French Revolution and Napoleon: Study Guide

**Key terms to study (possible IDs highlighted)**

What was the French Revolution?

Stages of the Revolution

**Causes of the French Revolution (long- and short-term)**

Sale of Noble offices

The Three Estates

**Louis XVI**

Jacques Necker

Financial Crisis

Hailstorm (July 1788)

Cahiers de Doleances

**Estates-General**

-Composition and voting

**The National Assembly**

The Tennis Court Oath

Fall of the Bastille (July 14, 1789)

**Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**

 -Purpose

 -What is liberty?

**Women’s March (Oct. 1789)**

**Confiscation of Church property**

**Edmund Burke*- Reflections on the Revolution in France***

 Place of traditions and Prejudice in society

Radicalization (1791-92)

**Constitution of 1791**

 Constitutional Monarchy

 Voting by property owners, legislative assembly

 Monarchy’s power

Rise of Political Clubs

 - Royalists

 -Moderates

 - Jacobins

 -sans culottes

**Civil Constitution of the Clergy**

**Flight to Varennes (June 1791**)

 -Effects of flight on French politics

War with Austria and Prussia

**The Reign of Terror**

**Maximilien Robespierre**

 -Justification of the Use of Terror

Counter-Revolution (Vendee)

**De-Christianization**

Thermidorian Reaction

The Directory

**Napoleon Bonaparte**

 The Consulate

 “Meritocracy”

 Plebiscites

 **Imperial Bureaucracy**

 -Bank of France

 -“All careers open to talent”

 -Education reforms

 Leadership abilities

**Napoleonic Code**

Legitimacy

**Coronation of Bonaparte (symbolism)**

**Military tactics and strategies**

 Compared to 18th century warfare

Battle of Trafalgar, 1805

**Battle of Austerlitz, 1805**

Continental System

**Russian Campaign of 1812**

Island of Elba

Battle of Waterloo

Congress of Vienna

**Possible Short Answer Questions (requires a 2-3 paragraph response)**

What caused the French Revolution?

Why are traditions and prejudices beneficial (and even necessary) to the proper functioning of a political society?

Analyze Napoleon as a statesman. To what extent was he a great leader (seeking the common good rather than his private good)?

To what extent did the French Revolution achieve its stated goals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity under Napoleon Bonaparte?