UNIT V (Europe 1789-1815):
The French Revolution and Napoleon

REVIEW GUIDES:
AP Achiever: Chapter 10--The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era 1789—1815

Modern European History:  Chapter 14—the French Revolution
Chapter 15—Napoleon, France, and Europe
Chapter 16—the Congress of Vienna

Date Due:Wednesday 1/5
section 41: Backgrounds
1. In what ways did the legal division of society under the Old Regime fail to reflect actual political and social conditions in France? What observations may be made about the existing property system?
2. Describe the changes taking place in both the nobility and the bourgeoisie prior to the Revolution. How did these changes contribute to the Revolution?
3. How did the political unity of France contribute to the Revolution?
4. Describe the condition of the 3rd Estate below the commercial and professional families?

Date Due:Friday 1/7
section 42: the Revolution and the Reorganization of France
1. How did the financial crisis facing the French government lead to revolution?
2. What special circumstances created hardship for the lower classes. How did lower class unrest affect the decisions made by the National Assembly?
3. How did the Constituent Assembly overhaul the institutions of the Old Regime?
4. Assess the system of government established by the Constitution of 1791.
5. Describe the legislation introduced by the Constituent Assembly with respect to a)public finances b)church lands c)guilds and other labor organizations
6. Discuss the nature and the consequences of the religious measures adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
   McKay pages 796-798, and pages 802-810 (begin at The American Revolution’s Impact on Europe, stop at World War and Republican France)

Date Due: Monday 1/10
section 43: The Revolution and Europe--The War and the “Second” Revolution (1792)
McKay pp. 810-813 (stop at Total War and the Terror)
1. What were the reactions of the various European governments to the revolutionary events in France?
2. How did the Declaration of Pillnitz affect developments in France? Which groups within France wanted war, and why?
3. Why were peasants and urban workers dissatisfied with the course of events and the progress of the Revolution so far?
4. Why may the insurrection of August 10, 1792, be called the “second” French Revolution?
**Date Due: Thursday 1/13**
section 44: The Emergency Republic and the Terror (1792-1795)
McKay pp. 813-815 (stop at Thermidorian Reaction)
1. What relationship was there between French military expansion and the spread of the Revolution? How did the European powers resist, and why did they have trouble uniting against France?
2. Explain the political division that developed inside the Convention. What policies did the Mountain represent?
3. Of what significance was the execution of the king and the insurrection of May 31, 1793?
4. Discuss the problems and difficulties faced by the Convention in the spring of 1793. What program did it follow? With what results?
5. Describe the events and significance of 9 Thermidor. What developments took place in the months that followed?

**Date Due: Monday 1/17**
section 45: The Constitutional Republic--The Directory
McKay pp. 815-816
1. How would you characterize the nature of the Directory? From what sources did it face opposition?
2. Why might Napoleon have been disturbed by the elections of 1797?
3. How did the coup d’ état of Fructidor affect the peace negotiations that were going on? Of what significance was the peace treaty that was being signed?
4. Discuss the military and political circumstances that prepared the way for Napoleon’s seizure of power.

**Date Due: Tuesday 1/18**
section 46: The Authoritarian Republic--The Consulate (1799-1804)
McKay pp. 817-818
1. What kind of government system was set up under the Consulate? Where did real authority reside?
2. Describe and evaluate the significance of the major reforms introduced by Napoleon in a)law and administration b)public finance and administration c)church/state relations
3. How would you summarize the major accomplishments of the Revolution by the end of the Consulate? In what ways had the Revolution strengthened France? How did the governments of Europe regard Napoleon?

**Date Due: Thursday 1/20**
section 47: The Formation of the French Imperial System
1. What general observations may be made about internal changes in the European countries in the years of Napoleon’s ascendency.
2. How and why did the First and Second Coalitions against Napoleon break up?
3. Of what significance was the treaty of Amiens? How did Napoleon’s policies provoke the formation of the Third Coalition, and what was the outcome?
4. Why did the attitudes and policies of Alexander I puzzle and disturb his contemporaries? In what sense was the treaty of Tilsit the high point of Napoleon’s success, and why did he eventually have a falling out with Alexander I?
5. Explain the origins, purpose, and nature of Napoleon’s Continental System.
section 48: The Grand Empire--Spread of the Revolution
1. Explain the government and administration of the French empire and of the Grand Empire. How did Napoleon use his family as a means of rule?
2. What justification is there for considering Napoleon a reformer and a man of the Enlightenment. In what sense were the main principles of the French Revolution spread throughout Europe by Napoleon.

section 49: The Continental System--Britain and Europe
1. Describe Napoleon’s efforts to find a basis other than force to bring about the unification of Europe. How did he hope to exploit existing attitudes towards Great Britain?
2. Explain the objective of Napoleon’s Continental System with respect to the economy of Continental Europe.
3. What were the chief reasons for the failure of the Continental System? What effect did it have as a short-range measure?

section 50: The National Movements--Germany
McKay pp. 819-823
1. Of what significance was the Napoleonic age for the development of nationalism? What different forms did nationalist feelings take?
2. Describe the growth of German nationalism after about 1780. How did ideas emerging from Germany differ from characteristic ideals of the Enlightenment?
3. Describe the a)principle aims of the army reformers in Prussia and b)the political philosophy and reforms of Baron Stein.

section 51: The Overthrow of Napoleon--The Congress of Vienna
McKay pp. 864-871 (stop at Radical Ideas and Early Socialism)
1. What factors made everything go wrong in Napoleon’s invasion of Russia in 1812? How did Europe react to Napoleon’s setback in Russia? (continued on next page)
2. Explain the nature of the “first” treaty of Paris. How would you summarize the issues facing Europe after the defeat of Napoleon? (questions continued on next page)
3. At the Congress of Vienna, what attitudes were taken towards the peace settlement by a)Prussia b)Russia c)Great Britain d)Austria. How was the dispute over Poland settled?
4. Why did so many of the French people rally to Napoleon upon his return? How did the allies react? (next page)
5. How would you evaluate the accomplishments and failures of the Peace of Vienna? Why was the settlement a disappointment to many?
**UNIT V TERMS**

**Palmer section 41: Backgrounds**  
*McKay pp. 802-804*

terms:  
1. *Old Regime*  
2. The "Estates"  
3. position of the church—pre 1789  
4. position of the nobility—pre 1789  
5. bourgeoisie—pre 1789  
6. commoners—pre 1789  
7. agrarian system under the *Old Regime*  
8. "eminent property"  
9. the Revolution's effect on "property"  
10. "feudal reaction"  
11. French political unity—influence of the Revolution

**Palmer section 42: The Revolution and the Reorganization of France**  
*McKay pp. 804-810*

terms:  
12. French debt 1788  
13. Calonne's proposals  
14. Loméni de Brienne  
15. nobility "initiating revolution" 1788  
16. Abbé Sieyès  
17. National Assembly  
18. Oath of the Tennis Court  
19. economic problems:1788-1789  
20. Bastille, July 14, 1789  
21. Bastille's effect on the Revolution  
22. "Great Fear" of 1789  
23. Night of August 4  
24. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen  
25. Olympe de Gouges  
26. Count of Artois  
27. October 4, 1789  
28. Jacobins  
29. Constitution of 1789  
30. "flight to Varennes"  
31. *assignats*  
32. Civil Constitution of the Clergy 1790  
33. "refractory clergy"  
34. "constitutional clergy"

**Palmer section 43: The Revolution and Europe—War and the "Second Revolution"**  
*McKay pp. 810-813*

terms:  
35. Declaration of Pilnitz  
36. Girondins  
37. Brunswick Manifesto  
38. The Commune  
39. Mary Wollstonecraft

**Palmer section 44: The Emergency Republic (1792-1795)**  
*McKay pp. 813-815*

terms:  
40. National Convention  
41. The Mountain (*Montagnards*)  
42. sans-culottes  
43. Robespierre  
44. Committee of Public Safety  
45. "The Terror"  
46. Hebértists  
47. de-Christianization  
48. "Worship of the Supreme Being"  
49. characteristics of the French Republican Army  
50. Thermidorian Reaction  
51. *nouveaux riches*

**Palmer section 45: The Constitutional Republic—The Directory**  
*McKay pp. 815-816*

terms:  
52. Louis XVIII  
53. Conspiracy of Equals  
54. Napoleon Bonaparte  
55. coup d'état of Fructidor  
56. Treaty of Campo Formio  
57. "confidence from below--authority from above"  
58. coup d’État of Brumaire

**Palmer section 46: The Despotic Republic and the Consulate**  
*McKay pp. 817-818*

terms:  
59. Napoleon (continued)  
60. Napoleon's constitution (1799)  
61. Napoleon's concordat with the Vatican 1801  
62. Napoleon--administrative reforms  
63. Napoleon--financial reforms  
64. Napoleon--legal reforms
Chapter X--Napoleonic Europe

Palmer section 47: The Formation of the French Imperial System

_terms:

1. break up of the First Coalition 1795       2. break up if the Second Coalition 1799

Palmer section 48: The Grand Empire--Spread of the Revolution

_terms:


Palmer section 49: The Continental System--Britain and Europe

_terms:

29. Milan Decree 1807       30. failure of the Continental System--reasons

Palmer section 50: The National Movements--Germany

McKay pp. 819-823

_terms:

34. French Revolution--influences on Germany       35. "Father Jahn"
36. J.G. Fichte       37. Closed Commercial State       38. "Addresses to the German Nation"
39. Prussia's "moral advantage"       40. Gneisenau       41. Baron Stein
42. Stein's "abolition of serfdom"

THURS 1/25 Palmer section 51: The Overthrow of Napoleon

_terms:

43. Napoleon's Russia campaign--problems       44. Battle of Leipzig
45. "Frankfurt Proposals" 1813       46. Viscount Castlereagh       47. treaty of Chaumont--Quadruple Alliance
53. Waterloo       54. "Holy Alliance"       55. Peace of Vienna-strong points       56. Peace of Vienna--weak points