***Chapter 21 Reading Study Guide***  
**Chapter Intro p.683**

1. What is the title of the chapter?
2. What major events are mentioned?
3. What carried the ideas of the revolution across Europe?

***Background to Revolution***  
**Intro p.683-684**

1. How have historians explained the origins of the French Revolution?
2. What other factors does McKay mention?

**Legal Orders and Social Changes p.684-685**

1. How many people lived in France?
2. What were the "estates?"
3. Who made up the first estate? What did they pay in taxes? What advantages did they have?
4. Who made up the second estate? What examples of advantages (manorial rights) are given?
5. Describe the makeup of the third estate.

**Crisis of Political Legitimacy p.685-686**

1. What institutions were revived by the Duke of Orleans, Louis XV's regent?
2. How did these weaken absolute power?
3. How did the War of Austrian Succession and 7 Years War show the power lost by the monarchy?
4. How did Maupeaou work to weaken judicial opposition and restore power to the French monarchy?
5. Who did public opinion side with?
6. What was the significance of Madame du Pompadour?
7. In what ways was the desacrilization of the monarchy apparent during Louis XV's reign?
8. In what ways was Louis XVI a weak king?

**Impact of the American Revolution p.687-688**

1. What was the effect of the American Revolution on France?

**Financial Crisis p.688-689**

1. How did France finance the American Revolution?
2. How much of France's budget went to debt interest?
3. Why couldn't the monarchy declare bankruptcy?
4. What was the Assembly of Notables and what were they opposed to?
5. What did the notables demand to change their mind?
6. How did Louis XVI try to create the taxes after dismissing the notables?
7. Who got the king to dismiss these decrees?
8. What did Louis call for in 1788?

**Revolution in Metropole and Colony 1789-1791 p.689-694  
  
Intro p.689  
The Formation of the National Assembly p.689-690**

1. Who voted on the Third Estates delegates to the Estates General?
2. Who did they tend to elect? Who was left out entirely?
3. What changes did the 3 estates agree on?
4. What then, was the great divide between them?
5. What did the break away third estate call itself?

**The Revolt of the Poor and the Oppressed p.690-691**

1. What were the effects of the rise in grain prices?
2. What was the Great Fear?
3. What victories were won by French peasants following the August 4th renunciation of privileges?
4. What became their goal?

**Limited Monarchy p.691-693**

1. Read
2. What were the accomplishments of the National Assembly?
3. Who voted for the assembly?
4. What gains were made by women?
5. What did they fail to gain?
6. What other accomplishments (list) did they have?
7. How did the National Assembly affect the church in France?

**Revolutionary Aspirations in Saint-Domingue p.693-694**

1. Just read the section. Know that Saint-Domingue is modern day Haiti.

**World War and Republican France    
Foreign Reactions**

1. What did Edmund Burke criticize?
2. What did Mary Wollstonecraft demand?
3. What happened to Louis XVI in June 1791?
4. What was the Declaration of Pillnitz?
5. What replaced the National Assembly?
6. What was the Jacobin club?
7. Why did the king give up his throne?
8. What replaced the Legislative Assembly?

**The Second Revolution**

1. What marked the beginning of what McKay call's the Second Revolution?
2. What type of government was France following the fall of the monarchy?
3. Who was France at war with by February of 1793?
4. What groups opposed the revolutionary government from within France?
5. Who were the sans-culottes?
6. What groups members were executed for treason by The Mountain and the sans-culottes?
7. What was the Committee of Public Safety?

**Total War and the Terror**

1. In what ways did the committee create a planned economy?
2. What was the Reign of Terror?

**Revolution in Saint-Domingue**

1. Read it.

**The Thermidorian Reaction**

1. Why was Robespierre killed?
2. What was the Thermidorian Reaction?
3. In what ways was it similar to the revolution's beginnings?
4. Why were the urban poor upset by these developments?
5. What was the place of the middle class in the new government?
6. What was the directory?

**Napoleonic Era**  
**Napoleon's Rule of France p.703-705**

1. What about Napoleon appealed to those who were tired of the Directory?
2. What was Napoleon's title after the coup?
3. How did he consolidate the new position?
4. What was included in the Napoleonic Code?
5. Who did it appeal to and why?
6. How did Napoleon encourage emigres to return?
7. How did he reconcile with the Catholic Church?
8. How did Napoleon's rule affect women?

**Expansion p.705-707**

1. What did Austria lose at Luneville?
2. What did France gain at Amiens?
3. What opportunity was destroyed at Trafalgar?
4. Who was in the Third Coalition?
5. How and why did Napoleon reorganize Germany?
6. What were the terms at Tilsit?

**Haiti p.707-708**

1. Read it, know what Toussant L'Overture was.

**Grand Empire and its End p.708-711**

1. Describe the Grand Empire at its height.
2. How did Napoleonic rule affect conquered territories?
3. Why did Spain rebel?
4. What was the goal of the continental system?
5. Why and when did Napoleon invade Russia?
6. What was the result of this invasion?
7. Where was Napoleon sent following his defeat?
8. Who was placed on the throne of France after Napoleon?
9. How did he try to gain wider support?
10. What was the 100 Days?
11. Where was Napoleon ultimately defeated?