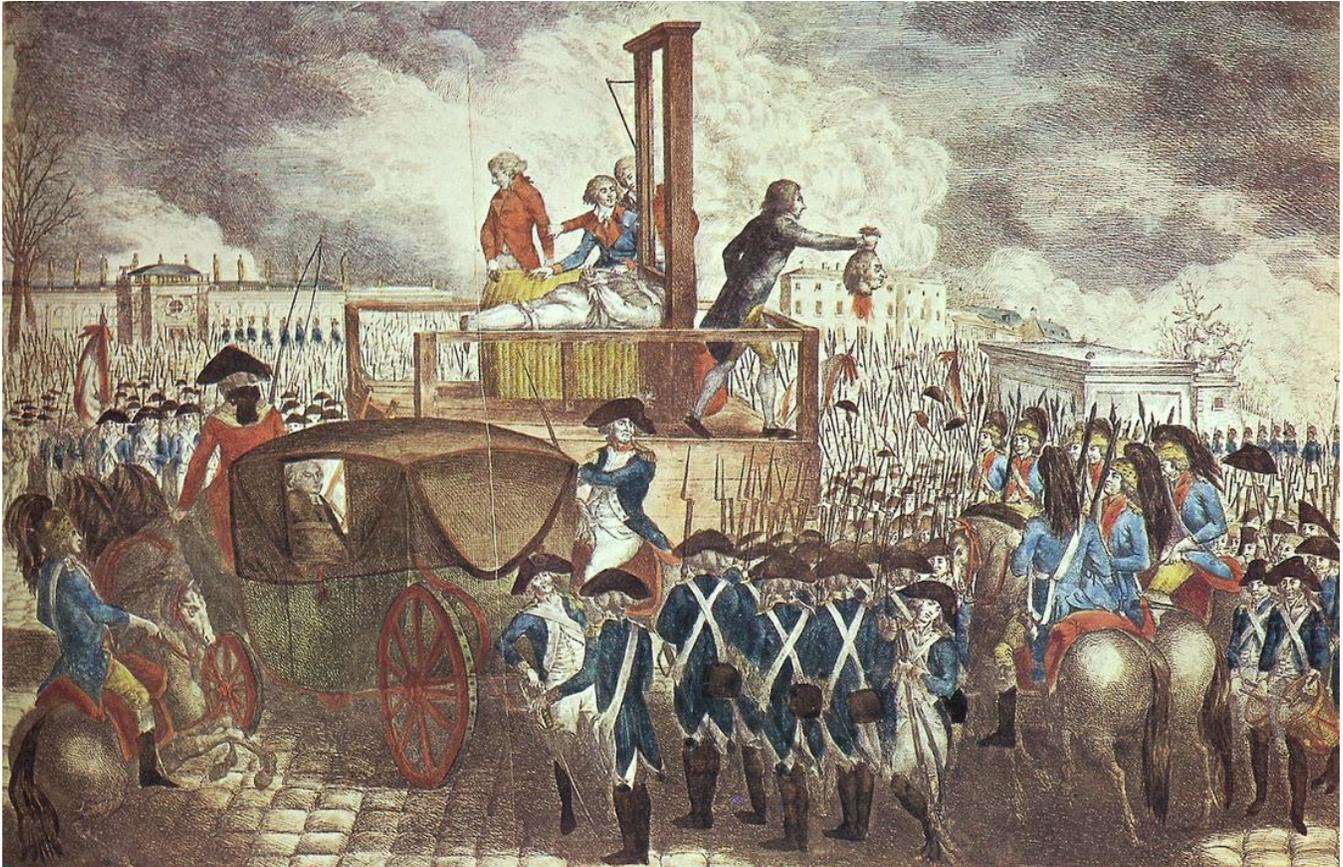


Topic 3.7

A Radical Phase



The execution of Louis XVI on January 21, 1793.

MAIN IDEA: The early stages of the French Revolution were carried out by moderates in the National Assembly. They had succeeded in writing a constitution and in limiting the powers of the King. It appeared, for a short time, as if France would avoid further bloodshed. By the end of 1792, however, power fell firmly into the hands of the more radical National Convention. In 1793, the Revolution entered a radical phase. For more than a year, France descended into violence and experienced one of the bloodiest regimes in its long history as determined revolutionaries sought to preserve and extend their revolutionary fervor.

1. European rulers were _____ by the French Revolution. They took measures to stop the spread of what they called the “_____.”
2. In August of 1791, the King of _____ and Emperor of _____-who was Marie Antionette’s brother-threatened to protect the French monarchy.
3. The revolutionaries took the threat seriously and prepared for _____.
4. Eager to spread the revolution and destroy tyranny abroad, the Legislative Assembly declared war first on _____ and then on _____, _____, and other states.
5. Battle _____ overseas quickly inflamed the revolutionaries in Paris. They blamed the King.
6. Radicals took control of Paris and created a new legislative body called the _____.
7. The Convention put Louis XIV on trial as a _____. He was found guilty. On January 21, 1793, Louis XVI was _____. In October, the Queen was also _____.
8. As the war abroad worsened, peasants throughout France revolted, demanding relief from food _____ and _____.
9. To deal with threats to France, the National Convention created the Committee of _____.
10. A lawyer and politician named _____ quickly rose to the leadership of the Committee of Public Safety. He became one of the chief architects of the _____, which lasted until July of 1794.
11. During the Reign of Terror, about 300,000 citizens were _____. About 17,000 were _____.
12. The engine of Terror was the _____. Its fast-falling _____ extinguished life instantly.
13. Weary of bloodshed, members of the Convention had Robespierre _____. He was _____ on July 28, 1794. The Reign of Terror came to an end.
14. In 1795, the revolutionaries wrote a new _____.



Demanding bread and a living wage, the hungry citizens of France rioted in Paris and other French cities.



Marie Antoinette's execution at the Place de la Révolution on October 16, 1793.



The guillotine became the symbol of French Revolution and its Reign of Terror. Maximilien Robespierre, the architect of the Terror, became one of its victims .