



RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The French Revolution Begins*

Section 1

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- ____ 1. Under the Old Regime in France in the 1770s, the people of France were divided into three social classes called estates.

- ____ 2. Most people fell into the Second Estate during the Old Regime.

- ____ 3. Peasants were the largest group in the First Estate.

- ____ 4. The Estates-General was an assembly of representatives from all three classes.

- ____ 5. The Tennis Court Oath was an agreement of Third Estate delegates to the National Assembly to meet until they had drawn up a new constitution.

Determining Main Ideas Complete the graphic by filling in details describing each of the three estates in French society.

Old Regime

First Estate	Second Estate	Third Estate
6. Made up of:	8. Made up of:	10. Made up of:
7. Attitude toward Enlightenment Ideas:	9. Attitude toward Enlightenment Ideas:	11. Attitude toward Enlightenment Ideas:

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Section 2

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Revolution Brings
Reform and Terror*

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Statement of revolutionary ideals adopted by National Assembly | A. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity |
| ___ 2. Slogan for members of the French Revolution | B. guillotine |
| ___ 3. New law-making body created by the constitution adopted in 1791 by the National Assembly | C. radicals |
| ___ 4. Members of this law-making body who opposed the idea of monarchy and wanted sweeping governmental change | D. Jacobins |
| ___ 5. Term used to describe nobles who had fled France and who hoped to restore the Old Regime | E. Directory |
| ___ 6. Device used as a means of execution during the French Revolution | F. Reign of Terror |
| ___ 7. Parisian workers who wanted extremely radical change in government | G. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen |
| ___ 8. Radical political organization that in September 1792 abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic | H. Georges Danton |
| ___ 9. Became leader of the Committee of Public Safety and ruled France virtually as a dictator | I. émigrés |
| ___ 10. Period of time during which Maximilien Robespierre governed France | K. Legislative Assembly |
| ___ 11. Well-known Jacobin and lawyer eventually executed for being less radical than Robespierre | L. conservatives |
| ___ 12. Executive body created in 1795 as part of a new plan of government | M. sans-culottes |

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Section 3

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Napoleon Forges an Empire*

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with Napoleon's expanding empire. Answer them in the space provided.

1. Under what circumstances did Napoleon become known as a hero of the French republic?

2. How did conditions in France in 1799 make it possible for Napoleon to seize power?

3. What is a sudden seizure of power like Napoleon's called?

4. How did the plebiscite in 1800 affect Napoleon's power?

5. How did Napoleon go about establishing order in France?

6. What were the terms of the concordat, the agreement between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII?

7. What was the Napoleonic Code?

8. What incident at Napoleon's crowning as emperor clearly established Napoleon as more powerful than the Church?

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Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. The main reason Napoleon divorced Josephine and married Marie Louise of Austria was because
- Josephine interfered with his decisions as emperor.
 - he was seeking a male heir to the throne.
 - he wanted an alliance with Austria.
 - Marie Louise was a grandniece of Marie Antoinette.
- _____ 2. To prevent trade and communication between Great Britain and other European nations, Napoleon set up
- a plebiscite.
 - a boycott.
 - an embargo.
 - a blockade.
- _____ 3. Napoleon's policy called the Continental System was created to
- make continental Europe more self-sufficient.
 - make trade between Europe and other continents easier.
 - control smuggling along France's coast.
 - increase trade with Great Britain.
- _____ 4. The war between Spain and France in the early 1800s was known as the
- Thirty Years' War.
 - civil war.
 - Hundred Days.
 - Peninsular War.
- _____ 5. The Russian practice of burning fields and slaughtering livestock to prevent invading French troops from having access to them was called
- guerrilla warfare.
 - slash-and-burn.
 - the scorched-earth policy.
 - the Continental System.
- _____ 6. All of the following were factors in Napoleon's downfall *except*
- his invasion of Russia in 1812.
 - his use of the Continental System.
 - his war with Spain.
 - the Battle of Waterloo.
- _____ 7. The Battle of Waterloo was between the French and
- the British.
 - the British and the Spanish.
 - the British and the Prussians.
 - the British and the Austrians.
- _____ 8. The Hundred Days refers to
- Napoleon's last bid for power.
 - the length of the Peninsular War.
 - the length of time Napoleon was exiled.
 - the length of Napoleon's reign.

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Congress of Vienna*

Section 5

Sentence Completion Select the name or term that best completes the sentence.
Write the name or term in the blank.

absolute monarchs legitimacy nationalism
 balance of power Holy Alliance Mexico
 Austria Concert of Europe Congress of Vienna
 Klemens von Metternich constitutional monarchies Germany

1. _____ was a series of meetings to set up policies to establish security and stability in Europe after Napoleon's defeat.
2. The powerful foreign minister of Austria, during the meetings of the five great powers of Europe was _____.
3. The idea of keeping the countries of Europe relatively equal in terms of strength was called the _____.
4. The country that dominated the German Confederation was _____.
5. The idea that the rulers of Europe whom Napoleon had driven from power should be restored to their thrones was based on the principle of _____.
6. After the Congress of Vienna, Britain and France had _____ as a form of government.
7. The agreement between Czar Alexander, Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia to base their governments on Christian principles was called the _____.
8. The _____ was a series of European alliances that assured that countries would help each other if any revolutions occurred.
9. One indirect effect of the Congress of Vienna was revolution and eventual independence from Spain in _____.
10. Another effect of the Congress of Vienna was to encourage feelings of _____ that would ultimately lead to revolution in some countries.