

French Revolution And Napoleon Answer Key

Chapter 1 : French Revolution And Napoleon Answer Key

The french revolution and napoleon. four phases of the french revolution 1. a relatively moderate phase (1789-1792): a constitution is written, the king agrees to limits on his powers, and a bill of rights is promulgated 2. a radical and bloody phase (1793-1794): the reign of terrorNapoleon instituted a number of reforms to restore economic prosperity. napoleon developed a new law code, the napoleonic code, which embodied enlightenment principles. napoleon undid some of the reforms of the french revolution: • women lost most of their newly gained rights. • male heads of household regained complete authority8. napoleon a. early life – corsican i. educated at expense of louis xiv (his father was a french official) ii. corsica rebelled during french revolution iii. napoleon fled to france b. command period i. napoleon was fighting rebels, artillery captain went down, he jumped in & saved battle ii. Made the french revolution more radical republic – system of government in which officials are chosen by the people jacobins – members of a revolutionary political club made during the french revolution section 2: terms and peopleThe french revolution and napoleon the french revolution is one of the most important and written about events in history. napoleon is, if anything, even more prominent and divisive figure: hegel called him the “worldThe-french-revolution#origins-of-the-french-revolution . section 1 the french revolution begins •main idea -economic and social inequalities in the old regime helped cause the french revolution. •why it matters now french revolution and napoleon, 1789-1815 The french revolution and napoleon world history mr. robinson. objective 1: explain the condition of france on the eve of revolution. on the eve of revolution •on the eve of revolution, france was a country in crisis as it faced social, political, economic, historical and geographic problems.

The french revolution and napoleon 1789–1815 section 1 the french revolution begins section 2 radical revolution section 3 the age of napoleon france the world 1790 1800 making connections what makes a nation? the arc de triomphe is one of the national symbols of france.Napoleon crossing the great st. bernardby jacques-louis daviddavid was the leading artist of the french revolution. napoleon duke of wellington 1801 napoleon reaches agreement with the pope 1802 napoleon made consul for life 1805 british defeat french and spanish at trafalgar 1812 napoleonWestphalia). napoleon's armies did bring many of the ideals of the revolution to europe: the basic ideas of the overthrow of aristocratic privilege, of a constitution, of the code napoléon (which was a codification of the laws of the french revolution). in this sense napoleon was a revolutionary. he turned his back on

Related PDF Files

[The French Revolution And Napoleon Lcps](#), [The French Revolution And Napoleon](#), [Notes The French Revolution And Napoleon](#), [The French Revolution And Napoleon Revere High School](#), [The French Revolution And Napoleon](#), [French Revolution And Napoleon 1789 1815 Quia](#), [Chapter 3 The French Revolution And Napoleon](#), [The French Revolution And Napoleon 1789 1815](#), [The Frenchrevolution And Napoleon](#), [Napoleon Bonaparte An Assessment By Historians](#)