

Chapter 23 Assessment

VISUAL SUMMARY

The French Revolution and Napoleon

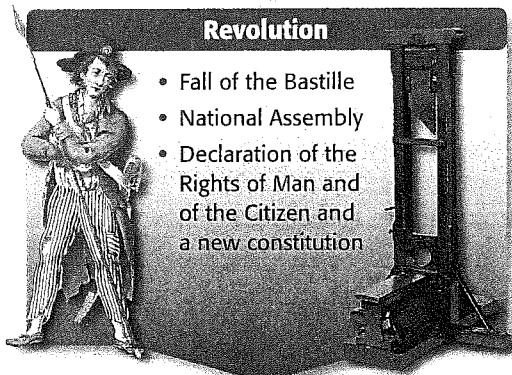
Long-Term Causes

- Social and economic injustices of the Old Regime
- Enlightenment ideas—liberty and equality
- Example furnished by the American Revolution

Immediate Causes

- Economic crisis—famine and government debt
- Weak leadership
- Discontent of the Third Estate

Revolution



- Fall of the Bastille
- National Assembly
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and a new constitution

Immediate Effects

- End of the Old Regime
- Execution of monarch
- War with other European nations
- Reign of Terror
- Rise of Napoleon

Long-Term Effects

- Conservative reaction
- Decline in French power
- Spread of Enlightenment ideas
- Growth of nationalism
- Revolutions in Latin America

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, briefly explain its connection to the French Revolution or the rise and fall of Napoleon.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. estate | 5. coup d'état |
| 2. Great Fear | 6. Napoleonic Code |
| 3. guillotine | 7. Waterloo |
| 4. Maximilien Robespierre | 8. Congress of Vienna |

MAIN IDEAS

The French Revolution Begins Section 1 (pages 651–655)

9. Why were the members of the Third Estate dissatisfied with their way of life under the Old Regime?
10. Why was the fall of the Bastille important to the French people?

Revolution Brings Reform and Terror Section 2 (pages 656–662)

11. What political reforms resulted from the French Revolution?
12. What was the Reign of Terror, and how did it end?

Napoleon Forges an Empire Section 3 (pages 663–667)

13. What reforms did Napoleon introduce?
14. What steps did Napoleon take to create an empire in Europe?

Napoleon's Empire Collapses Section 4 (pages 668–671)

15. What factors led to Napoleon's defeat in Russia?
16. Why were the European allies able to defeat Napoleon in 1814 and again in 1815?

The Congress of Vienna Section 5 (pages 672–675)

17. What were Metternich's three goals at the Congress of Vienna?
18. How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR

NOTES

Copy the chart of dates and events in Napoleon's career into your notebook. For each event, draw an arrow up or down to show

Defense of National Convention	Coup	Emperor	Winning battles	Trafalgar	Large empire	Russia	Elba	Waterloo
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1795	1799	1804	1805	1805	1810	1812	1814	1815

whether Napoleon gained or lost power because of the event.

2. COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

ECONOMICS How were the economic conditions in France and the American colonies before their revolutions similar? How were they different?

3. ANALYZING ISSUES

REVOLUTION There is a saying: "Revolutions devour their own children." What evidence from this chapter supports that statement?

4. RECOGNIZING EFFECTS

POWER AND AUTHORITY How did the Congress of Vienna affect power and authority in European countries after Napoleon's defeat? Consider who held power in the countries and the power of the countries themselves.