

the french revolution and napoleon answers

the french revolution and napoleon answers provides an in-depth exploration of one of the most transformative periods in world history. This article covers the roots, causes, and major events of the French Revolution, followed by the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte and his impact on France and Europe. Readers will discover how revolutionary ideals reshaped society, government, and the rights of citizens, and how Napoleon's leadership both continued and challenged these changes. Key topics include the social and political context before the revolution, the radical changes that swept France, the emergence of Napoleon, his reforms, military campaigns, and the legacy left behind. By examining frequently asked questions and essential answers, this guide offers a comprehensive resource for students, educators, and history enthusiasts seeking clarity on the French Revolution and Napoleon. Whether you are preparing for exams, writing research papers, or satisfying your curiosity, this article equips you with the most relevant information.

- Background and Causes of the French Revolution
- Major Events and Turning Points of the French Revolution
- Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Napoleon's Reforms and Governance
- Military Campaigns and Expansion
- Legacy and Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon
- Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Background and Causes of the French Revolution

Social and Economic Inequality

Prior to the French Revolution, society in France was divided into three rigid estates: the clergy, the nobility, and the commoners. The Third Estate, which included peasants, urban workers, and the bourgeoisie, made up the vast majority of the population but suffered under heavy taxation and lacked political influence. Meanwhile, the privileged First and Second Estates enjoyed exemptions from many taxes and held significant power. Economic hardship, food shortages, and rising prices in the late 18th century further fueled resentment among commoners, creating fertile ground for revolutionary ideas.

Political Crisis and Enlightenment Ideas

France's absolute monarchy, led by King Louis XVI, faced mounting criticism for its inefficiency and extravagance. Financial mismanagement, costly wars, and debt accumulation weakened the government. Enlightenment thinkers such as Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu inspired people to question traditional authority and demand liberty, equality, and fraternity. These philosophical ideas spread widely, encouraging calls for reform and more representative government.

Immediate Catalysts

The Estates-General was called in 1789 to address the financial crisis, but disagreements over voting rights and representation led to a political deadlock. The formation of the National Assembly by the Third Estate and the subsequent Tennis Court Oath marked the beginning of a new era. The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 became a symbol of popular resistance and ignited mass uprisings across France.

- Social inequality and class divisions
- Economic hardship and government debt
- Spread of Enlightenment philosophy
- Political crises and ineffective leadership
- Popular mobilization and protests

Major Events and Turning Points of the French Revolution

The Fall of the Monarchy

The French Revolution rapidly escalated as the National Assembly abolished feudal privileges and introduced the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, emphasizing equality and individual liberties. King Louis XVI and his family attempted to flee France, which led to their arrest and increased suspicion of royalist conspiracies. Eventually, the monarchy was abolished in 1792, and France was declared a republic.

The Reign of Terror

Radical leaders such as Maximilien Robespierre took control during the Revolution's most extreme phase, the Reign of Terror. The Committee of Public Safety executed thousands of suspected enemies of the revolution, including the king and queen, to protect the new republic. This period saw intense political purges, widespread fear, and the consolidation of revolutionary power.

The Directory and the Rise of Napoleon

After the fall of Robespierre, the more moderate Directory government struggled to maintain stability. Economic challenges, corruption, and ongoing wars with European powers plagued France. Amidst chaos, Napoleon Bonaparte emerged as a popular military leader, ultimately overthrowing the Directory in 1799 and establishing the Consulate, with himself as First Consul.

Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon's Early Life and Military Success

Born in Corsica in 1769, Napoleon Bonaparte rose through military ranks during the Revolution. His tactical brilliance was evident in campaigns in Italy and Egypt, earning him national fame. Napoleon's decisive victories and charismatic leadership made him the ideal candidate to restore order and authority in post-revolutionary France.

The Coup of 18 Brumaire

In November 1799, Napoleon executed the Coup of 18 Brumaire, ending the Directory and establishing the Consulate. He quickly consolidated power, positioning himself as First Consul and later Emperor of the French. This marked a critical transition from revolutionary republicanism to authoritarian rule under Napoleon.

Napoleon's Reforms and Governance

Administrative and Legal Reforms

Napoleon introduced a series of sweeping reforms that modernized French society and government. The most notable was the Napoleonic Code, a unified legal system that emphasized merit, civil rights, and equality before the law. The code abolished feudal remnants, standardized laws, and influenced legal systems worldwide.

- Centralized administrative structures
- Efficient tax collection and financial reforms

- Merit-based civil service and military advancement
- Secular education system
- Religious tolerance through the Concordat with the Pope

Economic and Social Policies

Napoleon stabilized the economy by founding the Bank of France, improving infrastructure, and fostering industry. He promoted scientific research, established state-run schools, and supported the arts. These policies helped restore order and stimulated growth, though they also increased state control over society.

Military Campaigns and Expansion

Napoleon's Conquests in Europe

Napoleon's ambition led to a series of military campaigns across Europe, known as the Napoleonic Wars. He achieved stunning victories at Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram, expanding French influence from Spain to Russia. His innovative tactics and strategic use of corps made the French army the most formidable force of the era.

Challenges and Defeats

Despite early successes, Napoleon faced mounting resistance from coalitions of European powers. The Peninsular War in Spain and the failed invasion of Russia in 1812 weakened his forces. Eventually, the Sixth Coalition defeated Napoleon, leading to his abdication and exile to Elba in 1814.

The Hundred Days and Waterloo

Napoleon briefly returned to power during the Hundred Days in 1815, but his final defeat at Waterloo ended his rule. He was exiled to Saint Helena, where he died in 1821. The Congress of Vienna restored the Bourbon monarchy and redrew the map of Europe, seeking to prevent future revolutionary upheaval.

Legacy and Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon

Enduring Changes in France and Europe

The French Revolution and Napoleon's reign profoundly shaped modern society. The abolition of feudalism, establishment of legal equality, and spread of secular governance transformed political structures across Europe. Revolutionary ideals of liberty, equality, and popular sovereignty inspired future movements for democracy and human rights.

Global Influence and Historical Significance

Napoleon's reforms and military campaigns accelerated the spread of nationalism and modern statecraft. The Napoleonic Code influenced legal systems worldwide, while the revolution's emphasis on citizenship and civic participation became foundational in many countries. The era remains a cornerstone of historical study, offering lessons on social change, leadership, and the complexities of revolution.

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Q: What were the main causes of the French Revolution?

A: The primary causes included social inequality, economic hardship, political mismanagement, and the influence of Enlightenment ideas. Immediate catalysts like the financial crisis and the formation of the National Assembly also played key roles.

Q: How did Napoleon rise to power after the Revolution?

A: Napoleon leveraged his military successes and popularity to stage the Coup of 18 Brumaire in 1799, overthrowing the Directory and establishing himself as First Consul, later becoming Emperor.

Q: What reforms did Napoleon introduce in France?

A: Napoleon implemented the Napoleonic Code, centralized the administration, improved education, reformed the tax system, promoted merit-based advancement, and established religious tolerance through the Concordat.

Q: How did the French Revolution affect the monarchy?

A: The revolution abolished the monarchy, executed King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette, and established a republic. The monarchy was briefly restored after Napoleon's defeat.

Q: What were some key battles of Napoleon's military campaigns?

A: Notable battles include Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram, the Peninsular War, the invasion of Russia, and Waterloo.

Q: What is the significance of the Napoleonic Code?

A: The Napoleonic Code established a uniform legal system based on equality, civil rights, and merit, influencing legal frameworks across Europe and beyond.

Q: How did the French Revolution and Napoleon influence other countries?

A: Revolutionary ideals and Napoleonic reforms inspired movements for democracy, nationalism, and legal modernization in Europe and worldwide.

Q: What was the Reign of Terror?

A: The Reign of Terror was a period of extreme political violence during the Revolution, led by Robespierre, in which thousands were executed to eliminate enemies of the revolution.

Q: How did Napoleon's rule come to an end?

A: After a series of military defeats, including the failed invasion of Russia and the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon was forced to abdicate and was exiled twice, ultimately dying on Saint Helena.

Q: What lasting impact did the French Revolution and Napoleon have on modern society?

A: They ended feudalism, established equality before the law, promoted secular government, and

inspired future democratic and nationalist movements, shaping the foundations of contemporary Europe.

The French Revolution And Napoleon Answers

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The French Revolution and Napoleon: Answers to Your Burning Questions

The French Revolution, a period of radical social and political upheaval, irrevocably altered the course of European history. Its chaotic aftermath paved the way for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, a figure whose impact continues to resonate centuries later. This comprehensive guide delves into the key events, causes, consequences, and interconnectedness of the French Revolution and Napoleon's reign, answering your most pressing questions about this tumultuous era. We'll explore the complexities of the period, providing clarity and context to help you understand this pivotal moment in world history.

H2: The Causes of the French Revolution: Seeds of Discontent

The French Revolution wasn't a spontaneous eruption; it was the culmination of deep-seated social, economic, and political tensions. Several factors contributed to the explosive situation:

H3: An Unjust Social Hierarchy: French society was rigidly structured into three estates: the clergy, the nobility, and the commoners (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 the tax burden. This inequality fueled resentment and calls for reform.

H3: Economic Crisis: Years of extravagant spending by the monarchy, coupled with poor harvests and costly involvement in foreign wars, had crippled the French economy. The national debt spiraled out of control, leading to widespread poverty and hunger, particularly among the peasantry and urban working class.

H3: Enlightenment Ideals: The Enlightenment, with its emphasis on reason, individual rights, and popular sovereignty, provided the intellectual framework for revolutionary thought. Thinkers like Rousseau and Montesquieu profoundly influenced revolutionary leaders, inspiring them to challenge the existing order and demand greater political participation.

H3: Weak Leadership: King Louis XVI's indecisiveness and lack of effective leadership exacerbated the existing problems. His inability to address the growing crisis further inflamed public opinion and fueled revolutionary fervor.

H2: Key Events of the French Revolution: From Storming the Bastille to the Reign of Terror

The French Revolution unfolded in several distinct phases, each marked by significant events and shifting power dynamics:

H3: The Storming of the Bastille (1789): This symbolic act of defiance against royal authority marked the beginning of the revolution. The storming of the Bastille, a royal prison, represented the people's rejection of absolute monarchy and their determination to establish a more just society.

H3: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789): This document, inspired by Enlightenment ideals, proclaimed the fundamental rights of all citizens, including liberty, equality, and fraternity. It served as a cornerstone of the revolution and a blueprint for future democratic movements.

H3: The Reign of Terror (1793-1794): This period of extreme violence and political repression was characterized by the execution of thousands of perceived enemies of the revolution, including King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The Reign of Terror, while born from revolutionary ideals, ultimately undermined the very principles it sought to uphold.

H3: The Rise of Napoleon: Following the Reign of Terror, France experienced a period of instability and political turmoil. This provided the opportunity for Napoleon Bonaparte, a brilliant military strategist, to seize power through a coup d'état in 1799.

H2: Napoleon Bonaparte: From General to Emperor

Napoleon's rise to power marked a significant turning point in the French Revolution's aftermath. His military genius and political acumen allowed him to consolidate power and establish a new empire.

H3: Napoleonic Wars: Napoleon's ambitious military campaigns reshaped the map of Europe. He conquered much of continental Europe, spreading revolutionary ideals and Napoleonic codes of law, while simultaneously triggering widespread resistance and nationalistic movements.

H3: The Napoleonic Code: This comprehensive legal system standardized French law and influenced legal systems across Europe. It promoted individual rights, equality before the law, and property rights, reflecting some of the ideals of the Revolution.

H3: Napoleon's Downfall: Despite his initial successes, Napoleon's ambition ultimately led to his

downfall. His disastrous invasion of Russia (1812) and subsequent defeats weakened his empire, ultimately resulting in his abdication and exile in 1814 and again in 1815.

H2: The Lasting Legacy of the French Revolution and Napoleon

The French Revolution and Napoleon's reign profoundly impacted Europe and the world. Their legacy is complex and multifaceted:

H3: Spread of Revolutionary Ideals: The revolution's emphasis on liberty, equality, and fraternity inspired nationalist and democratic movements across Europe and beyond.

H3: Rise of Nationalism: Napoleon's conquests inadvertently fueled the rise of nationalism in various conquered territories, as people resisted foreign domination and asserted their national identities.

H3: Modern Warfare: Napoleon's military innovations, such as the use of mass conscription and improved military organization, transformed warfare and laid the groundwork for modern military strategies.

Conclusion

The French Revolution and Napoleon's era represent a pivotal period in European history. Their intertwined narratives demonstrate the complexities of revolution, the ambition of power, and the enduring impact of significant historical events. Understanding this period offers crucial insights into the development of modern nation-states, the evolution of warfare, and the ongoing struggle for democratic ideals.

FAQs

1. What were the main differences between the ideals of the French Revolution and Napoleon's rule? While the Revolution championed liberty and equality, Napoleon's rule, though initially built on revolutionary foundations, became increasingly authoritarian, prioritizing his own power and ambition.
2. How did the Napoleonic Code impact modern law? The Napoleonic Code's emphasis on codified law, individual rights, and secularism influenced legal systems worldwide, providing a model for many modern legal frameworks.
3. What were the long-term consequences of the Reign of Terror? The Reign of Terror created deep

societal divisions and distrust, leaving a legacy of violence and instability that impacted French politics for years to come.

4. Did Napoleon truly believe in the ideals of the French Revolution? This remains a complex question for historians. While he initially benefited from and utilized revolutionary rhetoric, his later actions suggest a growing focus on personal power over revolutionary principles.

5. How did the French Revolution contribute to the rise of nationalism? The revolution's emphasis on national identity and popular sovereignty, coupled with Napoleon's conquests and the subsequent resistance against foreign rule, fostered a sense of national unity and pride across Europe, leading to the rise of nationalist movements.

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars Jeremy Black, 2021-02-09 The wars between 1792 and 1815 saw the making of the modern world, with Britain and Russia the key powers to emerge triumphant from a long period of bitter conflict. In this innovative book, Jeremy Black focuses on the strategic contexts and strategies involved, explaining their significance both at the time and subsequently. Reinterpreting French Revolutionary and Napoleonic warfare, strategy, and their consequences, he argues that Napoleon's failure owed much to his limitations as a strategist. Black uses this framework as a foundation to assess the nature of warfare, the character of strategy, and the eventual ascendancy of Britain and Russia in this period. Rethinking the character of strategy, this is the first history to look holistically at the strategies of all the leading belligerents from a global perspective. It will be an essential read for military professionals, students, and history buffs alike.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution Madame de Staël (Anne-Louise-Germaine), 1818

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: The Corsican - A Diary of Napoleon's Life in His Own Words Napoleon I Emperor of the French, 2011-03-18 Napoleon, died on the lonely island of St Helena in 1821, his life, his actions and thoughts have been written about, re-written and

revised ever since. It is noticeable that Napoleon himself never left much in the way of works written by himself to record what he did or how he went about it, or to justify his methods or outline his plans. The works that emanated from St Helena, such as the Memorial, were written by those that shared his captivity and for their own purposes. That having been said Napoleon lived in a time without modern communication methods, leaving his vast empire to be run via the pen. Much that Napoleon wrote survived as a measure of this the official correspondence that he left behind is voluminous, running to 32 volumes in the initial edition published under the orders of Napoleon III, many other volumes were published thereafter. From this vast treasure-trove of information about the thoughts, actions and orders that Napoleon left, the American historian Robert Johnson reconstructed his book "The Corsican". The premise behind the books was to create a diary from Napoleon's own works and utterances as if it has been written contemporaneously by the Emperor himself. The result is an intriguing book which is faithful to the words of it's purported owner and includes the shifting themes of his life and his hopes and fears clearly. Fascinating reading. Author - Napoleon I - Emperor of the French 1769-1821 Editor - Robert Matteson Johnson 1867-1920

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: The Haitian Revolution Toussaint L'Ouverture, 2019-11-12 Toussaint L'Ouverture was the leader of the Haitian Revolution in the late eighteenth century, in which slaves rebelled against their masters and established the first black republic. In this collection of his writings and speeches, former Haitian politician Jean-Bertrand Aristide demonstrates L'Ouverture's profound contribution to the struggle for equality.

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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)

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That it ended in the Terror represented a betrayal of those ideas—not their fulfillment.

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: Becoming a Revolutionary Timothy Tackett, 2014-07-14 Here Timothy Tackett tests some of the diverse explanations of the origins of the French Revolution by examining the psychological itineraries of the individuals who launched it—the deputies of the Estates General and the National Assembly. Based on a wide variety of sources, notably the letters and diaries of over a hundred deputies, the book assesses their collective biographies and their cultural and political experience before and after 1789. In the face of the current revisionist orthodoxy, it argues that members of the Third Estate differed dramatically from the Nobility in wealth, status, and culture. Virtually all deputies were familiar with some elements of the Enlightenment, yet little evidence can be found before the Revolution of a coherent oppositional ideology or discourse. Far from the inexperienced ideologues depicted by the revisionists, the Third Estate deputies emerge as practical men, more attracted to law, history, and science than to abstract philosophy. Insofar as they received advance instruction in the possibility of extensive reform, it came less from reading books than from involvement in municipal and regional politics and from the actions and decrees of the monarchy itself. Before their arrival in Versailles, few deputies envisioned changes that could be construed as Revolutionary. Such new ideas emerged primarily in the process of the Assembly itself and continued to develop, in many cases, throughout the first year of the Revolution. Originally published in 1996. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

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demonstrates the luminous strength and almost supernatural power of Napoleon's mind, displaying an exceptional energy in thought as well as action. The selections are edited and organized topically to offer a broad range of subjects—from "The Human Heart" to "The Art of War"—and to establish a coherent, unified pattern, providing a fresh perspective on the genius of Napoleon. The sources used fall into three categories: (1) Napoleon's writings, including autograph manuscripts and dictations of letters, orders, decisions, bulletins, proclamations, newspaper articles, memoirs, commentaries, etc.; (2) Napoleon's oral opinions as given at the Conseil d'Etat, including stenographic transcripts, official minutes, and unofficial notes taken by various councilors; (3) recorded conversations and reminiscences of Napoleon's contemporaries from about 1800 to 1821.

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Explores the causes and consequences of the French Revolution.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: European Armies of the French Revolution, 1789-1802 Frederick C. Schneid, 2015-05-26 Upon France's defeat of the vaunted Prussian army at the Battle of Valmy in 1792, German author Johann Wolfgang von Goethe remarked, "From this place and from this day forth commences a new era in the world's history." The pronouncement proved prescient, for this first major victory emboldened France's revolutionary government to end the monarchy and establish the first French Republic—with dramatic consequences for the wars that soon roiled the continent. In nine essays by leading scholars, *European Armies of the French Revolution, 1789-1802* provides an authoritative, continent-wide analysis of the organization and constitution of these armies, the challenges they faced, and the impact they had on the French Revolutionary Wars and on European military practices. The volume opens with editor Frederick C. Schneid's substantial introduction, which reviews the strategies and policies of each participating state throughout the wars, establishing a clear context for the essays that follow. Drawing on the latest research and thought, each contributor focuses on the army of a particular power: France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Britain, Spain, the German principalities, the Italian states, and the Ottoman Empire. Their essays examine the system, tactics, operations, and strategies that each army adopted and developed in the Revolutionary Wars. The authors explore the conflicts' wider influence on these policies and practices, along with significant battles and actions. Unique in its approach and reach, this volume offers a thorough and closely observed view of the composition, scope, and purpose of the European armies at the turn of the nineteenth century. It enhances and extends our insights into how the military powers of the post-French Revolutionary era—and thus, the era itself—took shape.

the french revolution and napoleon answers: The French Revolution Christopher Hibbert, 2001-10-25 If you want to discover the captivating history of the French Revolution, this is the book for you . . . Concise, convincing and exciting, this is Christopher Hibbert's brilliant account of the events that shook eighteenth-century Europe to its foundation. With a mixture of lucid storytelling and fascinating detail, he charts the French Revolution from its beginnings at an impromptu meeting on an indoor tennis court at Versailles in 1789, right through to the 'coup d'etat' that brought Napoleon to power ten years later. In the process he explains the drama and complexities of this epoch-making era in the compelling and accessible manner he has made his trademark. 'A spectacular replay of epic action' Richard Holmes, *The Times* 'Unquestionably the best popular history of the French Revolution' *The Good Book Guide*

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global account of the causes and consequences of the transformative 'Age of Revolutions', this collection presents a strikingly novel and comprehensive view of the revolutionary era as well as rich examples of global history in practice.

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: The French Revolution Albert Mathiez, 1928

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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.

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the french revolution and napoleon answers: OCR A Level History: The French

Revolution and the rule of Napoleon 1774-1815 Mike Wells, 2018-05-14 Exam board: OCR Level: A Level Subject: History First teaching: September 2015 First exams: AS: Summer 2016, A Level: Summer 2017 An OCR endorsed resource Successfully cover Unit Group 2 with the right amount of depth and pace. This bespoke series from the leading History publisher follows our proven and popular approach for OCR A Level, blending clear course coverage with focused activities and comprehensive assessment support. - Develops understanding of the period through an accessible narrative that is tailored to the specification content and structured around key questions for each topic - Builds the skills required for Unit Group 2, from explanation, assessment and analysis to the ability to make substantiated judgements - Enables students to consolidate and extend their topic knowledge with a range of activities suitable for classwork or homework - Helps students achieve their best by providing step-by-step assessment guidance and practice questions - Facilitates revision with useful summaries at the start and end of each chapter - Ensures that students understand key historical terms and concepts by defining them in the glossary

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 Seen from the

Right Paul Harold Beik, 1956 This book is the first product of an investigation of the conflicting social theories of the French Revolution. The writings of these men disclosed several unexplored connections between the old regime and the contemporary world. Their testimony offered an unaccustomed view of the French Revolution and an illustration of the revolution's interaction with the main currents of European thought. Contents: (1) Who will defend the old regime?; (2) The shock of 1789; (3) Deputies of the right; (4) Resistance to the constitutional monarchy; (5) Adversity; (6) Joseph de Maistre; (7) Louis de Bonald; (8) Rene de Chateaubrand; (9) Troubled orthodoxy; (10) Social theories in motion; References. This is a print on demand edition of an important, hard-to-find publication.