

## Revolution Brings Reform & Terror

*Directions: While viewing the "Revolution Brings Reform & Terror" presentation, complete the following chart.*

<b>The National Assembly Reforms France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the Great Fear, the National Assembly adopted a statement of revolutionary ideals called the _____.</li> <li>• The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was influenced by the Declaration of Independence and it included ideas such as _____, property, _____, resistance to oppression, freedom of _____, freedom of religion. <i>In keeping with these principles, revolutionary leaders adopted the expression " _____ " as their slogan.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Louis Tries To Escape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louis and his supporters felt that he and the royal family were unsafe in France and plans were made to help the royal family _____.</li> <li>• In June 1791, the royal family tried to escape from France to the Austrian Netherlands.</li> <li>• As they neared the border, however, they were apprehended and returned to Paris under guard. Louis's attempted escape increased the _____ _____ in the government and sealed his fate.</li> </ul>
<b>A Limited Monarchy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By September 1791, the National Assembly completed a new constitution.</li> <li>• This new constitution, which Louis reluctantly approved, created a _____ . It stripped the king of much of his authority and it created a new legislative body called the Legislative Assembly.</li> <li>• The Legislative Assembly had the power to create laws and to approve or reject declarations of war. However, the king still held the executive power to _____.</li> </ul>
<b>France at War</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monarchs and nobles in many European countries watched the changes taking place in France with alarm. They feared that _____ _____.</li> <li>• Austria and Prussia, motivated to keep revolutionary ideas out of their own countries, urged the French to restore _____.</li> <li>• Prussian leaders warned that Paris would burn if anything happened to King Louis XVI and his family.</li> <li>• This threat enraged Parisians and on August 10th they stormed the palace where the royal family resided and _____.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Jacobins Take Control</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main group behind the new government was the Jacobins, a radical political organization who favored _____.</li> <li>• The National Convention had already reduced Louis XVI's role from that of a king to that of a common citizen and prisoner.</li> <li>• Now, the Jacobins pushed to try Louis for _____.</li> <li>• The Convention found him guilty of treason and sentenced him to death</li> <li>• On January 21, 1793, the former king was beheaded by _____.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Terror Grips France</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to the foreign armies the National Convention having to fight, there were also domestic enemies. The Jacobins, in particular, had thousands of enemies within France itself. They included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ _____ who were horrified by the king's execution</li> <li>○ _____ who would not accept government control</li> <li>○ _____ leaders who were stirring up rebellion in the provinces</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In 1793, one Jacobin leader, Maximilien Robespierre, slowly gained power.</li> <li>• Robespierre set out to build a "republic of virtue" and wipe out every trace of France's past. He even renamed each month of the year and got rid of Sundays.</li> <li>• In July 1793, Robespierre created the Committee of Public Safety. For the next year, Robespierre ruled France virtually as a dictator and the period became known as the _____.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reign of Terror</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the Reign of Terror, the Committee of Public Safety's chief task was to _____ the Revolution from its enemies. Under Robespierre's leadership, the committee often had these "enemies" tried in the morning and guillotined in the afternoon. He justified his use of terror by suggesting that it enabled French citizens to remain true to the _____ of the Revolution.</li> <li>• These "enemies of the Revolution" who troubled Robespierre the most were fellow radicals who challenged his leadership. In 1793 and 1794, many of those who had led the Revolution received _____.</li> <li>• About _____ % executed during the Reign of Terror were members of the urban poor or middle class- for whose benefit the Revolution had been launched.</li> </ul>
<p><b>End of Terror</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In July 1794, fearing for their own safety, some members of the _____ turned on Robespierre. They demanded his arrest and execution.</li> <li>• The Reign of Terror, the radical phase of the French Revolution, ended on _____, when Robespierre went to the guillotine.</li> </ul>