

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

The Radical Phase

INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON

I WANT STUDENTS TO:

- 1.) **KNOW** the characteristics of the Reign of Terror and its impact on the political and social institutions of France and its people.
- 2.) **UNDERSTAND** the impact of Louis XVI's execution on the stability of the monarchies of the world.
- 3.) Create a six-panel brochure (**SKILL**) describing

DO NOW: What is the most extreme measure you would be willing to undertake to stay in power? Can you name a government that has executed its critics?

The Radical Phase

The Politics of the National Convention (1792-1795)

Jacobins

Girondists

Vs.

- ★ Power base in Paris.
- ★ Main support from the *sans-culottes*.
- ★ Would adopt extreme measures to achieve their goals.
- ★ Saw Paris as the center of the Revolution.

- *Power base in the provinces.
- * Feared the influence of the *Sans-culottes*.
- * Feared the dominance of Paris in national Politics.

The execution of Louis XVI marked a turning point in the French Revolution, ushering in a new period of brutality known as the _____. But the excesses of the Revolution could be seen as early as 1790, even before the first French Constitution.

The French people viewed the Revolution as the _____ over an illogical and unfair system of privilege that benefited the Catholic Church and old Feudal Lords.

The _____ wanted to sweep away all of the old, irrational traditions and remake the world according to logical, rational principles.

In reaction to the irrational privileges of the First Estate, the new National Assembly confiscated the _____ of the Catholic Church and revoked the vows of monks and nuns.

The National Assembly replaced the Catholic Church with a _____, which they saw as opposed to the superstitions of Christianity.

Cathedrals were turned into temples of _____, and festivals were celebrated in honor of rationality.

They abolished the old _____ of France, which were based on irrational Feudal privileges and tradition...

And replaced them with new, rational _____ of roughly equal size and population.

They even rewrote the entire _____ to strip it of any vestiges of religious language – making it more “rational” – and making it difficult for people to remember when the old Christian holidays were.

The year of Louis XVI’s beheading was _____, and all events were dated in relation to this historic event.

In short, the Revolution was getting carried away with itself. After the execution of Louis XVI, a new government called the _____ was elected by _____.

The Convention established a _____ to protect the French people from the absolute monarchies of Austria and Prussia. The committee quickly drafted every unmarried man between 18 and 25!

Catholics, conservatives, and now even _____ began to fight back against the radical measures of the Jacobins.

After a well-known Jacobin, _____, was assassinated by a Girondist, the Convention established a _____ to try and execute “enemies of the Revolution” known as _____.

At first _____ and _____ concentrated their efforts on the Girondists, Catholics and Monarchists.

Robespierre said, “It is necessary to _____ both the internal and external enemies of the republic or perish with its fall.”

However, after an assassination attempt, Robespierre became more and more suspicious of everyone around him. Ultimately, he had even Danton _____.

All told, between 15,000 and 40,000 people were killed for engaging in counterrevolutionary activities.

What would each of the following philosophers have said about the _____
_____?

Locke?

Hobbes?

Ultimately, the French people rejected the strict “_____” and radical agenda of Robespierre and the Jacobins. Robespierre himself was guillotined in 1794.

The bourgeoisie became the most powerful group in France by 1795 and wrote another new Constitution, known as the _____. Only male property owners could vote.

This constitution had a bicameral legislature. The lower house was known as the _____ and the 250 senators were known as the _____.

Five directors were chosen by both houses of the legislature for one year terms. This government was known as the _____.

However, the _____ often fought one another – not unlike the First and Second Triumvirates of the Roman Republic.

Just like in the Roman Republic, the various leaders had to rely on the _____ to control the population and settle _____ between one another.

This paved the way for powerful military leaders like _____ Bonaparte to come to power in a _____ in 1799. Napoleon said, “I found the crown of France lying on the ground, and I picked it up with my sword.”