

1**The French Revolution, Part Two: October, 1791-November, 1799
The Continuing Rebellion****Pre-Test**

Directions: Answer each of the following either True or False.

1. During the French Revolution, thousands of people had their heads cut off. _____

2. The French Revolution brought peace and prosperity to France. _____

3. By the time the French Revolution ended in 1799, a strong democracy had taken hold in France.

4. During the French Revolution, things were made much more difficult for the Catholic Church.

5. Tribunals are French courts of law. _____

2 **The French Revolution, Part Two: October, 1791-November, 1799****The Continuing Rebellion****Post-Test**

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The motto of the First Republic was _____, _____, _____.
2. Many of the individuals behind the Reign of Terror belonged to the _____ Club in Paris.
3. The _____ was the last government of the French Revolution.
4. Napoleon Bonaparte invaded the African nation of _____ before seizing power in France.
5. _____ opposed the French Revolution because of the religious suppression they had to endure.

B. Essay Question:

Compare and contrast the French and American Revolutions.

3**The French Revolution, Part Two: October, 1791-November, 1799
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Directions: Answer each of the following questions either True or False.

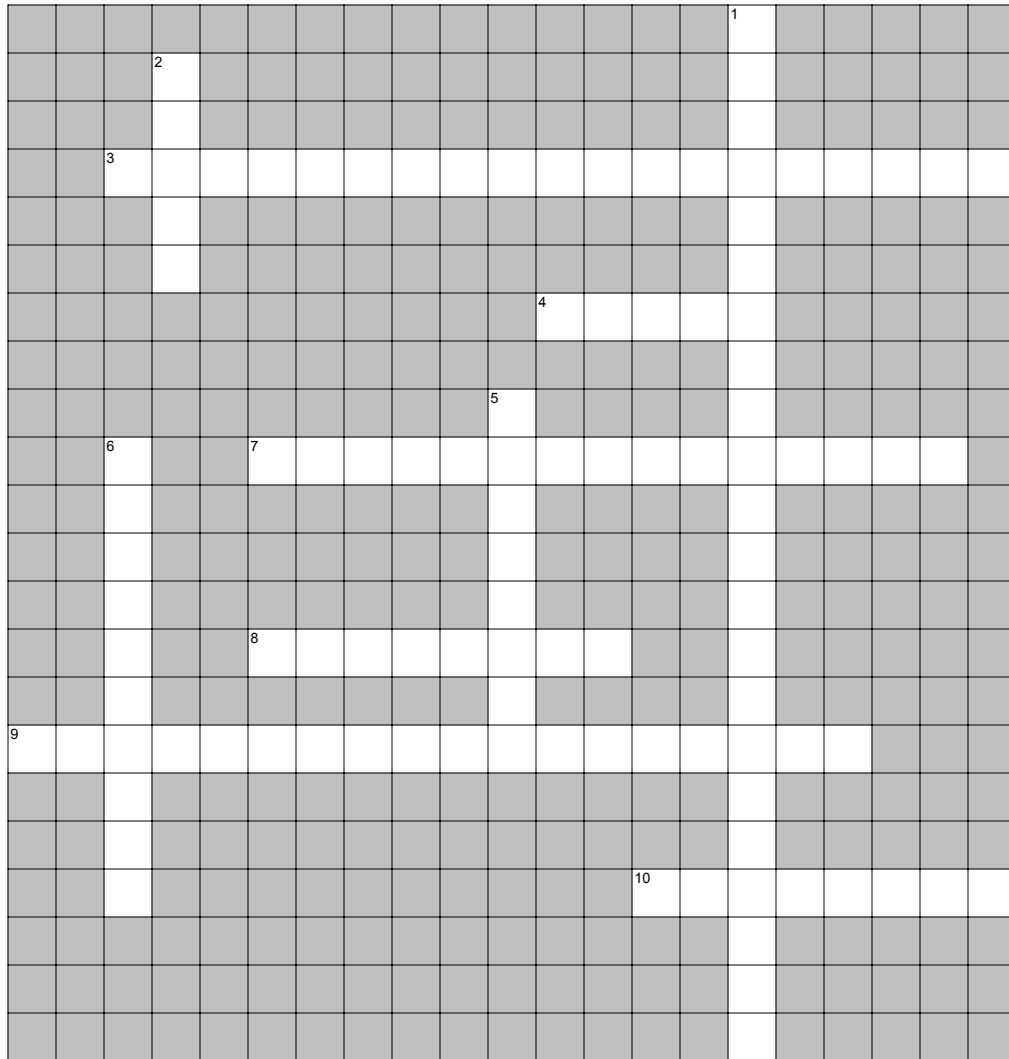
1. Most members of the Jacobin Club supported the Reign of Terror. _____
2. King Louis XVI was executed shortly after France's First Republic was declared. _____
3. The Committee for Public Safety worked to end excessive use of the guillotine. _____
4. President Washington decided to help France in its wars with other European nations. _____
5. The French Revolution ended when Napoleon seized power. _____

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Crossword Puzzle

**Across**

3. The era of Reign of Terror is sometimes given this name.
4. This radical revolutionary was murdered in his bathtub.
7. This queen was executed during the French Revolution.
8. Revolutionaries in Paris gave the Catholic Church this pagan name, which means *temple for all the gods*.
9. This revolutionary government declared the abolition of France's monarchy.

Down

1. These courts sentenced people accused of being anti-revolutionaries.
2. This man was President of the United States when the French Revolution ended.
5. This man overthrew the last government of the French Revolution.
6. This device was used to behead people during the French Revolution.

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Timeline

1791

France:

- European hostility to the French Revolution grows.
- March 10: The Pope condemns the "Civil Constitution of the Clergy."
- April 2: Comte de Mirabeau, a voice for moderation in France, dies.
- July 17: Massacre at the Champ de Mars in Paris.
- September 14: King accepts the new Constitution.
- October 1: Legislative Assembly meets for the first time.

U.S.A. and Great Britain:

- Thomas Paine publishes *The Rights of Man, Part One* in defense of the French Revolution.
- The Bank of the United States is founded.
- British Parliament passes a motion to outlaw the slave trade.
- Slater's Mill opens, the first U.S. factory to use water-powered textile machines.
- Vermont becomes a state.
- Bill of Rights is ratified in December (first 10 amendments to U.S. Constitution).

1792

France:

- April 20: France declares war on Austria and then Prussia and Sardinia.
- Spring: The French army suffers disastrous defeats.
- June 20: A mob invades the Tuileries Palace.
- July 11: France is endangered as enemy troops prepare to invade.
- August 10: Popular insurrection led by Danton, Robespierre, and Marat forces the king to take refuge with the Legislative Assembly at the Tuileries Palace. The palace is stormed. The King is imprisoned and his official duties are suspended.
- September 2-6: Massacre of prisoners in Paris.
- September 20: The French defeat the Prussian army at Valmy.
- September 21: A new government called the National Convention is formed. The monarchy is abolished. This marks the beginning of the First Republic.
- November 6: Austrians are defeated by the French at the battle of Jemappes. French troops move further into Belgium.
- December: The king is brought to trial.

U.S.A.:

- Kentucky becomes the 15th U.S. state.
- Dollar coinage is minted.
- Work on the White House begins.
- Two political parties are formed in U.S., Democratic-Republicans under Thomas Jefferson and Federalists under Alexander Hamilton and John Adams.

- First stock exchange in U.S. opens in New York City.
- Captain Robert Gray sails into the mouth of a mighty river he names the *Columbia* after his ship. His arrival at the river will later be the basis for American claims to the Oregon Country.

1793

France:

- January 21: Execution of King Louis XVI.
- February 1: France declares war on Britain and Holland.
- March 7: France declares war on Spain.
- March 11: Revolt in the Vendee begins.
- March 18: French are defeated at Neerwinden in the Netherlands.
- March 26: Committee for Public Safety is established to rule France within the National Assembly.
- April 4: French General Dumouriez deserts to the Austrians.
- May to October: Revolts against the new government in the provinces arise.
- May 29: Fall of the moderate Girondin group.
- July 13: Radical revolutionary Marat is murdered in his bathtub by a supporter of the Girondins.
- July 24: A new French constitution extends the vote to all males.
- July 27: Robespierre joins the powerful Committee for Public Safety.
- August 23: A new law requires men to serve in the military.
- September 5: A Reign of Terror against anti-revolutionaries is proclaimed.
- October 16: Queen Marie Antoinette is executed.
- October 24-31: Trial and execution of Girondist leaders

U.S.A.:

- U.S. proclaims its neutrality in the European war.
- U.S. law compels escaped slaves to return to their owners.
- Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin. This invention revolutionizes Southern agriculture.
- In Philadelphia, 4,000 people die of yellow fever. People of African descent are hired to treat the sick because they are believed to be immune.

1794

France:

- March 14-24: Arrest, trial, and execution of Hebertists.
- March 30-April: Arrest, trial, and execution of Revolution leader Danton and his supporters.
- June 8: Festival of the Supreme Being.
- June 26: French victory (Battle of Fleuris) leads to reconquest of Belgium.
- July 27: Denunciation of Robespierre in the Convention.
- July 28: Execution of Robespierre and his followers.

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Timeline (Continued)

1794 (Continued)

- July 30-31: Reorganization of the Committee for Public Safety
- November 12: Closure of the Jacobin Club.

U.S.A:

- Whiskey Rebellion: 15,000 U.S. troops are sent into western Pennsylvania to subdue farmers who refuse to pay taxes.
- U.S. starts to build six frigates. The first ship, the *U.S.S. Constellation* was launched in 1797.
- First major inter-city road in America, the Lancaster Turnpike, is built between Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- Jay's Treaty is negotiated.

1795

France:

- April 1: Uprising of the sans-culottes is suppressed
- May-June: The White Terror.
- Metric system is adopted.
- October 6: Napoleon stops a revolt by Royalists in Paris.
- October 26: The Directory, the fourth government of the French Revolution, is formed

U.S.A:

- Treaty of San Lorenzo (Pinckney's Treaty) is signed. Spain ends disputes over land with the U.S. and allows American access to the Mississippi River.
- The 11th Amendment is added to U.S. Constitution.
- U.S begins to start paying large sums of money to the Barbary States for protection from attacks by pirates.

1796

France:

- Napoleon begins a series of successful military campaigns in Italy.

U.S.A:

- Tennessee becomes the 16th state.
- George Washington refuses to run for President a third time. John Adams barely defeats Thomas Jefferson in election for President.
- France and U.S. are in a state of undeclared war.

1798

France:

- Napoleon sails to invade Egypt.

U.S.A:

- Alien and Sedition Acts enacted.
- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions proposed in congress.

- *U.S.S. Constellation* is launched. Department of the Navy created.
- Eli Whitney pioneers the use of interchangeable parts in weapons manufacturing.
- Congress repeals all treaties with France.

1799

France:

- November 9-10: Napoleon Bonaparte seizes power by overthrowing the rule of the Directory.
- The French Revolution ends.

U.S.A:

- George Washington dies at Mount Vernon.
- First U.S. Naval victory occurs when a French ship is seized in Caribbean.
- Most northern states have outlawed slavery by this time.
- Negotiations to end disputes with France are reopened by John Adams.

Timeline Activity

By consulting the Timeline, fill in the correct month (or season) and year.

1. The Legislative Assembly became France's revolutionary government in _____ .
2. King Louis XVI was executed in _____.
3. The Reign of Terror began in _____
4. Napoleon overthrew the Directory in _____.
5. The First Republic was declared in _____

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The Continuing Rebellion

Vocabulary List and Activity

arrogant- Having an attitude of superiority.

ceded- Formally surrendered possession of a territory.

Civil Constitution for the Clergy- Laws enacted during the French Revolution that placed the Catholic Church under government control.

Committee for Public Safety- The group of men in the revolutionary government who oversaw the activities of the Reign of Terror in 1793 and 1794.

controversial- Not subject to complete agreement; subject to dispute.

Danton, Georges- Member of the Jacobins and important leader of the French Revolution.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen- The first constitution of the French Revolution.

economic depression- A period of severe economic downturn and high unemployment.

émigrés- People who leave their country for political reasons.

escalating- Increasing.

extravagant- A person with lavish and expensive habits.

extremist- A person that holds extreme views

First Estate- In pre-revolutionary France, the First Estate was made up of members of the Catholic clergy.

French and Indian War- The American branch of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763).

Girondists- A political group that opposed the radical Jacobins during the French Revolution. Large numbers of Girondists were executed during the Reign of Terror.

Hebertists- A group led by newspaper editor Rene Hebert that wanted to increase the activities of the Reign of Terror. They were opposed by the Indulgents led by Danton and Des Moulins.

hereditary titles- Titles that signify noble rank that can be passed on in aristocratic families. For example, Duke and Earl are hereditary titles.

Jacobin Club- A political club in Paris whose members held extreme views on how the revolutionary government of France should be run.

Jacobin Dictatorship- The era of the Reign of Terror when members of the Jacobin Club controlled the government of France. It was also an era of many democratic reforms.

influential- Able to influence things.

King Louis XVI - The king of France who was beheaded during the French Revolution.

Legislative Assembly- Second government of the French Revolution.

Louisiana Territory- France's North American territory west of the Mississippi River that was lost in 1763 and then regained and sold by Napoleon.

Louisiana Purchase- The sale of the Louisiana Territory to the United States by Napoleon in 1803.

Marat, Jean-Paul- Jacobin leader who was murdered in his bathtub.

Marie Antoinette- Queen of France during the French Revolution. She was a woman of very wasteful habits known for spending vast sums of money on herself.

moderate- A person not given to political extremism, a "middle-of-the road" type.

Napoleon Bonaparte- Military leader who overthrew the Directory and later became the emperor of France.

National Assembly- First government of the French Revolution that was formed by the Third Estate in May of 1789.

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Vocabulary List and Activity (Continued)

National Convention- The third government of the French Revolution that came to be controlled by the Jacobins and the Committee for Public Safety. Under the Convention, the monarchy was dissolved, the First Republic established, the execution of the king carried out, and the Reign of Terror instigated.

New France- France's possessions in North America that were lost after the Seven Years' War.

nobility- The Second Estate in France composed of wealthy and privileged landowners possessing of hereditary titles

Pantheon- In pagan times, a pantheon was a temple that was home for all the gods. During the French Revolution, a Paris church was closed so it could be converted into a tomb for great heroes in France's struggle for liberty. The revolutionaries renamed the church the Pantheon, implying that the heroes were like gods.

post-script- Something written after, such as the post script (P.S.) to a letter.

quelled- Stopped, crushed, suppressed.

radical- A political extremist, one who calls for fundamental reforms.

Reign of Terror- A movement instituted by the Jacobin Committee for Public Safety in order to destroy enemies of the French Revolution. Thousands were put to death by the guillotine during this time.

republic- A nation governed by the elected representatives of the people, not by a monarch.

revolution- Forcible substitution of a new government or ruler for an old government or ruler. Also a dramatic change in the way things are done (such as the Industrial Revolution).

revolutionary tribunal- Special courts established for trying the enemies of the French revolution. Thousands were found guilty often on very weak evidence.

royalist- A supporter of the monarchy.

Robespierre, Maximilien- Jacobin leader later executed for his dictatorial ways.

sans-culottes- A name given to the French Revolutionaries. It means "without short trousers that fasten at the knee." Culottes were worn by wealthy men, whereas long pants were common among the poor revolutionaries.

September Massacres- Brutal massacre by revolutionaries of 1,200 prisoners in their cells in September of 1793.

severed- Cut off with a blade.

Second Estate- The nobility.

Seven Years' War- A costly war in Europe involving France from 1756-1763.

Terror, The- Same as the Reign of Terror.

Third Estate- The ordinary people of France and the only French taxpayers before the Revolution.

tribunal- A court of justice.

Versailles- Enormous royal palace outside Paris built by King Louis XIV.

Vocabulary Activity:

Directions: By consulting the vocabulary list find the correct word (or words) to fill in the blank.

1. Queen Marie Antoinette was despised by the Revolutionaries for her _____ spending habits.
2. A _____ is someone who advocates fundamental political changes.
3. _____ sentenced thousands to death during the "Terror."
4. People who leave their countries for political reasons are called _____.
5. After he went to the guillotine, the king's _____ head was shown to the cheering crowd