

## End of French Revolution and rule by Napoleon

**Directions:** Complete the narrative below by using key words from the Vocabulary Bank below. Each term will only be used once.

When Robespierre was executed by the government in July 1794, the **Reign of Terror** was considered to have ended in France. Many people most likely breathed a sigh of relief. However, what would happen next?

In November 1795, a government known as the **Directory** was put into place for France. This government was made up of 3 parts, a group known as the **5 directors**, a group of 5 men who made daily decisions for the country; the second part was known as the Council of Five Hundred who were in charge of **proposing** new laws for the country; the third part of the government was called the Council of Ancients who **voted** on laws that the Council of Five Hundred had put forth.

The Directory began to try to calm things down in France, stopping the mass **executions** that had occurred during the Reign of Terror. They tried to relax the very radical atmosphere that had been present with Robespierre. Each year, **elections** were held within the government, which of course was not the case when King Louis XVI had been in power.

However, during the time of this new government (lasting until 1799), the country was far from peaceful. There were **wars** with other countries and many **economic** problems as the value of money was not stable. There was internal fighting in the government and at times, the Directory **disallowed** the results of elections, fearing the rise of power of certain groups. Many people in France were worried about the stability of the country.

As the Directory weakened, the **military** became stronger. In November 1799, a famous general (with the help of the military) named **Napoleon Bonaparte** overthrew the Directory, forming a new government called the Consulate. He established himself with the title, **First Consul**. He essentially was now in charge of France.

Napoleon was known for new changes he made to the government and life in France. Roman Catholicism was made the state **religion**, but people who were non-religious were protected as well. Laws were put into place that did not allow people to have privileges based upon their **birth**. Government jobs had to be given to the person who was most **qualified** for that job. He also helped improve the economy.

However, Napoleon was in power for life, and in 1804, was proclaimed the **emperor** of France. Napoleon went on to have a brilliant military career before losing key battles and being **exiled** two times to different islands (he escaped once)

### Vocabulary Bank

disallowed	voted	exiled	emperor
religion	Napoleon Bonaparte	5 directors	wars
military	Directory	First Consul	birth
executions	qualified	economic	
Reign of Terror	elections	proposing	