

UNIT 7 - FRENCH REVOLUTION & NAPOLEON, 1789 - 1815 AD

READING SELECTIONS: Know the author, time period, and main content for each of the following readings. How does it (or not) reflect the time period?

- **Ellis and Esler. World History: The Modern Era. Chapter 6 (Pages 208-240.)**
- Kagan, Western Heritage: Chapter 19 (p. 625-663) (Additional Resource)
- “French Revolution: Was There A Casual Relationship Between the American and French Revolutions?” History in Dispute, Volume 12: The American Revolution. p. 127-134. (Hand out)
- Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, “What Is the Third Estate?” p. 55-56. Sherman
- “The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.” p. 57-58 Sherman **AND** Ellis & Esler p. 222.
- William Doyle, "The French Revolution Transformed Many Elements of French Society." Oxford, UK: Oxford Press, 1989. p. 138-145. (Viewpoint #5 Hand Out)
- Simon Schama, "The French Revolution Did Not Transform French Society." (Viewpoint #6 Hand Out)
- Maximilien Robespierre, “Speech to the National Convention—February 5, 1794: The Terror Justified.” p. 60 Sherman
- Joffrin, Laurent. “Napoleon: A Classical Dictator?” History Today. July 2005. p. 15-19. (Hand Out)
- “Napoleon’s Diary.” P. 73-74. Sherman
- **Visual** (Figure 21.1) Jacques Louis David’s “Napoleon Crossing the Alps.” P. 75. *
- **Visuals** (Handouts) Jacques Louis David’s “Coronation of Napoleon I” and “Marat Assassinated” *
- “La Marseillaise” * (Handout)

TERMS:

Louis XV	Varennes	Napoleon Bonaparte
Jacques Necker	Émigrés	Jacques-Louis David
Louis XVI	Olympe de Gouges	Brumaire
Marie Antoinette	Jacobins	coup d’état
Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès	Girondins	Consulate
Third Estate	sans-culottes	Plebiscite
Estates-General	suffrage	Concordat of 1801
Bourgeoisie	Maximilien Robespierre	Trafalgar
National Assembly	Jean-Paul Marat	Continental System
Tennis Court Oath	Georges Danton	Napoleonic Code
Bastille	<i>Marseillaise</i>	Moscow
Marquis de Lafayette	levée en masse	Elba
Abolition of Feudalism	Committee of Public Safety	Waterloo
Declaration of the Rights of Man	Reign of Terror	Duke of Wellington
Civil Constitution of the Clergy	Thermidorean Reaction	St. Helena
Women March on Versailles		Congress of Vienna (1815)

EVENTS – See Revolution Timeline Chart on page 662 Kagan / Napoleon’s Timeline on page 686 Kagan:

Old Regime - Eve of the Revolution (1781-1789)	Legislative Assembly (1791 – 1792)
Estates General (May 1789)	National Convention (1792-1795)
National Assembly (1789 - 1791)	Reign of Terror (June 1793-1794)
Tennis Court Oath (June 1789)	Thermidorean Reaction (July 1794)
Storming of the Bastille (July 14 1789)	Directory (1795-1799)
Great Fear (Late July 1789)	Consulate (1799-1804)
Declaration of the Rights of Man (Aug 1789)	Napoleonic Empire (1804-1815)

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

1. What factors contributed to a revolution in France, one of the most prosperous and powerful nations of Europe? What does this explanation add to the significance of the revolution?
2. A motto of the French Revolution was “equality, liberty, and fraternity.” How did the revolution both support and violate this motto? Did French women and peasants benefit from the revolution?
3. Why did a coalition of European countries take up arms against France? How did France respond to this external threat? What were the results?
4. Why did the Reign of Terror occur? How was it justified by the Committee of Public Safety?
5. With the advantage of hindsight, what might the monarchy have done to retain control and minimize revolutionary change?
6. Evaluate the reforms Napoleon introduced to France and the Empire.
7. What part of Napoleon’s character do you think gave him great success? What part led to his downfall?
8. Why was Jacques-Louis David called “the virtual art dictator of France for a generation”?