**World History: Section 3 Unit 2: Chapter 9- French Revolution**

**Radical Days**

1. After the monarch was abolished, France become a republic led by the radicals who controlled the National Convention.
2. When the National Convention came to power in France, they executed King Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette as traitors to France.

**“Reign of Terror”**

1. Maximillian Robespierre was the leader of the “Reign of Terror” and was later executed by the government.
2. Maximillian Robespierre began what was known as the “Reign of Terror”
	1. “Reign of Terrible”: hasty trials and executions of people deemed unsupportive of the National Convention.
3. During the “Reign of Terror”, Robespierre tried to execute all the French nobles.

**World History: Section 4**

**The Age of Napoleon Begins**

1. Instability in both the government and society led to a military hero named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taking power and becoming the First Consul (leader of the government).
2. Napoleon made peace with the Church through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. The Concordat of 1801 kept the church under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but recognized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Catholics.
3. Developed a new law code called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. The law code guaranteed the equality of all citizens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. This code reflected Enlightenment principles.
4. Napoleon attempted to defeat Great Britain, however, the plan failed miserably both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Both Napoleon and the Great Britain leader had a hunger for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**World History: Section 5**

**End of an Era**

1. Napoleon soon face several challenges in his empire:
	1. The impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the growing love and devotion people had for their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	2. War with Austria: Napoleon stopped the resistance by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Napoleon’s Invasion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1812)
	1. Considered to be his biggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while in power.
	2. Napoleon’s Russian Campaign: Napoleon invaded Russia with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soldiers and returned home with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	3. The Russians slowed the advance of Napoleon’s army into their country by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Battle of Nations**

1. Napoleon was defeated by a European alliance during The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. As a result, he abdicated and was exiled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. The island was located much too close to France which allowed for an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Napoleon reclaimed power in France, which was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the final defeat of Napoleon by coalition forces that resulted in his being exiled to the south Atlantic island of St. Helena.

**Napoleon’s Legacy**

1. Napoleon was known for:
	1. His contributions to the spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout Europe
	2. The feelings of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that grew wildly within his empire
	3. The selling of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the United States

**The Aftermath**

1. European leaders met at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – an assembly of the victorious nations –to return Europe to the conditions that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. The Congress of Vienna surrounded France with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to discourage future ideas of conquest.

**Results of the French Revolution**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gained political influence in France.