

### GIII- The French Revolution

#### Causes of the French Revolution

- The wars and debt of Louis XIV and poor rule of Louis XVI
- inequalities in the tax structure
- Third Estate paid ALL the taxes, First and Second paid no taxes
- inspired other peoples seeking democracy and independence (Latin American Rev's)

#### Robespierre and the Reign of Terror

- After a few years of an unstable gov't the radical Jacobin Club comes to power
- Robespierre started Reign of Terror = purged and violently killed his opponents (anti-revolutionaries)
- Reign of Terror ended Robespierre's death

#### Napoleon

- Nationalist leader that provided stability for the nation
- Ended the French Rev and started the Age of Napoleon
- Expanded the French Empire (1799-1815) with the Wars of Napoleon
- Finally defeated in Russia because of the severe winters and large size
- The loss at the Battle of Waterloo ended the Age of Napoleon
- Followed by the Congress of Vienna

#### Sample Questions

1. The American and French Revolutions were turning points in history because these revolutions

- (1) led to the abolition of slavery
- (2) inspired other peoples seeking democracy and independence
- (3) marked the end of European influence in the Western Hemisphere
- (4) demonstrated the need for strong international peacekeeping organizations

2. What was a major cause of the French Revolution?

- (1) inequalities in the tax structure
- (2) economic success of mercantilism
- (3) failure of the Congress of Vienna
- (4) Continental System in Europe

3. One way in which Maximilien Robespierre, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, and Saddam Hussein are similar is that these leaders all

- (1) purged their nations of political opponents
- (2) followed the teachings of Karl Marx
- (3) supported the ideals of the European Enlightenment
- (4) obtained their goals through the use of passive resistance

4. One similarity between the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution and the Cultural Revolution in China was that both

- (1) limited the power of absolute leaders
- (2) illustrated the power of public opinion in forming national policy
- (3) established social stability and economic growth
- (4) used violent methods to eliminate their opponents

5. Which factors helped cause the defeat of Napoleon during his invasion of Russia?

- (1) the severe winters and large size of Russia
- (2) the many rivers and mountains of Russia
- (3) the alliance between the Russia and democratic leaders
- (4) the well-trained and well-supplied Russian army

6. The French people supported Napoleon Bonaparte because they hoped he would

- (1) adopt the ideas of the Protestant Reformation
- (2) restore Louis XVI to power
- (3) provide stability for the nation
- (4) end British control of France

7. Which factors protected Russia from control by Napoleon's army?

- (1) religious and cultural similarities
- (2) industrialization and modernization
- (3) geographic size and location
- (4) political and economic instability