

12.7

A Radical Phase

Radicals Gain Strength

Europeans were horrified by the French & began to close borders

Emigres- nobles, clergy, & others who fled France

Soon even the “enlightened” rulers of Europe turned against France

Prussia threatened war to protect French Monarchy & France prepared for war



Radicals & War

Food shortages & hoarding caused tension in France

Sans-culottes- working class who pushed revolution into radical phase to end monarchy

Jacobins- intellectuals & lawyers who used pamphlets & newspapers to build support

War broke out in Europe with France split between two sides of powers

Monarchy is Abolished

September Massacres- Kings guards, nobles, & priests killed. Over 1000 ordinary citizens as well

Suffrage- The right to vote, France voted to abolish Monarchy & destroy the old ways

Louis XIV was put on trial for being a traitor, found guilty put to death

Marie Antoinette is put to death and their son died in the French dungeons

REIGN OF TERROR

Tensions rose in Europe & the Jacobins & the Girondins fought for government control

France orders all out war & sends civilians into battles & overrun parts of Europe

Maximilien Robespierre- Leader of the Committee of public safety, becomes a tyrant

Reign of Terror- Hasty trials that arrest 300,000 citizens & execute 17,000.

Guillotine- Fast-falling blade used to behead those found of crimes. Robespierre eventually succumbs to it

Reaction & the Directory

The French create a new constitution, make some peace, but continue war with Austria & Great Britain

Chaos in Europe had French politicians turn towards a popular military hero named **Napoleon Bonaparte**

Nationalism- A Strong feeling of pride in & devotion to one's country

While social reform did occur, the Enlightenment drove chaos & allowed for new rule