Chapter 18 study guide

1. Executed for demanding equal rights for French women
2. French middle class
3. War tactic in which napoleon closed European ports to British goods
4. Popular vote by ballot
5. War tactic involving hit-and-run raids
6. Group of lows that reflecting enlightenment principles
7. Head of the French national guard who fought alongside George Washington
8. One of the main leaders in the reign of terror
9. The old order in which the France was divided into three social classes
10. Method for carrying out executions during the reign of terror
11. In France’s old order, the clergy belonged to the
12. Louis XVI was forced to dismiss his financial advisor, Jacques Necker, when Necker proposed
13. One important result of the estates-general was
14. The declaration of the rights of man and the citizen was modeled on the
15. The national assembly voted to pay off the huge government debt by
16. When the new national convention met in 1792, what form of government did the radicals create
17. The reign of terror gave way to the directory phase of the revolution in which the dominant political force was the
18. Which country was able to remain outside napoleons European empire
19. What war tactic helped the Russians defeat napoleon
20. The congress of Vienna promoted the principle of legitimacy by
21. In France’s old order, which of the following groups were members of the bourgeoisie
22. In 1789 the delegates to the estates-general that broke away and declared themselves to the national assembly were from the
23. Participant in the tennis court oath swore to continue meeting until they were able to bring about the poorest members of the third estate were
24. The women who marched of Versailles refused to leave until the king agreed to
25. What form of government did the national assembly create with the constitution of 1791?
26. In the declaration of Plinitz, the king of Prussia and emperor of Austria
27. When radicals too control of the legislative assembly in the fall of 1792, they extended voting rights to
28. Robespierre believed that France could achieve a “republic of virtue” only through
29. During the reign of terror, trials and executions were carried out under the authority of
30. After overthrowing the directory in 1799, napoleon and his follower set up a three-man governing board called the
31. Under the Napoleonic code
32. The continental system was a form of
33. Napoleon’s final defeat was at the
34. A major goal of the decision makers at the congress of Vienna was to

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