvation.

The Old Regime

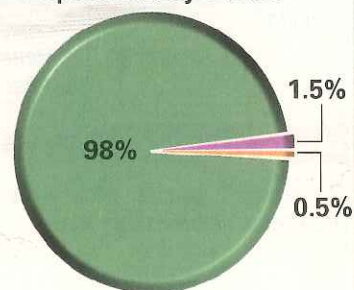
In this cartoon, a priest and a noble stand on a stone crushing a peasant. The stone represents burdensome taxes and feudal dues. Taken together, the pie graphs below show inequalities among France’s three estates.

Theme: Political and Social Systems Why did the Third Estate consider the distribution of land unfair?

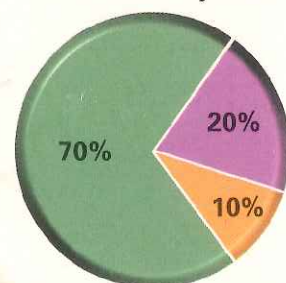


Population and Land Ownership in France, 1789

Population by Estate



Land Owned by Estate



Primary Source

Bread Riots in France

The British embassy in Paris sent regular reports to London. The excerpts below describe the effects of rising bread prices:

"November 27, 1788

The price of bread has again been raised . . . the consequences of which has already been felt in the instance of more than 40 bakers having been obliged to shut up shop. In the provinces these discontents have still risen higher. . . . The public magazines of wheat have been broken open and pillaged.

December 11, 1788

Bread has again been raised. . . . The distress of the poor is already very great as may be conceived, and the unusual severity of the weather is at this moment peculiarly unfortunate for them; nor on this account, is it very surprising that robberies should be frequent, which at present is the case in an alarming degree. It is by no means safe to walk the streets late in the evening."

—O. Browning, *Dispatches from Paris*

Skills Assessment

Primary Source What were the effects of the rising prices?

Peasants were burdened by taxes on everything from land to soap to salt. Though they were technically free, many owed fees and services that dated back to medieval times, such as the *corvée* (kōhr vay), which was unpaid labor to repair roads and bridges. Peasants were also incensed when nobles, hurt by rising prices, tried to reimpose old manor dues. Also, only nobles had the right to hunt wild game. Peasants were even forbidden to kill rabbits that ate their crops.

In towns and cities, Enlightenment ideas led people to question the inequalities of the old regime. Why, people demanded, should the first two estates have such great privileges at the expense of the majority? It did not meet the test of reason! Throughout France, the Third Estate called for the privileged classes to pay their share.

Economic Troubles

Economic woes added to the social unrest and heightened tensions. One of the causes of the decline was a mushrooming financial crisis that was due in part to years of **deficit spending**, that is, a government's spending more money than it takes in.

The Burden of Debt Louis XIV had left France deeply in debt. Wars like the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution strained the treasury even further. Costs generally had risen in the 1700s, and the lavish court soaked up millions. To bridge the gap between income and expenses, the government borrowed more and more money. By 1789, half its tax income went just to pay interest on this enormous debt.

To solve the financial crisis, the government would have to increase taxes, reduce expenses, or both. However, the nobles and clergy fiercely resisted any attempt to end their exemption from taxes.

Poor Harvests Other economic troubles added to the financial crisis. A general economic decline had begun in the 1770s. Then, in the late 1780s, bad harvests sent food prices soaring and brought hunger to poorer peasants and city dwellers.

Hard times and lack of food inflamed these people. In towns, people rioted, demanding bread. In the countryside, peasants began to attack the manor houses of the nobles. Arthur Young, an English visitor to France, witnessed the violence:

"Everything conspires to render the present period in France critical: the [lack] of bread is terrible; accounts arrive every moment from the provinces of riots and disturbances, and calling in the military, to preserve the peace of the markets."

—Arthur Young, *Travels in France During the Years 1787–1789*

Failure of Reform The heirs of Louis XIV were not the right men to solve the economic crisis that afflicted France. Louis XV, who ruled from 1715 to 1774, pursued pleasure before serious business and ran up more debts. His grandson, Louis XVI, was well-meaning but weak and indecisive. He wisely chose Jacques Necker, a financial wizard, as an adviser. Necker urged the king to reduce extravagant court spending, reform government, and abolish burdensome tariffs on internal trade. When Necker proposed taxing the First and Second estates, however, the nobles and high clergy forced the king to dismiss the would-be reformer.

As the crisis deepened, the pressure for reform mounted. Finally, the wealthy and powerful classes demanded that the king summon the Estates General before making any changes. French kings had not called the Estates General for 175 years, fearing that nobles would use it to recover the feudal powers that they had lost under absolute rule. To reform-minded nobles, the Estates General seemed to offer a chance to carry out changes



The Tennis Court Oath

In this painting, Jacques Louis David captures the moment when delegates at the National Assembly took the Tennis Court Oath.

Theme: Continuity and Change Why did the Third Estate want to change the voting system used in the Estates General?

like those that had come with the Glorious Revolution in England. They hoped that they could bring the absolute monarch under the control of the nobles and guarantee their own privileges.

Louis XVI Calls the Estates General

As 1788 came to a close, France tottered on the verge of bankruptcy. Bread riots were spreading, and nobles, fearful of taxes, were denouncing royal tyranny. A baffled Louis XVI finally summoned the Estates General to meet at Versailles the following year.

The Cahiers In preparation, Louis had all three estates prepare *cahiers* (kah YAY), or notebooks, listing their grievances. Many cahiers called for reforms such as fairer taxes, freedom of the press, or regular meetings of the Estates General. In one town, shoemakers denounced regulations that made leather so expensive they could not afford to make shoes. Some peasants demanded the right to kill animals that were destroying their crops. Servant girls in the city of Toulouse demanded the right to leave service when they wanted and that “after a girl has served her master for many years, she receive some reward for her service.”

The cahiers testified to boiling class resentments. One called tax collectors “bloodsuckers of the nation who drink the tears of the unfortunate from goblets of gold.” Another one of the cahiers condemned the courts of nobles as “vampires pumping the last drop of blood” from the people. Another complained that “20 million must live on half the wealth of France while the clergy . . . devour the other half.”

The Tennis Court Oath Delegates to the Estates General from the Third Estate were elected, though only propertied men could vote. Thus, they were mostly lawyers, middle-class officials, and writers. They were familiar with the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, and other *philosophes*. They went to Versailles not only to solve the financial crisis but also to insist on reform.

The Estates General convened in May 1789. From the start, the delegates were deadlocked over the issue of voting. Traditionally, each estate had met and voted separately. Each group had one vote. Under this system, the First and Second estates always outvoted the Third Estate two to one.

This time, the Third Estate wanted all three estates to meet in a single body, with votes counted “by head.”

After weeks of stalemate, delegates of the Third Estate took a daring step. Claiming to represent the people of France, they declared themselves to be the National Assembly. They then invited delegates from the other estates to help them write a constitution, a document that describes the basic rules and laws of government.

A few days later, the National Assembly found its meeting hall locked and guarded. Fearing that the king planned to dismiss them, the delegates moved to a nearby indoor tennis court. As curious spectators looked on, the delegates took their famous Tennis Court Oath. They swore “never to separate and to meet wherever the circumstances might require until we have established a sound and just constitution.”

When reform-minded clergy and nobles joined the Assembly, Louis XVI grudgingly accepted it. But royal troops gathered around Paris, and rumors spread that the king planned to dissolve the Assembly.

Suspicion and rumor continued to poison the atmosphere as the crisis deepened in early July. The king, who had brought back Necker to deal with the financial crisis, again dismissed the popular minister. Food shortages were also getting worse because of the disastrous harvest of 1788.

Storming the Bastille

On July 14, 1789, Paris seized the spotlight from the National Assembly meeting in Versailles. The streets buzzed with rumors that royal troops were going to occupy the capital. More than 800 Parisians assembled outside the Bastille, a grim medieval fortress used as a prison for political and other prisoners. The crowd was demanding weapons and gunpowder believed to be stored there.

The commander of the Bastille refused to open the gates and opened fire on the crowd. In the battle that followed, many people were killed. Finally, the enraged mob broke through the defenses. They killed the commander and five guards and released a handful of prisoners, but found no weapons.

When told of the attack, Louis XVI asked, “Is it a revolt?” “No, sire,” replied a noble. “It is a revolution.” The storming of the Bastille quickly became a symbol of the French Revolution. Supporters saw it as a blow to tyranny, a step toward freedom. Today, the French still celebrate July 14 as Bastille Day, the French national holiday.

SECTION 1 Assessment

Recall

1. **Identify:** (a) *ancien regime*, (b) Jacques Necker, (c) cahiers, (d) Tennis Court Oath, (e) National Assembly, (f) Bastille.
2. **Define:** (a) bourgeoisie, (b) deficit spending.

Comprehension

3. Why were members of the Third Estate discontented with conditions under the old regime?
4. What economic troubles did France have in 1789?
5. What issues arose when Louis XVI called the Estates General in 1789?

6. What was the significance of the storming of the Bastille?

Critical Thinking and Writing

7. **Understanding Sequence** List key decisions and events of 1788 and 1789 in the order in which they occurred. Briefly explain the significance or effects of each decision and event in your list.
8. **Defending a Position** Suppose that you are Jacques Necker. Write a paragraph or two explaining how your economic reform program will benefit France.

Activity

Writing a Cahier

Imagine that you belong to one of the following groups in 1789 France: nobles, high clergy, parish priests, bourgeoisie, peasants, urban workers. Write a cahier describing who you are and what you think is the chief problem facing the nation.

Reading Focus

- How did popular revolts contribute to the French Revolution?
- What moderate reforms did the National Assembly enact?
- How did foreign reaction to the revolution help lead to war?

Vocabulary

faction
émigré
republic

Taking Notes

As you read this section, prepare an outline following this model. Use Roman numerals for major headings, capital letters for subheadings, and numbers for supporting details.

- I. Revolts in Paris and the provinces
 - A. The Great Fear
 1. Inflamed by famine and rumors
 - 2.
 - B. Paris in arms
- II. Moderate reforms

Main Idea

The National Assembly instituted political and social reforms in the moderate first stage of the revolution.

Setting the Scene

Excitement, wonder, and fear engulfed France as the revolution unfolded at home and spread abroad. Today, historians divide this revolutionary era into four phases. The moderate phase of the National Assembly (1789–1791) turned France into a constitutional monarchy. Then, a phase (1792–1793) of escalating violence led to a Reign of Terror (1793–1794). There followed a period of reaction against extremism, known as the Directory (1795–1799). Finally, the Age of Napoleon (1799–1815) consolidated many revolutionary changes. In this section, you will read about the moderate start of the French Revolution.

Paris in Arms

In this engraving, an angry mob of men and women march through the streets of Paris.

Theme: Geography and History

Why do you think Paris was the center of the French Revolution?

Revolts in Paris and the Provinces

The political crisis of 1789 coincided with the worst famine in memory. Starving peasants roamed the countryside or flocked to the towns, where they swelled the ranks of the unemployed. As grain prices soared, even people with jobs had to spend up to 80 percent of their income on bread.

The Great Fear In such desperate times, rumors ran wild and set off what was later called the “Great Fear.” Tales of attacks on villages and towns spread panic. Other rumors asserted that government troops were seizing peasant crops.

Inflamed by famine and fear, peasants unleashed their fury on nobles who were trying to reimpose medieval dues. Defiant peasants attacked the homes of nobles, set fire to old manor records, and stole grain from storehouses. The violent attacks died down after a period of time, but they clearly demonstrated peasant anger with an unjust regime.

Paris in Arms Paris, too, was in turmoil. As the capital and chief city of France, it was the revolutionary center. A variety of **factions**, or small groups, competed to gain power. Moderates looked to the Marquis de Lafayette, the aristocratic “hero of two worlds” who had fought alongside George Washington in the American Revolution. Lafayette headed the National Guard, a largely middle-class militia organized in response to the arrival of royal troops in Paris. The Guard was the first group to don the tricolor—a red, white, and blue badge which was eventually adopted as the national flag of France.





Global Connections

The American Revolution and the French Revolution

The Marquis de Lafayette and Thomas Paine were leading figures in both the American and French revolutions. Lafayette, a French nobleman and military commander, helped the Americans defeat the British at Yorktown. He admired the American Declaration of Independence and American democratic ideals. With these in mind, Lafayette wrote the first draft of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen.

Thomas Paine was a famous American patriot and writer whose ideas in *Common Sense* had a great influence on the American Revolution. During the French Revolution, Paine moved to France. There, he defended the ideals of the revolution and was elected to serve in the revolutionary government.

Theme: Political and Social Systems How did the American Revolution influence the French Revolution?



Primary Sources and Literature

See the “Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen” in the Reference Section at the back of this book.

A more radical group, the Paris Commune, replaced the royalist government of the city. It could mobilize whole neighborhoods for protests or violent action to further the revolution. Newspapers and political clubs—many even more radical than the Commune—blossomed everywhere. Some demanded an end to the monarchy and spread scandalous stories about the royal family and members of the court.

Moderate Reforms

Peasant uprisings and the storming of the Bastille stampeded the National Assembly into action. On August 4, in a combative all-night meeting, nobles in the National Assembly voted to end their privileges. They agreed to give up their old manorial dues, exclusive hunting rights, special legal status, and exemption from taxes.

An End to Special Privilege “Feudalism is abolished,” announced the proud and weary delegates at 2 A.M. As the president of the Assembly later observed, “We may view this moment as the dawn of a new revolution, when all the burdens weighing on the people were abolished, and France was truly reborn.”

Were the votes on the night of August 4 voluntary? Both contemporary observers and modern historians note that the nobles gave up nothing that they had not already lost. In the months ahead, the National Assembly turned the reforms of August 4 into law, meeting a key Enlightenment goal—the equality of all citizens before the law.

Declaration of the Rights of Man In late August, as a first step toward writing a constitution, the Assembly issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. The document was modeled in part on the American Declaration of Independence, written 13 years earlier. All men, the French declaration announced, were “born and remain free and equal in rights.” They enjoyed natural rights to “liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.” Like the writings of Locke and the *philosophes*, the constitution insisted that governments exist to protect the natural rights of citizens.

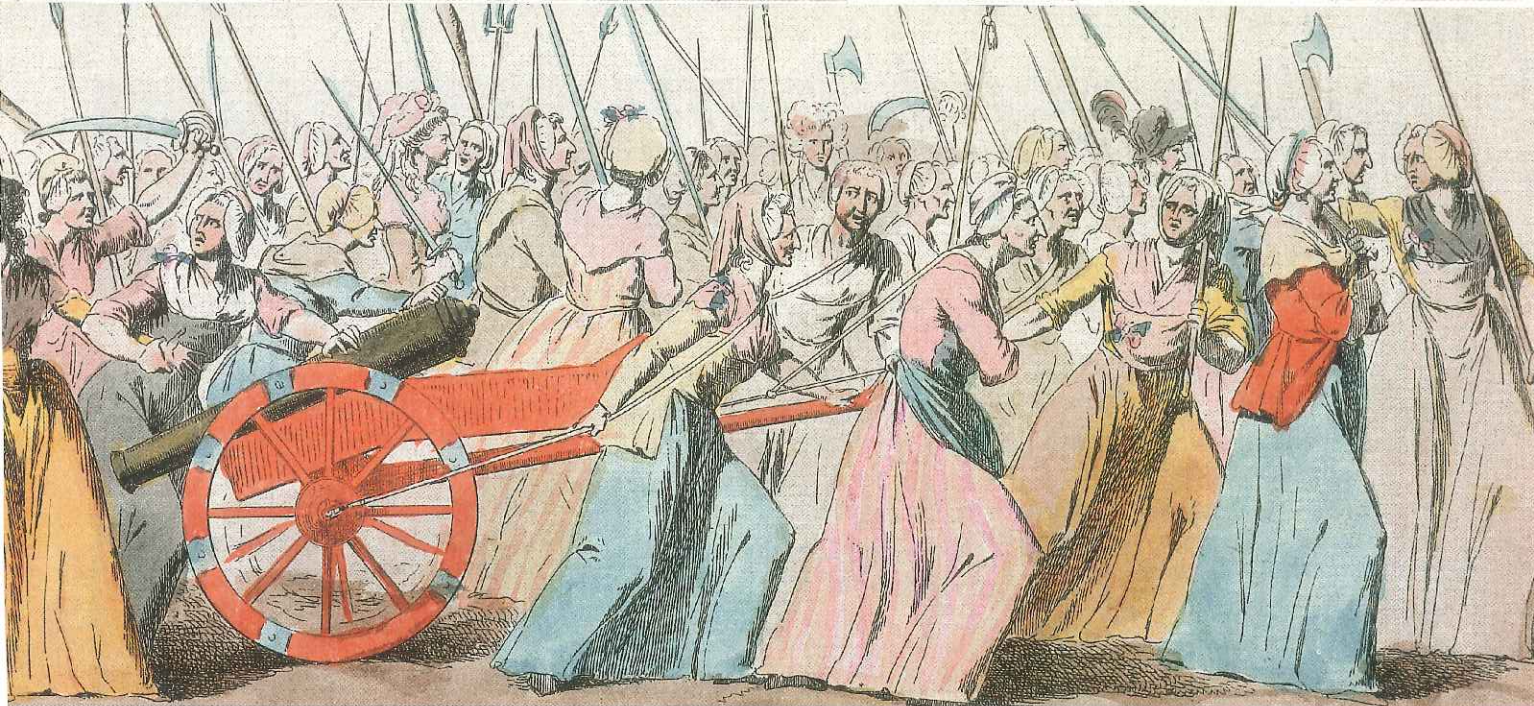
The Declaration further proclaimed that all male citizens were equal before the law. Every Frenchman had an equal right to hold public office “with no distinction other than that of their virtues and talents.” In addition, the Declaration asserted freedom of religion and called for taxes to be levied according to ability to pay. Its principles were captured in the enduring slogan of the French Revolution, “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.”

Uncertain and hesitant, Louis XVI was slow to accept the reforms of the National Assembly. Parisians grew suspicious as more royal troops arrived. Nobles continued to enjoy gala banquets while people were starving. By autumn, anger again turned to action.

Women March on Versailles On October 5, thousands of women streamed down the road that led from Paris to Versailles. “Bread!” they shouted. They demanded to see the king.

Much of the crowd’s anger was directed at the queen, Marie Antoinette. Ever since she had married Louis in 1770, she had come under attack for being frivolous and extravagant. She eventually grew more serious and even advised the king to compromise with moderate reformers. Still, she remained a source of scandal. Early in the revolution, the radical press spread the story that she had answered the cries of hungry people for bread by saying, “Let them eat cake.” Though the story was untrue, it helped inflame feelings against the queen.

The women refused to leave Versailles until the king met their most important demand—to return to Paris. Not too happily, the king agreed. The next morning, the crowd, with the king in tow, set out for the city. At the head of the procession rode women perched on the barrels of seized



cannons. They told bewildered spectators that they were bringing Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and their son back to Paris. "Now we won't have to go so far when we want to see our king," they sang. Crowds along the way cheered the king, who now wore the tricolor.

In Paris, the royal family moved into the Tuileries (TWEE luh reez) palace. For the next three years, Louis was a virtual prisoner.

The National Assembly Presses Onward

The National Assembly soon followed the king to Paris. Its largely bourgeois members worked to draft a constitution and to solve the continuing financial crisis. To pay off the huge government debt—much of it owed to the bourgeoisie—the Assembly voted to take over and sell Church lands.

Reorganizing the Church In an even more radical move, the National Assembly put the French Catholic Church under state control. Under the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, issued in 1790, bishops and priests became elected, salaried officials. The Civil Constitution ended papal authority over the French Church and dissolved convents and monasteries.

Reaction was swift and angry. Many bishops and priests refused to accept the Civil Constitution. The pope condemned it. Large numbers of French peasants, who were conservative concerning religion, also rejected the changes. When the government punished clergy who refused to support the Civil Constitution, a huge gulf opened between revolutionaries in Paris and the peasantry in the provinces.

Constitution of 1791 The National Assembly completed its main task by producing a constitution. The Constitution of 1791 set up a limited monarchy in place of the absolute monarchy that had ruled France for centuries. A new Legislative Assembly had the power to make laws, collect taxes, and decide on issues of war and peace. Lawmakers would be elected by tax-paying male citizens. Still, only about 50,000 men in a population of more than 27 million could qualify as candidates to run for the Assembly.

To make government more efficient, the constitution replaced the old provinces with 83 departments of roughly equal size. It abolished the old provincial courts, and it reformed laws. The middle-class framers of the constitution protected private property and supported free trade. They compensated nobles for land seized by the peasants, abolished guilds, and forbade urban workers to organize labor unions.

Women March on Versailles

As famine gripped Paris, poor mothers did not have enough food for their children. On October 5, 1789, thousands of women decided to bring Louis XVI to Paris, where he could no longer ignore their suffering.

Theme: Continuity and Change Based on this painting, in what ways do you think the march challenged traditional roles of women?

REFORMS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

| Political | Social and Economic | Religious |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed all male citizens equal before the law • Limited the power of the monarchy • Established the Legislative Assembly to make laws • Granted all tax-paying male citizens the right to elect members of the Legislative Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolished special privileges of the nobility • Announced an end to feudalism • Called for taxes to be levied according to ability to pay • Abolished guilds and forbade labor unions • Compensated nobles for lands seized by peasants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declared freedom of religion • Took over and sold Church lands • Placed the French Catholic Church under control of the state • Provided that bishops and priests be elected and receive government salaries |

Skills Assessment

Chart The National Assembly produced the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, and the Constitution of 1791. These documents brought far-reaching change to France. **Which reforms in the chart were due to the Civil Constitution of the Clergy?**

To moderate reformers, the Constitution of 1791 seemed to complete the revolution. Reflecting Enlightenment goals, it ended Church interference in government and ensured equality before the law for all male citizens. At the same time, it put power in the hands of men with the means and leisure to serve in government.

Louis's Failed Flight Meanwhile, Marie Antoinette and others had been urging the king to escape their humiliating situation. Louis finally gave in. One night in June 1791, a coach rolled north from Paris toward the border. Inside sat the king disguised as a servant, the queen dressed as a governess, and the royal children.

The attempted escape failed. In a town along the way, Louis's disguise was uncovered by someone who held up a piece of currency with the king's face on it. A company of soldiers escorted the royal family back to Paris, as onlooking crowds hurled insults at the king. To many, Louis's dash to the border showed that he was a traitor to the revolution.

Reaction Outside France

Events in France stirred debate all over Europe. Supporters of the Enlightenment applauded the reforms of the National Assembly. They saw the French experiment as the dawn of a new age for justice and equality. European rulers and nobles, however, denounced the French Revolution.

Widespread Fears European rulers increased border patrols to stop the spread of the "French plague." Fueling those fears were the horror stories that were told by *émigrés* (EHM ih grayz)—nobles, clergy, and others who had fled France and its revolutionary forces. *Émigrés* reported attacks on their privileges, their property, their religion, and even their lives. "Enlightened" rulers turned against French ideas. Catherine the Great of Russia burned Voltaire's letters and locked up her critics.

In Britain, Edmund Burke, who earlier had defended the American Revolution, bitterly condemned revolutionaries in Paris. He predicted all too accurately that the revolution would become more violent. "Plots and assassinations," he wrote, "will be anticipated by preventive murder and preventive confiscation." Burke warned: "When ancient opinions and rules of life are taken away . . . we have no compass to govern us."

Threats From Abroad The failed escape of Louis XVI brought further hostile rumblings from abroad. In August 1791, the king of Prussia and the

emperor of Austria—who was Marie Antoinette's brother—issued the Declaration of Pilnitz. In this document, the two monarchs threatened to intervene to protect the French monarchy. The declaration may have been mostly bluff, but revolutionaries in France took the threat seriously and prepared for war. The revolution was about to enter a new, more radical phase of change and conflict.

War at Home and Abroad

In October 1791, the newly elected Legislative Assembly took office. Faced with crises at home and abroad, it would survive for less than a year. Economic problems fed renewed turmoil. Assignats, the revolutionary currency, dropped in value, which caused prices to rise rapidly. Uncertainty about prices led to hoarding and additional food shortages.

Internal Divisions In Paris and other cities, working-class men and women, called *sans-culottes** (sanz kyoo LAHTZ), pushed the revolution into more radical action. By 1791, many *sans-culottes* demanded a **republic**, or government ruled not by a monarch, but by elected representatives.

Within the Legislative Assembly, several hostile factions competed for power. The *sans-culottes* found support among radicals in the Legislative Assembly, especially the Jacobins. A revolutionary political club, the Jacobins were mostly middle-class lawyers or intellectuals. They used pamphleteers and sympathetic newspaper editors to advance the republican cause. Opposing the radicals were moderate reformers and political officials who wanted no more reforms at all.

War on Tyranny The radicals soon held the upper hand in the Legislative Assembly. In April 1792, the war of words between French revolutionaries and European monarchs moved onto the battlefield. Eager to spread the revolution and destroy tyranny abroad, the Legislative Assembly declared war first on Austria, then on Prussia, Britain, and other states. The great powers expected to win an easy victory against France, a land divided by revolution. In fact, however, the fighting that began in 1792 lasted on and off until 1815.

**Sans-culottes* means "without culottes," the fancy knee breeches worn by upper-class men. Shopkeepers, artisans, and other working-class men wore trousers, not culottes.

Connections to Today

Knowing Left From Right

Have you ever wondered how political positions came to be described as *right* or *left*?

It began in France's Legislative Assembly in 1791. Members with similar views always sat together in the meeting hall in Paris. On the right sat those who felt that reform had gone far enough; some even wanted to turn the clock back to 1788. In the center of the hall sat supporters of moderate reform. On the left were the Jacobins and other republicans who wanted to abolish the monarchy and promote radical changes.

Today, the terms *right*, *center*, and *left* continue to reflect those long-ago seating arrangements.

Theme: Political and Social Systems To what kind of political position might *far right* refer? *Far left*?

SECTION 2 Assessment

Recall

1. **Identify:** (a) Great Fear, (b) tricolor, (c) Legislative Assembly, (d) Declaration of Pilnitz, (e) Jacobins.
2. **Define:** (a) faction, (b) émigré, (c) republic.

Comprehension

3. What role did the people of Paris play in the French Revolution?
4. Describe one reform that the National Assembly enacted through each of the following documents: (a) the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, (b) the Civil Constitution

of the Clergy, (c) the Constitution of 1791.

5. (a) Why did some people outside France react negatively to the French Revolution? (b) How did these feelings lead to war?

Critical Thinking and Writing

6. **Comparing** Compare the women's march on Versailles to the storming of the Bastille in terms of goals and results.
7. **Defending a Position** The Declaration of the Rights of Man has been called the "death certificate" of the old regime. Do you agree? Why or why not?



Activity

Take It to the NET

Use the Internet to research the life of Marie Antoinette. Then, write a feature article about her as it might appear in a popular magazine of today. Include interesting details about her family, friends, and habits that would appeal to your readers.

SECTION 3 Radical Days

Reading Focus

- Why did radicals abolish the monarchy?
- How did the excesses of the Convention lead to the Directory?
- What impact did the revolution have on women and daily life?

Vocabulary

suffrage
nationalism
secular

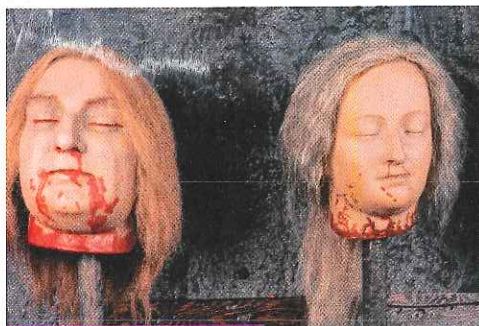
Taking Notes

On a sheet of paper, make a time line like the one begun here. The time line should extend from August 1792 to July 1794. Add dates and important events as you read this section.

| August 1792 | September 1792 | January 1793 | July 1794 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Mob invades royal palace | September massacres | | |

Main Idea

A radical phase of the revolution led to the monarchy's downfall and a time of violence known as the Reign of Terror.



Did You Know?

The Origin of Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum

In the 1780s, Marie Tussaud ran two wax museums in Paris and was art tutor to the sister of Louis XVI. During the revolution, she was imprisoned as a royalist. Even so, the leaders of the revolution admired her art skills. Tussaud escaped the guillotine by agreeing to make wax models of the revolutionaries and their victims, such as Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, shown above.

After the revolution, Tussaud took her collection to London. There she established the wax museum that still bears her name. Today, tourists from around the world marvel at the realistic sculptures of the famous and infamous in Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum.

Theme: Art and Literature
How did Tussaud's art skills save her life?

Setting the Scene Someone who had left Paris in 1791 and returned in 1793 could have gotten lost. Almost 4,000 streets had new names. Louis XV Square was renamed the Square of the Revolution. King-of-Sicily Street, named for the brother of Louis XVI, had become the Rights of Man Street.

Renaming streets was one way that Jacobins tried to wipe out all traces of the old order. In 1793, the revolution entered a radical phase. For a year, France experienced one of the bloodiest regimes in its long history as determined leaders sought to extend and preserve the revolution.

The Monarchy Abolished

Dismal news about the war heightened tensions. Well-trained Prussian forces were cutting down raw French recruits. Royalist officers deserted the French army, joining émigrés and others hoping to restore the king's power.

Outbreaks of Violence Battle disasters quickly inflamed revolutionaries who thought the king was in league with the invaders. On August 10, 1792, a crowd of Parisians stormed the Tuileries and slaughtered the king's guards. The royal family fled to the Legislative Assembly.

A month later, citizens attacked prisons that held nobles and priests accused of political offenses. These prisoners were killed, along with many ordinary criminals. Historians disagree about the people who carried out the "September massacres." Some call them bloodthirsty mobs. Others describe them as patriots defending France from its enemies. In fact, most were ordinary citizens fired to fury by real and imagined grievances.

The French Republic Backed by Paris crowds, radicals took control of the Assembly. Radicals called for the election of a new legislative body called the National Convention. **Suffrage**, the right to vote, was to be extended to all male citizens, not just to property owners.

The Convention that met in September 1792 was a more radical body than earlier assemblies. It voted to abolish the monarchy and declare France a republic. Deputies then drew up a new constitution for France. The Jacobins, who controlled the Convention, set out to erase all traces of the old order. They seized lands of nobles and abolished titles of nobility.

Death of the King and Queen During the early months of the Republic, the Convention also put Louis XVI on trial as a traitor to France. The king was convicted by a single vote and sentenced to death. On a foggy morning



Analyzing Primary Sources

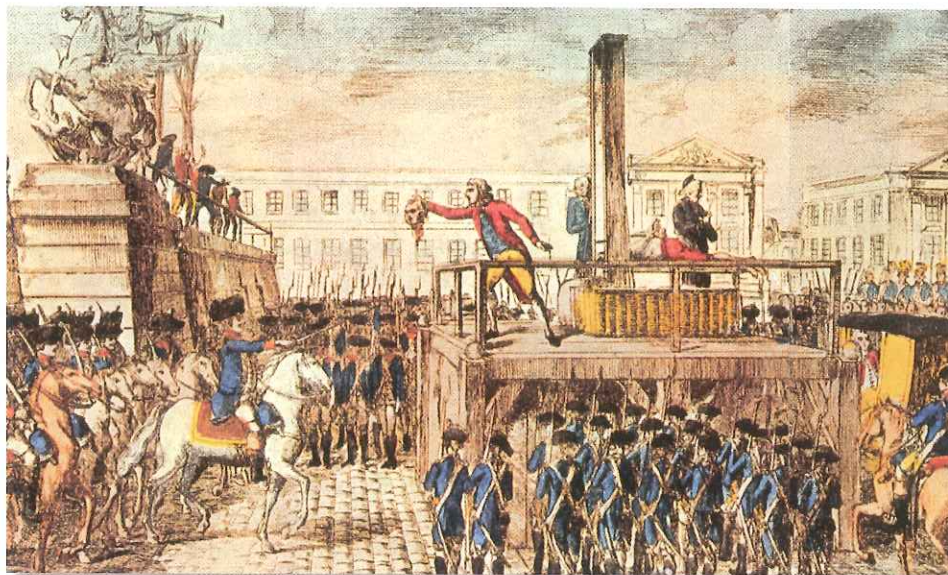
Execution of a King

The following excerpt is from an eyewitness report of the execution of King Louis XVI, January 21, 1793. It was written by Henry Essex Edgeworth de Firmont, a priest who accompanied the king to the scaffold.

“The path leading to the scaffold was extremely rough and difficult to pass; the King was obliged to lean on my arm, and from the slowness with which he proceeded, I feared for a moment that his courage might fail; but what was my astonishment, when arrived at the last step, I felt that he suddenly let go my arm, and I saw him cross with a firm foot the breadth of the whole scaffold; silence, by his look alone, fifteen or twenty drums that were placed opposite to me; and in a voice so loud, that it must have been heard at the Pont Tourant, I heard him pronounce distinctly these memorable words: ‘I die innocent of all the crimes laid to my charge; I pardon those who have occasioned my death; and I pray to God that the blood you are going to shed may never be visited on France.’

He was proceeding, when a man on horseback, in the national uniform, and with a ferocious cry, ordered the drums to beat. Many voices were at the same time heard encouraging the executioners. They seemed reanimated themselves, in seizing with violence the most virtuous of Kings, they dragged him under the axe of the guillotine, which with one stroke severed his head from his body. All this passed in a moment. The youngest of the guards, who seemed about eighteen, immediately seized the head, and showed it to the people as he walked around the scaffold; he accompanied this monstrous ceremony with the most atrocious and indecent gestures. At first an awful silence prevailed; at length some cries of ‘Vive la République! [Long live the republic!]’ were heard. By degrees the voices multiplied, and in less than ten minutes this cry, a thousand times repeated, became the universal shout of the multitude, and every hat was in the air.”

—Henry Essex Edgeworth de Firmont, *Report by a Priest of His Majesty's Household*



The Machine of Terror

The guillotine made it easy to behead large numbers of people quickly. It became a symbol of the Reign of Terror.

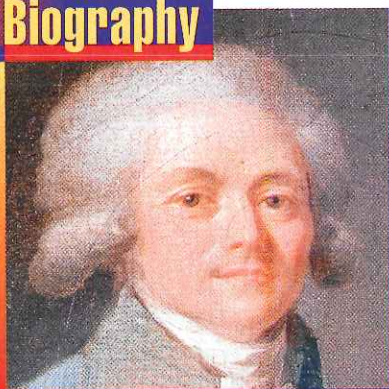
Skills Assessment

- Based on this account, how would you describe the king's manner at his execution?
A frightened and confused
B cold and unemotional
C proud and brave
D angry and violent
- The man on horseback orders the drums to beat in order to
E silence the crowd.
F signal that the execution is about to take place.
G show respect for the king.
H announce that the king is dead.
- Critical Thinking Drawing Conclusions** (a) Based on this account, what was Father Firmont's attitude toward the king? Toward the revolutionaries? How can you tell? (b) Do you think Firmont's feelings affected his account? Explain.

Skills Tip

Bias is a leaning in favor of or against someone or something. When analyzing an eyewitness account, look for words that indicate the writer's bias.

Biography



Maximilien Robespierre
1758–1794

Robespierre was the son and grandson of lawyers, but his early life was difficult. His mother died when he was only 6 years old. Just two years later, his father abandoned him and his three siblings. The children were raised by their grandfather and their aunts.

As a result, Robespierre had to assume responsibilities at an early age. He also experienced poverty. However, with the help of a scholarship, he was able to study law at the University of Paris. His performance was so noteworthy that he was chosen to deliver a speech to Louis XVI on the occasion of the king's coronation. But young Robespierre was snubbed. After listening to the address in a pouring rainstorm, the king and queen quickly left without acknowledging Robespierre in any way. Years later, in 1789, Robespierre was elected to the Estates General where his career as a revolutionary began.

Theme: Impact of the Individual How do you think Robespierre's early life might have influenced his political ideas?

in January 1793, Louis mounted a scaffold in a public square in Paris. He tried to speak, but his words were drowned out by a roll of drums. Moments later, the king was beheaded.

In October, Marie Antoinette was also executed. The popular press celebrated her death. The queen, however, showed great dignity as she went to her death. Their son, the uncrowned Louis XVII, died of unknown causes in the dungeons of the revolution.

The Convention Defends the Republic

By early 1793, danger threatened France on all sides. The country was at war with much of Europe, including Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, and Prussia. In the Vendée (vahn DAY) region of France, royalists and priests led peasants in rebellion against the government. In Paris, the sans-culottes demanded relief from food shortages and inflation. The Convention itself was bitterly divided between Jacobins and a rival group, the Girondins.

Committee of Public Safety To deal with the threats to France, the Convention created the Committee of Public Safety. The 12-member committee had almost absolute power as it battled to save the revolution. The Committee prepared France for all-out war, issuing a *levée en masse*, or mass levy that required all citizens to contribute to the war effort:

"All Frenchmen are in permanent requisition for the service of the armies. The young men shall go to battle; the married men shall forge arms and transport provisions; the women shall make tents and clothing and shall serve in the hospitals; the children shall turn old lint into linen; the aged shall take themselves to the public places in order to arouse the courage of the warriors and preach the hatred of kings and the unity of the Republic."

—*Proclamation of the National Convention, August 23, 1793*

Spurred by revolutionary fervor, French recruits marched off to defend the republic. Young officers developed effective new tactics to win battles with masses of ill-trained but patriotic forces. Soon, French armies overran the Netherlands. They later invaded Italy. At home, they crushed peasant revolts. European monarchs shuddered as the revolutionaries carried "freedom fever" into conquered lands.

Robespierre At home, the government battled counterrevolutionaries under the guiding hand of Maximilien Robespierre (ROHBZ pyair). Robespierre, a shrewd lawyer and politician, quickly rose to the leadership of the Committee of Public Safety. Among Jacobins, his selfless dedication to the revolution earned him the nickname "the incorruptible." The enemies of Robespierre called him a tyrant.

Robespierre had embraced Rousseau's idea of the general will as the source of all legitimate law. He promoted religious toleration and wanted to abolish slavery. Though cold and humorless, he was popular with the sans-culottes, who hated the old regime as much as he did. He believed that France could achieve a "republic of virtue" only through the use of terror, which he coolly defined as nothing more than "prompt, severe, inflexible justice." "Liberty cannot be secured," Robespierre cried, "unless criminals lose their heads."

The Reign of Terror Robespierre was one of the chief architects of the Reign of Terror, which lasted from about July 1793 to July 1794. Revolutionary courts conducted hasty trials. Spectators greeted death sentences with cries of "Hail the Republic!" or "Death to the traitors!"

Perhaps 40,000 people died during the Terror. About 15 percent were nobles and clergy. Another 15 percent were middle-class citizens, often moderates who had supported the revolution in 1789. The rest were peasants and sans-culottes involved in riots or revolts against the Republic. Many were executed, including victims of mistaken identity or false accusations by their neighbors. Many more were packed into hideous prisons, where deaths were common.

The engine of the Terror was the guillotine. Its fast-falling blade extinguished life instantly. A member of the legislature, Dr. Joseph Guillotin (GEE oh tan), had introduced it as a more humane method of beheading than the uncertain ax. But the guillotine quickly became a symbol of horror. In a speech given on February 5, 1794, Robespierre explained why the horror was necessary to achieve the goals of the revolution:

"It is necessary to stifle the domestic and foreign enemies of the Republic or perish with them. . . . The first maxim of our politics ought to be to lead the people by means of reason and the enemies of the people by terror. . . . If the basis of popular government in time of peace is virtue, the basis of popular government in time of revolution is both virtue and terror."

—Maximilien Robespierre, quoted in
Pageant of Europe (Stearns)

Within a year, however, the Reign of Terror consumed its own. Weary of bloodshed and fearing for their own lives, members of the Convention turned on the Committee of Public Safety. On the night of July 27, 1794, Robespierre was arrested. The next day he was executed. After the heads of Robespierre and other radicals fell, executions slowed down dramatically.

Reaction and the Directory

In reaction to the Terror, the revolution entered a third stage. Moving away from the excesses of the Convention, moderates produced another constitution, the third since 1789. The Constitution of 1795 set up a five-man Directory and a two-house legislature elected by male citizens of property.

The Reign of Terror

During the Reign of Terror, lists of those to be executed, such as the one below, were posted for all to see. In Paris and other cities, cartloads of the condemned rolled to the guillotine.

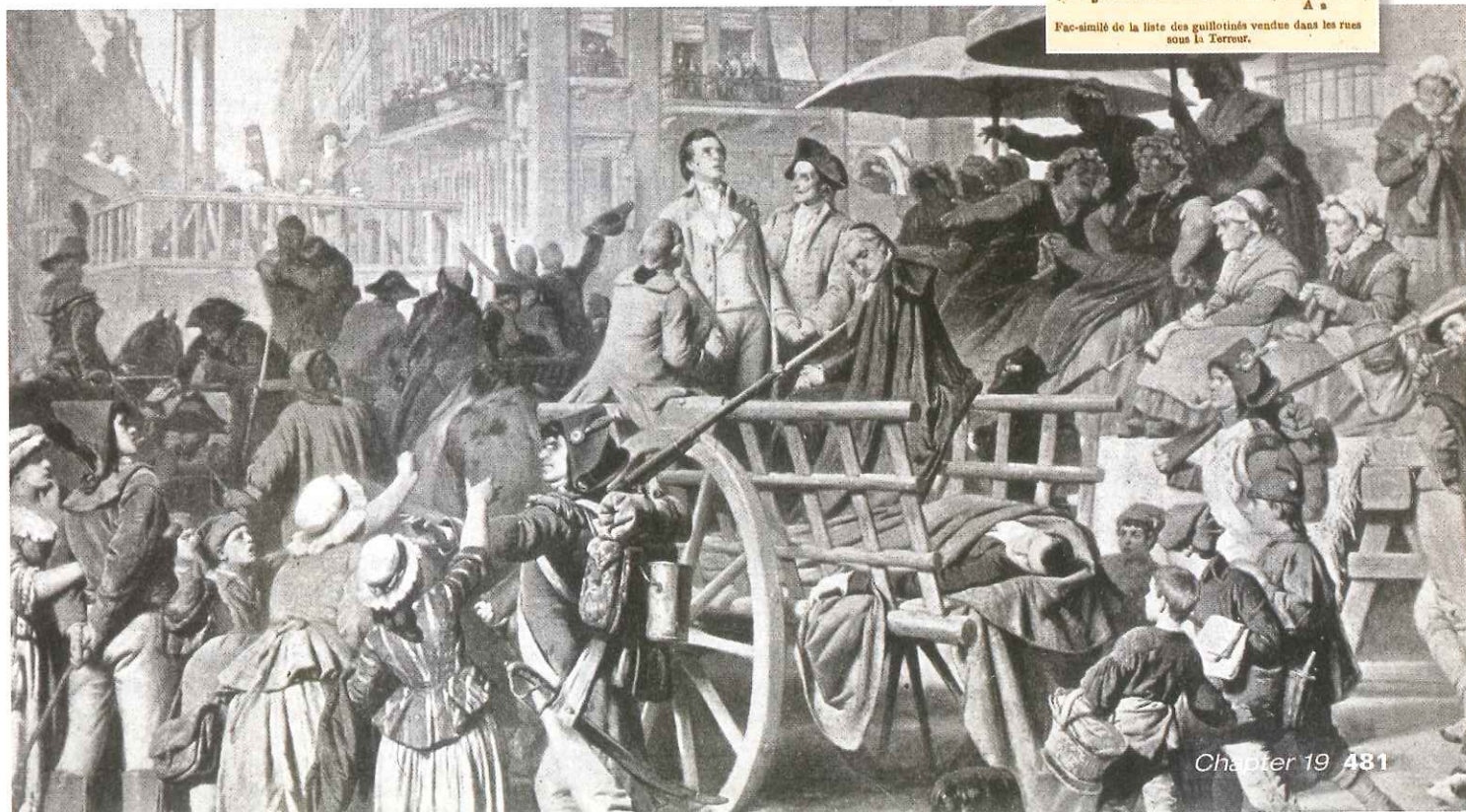
Theme: Impact of the Individual Why did Robespierre think the Terror was justified?

L I S T E
D E S
G U I L L O T I N É S

Sur la place de la Révolution, et au ci-devant
Carrouzel

1. Louis-David Collenot, dit d'Angremont, ci-devant secrétaire de l'administration de la garde nationale à la maison-commune, commandant en chef la bande assassine, convaincu de conspiration.
2. La Porte, ci-devant intendant de la liste-civile, convaincu de conspiration.
3. L'urson, homme-de-lettres, et ci-devant rédacteur de la *Gazette de Paris*, et d'une autre feuille intitulée *Le Royalisme*, convaincu de conspiration.
4. Jean Julien, ci-devant charretier à Vaugirard, convaincu de conspiration.
5. Jacques-Joseph-Antoine-Léger Backman, natif du canton de Glaris, âgé de 59 ans, militaire depuis son jeune âge, demeurant à Paris, rue Verte, faubourg St-Honoré, ci-devant major-gé-dral des ci-devant gardes-suisses, convaincu de conspiration.
6. Nicolas Roussel, natif de Ville-Rouai, département de la Moselle, âgé de 49 ans, ci-devant employé dans la régie générale, convaincu de conspiration.
7. Jeanne-Catherine Leclerc, âgée de 50 ans, cuisinière, convaincue de conspiration.
8. Anne-Hyacinthe Beaujour, ci-devant colonel du 3^e régiment d'infanterie commandé par Dumouriez, A s

Fac-similé de la liste des guillotins vendus dans les rues sous le Terror.



The middle-class and professional people of the bourgeoisie were the dominant force during this stage of the French Revolution. The Directory held power from 1795 to 1799.

Weak but dictatorial, the Directory faced growing discontent. Peace was made with Prussia and Spain, but war with Austria and Great Britain continued. Corrupt leaders lined their own pockets but failed to solve pressing problems. When rising bread prices stirred hungry sans-culottes to riot, the Directory quickly suppressed them. Another threat to the Directory was the revival of royalist feeling. Many émigrés were returning to France, and they were being welcomed by devout Catholics, who resented measures that had been taken against the Church. In the election of 1797, supporters of a constitutional monarchy won the majority of seats in the legislature.

As chaos threatened, politicians turned to Napoleon Bonaparte, a popular military hero who had won a series of brilliant victories against the Austrians in Italy. The politicians planned to use him to advance their own goals—a bad miscalculation! Before long, Napoleon would outwit them all to become ruler of France.

Women in the Revolution

As you have seen, women of all classes participated in the revolution from the very beginning. Working-class women protested and fought in street battles. In Paris and elsewhere, women formed their own political clubs. A few women, like Jeanne Roland, were noted leaders. Roland supported the revolution through her writings, her salon, and her influence on her husband, a government minister.

Rights for Women Many women were very disappointed when the Declaration of the Rights of Man did not grant equal citizenship to women. Olympe de Gouges (oh LAMP duh GOOZH), a journalist, demanded equal rights in her *Declaration of the Rights of Woman*. “Woman is born free,” she proclaimed, “and her rights are the same as those of man.” Therefore, Gouges reasoned, “all citizens, be they men or women, being equal in the state’s eyes, must be equally eligible for all public offices, positions, and jobs.” After opposing the Terror and accusing certain Jacobins of corruption, Gouges was sent to the guillotine.

Women did gain some rights for a time. The government made divorce easier, a move that was aimed at weakening Church authority. Government officials also allowed women to inherit property, hoping to undermine the tradition of nobles leaving large estates to their oldest sons. These reforms and others did not last long after Napoleon gained power.

Setbacks As the revolution progressed, women’s right to express their views in public came under attack. In 1793, a committee of the National Convention declared that women lacked “the moral and physical strength necessary to practice political rights.” Women’s revolutionary clubs were banned and violators were arrested.

Women were imprisoned and sent to the guillotine. Among the many women who became victims of the Terror were republicans like Gouges and moderates like Roland. As she mounted the steps to the guillotine, Roland cried, “O liberty, what crimes are committed in your name!”

Changes in Daily Life

By 1799, the 10-year-old French Revolution had dramatically changed France. It had dislodged the old social order, overthrown the monarchy, and brought the Church under state control.

New symbols such as the red “liberty caps” and the tricolor confirmed the liberty and equality of all male citizens. The new title “citizen” applied

to people of all social classes. Titles were eliminated. Before he was executed, Louis XVI was called Citizen Capet, from the name of the dynasty that had ruled France in the Middle Ages. Elaborate fashions and powdered wigs gave way to the practical clothes and simple haircuts of the sans-culottes. To show their revolutionary spirit, enthusiastic parents gave their children names like Constitution, Republic, or August Tenth.

Nationalism Revolution and war gave the French people a strong sense of national identity. In earlier times, people had felt loyalty to local authorities. As monarchs centralized power, loyalty shifted to the king or queen. Now, the government rallied sons and daughters of the revolution to defend the nation itself.

Nationalism, a strong feeling of pride in and devotion to one's country, spread throughout France. The French people attended civic festivals that celebrated the nation and the revolution. A variety of dances and songs on themes of the revolution became immensely popular.

By 1793, France was a nation in arms. From the port city of Marseilles (mahr SAY), troops marched to a rousing new song. It urged the "children of the fatherland" to march against the "bloody banner of tyranny." This song, "La Marseillaise" (mahr say EHZ), would later become the French national anthem. The second verse and chorus appear at right.

Social Reform Revolutionaries pushed for social reform and religious toleration. They set up state schools to replace religious ones and organized systems to help the poor, old soldiers, and war widows. With a major slave revolt raging in the colony of St. Domingue (Haiti), the government also abolished slavery in their Caribbean colonies.

The Convention tried to de-Christianize France. It created a **secular**, or nonreligious, calendar with 1793 as the Year I of the new era of freedom. It banned many religious festivals, replacing them with secular celebrations. Huge public ceremonies boosted support for republican and nationalist ideals.

The Arts In the arts, France adopted a grand classical style that echoed the grandeur of ancient Rome. A leading artist of this period was Jacques Louis David (dah VEED). He immortalized on canvas such stirring events as the Tennis Court Oath and, later, Napoleon's coronation. David helped shape the way future generations pictured the French Revolution.

Primary Source

La Marseillaise

The stirring lyrics of "La Marseillaise" inspired French soldiers to defend their country and the ideals of the revolution:

"Sacred love of the fatherland
Guide and support our vengeful
arms.
Liberty, beloved liberty,
Fight with your defenders;
Fight with your defenders.
Under our flags, so that victory
Will rush to your manly strains;
That your dying enemies
Should see your triumph and glory.
To arms, citizens!
Form up your battalions.
Let us march, let us march!
That their impure blood
Should water our fields."

—"La Marseillaise"

Skills Assessment

Primary Source Which of the above lines seem most nationalistic? Explain.

SECTION 3 Assessment

Recall

- Identify:** (a) Committee of Public Safety, (b) Maximilien Robespierre, (c) Directory, (d) Olympe de Gouges, (e) "La Marseillaise," (f) Jacques Louis David.
- Define:** (a) suffrage, (b) nationalism, (c) secular.

Comprehension

- Why did radical revolutionaries oppose the monarchy?
- How did the Reign of Terror cause the National Convention to be replaced by the Directory?

- Describe one effect of the French Revolution on each of the following: (a) women, (b) daily life.

Critical Thinking and Writing

- Analyzing Primary Sources** Robespierre wrote, "Terror is nothing but prompt, severe, inflexible justice." Explain why you agree or disagree with Robespierre.
- Predicting Consequences** How do you think French nationalism affected the war between France and the powers of Europe?

Activity

Presenting a Poster

Create a poster that might have been used to support or oppose *one* of the following: the goals of the Jacobins; the abolition of the monarchy; the policies of the Committee of Public Safety; French nationalism; equal rights for women.

4 The Age of Napoleon Begins

Reading Focus

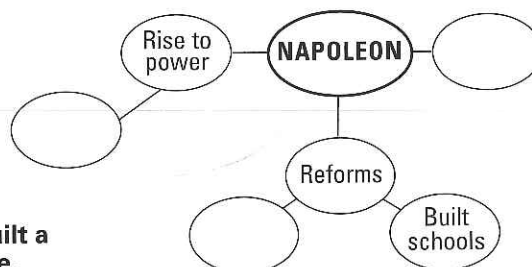
- How did Napoleon rise to power?
- How were revolutionary reforms changed under Napoleon?
- How did Napoleon build an empire in Europe?

Vocabulary

plebiscite
annex
blockade

Taking Notes

Begin a concept web like this one. As you read, fill in the blank circles with relevant information about Napoleon. Add as many circles as you need.



Main Idea

Napoleon rose to power in France and built a vast empire that included much of Europe.

Setting the Scene “He was like an expert chess player, with the human race for an opponent, which he proposed to checkmate.” Thus did Madame Germaine de Staël (STAHL), a celebrated writer and intellectual, describe Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon himself expressed a more humble view of his rise to power. “Nothing has been simpler than my elevation,” he once observed. “It is owing to the peculiarities of the time.”

From 1799 to 1815, Napoleon would dominate France and Europe. A hero to some, an evil force to others, he gave his name to the final phase of the revolution—the Age of Napoleon.

Napoleon's Rise to Power

Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica, a French-ruled island in the Mediterranean. His family were minor nobles, but had little money. At age nine, he was sent to France to be trained for a military career. When the revolution broke out, he was an ambitious 20-year-old lieutenant, eager to make a name for himself.

Napoleon favored the Jacobins and republican rule. However, he found the conflicting ideas and personalities of the French Revolution confusing. He wrote to his brother in 1793: “Since one must take sides, one might as well choose the side that is victorious, the side which devastates, loots, and burns.”

Early Successes During the turmoil of the revolution, Napoleon rose quickly in the army. In December 1793, he drove British forces out of the French port of Toulon (too LOHN). He then went on to win several dazzling victories against the Austrians, capturing most of northern Italy and forcing the Hapsburg emperor to make peace. Hoping to disrupt British trade with India, he led a colorful expedition to Egypt in 1798. The Egyptian campaign proved to be a disaster, but Napoleon managed to hide stories of the worst losses from his admirers in France.

Success fueled his ambition. By 1799, he moved from victorious general to political leader. That year, he helped overthrow the weak Directory and set up a three-man

FACT FINDER

The Rise of Napoleon

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 1769 | Born on island of Corsica |
| 1785 | Becomes officer in French army |
| 1793 | Helps capture Toulon from British; promoted to brigadier general |
| 1795 | Crushes rebels opposed to the National Convention |
| 1796–1797 | Becomes commander in chief of the army of Italy; wins victories against Austria |
| 1798–1799 | Loses to the British in Egypt and Syria |
| 1799 | Overthrows Directory and becomes First Consul of France |
| 1804 | Crowns himself emperor of France |

Skills Assessment

Chart Napoleon's successes on the battlefield helped him become emperor. **Where and when did Napoleon experience a military setback? Did that setback affect his rise to power? Explain.**

governing board known as the Consulate. Another constitution was drawn up, but Napoleon soon took the title First Consul. In 1802, he had himself named consul for life.

A Self-made Emperor Two years later, Napoleon had acquired enough power to assume the title Emperor of the French. He invited the pope to preside over his coronation in Paris. During the ceremony, however, Napoleon took the crown from the pope's hands and placed it on his own head. By this action, Napoleon meant to show that he owed his throne to no one but himself.

At each step on his rise to power, Napoleon had held a **plebiscite** (PLEHB ih sīt), or ballot in which voters say yes or no. Each time, the French strongly supported him. To understand why, we must look at his policies.

France Under Napoleon

During the consulate and empire, Napoleon consolidated his power by strengthening the central government. Order, security, and efficiency replaced liberty, equality, and fraternity as the slogans of the new regime.

Reforms To restore economic prosperity, Napoleon controlled prices, encouraged new industry, and built roads and canals. To ensure well-trained officials and military officers, he set up a system of public schools under strict government control.

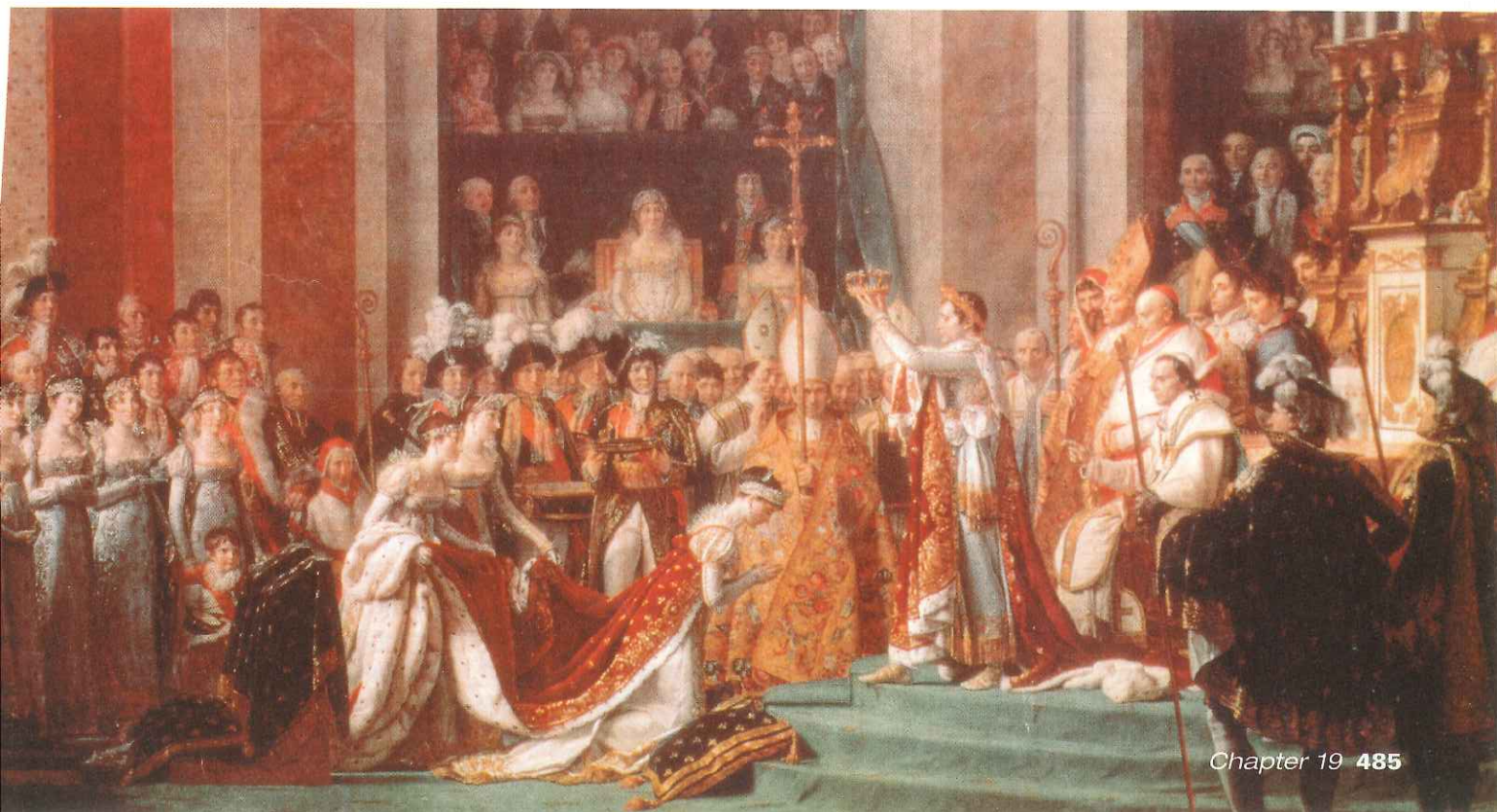
At the same time, Napoleon backed off from some of the revolution's social reforms. He made peace with the Catholic Church in the Concordat of 1801. The Concordat kept the Church under state control but recognized religious freedom for Catholics. Revolutionaries who opposed the Church denounced the agreement, but Catholics welcomed it.

Napoleon won support across class lines. He encouraged émigrés to return, provided that they took an oath of loyalty. Peasants were relieved when he recognized their right to lands they had bought from the Church and nobles during the revolution. The middle class, who had benefited most from the revolution, approved Napoleon's economic reforms and the restoration of order after years of chaos. Napoleon also made jobs "open to

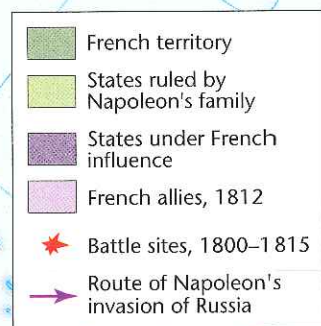
The Coronation

David depicted the splendor and power of the new French emperor in the painting *Napoleon Crowning the Empress Josephine*. Years later, Napoleon would divorce Josephine and marry an Austrian princess.

Theme: Impact of the Individual How did Napoleon emphasize his personal power at the coronation ceremony?



Napoleon's Power in Europe, 1812



ATLANTIC OCEAN



Skills Assessment

Geography Napoleon won a vast empire in Europe. But resistance in Spain and a disastrous invasion of Russia would turn the tide against him.

- Location** On the map, locate (a) Spain, (b) Moscow, (c) Waterloo.
- Place** What part of the Italian peninsula was French territory?
- Critical Thinking**
Drawing Conclusions Do you think the spread of nationalism would weaken or strengthen Napoleon's power? Explain.

all talent," a popular policy among those who remembered the old aristocratic monopoly of power.

Napoleonic Code Among Napoleon's most lasting reforms was a new law code, popularly called the Napoleonic Code. It embodied Enlightenment principles such as the equality of all citizens before the law, religious toleration, and advancement based on merit.

But the Napoleonic Code undid some reforms of the French Revolution. Women, for example, lost most of their newly gained rights and could not exercise the rights of citizenship. Male heads of households regained complete authority over their wives and children. Again, Napoleon valued order and authority over individual rights.

Building an Empire

From 1804 to 1814, Napoleon furthered his reputation on the battlefield. He successfully faced down the combined forces of the greatest European powers. He took great risks and even suffered huge losses. "I grew up on the field of battle," he once said, "and a man such as I am cares little for the life of a million men." By 1810, his Grand Empire reached its greatest extent.

As a military leader, Napoleon valued rapid movements and made effective use of his large armies. He developed a new plan for each battle, so opposing generals could never anticipate what he would do next. His enemies paid tribute to his leadership. Napoleon's presence on the battlefield, said one, was "worth 40,000 troops."

The Grand Empire As Napoleon created a vast French empire, he redrew the map of Europe. He **annexed**, or added outright, some areas to France, including the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany. He also abolished the tottering Holy Roman Empire and created a 38-member Confederation of the Rhine under French protection. He cut Prussian territory in half, turning part of old Poland into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

Napoleon controlled much of Europe through forceful diplomacy. One tactic was to put friends and relatives on the thrones of Europe. For example, after unseating the king of Spain, he placed his own brother, Joseph

Bonaparte, on the throne. He also forced alliances on European powers from Madrid to Moscow. At various times, the rulers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia reluctantly signed treaties with the "Corsican upstart," as his enemies called him.

In France, Napoleon's successes boosted the spirit of nationalism. Great victory parades filled the streets of Paris with cheering crowds. The people celebrated the glory and grandeur that Napoleon had won for France.

France Versus Britain Britain alone remained outside Napoleon's European empire. With only a small army, Britain relied on its sea power to stop Napoleon's drive to rule the continent. In 1805, Napoleon prepared to invade England. But at the Battle of Trafalgar, fought off the southwest coast of Spain, British admiral Horatio Nelson smashed a French fleet.

With an invasion ruled out, Napoleon struck at Britain's lifeline, its commerce. He waged economic warfare through the Continental System, which closed European ports to British goods. Britain responded with its own **blockade** of European ports. A blockade involves shutting off ports to keep people or supplies from moving in or out. During their long struggle, both Britain and France seized neutral ships suspected of trading with the other side. British attacks on American ships sparked anger in the United States and eventually triggered the War of 1812.

In the end, Napoleon's Continental System failed to bring Britain to its knees. Although British exports declined, its powerful navy kept open vital trade routes to the Americas and India. Meanwhile, trade restrictions created a scarcity of goods in Europe, sent prices soaring, and intensified resentment against French power.

Cause and Effect

Long-Term Causes

- Corrupt, inconsistent, and insensitive leadership
- Prosperous members of Third Estate resent privileges of First and Second estates
- Spread of Enlightenment ideas

Immediate Causes

- Huge government debt
- Poor harvests and rising price of bread
- Failure of Louis XVI to accept financial reforms
- Formation of National Assembly
- Storming of Bastille

The French Revolution

Immediate Effects

- Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen adopted
- France adopts its first written constitution
- Monarchy abolished
- Revolutionary France fights coalition of European powers
- Reign of Terror

Long-Term Effects

- Napoleon gains power
- Napoleonic Code established
- French public schools set up
- French conquests spread nationalism
- Revolutions occur in Europe and Latin America

Connections to Today

- French law reflects Napoleonic Code
- France is a democratic republic

Skills Assessment

Chart The French Revolution

was a major turning point. Its impact spread far beyond France.

How did Napoleon spread the ideas of the French Revolution?

SECTION 4 Assessment

Recall

- 1. Identify:** (a) Consulate, (b) Concordat of 1801, (c) Napoleonic Code, (d) Confederation of the Rhine, (e) Battle of Trafalgar, (f) Continental System.
- 2. Define:** (a) plebiscite, (b) annex, (c) blockade.

Comprehension

- 3.** Describe Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power.
- 4. (a)** What revolutionary reforms were undone by Napoleon?
(b) How did Napoleon preserve some of the principles of the Enlightenment?

- 5. (a)** How did Napoleon come to dominate most of Europe?
(b) Why did his efforts to subdue Britain fail?

Critical Thinking and Writing

- 6. Analyzing Information** What opinions do you think each of the following had of Napoleon?
(a) royalists, **(b)** Catholic priests, **(c)** soldiers, **(d)** republicans.
- 7. Making Decisions** Suppose you were a French voter in 1803. How would you have voted on the plebiscite to make Napoleon emperor? Explain your reasons.



Activity

Take It to the NET

Use the Internet to research one of the battles identified on the map in this section. Make a map that shows the terrain of the battle site, and the positions, strengths, and movements of the opposing forces. Write a paragraph or two explaining the outcome.

Reading Focus

- What challenges threatened Napoleon's empire?
- What events led to Napoleon's downfall?
- What were the goals of the Congress of Vienna?

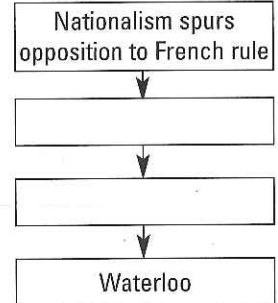
Vocabulary

guerrilla warfare
abdicate
legitimacy

Taking Notes

On a sheet of paper, make a flowchart like the partially completed one at right. As you read this section, add events that led to the downfall of Napoleon. Add as many boxes as you need.

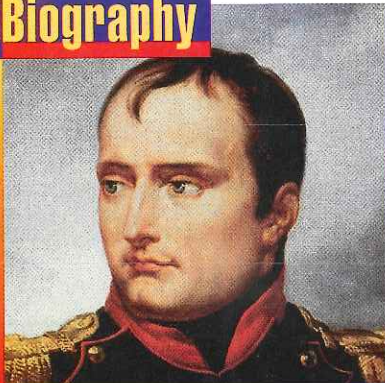
DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON



Main Idea

Napoleon was finally defeated, but revolutionary ideals and the postwar peace settlement affected Europe for many years.

Biography



Napoleon 1769–1821

Perhaps history has seen no greater believer in nepotism than Napoleon. Nepotism is favoritism shown to relatives by a person in high office.

"I am building a family of kings," Napoleon proudly said. In addition to making his brother Joseph king of Spain, he made Louis king of Holland and Jerome king of Westphalia. His sister Caroline became queen of Naples, and Elisa was named Grand Duchess of Tuscany. Then, his mother wanted a title, too! He named her Imperial Highness, Lady, Mother of the Emperor. His final family appointment went to his son, whom he named king of Rome.

Theme: Impact of the Individual How do you think nepotism benefited Napoleon?

Setting the Scene

Napoleon watched the battle for the Russian city of Smolensk from a chair outside his tent. As fires lit up the walled city, he exclaimed:

"It's like Vesuvius erupting. Don't you think this is a beautiful sight?"

"Horrible, Sire," replied an aide.

"Bah!" snorted Napoleon. "Remember, gentlemen, what a Roman emperor said: 'The corpse of an enemy always smells sweet.'"

In 1812, Napoleon pursued his dream of empire by invading Russia. The campaign began a chain of events that eventually led to his downfall. Napoleon's final defeat brought an end to the era of the French Revolution.

Challenges to Napoleon's Empire

Under Napoleon, French armies spread the ideas of the revolution across Europe. They backed liberal reforms in the lands they conquered. In some places, they helped install revolutionary governments that abolished titles of nobility, ended Church privileges, opened careers to men of talent, and ended serfdom and manorial dues. The Napoleonic Code, too, was carried across Europe. French occupation sometimes brought economic benefits as well, by reducing trade barriers and stimulating industry.

Impact of Nationalism Napoleon's successes, however, contained the seeds of defeat. Although nationalism spurred French armies to success, it worked against them, too. Many Europeans who had welcomed the ideas of the French Revolution nevertheless saw Napoleon and his armies as foreign oppressors. They resented the Continental System and Napoleon's effort to impose French culture.

From Rome to Madrid to the Netherlands, nationalism unleashed revolts against France. In the German states, leaders encouraged national loyalty among German-speaking people to counter French influence.

Resistance in Spain Resistance to foreign rule bled French occupying forces in Spain. In 1808, Napoleon replaced the king of Spain with his own brother, Joseph Bonaparte. He also introduced reforms that sought to undermine the Spanish Catholic Church. But many Spaniards remained loyal to their former king and devoted to the Church. When the Spanish resisted the invaders, well-armed French forces responded with brutal repression. Far from crushing resistance, however, the French reaction further inflamed Spanish nationalism. Efforts to drive out the French intensified.

Spanish patriots conducted a campaign of **guerrilla warfare**, or hit-and-run raids, against the French. (In Spanish, *guerrilla* means “little war.”) Small bands of guerrillas ambushed French supply trains or troops before melting into the countryside. These attacks kept large numbers of French soldiers tied down in Spain, when Napoleon needed them elsewhere. Eventually, the British sent an army under Arthur Wellesley, later the Duke of Wellington, to help the Spanish fight France.

War With Austria Spanish resistance encouraged Austria to resume hostilities against the French. In 1805, at the Battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon had won a crushing victory against an Austro-Russian army of superior numbers. Now, in 1809, the Austrians sought revenge. But once again, Napoleon triumphed—this time at the battle of Wagram. By the peace agreement that followed, Austria surrendered lands populated by more than three million subjects.

The next year, after divorcing his wife Josephine, Napoleon married the Austrian princess Marie Louise. By marrying the daughter of the Hapsburg emperor, he and his heirs could claim kinship with the royalty of Europe.

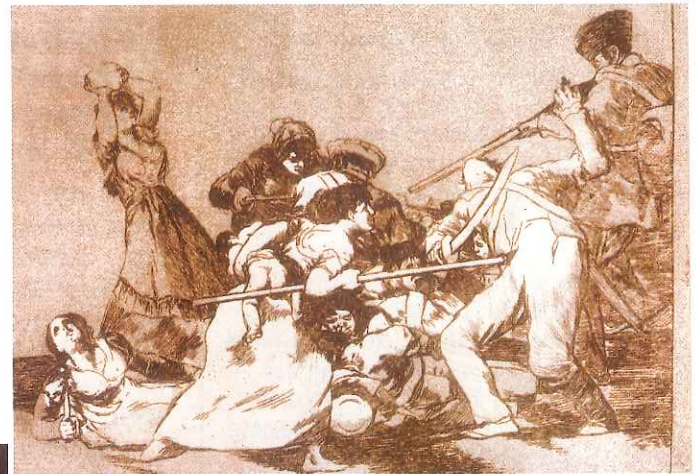
Defeat in Russia Napoleon’s alliance with the Austrian royal family was especially disturbing to Czar Alexander I of Russia. The Russians were also unhappy with the economic effects of Napoleon’s Continental System. Yet another cause for concern was that Napoleon had enlarged the Grand Duchy of Warsaw that bordered Russia on the west. These and other issues led the czar to withdraw Russia from the Continental System. Napoleon responded to the czar’s action by assembling his Grand Army.

In 1812, more than 400,000 soldiers from France and other countries invaded Russia. To avoid battles with Napoleon, the Russians retreated eastward, burning crops and villages as they went. This “scorched earth” policy left the French hungry and cold as winter came. Napoleon entered Moscow in September. He realized, though, that he

Resistance in Spain

Spanish artist Francisco Goya stressed raw human emotions. Goya’s *The Third of May, 1808* shows French soldiers executing Spanish prisoners. His drawing *And They Are Like Wild Beasts* depicts a furious battle between Spanish women and the French.

Theme: Art and Literature How did Goya emphasize nationalism in these artworks?



Geography and History

The Battle of Waterloo

Waterloo—to this day it symbolizes utter defeat. But on the morning of the battle, Napoleon felt certain of victory. “This whole affair will not be more serious than swallowing one’s breakfast,” he said.

But both weather and terrain conspired against him. First, he held off his attack until the rain-soaked ground could dry. (Cannonballs just stick in mud; they can do more damage bouncing along dry ground.) These lost hours gave the enemy time to move in more troops. Second, Napoleon ordered a frontal attack against an enemy positioned on an upward slope. The crest of its ridge helped shield the opposition from French artillery barrages. At Waterloo, more than 20,000 French soldiers died, and Napoleon suffered his final defeat.



Theme: Geography and History How did geography help defeat Napoleon at Waterloo?

was not able to feed and supply his army through the long Russian winter. In October, he turned homeward.

The 1,000-mile retreat from Moscow turned into a desperate battle for survival. Russian attacks and the brutal Russian winter took a terrible toll. Philippe Paul de Ségur, an aide to Napoleon, described the grim scene as the remnants of the Grand Army returned:

“In Napoleon’s wake [was] a mob of tattered ghosts draped in . . . odd pieces of carpet, or greatcoats burned full of holes, their feet wrapped in all sorts of rags. . . . [We] stared in horror as those skeletons of soldiers went by, their gaunt, gray faces covered with disfiguring beards, without weapons . . . with lowered heads, eyes on the ground, in absolute silence.”

—*Memoirs of Philippe Paul de Ségur*

Only about 10,000 soldiers of the once-proud Grand Army survived. Many died. Others deserted. French general Michel Ney sadly concluded: “General Famine and General Winter, rather than Russian bullets, have conquered the Grand Army.” Napoleon rushed to Paris to raise a new force to defend France. His reputation for success had been shattered.

Downfall of Napoleon

The disaster in Russia brought a new alliance of Russia, Britain, Austria, and Prussia against a weakened France. In 1813, they defeated Napoleon in the Battle of the Nations at Leipzig.

Exile and Return The next year, Napoleon **abdicated**, or stepped down from power. The victors exiled him to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean. They then recognized Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, as king of France.

The restoration of Louis XVIII did not go smoothly. The Bourbon king agreed to accept the Napoleonic Code and honor the land settlements made during the revolution. However, many émigrés rushed back to France bent on revenge. An economic depression and the fear of a return to the old regime helped rekindle loyalty to Napoleon.

As the victorious allies gathered in Vienna for a general peace conference, Napoleon escaped his island exile and returned to France. Soldiers flocked to his banner. As citizens cheered Napoleon’s advance, Louis XVIII fled. In March 1815, the emperor of the French entered Paris in triumph.

Battle of Waterloo Napoleon’s triumph was short-lived. His star soared for only 100 days, while the allies reassembled their forces. On June 18, 1815, the opposing armies met near the town of Waterloo in Belgium. British forces under the Duke of Wellington and a Prussian army commanded by General Blücher crushed the French in an agonizing day-long battle. Once again, Napoleon was forced to abdicate and to go into exile on St. Helena, a lonely island in the South Atlantic. This time, he would not return.

Legacy of Napoleon Napoleon died in 1821, but his legend lived on in France and around the world. His contemporaries as well as historians have long debated his legacy. Was he “the revolution on horseback,” as he claimed? Or was he a traitor to the revolution?

No one, however, questions Napoleon’s impact on France and on Europe. The Napoleonic Code consolidated many changes of the revolution. The France of Napoleon was a centralized state with a constitution. Elections were held with expanded, though limited, suffrage. Many more citizens had rights to property and access to education than under the old regime. Still, French citizens lost many rights promised so fervently by republicans during the Convention.

On the world stage, Napoleon’s conquests spread the ideas of the revolution. He failed to make Europe into a French empire. Instead, he sparked

Napoleon's Retreat From Moscow

"My greatest and most difficult enterprise," said Napoleon in June 1812 as he eagerly took on the challenge of conquering Russia. A few months later, he would see things differently, and so would his troops. After a disheartening defeat, Napoleon had to hurry back to Paris to squelch rumors that he had been killed, leaving his shrinking army to face the long, brutal winter in Russia.

Fast Facts

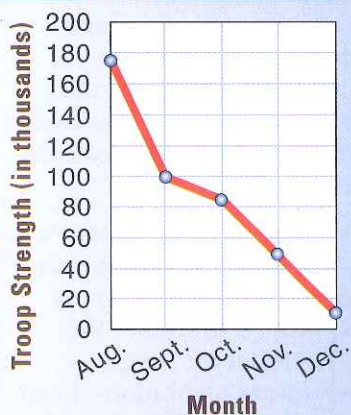
- Russian soldiers set Moscow ablaze to avoid handing it over intact to Napoleon's army.
- When the Grand Army retreated from Moscow in October, the line of French troops stretched for more than 50 miles.
- French troops experienced temperatures as low as -40°F .

As French troops stumbled their way through blinding snow, they grew desperate for shelter. Soldiers resorted to building huts using the frozen corpses of their fallen comrades, stacking them like logs to create walls.

Russian forces harassed the retreating French army throughout November.

The Grand Army of France was forced to follow the same path retreating from Moscow that it used to get there. As the army passed over an old battlefield, one observer commented, "It was covered with the debris of helmets . . . wheels, weapons, rags of uniforms—and 30,000 corpses half-eaten by wolves."

Napoleon's Troops in Russia



Source: Charles Joseph Minard, 1861

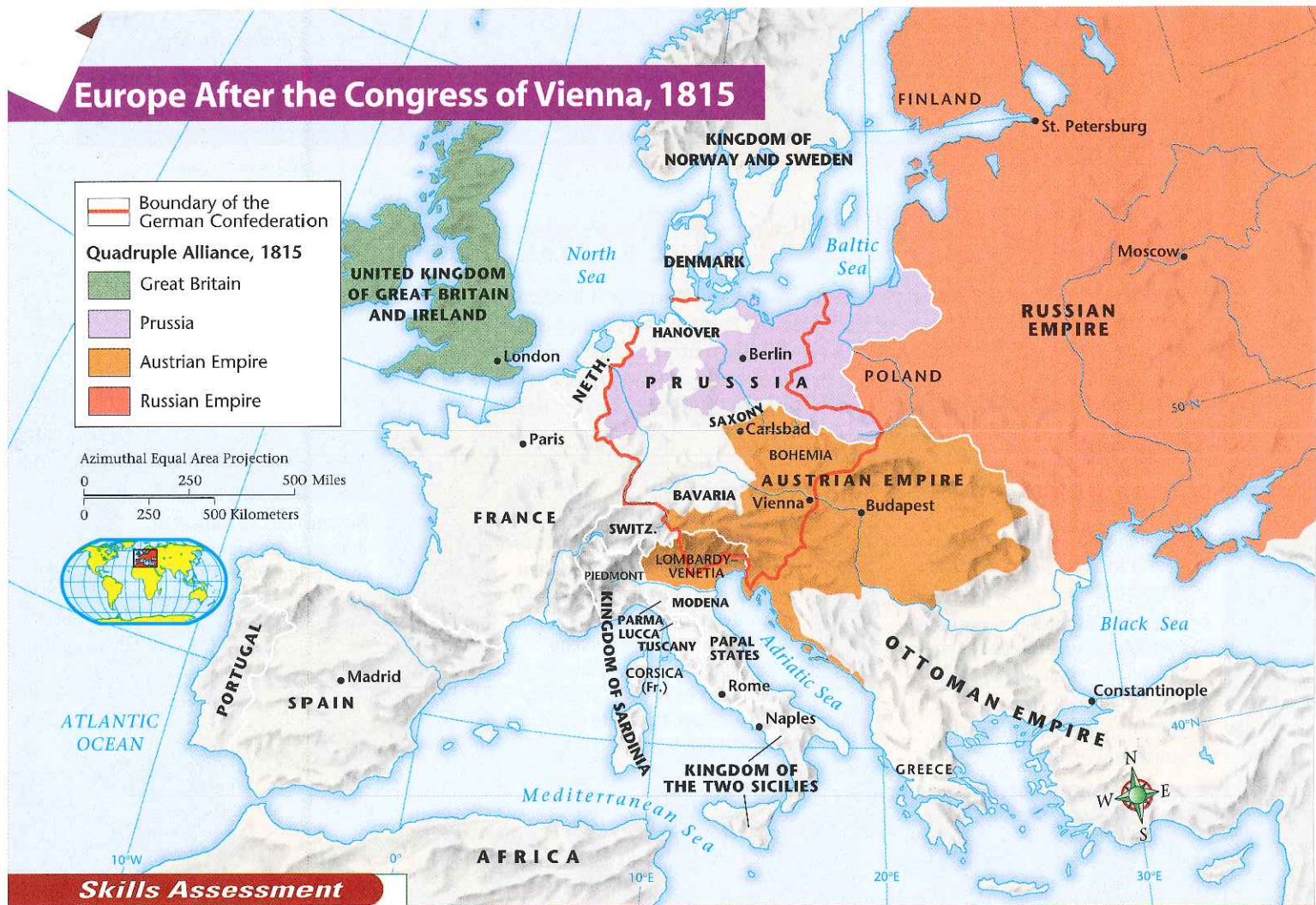
Starting with 422,000 troops in June, Napoleon lost almost half of his forces to fighting, desertion, and famine by August. Grand Army troop strength continued to fall drastically from August through December.

Portfolio Assessment



Use the Internet or library resources to learn about another disastrous march in history. Some such marches were the Trail of Tears in North America in 1838–1839, the Long March in China in 1934–1935, or the Bataan Death March in the Philippines in 1942. Write a news story in which you include a map of the route and statistics on loss of life.

Europe After the Congress of Vienna, 1815



Skills Assessment

Geography At the Congress of Vienna, European leaders redrew the map of Europe in order to contain France and keep a balance of power.

1. Location On the map, locate (a) German Confederation, (b) Netherlands, (c) Vienna.

2. Region Name three states that were in the German Confederation.

3. Critical Thinking
Recognizing Causes and Effects Why did the Congress enlarge some of the countries around France?

nationalist feeling across Europe. The abolition of the Holy Roman Empire would eventually help in creating a new Germany. Napoleon also had a dramatic impact across the Atlantic. In 1803, his decision to sell France's vast Louisiana Territory to the American government doubled the size of the United States and ushered in an age of American expansion.

The Congress of Vienna

After Waterloo, diplomats and heads of state again sat down at the Congress of Vienna. They faced the monumental task of restoring stability and order in Europe after years of revolution and war.

Gathering of Leaders The Congress met for 10 months, from September 1814 to June 1815. It was a brilliant gathering of European leaders. Diplomats and royalty dined and danced, attended concerts and ballets, and enjoyed parties arranged by their host, Emperor Francis I of Austria.

While the entertainment kept thousands of minor players busy, the real work fell to Prince Clemens von Metternich of Austria, Czar Alexander I of Russia, and Lord Robert Castlereagh (KAS uhl ray) of Britain. Defeated France was represented by Prince Charles Maurice de Talleyrand.

Goals of the Congress The chief goal of the Vienna decision makers was to create a lasting peace by establishing a balance of power and protecting the system of monarchy. Each of the leaders also pursued his own goals. Metternich, the dominant figure at the Congress, wanted to restore the *status quo* (Latin for "the way things are") of 1792. Alexander I urged a "holy alliance" of Christian monarchs to suppress future revolutions. Lord Castlereagh was determined to prevent a revival of French military power.

The aged diplomat Talleyrand shrewdly played the other leaders against one another to get defeated France accepted as an equal partner.

Balance of Power The peacemakers also redrew the map of Europe. To contain French ambitions, they ringed France with strong countries. In the north, they added Belgium and Luxembourg to Holland to create the kingdom of the Netherlands. To prevent French expansion eastward, they gave Prussia lands along the Rhine River. They also allowed Austria to reassert control over northern Italy. This policy of containment proved fairly successful in maintaining the peace.

Restoration of Monarchs To turn back the clock to 1792, the architects of the peace promoted the principle of **legitimacy**, restoring hereditary monarchies that the French Revolution or Napoleon had unseated. Even before the Congress began, they had put Louis XVIII on the French throne. Later, they restored “legitimate” monarchs in Portugal, Spain, and the Italian states.

Problems of the Peace To protect the new order, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain extended their wartime alliance into the postwar era. In the Quadruple Alliance, the four nations pledged to act together to maintain the balance of power and to suppress revolutionary uprisings.

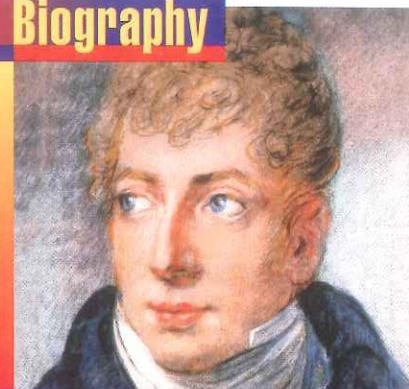
The Vienna statesmen achieved their immediate goals, but they failed to foresee how powerful new forces such as nationalism would shake the foundations of Europe. They redrew national boundaries without any concern for national cultures. In Germany, they created a loosely organized German Confederation with Austria as its official head. But many Germans who had battled Napoleon were already dreaming of a strong, united German nation. Their dream would not come true for more than 50 years, but the story of German unification began in this period.

Looking Ahead

Despite clashes and controversies, the Congress created a framework for peace. Its decisions influenced European politics for the next 100 years. Europe would not see war on a Napoleonic scale until 1914.

The ideals of the French Revolution were not destroyed at Vienna. In the next decades, the French Revolution would inspire people in Europe and Latin America to seek equality and liberty. The spirit of nationalism ignited by Napoleon also remained a powerful force.

Biography



Prince Clemens von Metternich 1773–1859

As Austria’s foreign minister, Metternich used a variety of means to achieve his goals. In 1809, when Napoleon seemed vulnerable, Metternich favored war against France. In 1810, after France had crushed Austria, he supported alliance with France. When the French army was in desperate retreat from Russia, Metternich became the “prime minister of the coalition” that defeated Napoleon. At the Congress of Vienna, Metternich helped create a new European order and made sure that Austria had a key role in it. He would skillfully defend that new order for more than 30 years.

Theme: Impact of the Individual Why did Metternich’s policies toward France change?

SECTION 5 Assessment

Recall

1. **Identify:** (a) Joseph Bonaparte, (b) Duke of Wellington, (c) Marie Louise, (d) scorched earth policy, (e) Waterloo, (f) Clemens von Metternich, (g) Quadruple Alliance.
2. **Define:** (a) guerrilla warfare, (b) abdicate, (c) legitimacy.

Comprehension

3. What challenges did Napoleon face in: (a) Spain, (b) Austria?
4. How did the defeat in Russia lead to Napoleon’s downfall?
5. What were the chief goals of the Congress of Vienna?

Critical Thinking and Writing

6. **Linking Past and Present** The powers of Europe used the Quadruple Alliance to protect the postwar order. How do international alliances and organizations help provide order in the world today?
7. **Connecting to Geography** Review the map on the preceding page. (a) What two states were the leading powers in the German Confederation? (b) How do you think this affected future attempts to unify Germany?



Activity

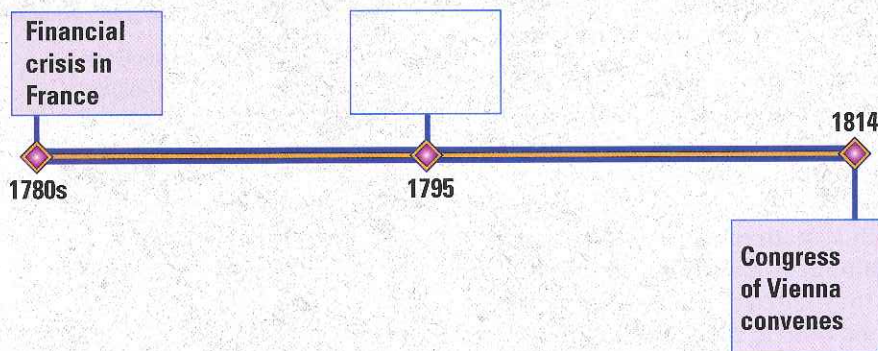
Take It to the NET

Use the Internet to research the Congress of Vienna. Imagine that you have recently returned from attending the Congress and are writing an editorial about its decisions. Explain how the agreements will affect your nation.

CHAPTER 19 Review and Assessment

Creating a Chapter Summary

On a sheet of paper, make a time line to recall the chief events of the French Revolution and Napoleonic era. Use the model shown here as a guide for getting started.



For additional review and enrichment activities, see the interactive version of *World History* available on the Web and on CD-ROM.



Web Site Self-Test

For practice test questions for Chapter 19, see www.phschool.com.

Building Vocabulary

Use these vocabulary words and their definitions to create a matching quiz. Exchange quizzes with another student. Check each other's answers when you are finished.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. bourgeoisie | 6. nationalism |
| 2. deficit spending | 7. plebiscite |
| 3. émigré | 8. annex |
| 4. republic | 9. abdicate |
| 5. suffrage | 10. legitimacy |

Recalling Key Facts

- Why was there discontent with the old regime in France?
- Why did a crowd storm the Bastille?
- What was the slogan of the French Revolution?
- What was the Reign of Terror?
- List the reforms that Napoleon made as leader of France.
- (a) How did Napoleon build an empire in Europe? (b) What were two reasons for his downfall?
- How did the Congress of Vienna try to restore the balance of power in Europe?

Critical Thinking and Writing

18. **Synthesizing Information** A French noble wrote this on the causes of the revolution: "The most striking of the country's troubles was the chaos in its finances, the result of years of extravagance. . . . No one could think of any remedy, except to search for fresh funds." (a) What did the noble mean by "chaos in its finances"? (b) How were fresh funds raised? (c) How did this lead to revolution?

19. **Connecting to Geography** (a) How did the geography of the Russian empire work against Napoleon's Grand Army? (b) Do you think geography can affect the outcome of modern warfare? Explain.



20. **Analyzing Primary Sources** Review the words of "La Marseillaise," which appears in Section 3. How does the song express some of the ideals of the French Revolution?
21. **Comparing** Review the English Civil War. (a) How were the English Civil War and the French Revolution similar? (b) How were they different?

Skills Assessment

Analyzing Primary Sources

Read the excerpt below from an eyewitness account of the battle at Waterloo. Then answer the questions that follow.

"Our division, which had stood upwards of 5000 men at the commencement of the battle, had gradually dwindled down into a solitary line of skirmishers. . . . Presently a cheer which we knew to be British commenced far to the right, and made every-one prick up his ears; it was Lord Wellington's long-wished-for orders to advance. . . . [To] people who had been so many hours enveloped in darkness, in the midst of destruction, and naturally anxious about the result of the day, the scene which now met the eye conveyed a feeling of more exquisite gratification than can be conceived. . . . The French were flying in one confused mass. British lines were seen in close pursuit, and in admirable order, as far as the eye could reach to the right, while the plain to the left was filled with Prussians."

—Captain J. Kincaid,
Adventures in the Rifle Brigade

22. What nationality is the writer?
23. What evidence is given that the French fought fiercely?
24. Why do the soldiers cheer?
25. How does the writer feel about victory?
26. How does this battle differ from the guerrilla warfare fought against the French in Spain?

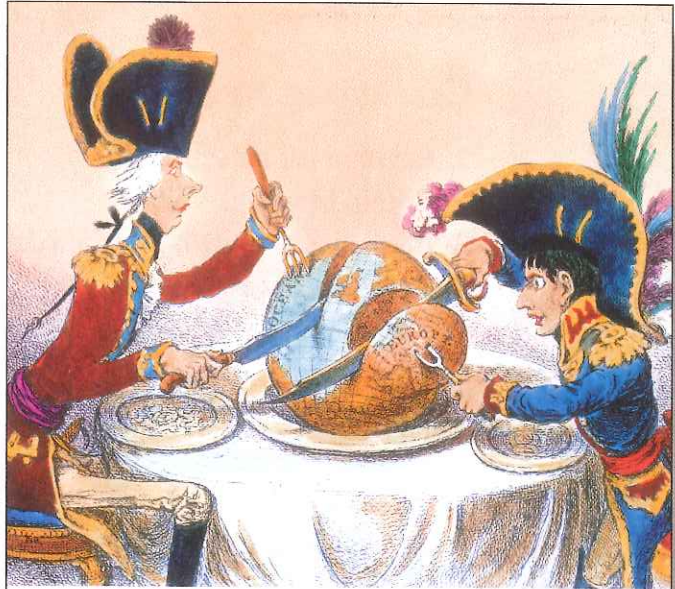
Skills Assessment

Take It to the NET

Use the Internet to research one of the symbols of the French Revolution or the French republic, such as the Bastille, the tricolor, or "La Marseillaise." Then, write a brief historical analysis of the symbol. Explain how it originated, what it represented to French citizens during the revolution, and how it continues to be an important symbol to the French people today.

Skills Assessment

Analyzing Political Cartoons



*The Plumb-pudding in danger;
or State Epicures taking un Petit Soup
the great Globe itself and all which it went is too small to
satisfy such insatiable appetites*

In the political cartoon (above), the figure at left represents the British and the figure at right represents Napoleon. Use the cartoon to answer the following questions:

27. What is represented by the meal on the table?
28. Why are the two figures carving the meal?
29. Does the cartoonist portray Napoleon favorably? Explain.
30. How would people of the time have known which nations were represented by the two men in the cartoon?
31. Which of the two sides, if any, does the cartoon favor? Explain.
32. (a) Compose a title for the cartoon. (b) Explain the meaning of the title you created.

Skills Tip

To understand a political cartoon's point of view, first try to figure out the meaning of the cartoon's various figures and symbols.