

the french revolution and napoleon answers

the french revolution and napoleon answers provide a comprehensive understanding of one of the most transformative periods in European history. This article explores the causes, key events, and outcomes of the French Revolution, as well as Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to power and his impact on France and the wider world. By examining these interconnected historical phenomena, readers gain insight into how revolutionary ideals reshaped France's political and social landscape, leading to the eventual establishment of the Napoleonic Empire. The article also addresses common questions and clarifies misconceptions surrounding this era. To facilitate a thorough comprehension, the following sections are organized systematically to cover all critical aspects of the French Revolution and Napoleon's legacy.

- Causes of the French Revolution
- Major Events of the French Revolution
- The Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Napoleon's Reforms and Policies
- Impact and Legacy of the French Revolution and Napoleon

Causes of the French Revolution

The French Revolution was the result of a combination of long-term structural issues and immediate crises. Understanding the causes provides essential context for the subsequent upheaval and transformation of French society. Key factors include economic hardship, social inequalities, political conflict, and the influence of Enlightenment ideas.

Social Inequality and the Estate System

French society was divided into three estates: the clergy (First Estate), the nobility (Second Estate), and the common people (Third Estate). The Third Estate, which comprised the vast majority of the population, faced heavy taxation and had little political power, fueling widespread resentment.

Financial Crisis and Economic Hardship

France's involvement in costly wars, including support for the American Revolution, drained the treasury. Poor harvests in the late 1780s led to food shortages and rising bread prices, exacerbating the suffering of peasants and urban workers. The monarchy's debt and inefficient tax system created a severe financial crisis.

Influence of Enlightenment Ideas

Philosophers such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu challenged traditional authority and promoted ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity. These ideas inspired demands for political reform and questioned the legitimacy of absolute monarchy and aristocratic privilege.

- Rigid social hierarchy and privileges of the nobility and clergy
- Escalating government debt and taxation crises
- Food scarcity and economic distress among commoners
- Enlightenment principles advocating democratic governance

Major Events of the French Revolution

The French Revolution unfolded over a decade, marked by dramatic shifts in political power, social upheaval, and violent conflict. Key events define the trajectory from the fall of the ancien régime to the rise of radical republicanism.

The Estates-General and the National Assembly

In 1789, King Louis XVI convened the Estates-General to address the financial crisis. The Third Estate broke away, proclaiming itself the National Assembly, asserting that it represented the French people and paving the way for revolutionary change.

The Storming of the Bastille

On July 14, 1789, revolutionaries stormed the Bastille prison, a symbol of royal tyranny. This event became a powerful symbol of popular resistance and is often regarded as the revolution's starting point.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

Adopted in August 1789, this document proclaimed fundamental freedoms and equality before the law. It laid the ideological foundation for the revolution and modern democratic principles.

The Reign of Terror

Between 1793 and 1794, the radical Jacobins, led by Robespierre, initiated the Reign of Terror to suppress counter-revolutionaries. Thousands were executed by guillotine, reflecting the revolution's increasing violence and turmoil.

The Rise of the Directory

Following the fall of Robespierre, the moderate Directory government took control, attempting to stabilize France amid ongoing internal and external conflicts.

1. 1789: Estates-General convened and National Assembly formed
2. July 14, 1789: Storming of the Bastille
3. August 1789: Declaration of the Rights of Man
4. 1793-1794: Reign of Terror
5. 1795: Establishment of the Directory

The Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon Bonaparte emerged from the chaos of the revolution as a military and political leader, eventually becoming Emperor of the French. His ascent was shaped by his military successes and political acumen during a period of instability.

Military Career and Early Achievements

Napoleon distinguished himself in campaigns during the French Revolutionary Wars, notably in Italy and Egypt. His strategic brilliance and charismatic leadership earned him recognition and support.

Coup of 18 Brumaire

In 1799, Napoleon orchestrated a coup d'état, overthrowing the Directory and establishing the Consulate, with himself as First Consul. This marked the end of the revolution and the beginning of his authoritarian rule.

Coronation as Emperor

In 1804, Napoleon crowned himself Emperor of the French in a ceremony that symbolized both continuity with and departure from traditional monarchy, reinforcing his authority.

- Distinguished military leadership during revolutionary wars
- Political maneuvering to seize power through the coup of 1799
- Establishment of the Consulate and later the Empire

Napoleon's Reforms and Policies

Napoleon implemented wide-ranging reforms that transformed French society, government, and law. His policies sought to consolidate revolutionary gains while stabilizing and centralizing power.

The Napoleonic Code

One of Napoleon's most enduring legacies, the Napoleonic Code standardized French law, emphasizing equality before the law, property rights, and secular authority. It influenced legal systems worldwide.

Administrative and Educational Reforms

Napoleon reorganized the administration into departments governed by appointed officials, streamlining governance. He also promoted public education to train competent bureaucrats and military officers.

Religious Concordat

In 1801, Napoleon negotiated the Concordat with the Catholic Church, restoring some church influence while maintaining state control over religion, thus reconciling revolutionary secularism with religious tradition.

Military Expansion and the Napoleonic Wars

Napoleon's military campaigns expanded French influence across Europe, spreading revolutionary principles but also provoking widespread conflict. His empire reshaped the continent's political map.

1. Codification of laws through the Napoleonic Code
2. Centralized administrative reforms
3. Reconciliation with the Catholic Church via the Concordat
4. Extensive military campaigns and territorial expansion

Impact and Legacy of the French Revolution and

Napoleon

The French Revolution and Napoleon's rule profoundly influenced modern history, shaping political, social, and legal developments in France and beyond. Their combined legacy remains a subject of extensive study and debate.

End of Absolute Monarchy and Rise of Republicanism

The revolution dismantled the ancien régime and challenged the divine right of kings, promoting ideas of popular sovereignty and citizenship that inspired future democratic movements.

Spread of Revolutionary Ideals

Napoleon's conquests helped disseminate revolutionary principles such as legal equality and secular governance across Europe, contributing to the decline of feudalism and aristocratic privilege.

Long-Term Legal and Administrative Influence

The Napoleonic Code and administrative reforms laid the groundwork for modern state institutions, influencing legal systems in many countries worldwide.

Controversies and Criticisms

Despite his achievements, Napoleon's authoritarian rule, wars, and suppression of dissent raise complex questions about the costs of his legacy and the revolution's outcomes.

- Transformation of political authority and governance
- Global diffusion of revolutionary and legal reforms
- Modernization of state institutions
- Debates over authoritarianism versus democratic ideals

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main causes of the French Revolution?

The main causes of the French Revolution included social inequality between the estates, financial crises due to debt and poor taxation, Enlightenment ideas promoting liberty and equality, and widespread discontent with the monarchy's absolute power.

Who were the key figures during the French Revolution?

Key figures during the French Revolution included King Louis XVI, Queen Marie Antoinette, Maximilien Robespierre, Georges Danton, Jean-Paul Marat, and later Napoleon Bonaparte.

What was the significance of the storming of the Bastille?

The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, was significant as it symbolized the uprising against royal authority and the beginning of the French Revolution. It marked the collapse of royal power and the rise of the people's influence.

How did the French Revolution impact the monarchy?

The French Revolution led to the abolition of the monarchy. King Louis XVI was executed in 1793, ending centuries of royal rule and establishing the French Republic.

What role did Napoleon Bonaparte play during and after the French Revolution?

Napoleon Bonaparte rose to prominence as a military leader during the French Revolution, eventually seizing power in 1799. He became Emperor of France and implemented reforms that spread revolutionary ideals across Europe.

What was the Napoleonic Code and why was it important?

The Napoleonic Code was a legal code established by Napoleon in 1804 that simplified and standardized French laws. It emphasized equality before the law, property rights, and secular authority, influencing many legal systems worldwide.

How did the French Revolution influence other countries?

The French Revolution inspired other countries by promoting ideas of democracy, nationalism, and human rights. It led to revolutionary movements across Europe and the Americas, challenging monarchies and colonial rule.

What were the consequences of Napoleon's wars in Europe?

Napoleon's wars spread revolutionary ideals but also caused widespread destruction and loss of life. They led to the redrawing of European borders and eventually resulted in his defeat and exile.

What events led to the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte?

The fall of Napoleon resulted from his failed invasion of Russia in 1812, the coalition of European powers against him, and his defeat at the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. He was exiled to Elba in 1814 and finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815.

How did the French Revolution change French society?

The French Revolution abolished feudal privileges, promoted secularism, established legal equality, and encouraged citizen participation in government. It fundamentally transformed French society from a monarchy with rigid social classes to a republic based on democratic principles.

Additional Resources

1. *Citizens: A Chronicle of the French Revolution*

This book by Simon Schama offers a detailed narrative of the French Revolution, focusing on the lives and experiences of ordinary citizens. It explores the social, political, and cultural upheavals that defined the era. Schama's vivid storytelling brings to life the complexities and contradictions of the revolution.

2. *The French Revolution: A History*

Written by Thomas Carlyle, this classic work provides a dramatic and literary account of the French Revolution. Carlyle's passionate prose captures the intensity and chaos of the period, emphasizing the impact of revolutionary ideas and events. It remains a seminal text for understanding the revolution's significance.

3. *Napoleon: A Life*

Andrew Roberts provides a comprehensive biography of Napoleon Bonaparte, tracing his rise from a Corsican outsider to Emperor of the French. The book covers his military campaigns, political strategies, and personal life in rich detail. Roberts also contextualizes Napoleon's legacy within European history.

4. *Revolutionary Ideas: An Intellectual History of the French Revolution from The Rights of Man to Robespierre*

Jonathan Israel explores the Enlightenment ideas that fueled the French Revolution, focusing on thinkers like Rousseau and their influence on revolutionary leaders. The book argues that the revolution was driven by radical Enlightenment principles advocating equality and democracy. It provides a deep intellectual context for the events.

5. *The Road to Versailles: The French Revolution and the Fall of the Monarchy*

This work examines the political and social conditions leading up to the French Revolution, highlighting the role of the monarchy's failures. It discusses the financial crises, social inequalities, and public unrest that culminated in the revolution. The book offers insights into the collapse of the Ancien Régime.

6. *Napoleon and the Transformation of Europe*

Isser Woloch analyzes how Napoleon's rule reshaped Europe's political map, legal systems, and social structures. The book discusses the Napoleonic Code, administrative reforms, and the spread of nationalist ideas. It provides a broader perspective on Napoleon's influence beyond France.

7. *Liberty or Death: The French Revolution*

Peter McPhee presents a concise and accessible overview of the French Revolution, covering key events such as the storming of the Bastille and the Reign of Terror. The narrative emphasizes the revolution's causes, progress, and consequences for France and the wider world. McPhee also addresses the revolution's enduring legacy.

8. *The Napoleonic Wars: A Global History*

Alexander Mikaberidze offers a global perspective on the wars fought during Napoleon's reign, detailing battles, strategies, and international alliances. The book highlights how these conflicts affected not only Europe but also colonies and other parts of the world. It is a comprehensive study of the military dimension of Napoleon's era.

9. *Fatal Purity: Robespierre and the French Revolution*

R. R. Palmer delves into the life and ideology of Maximilien Robespierre, one of the revolution's most controversial figures. The book explores Robespierre's role in the Reign of Terror and his vision for a virtuous republic. Palmer provides an analysis of the moral and political dilemmas faced during the revolution.

The French Revolution And Napoleon Answers

The French Revolution and Napoleon: Answers

Author: Dr. Eleanor Vance, PhD (History)

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Chapter 2: Key Events and Phases of the Revolution: A chronological overview of major events, including the storming of the Bastille, the Reign of Terror, and the Thermidorian Reaction.

Chapter 3: The Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte: Tracing Napoleon's military career and his seizure of power.

Chapter 4: Napoleon's Reforms and Legacy: Examining the Napoleonic Code, administrative reforms, and their lasting impact.

Chapter 5: The Napoleonic Wars and Their Consequences: Analyzing the major conflicts, their impact on Europe, and the ultimate defeat of Napoleon.

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The French Revolution and Napoleon: Answers

Introduction: Setting the Stage for Revolution and Rise of

Napoleon

The late 18th century witnessed a seismic shift in European history: the French Revolution. This period of radical social and political upheaval, spanning roughly from 1789 to 1799, fundamentally reshaped France and left an indelible mark on the continent. While initially driven by ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, the revolution spiraled into violence and instability, paving the way for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, a brilliant military strategist who would dominate Europe for over a decade. Understanding this period necessitates examining the complex interplay of social, economic, and political factors that fueled the revolution and shaped Napoleon's ascent to power. The subsequent Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna profoundly altered the political landscape of Europe, establishing a new world order that would influence the course of history for generations to come.

Chapter 1: The Causes of the French Revolution

France in the years leading up to the revolution was a society riddled with deep inequalities. The rigid social hierarchy, known as the Ancien Régime, divided society into three estates: the clergy, the nobility, and the commoners (the Third Estate). The first two estates enjoyed significant privileges, including exemption from most taxes, while the Third Estate, comprising the vast majority of the population, bore the brunt of taxation and suffered from widespread poverty and hardship. This vast disparity in wealth and power created simmering resentment and fueled calls for reform.

Economically, France was facing a severe financial crisis. Years of extravagant spending by the monarchy, coupled with costly involvement in wars (like the American Revolution), had depleted the royal treasury. Attempts at fiscal reform, such as the unpopular taxation of the privileged classes, were met with resistance, further exacerbating the crisis. The Enlightenment, with its emphasis on reason, individual rights, and popular sovereignty, also played a crucial role. Thinkers like Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Voltaire challenged the legitimacy of absolute monarchy and advocated for greater political participation and individual liberties. These ideas, disseminated through salons and publications, fueled the growing dissatisfaction with the existing order. The disastrous harvests of the late 1780s exacerbated the economic hardship, pushing the populace to the brink of revolt.

Chapter 2: Key Events and Phases of the Revolution

The French Revolution was not a single event but a series of interconnected phases, each marked by distinct characteristics and turning points. The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, a symbol of royal authority, is often considered the beginning of the revolution. This act of defiance marked the start of a period of radical reform, culminating in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which proclaimed fundamental human rights and liberties.

The subsequent years were characterized by escalating violence and instability. The Reign of Terror

(1793-1794), under the leadership of Maximilien Robespierre, saw the execution of thousands deemed enemies of the revolution. This period of extreme repression ultimately led to Robespierre's own downfall in the Thermidorian Reaction. The following years were marked by political instability and a series of shifting governments, highlighting the challenges of establishing a stable republic amidst widespread social and political turmoil.

Chapter 3: The Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon Bonaparte emerged from this chaos as a gifted military leader. His early victories in Italy and Egypt established his reputation as a brilliant strategist and tactician. His coup d'état in 1799 brought an end to the revolutionary turmoil and established him as First Consul, effectively making him the ruler of France. Napoleon's rise was facilitated by his military prowess, his ability to exploit political divisions, and his shrewd understanding of popular sentiment. He presented himself as a savior of the revolution, promising order and stability after years of chaos.

Chapter 4: Napoleon's Reforms and Legacy

Napoleon's reign was characterized by significant administrative and legal reforms. The Napoleonic Code, a comprehensive legal system, codified many of the revolutionary principles, including equality before the law and the protection of property rights. He also implemented a centralized administrative system, standardizing weights and measures, and reforming the education system. These reforms, while consolidating his power, also had a lasting impact on French society and beyond, influencing legal systems across Europe.

Chapter 5: The Napoleonic Wars and Their Consequences

Napoleon's ambition led him to embark on a series of conquests across Europe. The Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) involved almost all of Europe's major powers, reshaping the political map and profoundly impacting European societies. While initially successful, Napoleon's ambition ultimately proved his undoing. His disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812 marked a turning point, significantly weakening his armies and leading to his eventual defeat at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The Napoleonic Wars caused immense human suffering and widespread destruction, leaving a legacy of instability and resentment across the continent.

Chapter 6: The Congress of Vienna and its Aftermath

The Congress of Vienna (1814-1815), convened after Napoleon's defeat, aimed to restore order and stability to Europe. The major European powers redrew the map of Europe, attempting to re-establish the pre-revolutionary balance of power. However, the Congress's efforts to suppress revolutionary ideas and maintain the status quo ultimately proved unsuccessful, as the seeds of nationalism and liberalism, sown by the revolution and nurtured by Napoleon's conquests, continued to germinate, leading to further upheavals in the 19th century.

Conclusion: The Enduring Impact of the Revolution and Napoleon's Era

The French Revolution and the Napoleonic era profoundly transformed Europe. The revolution's ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, while imperfectly realized, left a lasting legacy on political thought and movements across the globe. Napoleon's reforms, both administrative and legal, had a significant and long-lasting impact, shaping the legal systems and administrative structures of many European nations. The wars, though devastating, ultimately accelerated the process of nation-building and the rise of nationalism. The era marked a watershed moment in European history, paving the way for the 19th century's era of dramatic social, political, and technological change.

FAQs:

1. What were the main causes of the French Revolution? A combination of social inequality, economic hardship, and Enlightenment ideals fueled the revolution.
2. What was the Reign of Terror? A period of extreme violence and repression during the French Revolution, marked by mass executions.
3. How did Napoleon rise to power? Through military success and a coup d'état.
4. What were Napoleon's most significant reforms? The Napoleonic Code and administrative reforms.
5. What were the consequences of the Napoleonic Wars? Widespread destruction, loss of life, and a reshaped European map.
6. What was the Congress of Vienna? An international conference that redrew the map of Europe after Napoleon's defeat.
7. What is the lasting legacy of the French Revolution? The spread of revolutionary ideals and the enduring influence on political thought.
8. How did Napoleon's reforms impact Europe? They influenced legal systems and administrative structures in many countries.
9. What were the key differences between the French Revolution and other revolutions? The scale and scope of its impact, its focus on revolutionary ideals, and its unintended consequences.

Related Articles:

1. The Reign of Terror: A Deeper Dive: Examines the causes, events, and consequences of the Reign of Terror in detail.
2. The Napoleonic Code: Its Impact on Modern Law: Analyzes the code's lasting influence on legal

systems worldwide.

3. Napoleon's Military Strategies: Explores the tactical brilliance and innovative strategies that propelled Napoleon to success.
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7. The Impact of the French Revolution on Nationalism: Examines how the revolution spurred the rise of nationalism in Europe.
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9. Comparing the American and French Revolutions: A comparative analysis highlighting similarities and differences between these two pivotal events.

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen 1789 and 1793*, 1985

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The French Revolution: From its origins to 1793 Georges Lefebvre, 1962

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The First Total War David Avrom Bell, 2007
The author maintains that modern attitudes toward total war were conceived during the Napoleonic era; and argues that all the elements of total war were evident including conscription, unconditional surrender, disregard for basic rules of war, mobilization of civilians, and guerrilla warfare.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: Encyclopaedia Britannica Hugh Chisholm, 1910 This eleventh edition was developed during the encyclopaedia's transition from a British to an American publication. Some of its articles were written by the best-known scholars of the time and it is considered to be a landmark encyclopaedia for scholarship and literary style.

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A riveting portrait of the radical and militant partisans who changed the course of the French Revolution A phenomenon of the preindustrial age, the sans-culottes—master craftsmen, shopkeepers, small merchants, domestic servants—were as hostile to the ideas of capitalist bourgeoisie as they were to those of the ancien régime that was overthrown in the first years of the

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Fremont-Barnes, 2014-06-06 Europe's great powers formed two powerful coalitions against France, yet force of numbers, superior leadership and the patriotic fervour of France's citizen-soldiers not only defeated each in turn, but closed the era of small, professional armies fighting for limited political objectives. This period produced commanders whose names remain a by-word for excellence in leadership to this day, Napoleon and Nelson. From Italy to Egypt Napoleon demonstrated his strategic genius and mastery of tactics in battles including Rivoli, the Pyramids and Marengo. Nelson's spectacular sea victories at the Nile and Copenhagen were foretastes of a century of British naval supremacy.

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2002 THE AGE OF NAPOLEON is the biography of an enigmatic and legendary personality as well as the portrait of an entire age. J. Christopher Herold tells the fascinating story of the Napoleonic world in all its aspects -- political, cultural, military, commercial, and social. Napoleons rise from common origins to enormous political and military power, as well as his ultimate defeat, influenced our modern age in thousands of ways, from the map of Europe to the metric system, from styles of dress and dictators to new conventions of personal behavior.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The New Regime Isser Woloch, 1995

Confident that they had broken with a discredited past, French revolutionaries after 1789 referred to pre-revolutionary times as the ancien regime (old regime). The National Assembly proclaimed the sovereignty of the people, grasping the reins of power and asserting the supremacy of law over all other interests. Even as the liberalism of 1789 collapsed into the Terror and then into the Napoleonic dictatorship, a new regime emerged at the juncture of state and civil society. The cycles of recrimination, hatred, and endemic local conflict unleashed by the Terror did not obliterate this new civic order. In this fascinating and wide-ranging study of three turbulent decades in French history, the eminent historian Isser Woloch examines some large questions: How did the French civic order change after 1789? What civic values animated the new regime; what policies did it adopt? What institutions did it establish, and how did they fare when carried into practice? Drawing on a variety of archival sources, Professor Woloch explains shifts in lawmaking and local authority, state intervention in village life, the creation of public primary schools, experiments in public assistance, a cycle of changes in the mechanisms of civil justice, the introduction of felony trials, and above all the imposition of military conscription. Unlike most accounts of the period, The New Regime moves outside Paris in search of the new civic order. Professor Woloch writes: Imagine approaching a typical French town in 1798 or 1808 - the capital of one of the eighty-odd departments that the National Assembly created by redividing the nation's territory. The spires of a cathedral or the largest parish churches would still command the horizon. But as one moved about the town, one could readily identify its civic institutions: the departmental administration (later the prefecture); the town hall or mairie; the local schools; several new courts or tribunals; the

institutions of poor relief such as a

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The Coming of the French Revolution

Georges Lefebvre, 2019-12-31 The classic book that restored the voices of ordinary people to our understanding of the French Revolution The Coming of the French Revolution remains essential reading for anyone interested in the origins of this great turning point in the formation of the modern world. First published in 1939 on the eve of the Second World War and suppressed by the Vichy government, this classic work explains what happened in France in 1789, the first year of the French Revolution. Georges Lefebvre wrote history “from below”—a Marxist approach—and in this book he places the peasantry at the center of his analysis, emphasizing the class struggles in France and the significant role they played in the coming of the revolution. Eloquently translated by the historian R. R. Palmer and featuring an introduction by Timothy Tackett that provides a concise intellectual biography of Lefebvre and a critical appraisal of the book, this Princeton Classics edition offers perennial insights into democracy, dictatorship, and insurrection.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: Revolutionary Ideas Jonathan Israel,

2014-03-23 How the Radical Enlightenment inspired and shaped the French Revolution Historians of the French Revolution used to take for granted what was also obvious to its contemporary observers—that the Revolution was shaped by the radical ideas of the Enlightenment. Yet in recent decades, scholars have argued that the Revolution was brought about by social forces, politics, economics, or culture—almost anything but abstract notions like liberty or equality. In *Revolutionary Ideas*, one of the world's leading historians of the Enlightenment restores the Revolution's intellectual history to its rightful central role. Drawing widely on primary sources, Jonathan Israel shows how the Revolution was set in motion by radical eighteenth-century doctrines, how these ideas divided revolutionary leaders into vehemently opposed ideological blocs, and how these clashes drove the turning points of the Revolution. In this compelling account, the French Revolution stands once again as a culmination of the emancipatory and democratic ideals of the Enlightenment. That it ended in the Terror represented a betrayal of those ideas—not their fulfillment.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The French Revolution and Napoleon Leo

Gershoy, 1941

the french revolution and napoleon answers: Liberty or Death Peter McPhee, 2016-05-28 A

striking account of the impact of the French Revolution in Paris, across the French countryside, and around the globe The French Revolution has fascinated, perplexed, and inspired for more than two centuries. It was a seismic event that radically transformed France and launched shock waves across the world. In this provocative new history, Peter McPhee draws on a lifetime's study of eighteenth-century France and Europe to create an entirely fresh account of the world's first great modern revolution—its origins, drama, complexity, and significance. Was the Revolution a major turning point in French—even world—history, or was it instead a protracted period of violent upheaval and warfare that wrecked millions of lives? McPhee evaluates the Revolution within a genuinely global context: Europe, the Atlantic region, and even farther. He acknowledges the key revolutionary events that unfolded in Paris, yet also uncovers the varying experiences of French citizens outside the gates of the city: the provincial men and women whose daily lives were altered—or not—by developments in the capital. Enhanced with evocative stories of those who struggled to cope in unpredictable times, McPhee's deeply researched book investigates the changing personal, social, and cultural world of the eighteenth century. His startling conclusions redefine and illuminate both the experience and the legacy of France's transformative age of revolution. “McPhee...skillfully and with consummate clarity recounts one of the most complex events in modern history.... [This] extraordinary work is destined to be the standard account of the French Revolution for years to come.”—Publishers Weekly (starred review)

the french revolution and napoleon answers: Marengo & Hohenlinden James R. Arnold,

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dictator of France. Yet his position was precarious. He knew that France would accept his rule only if he gained military victories that brought peace. James Arnold, in this detailed and compelling account, describes the extraordinary campaigns that followed. At Marengo, Bonaparte defeated the Austrians and his fellow general Jean Moreau beat the combined Austrian and Bavarian armies at Hohenlinden. These twin campaigns proved decisive. Bonaparte's dictatorship was secure and his enemies across Europe were forced in a 15-year struggle to overthrow him.

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François Furet, 1981-09-24 The author applies the philosophies of Alexis de Tocqueville and Augustin Cochin to both historical and contemporary explanations of the French Revolution.

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: Napoleon's Memoirs Napoleon I (Emperor of the French), 1988

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The Man Who Thought He Was Napoleon Laure Murat, 2014-09-15 The Man Who Thought He Was Napoleon is built around a bizarre historical event and an off-hand challenge. The event? In December 1840, nearly twenty years after his death, the remains of Napoleon were returned to Paris for burial—and the next day, the director of a Paris hospital for the insane admitted fourteen men who claimed to be Napoleon. The challenge, meanwhile, is the claim by great French psychiatrist Jean-Étienne-Dominique Esquirol (1772–1840) that he could recount the history of France through asylum registries. From those two components, Laure Murat embarks on an exploration of the surprising relationship between history and madness. She uncovers countless stories of patients whose delusions seem to be rooted in the historical or political traumas of their time, like the watchmaker who believed he lived with a new head, his

original having been removed at the guillotine. In the troubled wake of the Revolution, meanwhile, French physicians diagnosed a number of mental illnesses tied to current events, from “revolutionary neuroses” and “democratic disease” to the “ambitious monomania” of the Restoration. How, Murat asks, do history and psychiatry, the nation and the individual psyche, interface? A fascinating history of psychiatry—but of a wholly new sort—*The Man Who Thought He Was Napoleon* offers the first sustained analysis of the intertwined discourses of madness, psychiatry, history, and political theory.

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: Napoleon by Andre Castellet Andre Castellet, 2009-11 Andre Castellet was a French writer born in Belgium who wrote 65 biographies of famous persons in the History of France. He is perhaps best known for his biography of Josephine. His biography of Napoleon emphasizes not only his military campaigns, but his many love affairs and his many mistresses. It shows how his tumultuous relationship with Josephine influenced and affected his Napoleonic Code. It was because of Josephine's fickleness and unfaithfulness to Napoleon that Napoleon decreed that all women upon leaving their father's houses and entering into matrimony must understand that henceforth they are to be under the control of their husbands. Women cannot be trusted to be free, said Napoleon. Yet, Napoleon was easily influenced by women. On page 299 is recounted an incident where his Governor of Berlin had committed an act of treason, and had been arrested and faced death. Then, the man's wife, who was expecting a child, came and threw herself at the feet of Napoleon, begging forgiveness. With that, Napoleon ordered the man's release, something that Napoleon did not often do. Throughout this book, there are discussions of Napoleon's relationships with women, including his fears that he could not father a child or that a child who had been born was not really his.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era Owen Connelly, 2000 This classic work on the French Revolution and Napoleonic era has been thoroughly updated to reflect the most recent scholarship on a magnificently complex epoch. Appropriate for upper-level French Revolution and Napoleonic era courses, this text's primary purpose is to give students the generally accepted story of the era and to furnish them with the basic knowledge to put in context the more sophisticated works listed in the bibliography.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The French Revolution David Andress, 2022-12-08 In this miraculously compressed, incisive book David Andress argues that it was the peasantry of France who made and defended the Revolution of 1789. That the peasant revolution benefitted far more people, in more far reaching ways, than the revolution of lawyerly elites and urban radicals that has dominated our view of the revolutionary period. History has paid more attention to Robespierre, Danton and Bonaparte than it has to the millions of French peasants who were the first to rise up in 1789, and the most ardent in defending changes in land ownership and political rights. 'Those furthest from the center rarely get their fair share of the light', Andress writes, and the peasants were patronized, reviled and often persecuted by urban elites for not following their lead. Andress's book reveals a rural world of conscious, hard-working people and their struggles to defend their ways of life and improve the lives of their children and communities.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: Manny Man Does the History of Ireland John D. Ruddy, 2016 YouTube sensation John D. Ruddy brings history to life with clarity and hilarity in videos that have amassed millions of views around the world. Here, his viral online hit, Manny Man, turns Ireland's tumultuous millennia of history into a fun and easy-to-understand story. Why did the Celts love stealing cows? What was the Norman Invasion, and were they all called Norman? From the Ice Age up to the present day, through the Vikings and Tudors, British rule and the fight for independence, he covers it all - with his tongue in his cheek, of course. The succinct, lively text is

complemented by comic, colorful illustrations. So if you want a quick fix of Irish history with lots of fun along the way, then Manny Man is your only man.

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