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Ch 23 The French Revolution

23 In this chapter you will learn about the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte's empire, and the Congress of Vienna. SECTION 1 The French Revolution Begins Economic and social inequalities in the Old Regime helped cause the French Revolution. SECTION 2 Revolution Brings Reform and Terror The revolutionary government of

23 CHAPTER The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789-1815

Transcript Ch. 23 Notes The French Revolution and Napoleon (1789 * 1815) Ch. 23 Notes The French Revolution and Napoleon (1789 - 1815) E.Q. What were the causes and effects of the French Revolution? How did Napoleon become the emperor of France? Bastille - French prison, Paris bourgeoisie - merchants, skilled workers, 3rd Estate Committee ...

Ch. 23 Notes The French Revolution and Napoleon (1789 ...

(in the French Revolution) a member of a radical society or club of revolutionaries that promoted the Reign of Terror and other extreme measures, active chiefly from 1789 to 1794: so called from the Dominican convent in Paris, where they originally met.

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Mistake #2: The Peninsular War (1808-1813) Portugal was ignoring Continental system; Napoleon sent troops through Spain Spanish king replaced by Napoleon's brother; people were outraged Anti-Catholic laws also angered Spanish Spanish used guerilla tactics to ambush French troops Nearly 300,000 French soldiers lost Peninsular War
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Mistake #3: Napoleon invades Russia (1812) Russia was still selling ...

Ch. 23: The French Revolution

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Ch 23 The French Revolution king of France from 1774 to 1792 his failure to grant reforms led to the French Revolution; he and his queen (Marie

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Antoinette) were guillotined (1754-1793) Marie Antoinette queen of France (as wife of Louis XVI) who was unpopular her

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n. a French congress established by representatives of the Third Estate on June 17, 1789, to enact laws and reforms in the name of the French people. Old Regime. n. the political and social system that existed in France before the French Revolution. Peninsular.

Chapter 23: The French Revolution and Napoleon Flashcards ...

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The events of the French Revolution and the rise and fall of Napoleon. Terms in this set (35) Old Regime. The social and political system of

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France in place in the 1700s.

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The French Revolution (French: Révolution française [ʁevɔlysjõ fʁã sɛːz]) began in May 1789 when the Ancien Régime was abolished in favour of a constitutional monarchy. Its replacement in September 1792 by the First French Republic led to the execution of Louis XVI in January 1793, and an extended period of political turmoil.

French Revolution - Wikipedia

Chapter 23: The French Revolution and Napoleon Section 1 Vocabulary: Old Regime - the political and social system of the Kingdom of France from the Late Middle Ages until the French Revolution of 1789, which led to the abolition of hereditary monarchy and of the feudal system of the French nobility. Estate - Any of the 3 social classes that was in France during the Rule of Louis XVI/French Revolution, included Clergy/Religious Members of Power, Nobility, and Everyone Else/Bourgeoisie ...

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Chapter 23 Section 1 The French Revolution Begins

Title: Chapter 23: The French Revolution 1 Chapter 23 The French Revolution Napoleon, 1789-1815 2 Weak indecisive leadership Serious Economic problems Causes of the French Revolution Class unrest resentment Enlightenment ideas spread 3 Economic Issues. Frances Economy in decline; Cost of living increased dramatically

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AT TALE OF TWO CITIESA Tale of Two Cities (1859) is a novel by Charles Dickens, located in London and Paris before and during the French Revolution. The novel tells the story of the French doctor Manette, his 18 years of imprisonment at the Bastille in Paris and his release in London with his daughter Lucie, whom he had never met; Lucie's marriage and the collision between her beloved husband and the people who caused her father's imprisonment; and Mr. and Mrs. Defarge, wine sellers in a poor suburb of Paris. History is confronted with the conditions that led to the French Revolution and the reign of terror.CHARLES DICKENSCharles John Huffam Dickens (February 7, 1812 - June 9, 1870) was an English writer and social critic. He has created some of the most famous fictional characters in the world and is

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considered by many to be the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. His work enjoyed unprecedented popularity during his lifetime, and in the 20th century critics and scholars had recognized him as a literary genius. His novels and short stories have a lasting popularity. Born in Portsmouth, Dickens left school to work in a factory when his father was incarcerated in a debtors' prison. Despite his lack of formal education, he published a weekly newspaper for 20 years, wrote 15 novels, five short stories, hundreds of short stories and non-fiction articles, taught and played extensively, was a tireless writer and campaigned vigorously for children's rights education and other social reforms. The literary success of Dickens began with the 1836 serial publication of *The Pickwick Papers*. In a few years he had become an international literary celebrity, famous for his humor, his satire and his observation of character and society. His novels, mostly published monthly or weekly, were the pioneers of the serial publication of narrative fiction, which became the dominant Victorian mode for novel publishing. The down payment format allowed Dickens to gauge the reaction of his audience, and he often altered his plot and character development based on such reactions. For example, when his wife's podiatrist expressed his distress at the way Miss Mowcher in *David Copperfield* seemed to reflect his disabilities, Dickens improved the character with positive traits. His plots were carefully constructed,

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and he often woven elements of topical events into his stories. Masses of the illiterate poor chipped in ha'pennies to be read every new monthly episode, opening and inspiring a new class of readers. Dickens was considered the literary colossus of his age. His 1843 novel, *A Christmas Carol*, remains popular and continues to inspire adaptations in every genre of art. *Oliver Twist* and *Great Expectations* are also frequently adapted, and, like many of his novels, evoke images of early Victorian London. His 1859 novel, *A Tale of Two Cities*, which takes place in London and Paris, is his best-known historical fiction. Dickens has been commended by other writers - from Leo Tolstoy to George Orwell and GK Chesterton - for his realism, comedy, prose style, unique characterizations and social criticism. On the other hand, Oscar Wilde, Henry James and Virginia Woolf complained of a lack of psychological depth, a vague writing and a vein of sacerdotal sentimentalism. The term Dickensian is used to describe something that reminds Dickens and his writings, such as poor social conditions or comically repugnant characters.

Published by OpenStax College, U.S. History covers the breadth of the chronological history of the United States and also provides the necessary depth to ensure the course is manageable for instructors and students alike. U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and

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sequence requirements of most courses. The authors introduce key forces and major developments that together form the American experience, with particular attention paid to considering issues of race, class and gender. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience).

The Oxford Handbook of the French Revolution brings together a sweeping range of expert and innovative contributions to offer engaging and thought-provoking insights into the history and historiography of this epochal event. Each chapter presents the foremost summations of academic thinking on key topics, along with stimulating and provocative interpretations and suggestions for future research directions. Placing core dimensions of the history of the French Revolution in their transnational and global contexts, the contributors demonstrate that revolutionary times demand close analysis of sometimes tiny groups of key political actors - whether the king and his ministers or the besieged leaders of the Jacobin republic - and attention to the deeply local politics of both rural and urban populations. Identities of class, gender and ethnicity are interrogated, but so too are conceptions and practices linked to

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citizenship, community, order, security, and freedom: each in their way just as central to revolutionary experiences, and equally amenable to critical analysis and reflection. This volume covers the structural and political contexts that build up to give new views on the classic question of the 'origins of revolution'; the different dimensions of personal and social experience that illuminate the political moment of 1789 itself; the goals and dilemmas of the period of constitutional monarchy; the processes of destabilisation and ongoing conflict that ended that experiment; the key issues surrounding the emergence and experience of 'terror'; and the short- and long-term legacies, for both good and ill, of the revolutionary trauma - for France, and for global politics.

A wide-ranging collection of essays exploring the question 'How did the French Revolution become thinkable?'.

Scottish writer Thomas Carlyle's history of the French Revolution remains an influential work on the subject.

Olympe de Gouges was the most important fighter for women's rights you've never heard of. An activist and writer in revolutionary Paris, she published 'The Declaration of the Rights of Women' in 1791, and

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was beheaded two years later, her articulate demands for equality proving too much for their time. Over one hundred and fifty years later, the key statements of her declaration were internationally endorsed by the United Nations in its Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, which in turn went on to be legally recognized by nearly every country in the world. This volume presents both of these key texts along with enlightening and inspiring commentary from a host of powerful women, from Virginia Woolf to Hillary Clinton.

The author applies the philosophies of Alexis de Tocqueville and Augustin Cochin to both historical and contemporary explanations of the French Revolution.

Andre Castelot 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

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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."

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