Study Guide

Chapter 19: The Era of the French Revolution and Napoleon

- For each of the statements below, write a short paragraph. Each paragraph should be 3-5 sentences long.
- a. Rewrite the statement in your own words, borrowing only key words or phrases
- b. Give at least one example (e.g., person, event) that supports the statement, providing specific detail about the example
- c. Explain how your example supports your statement.

Concept: The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social order.

1. The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises.

2. The first, or liberal, phase of the French Revolution established a constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalized the Catholic Church, and abolished hereditary privileges.

3. After the execution of the Louis XVI, the radical Jacobin Republic led by Robespierre responded to opposition at home and war abro	oad
by instituting the Reign of Terror, fixing prices and wages, and pursuing a policy of de-Christianization.	

4. Revolutionary armies, raised by mass conscription, sought to bring the changes initiated in France to the rest of Europe.

5. Women enthusiastically participated in the early phases of the revolution; however, while there were brief improvements in the legal status of women, citizenship in the republic was soon restricted to men.

6. Revolutionary ideals inspired a slave revolt led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in the French colony of Saint Domingue, which became the independent nation of Haiti in 1804

7. While many were inspired by the revolution's emphasis on equality and human rights, others condemned its violence and disregard for traditional authority.

Concept: Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent that eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.

8. As first consul and emperor, Napoleon undertook a number of enduring domestic reforms while often curtailing some rights and manipulating popular impulses behind a façade of representative institutions.