

GLOBAL HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY II Regents

MR. REGAN

The French Revolution - #2

Date	Classwork	Homework
Fri. 10/4	15 Minute Early Dismissal -- Shelter in Place Drill Begin Causes of the French Revolution	None Assigned
Mon. 10/7 BOCES Conference	Work on / Complete Causes of the French Revolution	Complete through question # 15 on p. 7 in the Unit Packet by Tues. 10/8.
Tues. 10/8	The National Assembly Stage of the French Revolution	Complete through the writing section on pp. 13-14 in the Unit Packet by Thurs. 10/10.
Wed. 10/9	NO SCHOOL -- RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY	
Thurs. 10/10	The Radical Stage of the French Revolution	Complete the Unit Packet by Fri. 10/11
Fri. 10/11	Collect Unit Packet # 1 Distribute Unit Packet # 2 The Directory Stage & Napoleon's Appearance	Complete the new Unit Packet by Thurs. 10/17
Mon. 10/14	NO SCHOOL -- COLUMBUS DAY	Complete the new Unit Packet by Thurs. 10/17
Tues. 10/15	Napoleon as Emperor, Begin VIDEOS	Complete the new Unit Packet by Thurs. 10/17
Wed. 10/16	Complete Napoleon VIDEOS Napoleon CRQ	Complete the new Unit Packet by Thurs. 10/17 Prep for French Revolution & Napoleon test on Thurs. 10/17
Thurs. 10/17	Collect Unit Packets French Revolution & Napoleon test	

The Causes and Results of the French Revolution

- Individuals and groups drew upon principles of the Enlightenment to spread rebellion and call for a revolution in France.
 - Students will examine evidence related to the preconditions of the French Revolution and the course of the revolution, noting the roles of Olympe de Gouges, Maximilien Robespierre, and Napoleon Bonaparte.

What occurred during the Directory Stage of the French Revolution?

To what extent did this stage of the revolution help the French people meet their revolutionary goals?

Students will be able to:

- **Describe** what occurred during the Directory Stage of the French Revolution
- **Evaluate** to what extent this stage of the revolution helped the French meet their revolutionary goals

Slide # 14 -- The Execution of Robespierre

Based on the image and your knowledge of how the Radical Revolution Stage ends with the execution of Maximilien Robespierre, what predictions can you make about what might happen during the Directory Stage of the French Revolution?

Directory Stage: 1795-1799

1795: After Robespierre's execution in 1794, a new constitution was created called the **Constitution of 1795**. The new constitution attempted to separate powers and limit the power of any one man. Through the constitution, they created the **Directory**. The Directory was a five-member group that replaced the Committee for Public Safety. The Directory functioned as the head of the government. The Directory was weak as well as poorly funded and struggled to enforce their policies, often having to rely on their military maintain order. The Directory also struggled

with rampant **corruption** and repeated **coups** when election results were disliked. In addition to these internal problems, France was still engaged in wars with neighboring European countries.

1799: The coup of 1799 was when the Directory was overthrown by **Napoléon Bonaparte**. He appointed himself France's "first consul" through the **Constitution of 1799** which gave Bonaparte complete power. While there were other consuls, they did not wield any power. It was Bonaparte who held real power.

Directions: Based on what you have learned, complete the task below.

Task 1

Event	How did this event help the French people meet their revolutionary goals?
1. The Constitution of 1795 and the Creation of the Directory	
2. 1799: Napoleon Bonaparte Coup	

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Task 2

1. Based on what you've learned so far, was the French Revolution successful? (Circle One)

YES	SOMEWHAT	NO
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2. Explain using evidence.

3. How has your evaluation of the French Revolution's success changed since the last stage you studied? Why?

Age of Napoleon Stage: 1799-1815

What occurred during the Age of Napoleon? During this stage, what were the revolutionaries able to achieve?

Students will be able to

- **Describe** what occurred during the Age of Napoleon stage of the French Revolution
- **Evaluate** to what extent this stage of the revolution helped the French meet their revolutionary goals

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Slide # 16 -- Directions: Each of the paintings on **Slide # 16** are of Napoleon Bonaparte. Examine the images and information presented, then answer the question that follows.

- Based on the images above, how did the perception of Napoleon change over time?

November 1799: Napoleon overthrows the Directory and declares himself First Consul of France

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was also known as Napoleon I. He was a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century. During a coup d'état, he took power in France in 1799.

1. What was happening in France in the late 1700s that made Napoleon Bonaparte's coup successful?

Slide # 17 -- 1803: Start of the Napoleonic Wars

The Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) were a series of battles between the French led by Napoleon Bonaparte and other European powers. The Napoleonic Wars were caused by lingering problems from the French Revolution such as the wars that began in 1792. These conflicts in France spilled over into other regions of Europe, creating instability. During the Napoleonic Wars, Napoleon Bonaparte had many victories.

2. What caused the Napoleonic Wars?

3. How might these wars which lasted over a decade impact Europe?

Slide # 18 -- December 1804: Napoleon declared himself Emperor of France and reinstated hereditary rule.

In January 1804, Napoleon's police uncovered an **assassination** plot against him, led by the House of Bourbon (Louis XVI's family). In response, recreated the hereditary monarchy and divine right in France. He crowned himself emperor on December 2, 1804, at Notre Dame de Paris.

4. Why did Napoleon declare himself emperor of France in 1804?

Napoleon Bonaparte, personal account delivered to the Legislative Body, *Napoleon's Account of the Internal Situation of France, December 31, 1804*

The internal situation of France is today as calm as it has ever been in the most peaceful periods. There is no agitation to disturb the public tranquility, no suggestion of those crimes which recall the Revolution. Everywhere useful enterprises are in progress, and the general improvements, both public and private, attest the universal confidence and sense of security. ...

It was clearly seen that for a great nation the only salvation lies in hereditary power [power based on family relation], which can alone assure a continuous political life which may endure for generations, even for centuries. ...

After prolonged consideration, repeated conferences with the members of the Senate, discussion in the councils, and the suggestions of the most prudent [wise] advisers, a series of provisions [rules] was drawn up which regulate the succession to the imperial throne... The French people, by a free and independent expression, then manifested its desire that the imperial dignity should pass down in a direct line through the legitimate or adopted descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, or through the legitimate descendants of Joseph Bonaparte, or of Louis Bonaparte.

What is the author's opinion about the *internal situation in France*? Why does he have this opinion?

What is the author's opinion about *the hereditary rule in France*? Why does he have this opinion?

Slide # 19 -- 1814 - 1815: Napoleon Defeated During Napoleonic Wars.

In 1814 Napoleon and his army were defeated. Napoleon was exiled. During his exile, a monarchy was restored in France. Napoleon escaped and reclaimed power over France in 1815. However, he was again defeated at Waterloo in 1815. He was exiled once again.

5. After Napoleon was defeated, what happened?

Slides # 20 - 24 -- November 1814 - June 1815: At the Congress of Vienna European Powers Redraw European Map.

What were the causes of the Congress of Vienna?

The Congress of Vienna was a meeting of ambassadors, or official representative, of European states. The purpose of the Congress of Vienna was to address the conflict and instability in Europe caused by the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. During the Congress of Vienna, ambassadors sought to create a peace plan that would create long-term stability for Europe.

One result of the Congress of Vienna was the restoration of the old boundaries of Europe before the Napoleonic Wars. Another result was that larger powers were resized to establish a balance of power that will prevent future wars.

6. What was the purpose of the Congress of Vienna?

7. What were the outcomes of the Congress of Vienna?

Slide # 25 -- June 1815: Louis XVIII Installed as the King of France

Louis XVIII was the first ruler of the restored monarchy following the French Revolution and Napoleon's loss of power. Louis XVIII organized a constitutional monarchy. This was his attempt to balance his power with the demands of those who supported the French Revolution. Under this government, Louis XVIII's power was restricted by the constitution called the Charter of 1814. There was an advisory parliament that voted on laws and approved the budget. The return of the Louis XVIII was a constitutional monarchy as compared to the previous French governments which were absolute monarchies where the monarch had absolute and unlimited power.

8. Why was monarchy restored in France in 1815?

9. How did Louis XVIII's form of government differ from the previous monarchy?

10. In what ways was this new monarchy responsive to the complaints of those who supported the French Revolution? Also, in what ways was this new monarchy not responsive to the goals of the French Revolution?

Slide # 15 -- *Napoleon the Great (PBS): Summit of Greatness & The End*

Questions: Part III – Summit of Greatness (0:00 -21:45)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zy1B8rwMyqM&feature=youtu.be>

1. What happened to Napoleon in 1804?

2. How did Napoleon view himself?

3. Why did Napoleon invade Great Britain in 1805?

4. How was Napoleon viewed by the British during this time? (based on the cartoons)

5. How/Why did Napoleon represent an “expansion of revolutionary ideas?”

6. How was Napoleon viewed by his soldiers?

7. Which countries were allied against Napoleon?

8. What happened when Napoleon entered Vienna, Austria?

Questions: Part IV – The End

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=khjutpeuVgo&feature=youtu.be>

(0:00 - 4:55) – Invasion of Spain (1808)

1. Why did Napoleon think he would be acclaimed and welcomed by the Spanish?

2. How did the Spanish react to Napoleon’s invasion? Why?

3. What took place over the next five years of Napoleonic rule in Spain?

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(10:00 – 17:00) – Invasion of Russia (1812)

1. Why did 150,000 of Napoleon's troops die in Russia before they even went to battle?

2. What happened when Napoleon entered Moscow? What did he find?

3. Why did the Russians burn their own city, Moscow?

4. What happened to Napoleon's troops as they marched out of Russia? Why?

Directions: Based on what you have learned, complete the task below.

Task 1

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1. November 1799: Napoleon overthrows the Directory and declares himself First Consul of France	
2. 1803-1815: Napoleonic Wars	

<p>3. December 1804: Napoleon declared himself Emperor of France and reinstated hereditary rule</p>	
<p>4. November 1814-June 1815: At the Congress of Vienna European Powers Redraw European Map</p>	
<p>5. June 1815: Louis XVIII Installed as the King of France</p>	

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Task 2

1. Based on what you've learned so far, was the French Revolution successful? (Circle One)

YES	SOMEWHAT	NO
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2. Explain using evidence.

3. How has your evaluation of the French Revolution's success changed since the last stage you studied? Why?