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## Ch. 23: The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789-1815



The End for Chapter 23!

Sec. 1: The French Revolution Begins

- 1. What were France's social classes known as?
- 2. What were members of the Second Estate called during the 1700s?
- 3. What group of people belonged to the Third Estate?
- 4. What was King Louis XVI's solution to the economic problems?
- 5. The establishment of the National Assembly by the Third Estate was the first indication of \_\_\_\_\_.

Who Group Limited: Initial Public Offering Road Show  
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Chapter 23, Section 5: Things to Know

- 1. What was the most influential figure at the Congress of Vienna?
- 2. What was Metternich's goal at the Congress of Vienna?
- 3. What was the purpose of the Holy Alliance between Austria and Prussia?
- 4. The Congress of Vienna resulted in making which into the capital of \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5. The Congress of Vienna resulted in the Congress of Vienna and the Congress of Vienna.
- 6. The Congress of Vienna resulted in the Congress of Vienna.

Ch. 23 Sec 2 and 3: Things to Know

SEC 2 & 3: This introduction of the rights of man and the citizen was made after the Declaration of Independence and had what rights?

- 1. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 2. In what assembly, the people were divided into three social groups for the voting?
- 3. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 4. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 5. What was the origin of the French Revolution?

SEC 3 & 4: What did Napoleon do to be called the "savior of the nation" and "savior of the nation"?

- 1. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 2. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 3. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 4. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 5. What was the origin of the French Revolution?

Chapter 23, Section 3: Things to Know

- 1. The conclusion of the rights of man and the citizen was made after the Declaration of Independence and had what rights?
- 2. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 3. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 4. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 5. What was the origin of the French Revolution?

Chapter 23, Section 5: Things to Know

- 1. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
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- 3. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 4. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 5. What was the origin of the French Revolution?

Chapter 23 - Sec 4 and 5: Things to Know

SEC 4 & 5: Napoleon's Continental System was a policy to \_\_\_\_\_ the British under the Treaty of Tilsit.

- 1. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 2. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 3. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 4. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
- 5. What was the origin of the French Revolution?

Chapter 23, Section 3: Things to Know

- 1. What did Napoleon do to be called the "savior of the nation" and "savior of the nation"?
- 2. What was the origin of the French Revolution?
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## Sec. 1: The French Revolution Begins

- 1. What were France's social classes known as?
- 2. What were members of the Second Estate called during the 1700's?
- 3. What group of people belonged to the Third Estate?
- 4. What was King Louis XVI's solution to the economic troubles?
- 5. The establishment of the National Assembly by the Third Estate was the first deliberate act of \_\_\_\_\_.



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## **Ch. 23: The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789-1815**



**You**Tube



# Background

1700's – France was considered the most advanced country in Europe. It had a large population and wealth, mostly from trade. It was also the center of the Enlightenment. France's culture was widely praised and imitated by the rest of the world. But the surface was deceiving. There was unrest brewing, caused by bad harvests, high taxes, and disturbing questions raised by Enlightenment ideas of Locke, Rousseau, and Voltaire.

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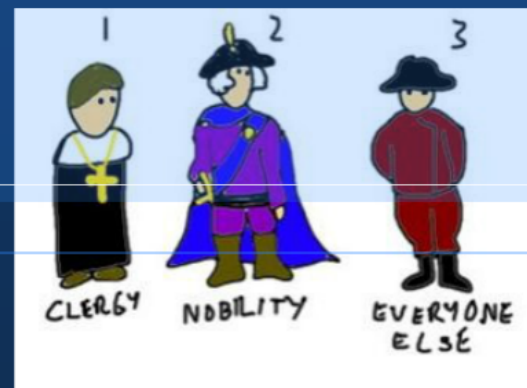
# Social Classes

In the 1770s, the social and political system of France remained in place. Under this system, the people of France were divided into three large classes, called Estates

1. **Estates – or social classes**. France was divided into three large estates during the 1700's:

- 1st Estate – The church or clergy – owned 10% of the land and paid about 2% of the taxes
- 2. 2nd Estate – **Rich nobles** – Made up 2% of the population, owned 20% of the land, and paid almost no taxes

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# Social Classes

The clergy and the rich nobles disliked Enlightenment ideas because it threatened their status as privileged persons

- **3. 3rd Estate** – Made up about 97% of the population but was divided into three subgroups - **Bourgeoisie**, **workers of France's cities**, and **peasants**

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Bourgeoisie – or middle class were bankers, factory owners, merchants, professionals, and skilled artisans. Many were well educated and wealthy, but they paid high taxes and lacked privileges



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Workers – They were urban people and the poorest group. They included tradespeople, apprentices, laborers, and domestic servants. They were paid low wages and were often unemployed

