

**CHAPTER**  
**7**

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**GUIDED READING** *Revolution Brings Reform and Terror*

**Section 2**

**A. Following Chronological Order** As you read about the events of the French Revolution, answer the questions about the time line.

1789 Aug.	National Assembly adopts Declaration of the Rights of Man.	→	1. What are some rights this document guarantees French citizens?
1790	National Assembly reforms status of church.	→	2. What caused the peasants to oppose many of these reforms?
1791 Sept.	National Assembly hands power to Legislative Assembly.	→	3. What political factions made up the Legislative Assembly?
1792 April	Legislative Assembly declares war on Austria.	→	4. What did European monarchs fear from France?
Aug.	Parisians invade Tuileries and imprison royal family.		
Sept.	Parisian mobs massacre more than 1,000 prisoners.	→	5. What effects did the September Massacres have on the government?
1793 Jan.	Ex-king Louis XVI is executed.		
July	Robespierre leads Committee of Public Safety; Reign of Terror begins.	→	6. What was the stated aim of Robespierre and his supporters?
1794 July	Robespierre is executed; Reign of Terror ends.	→	7. What were some consequences of the Reign of Terror?
1795	National Convention adopts new constitution.		

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**B. Summarizing** On the back of this paper, identify each group below and its position during the French Revolution.

- émigrés
- sans-culottes
- Jacobins

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Revolution Brings  
Reform and Terror*

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

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|--|--|
| ___ 1. Statement of revolutionary ideals adopted by National Assembly  | A. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity                       |
| ___ 2. Slogan for members of the French Revolution   | B. guillotine  |
| ___ 3. New law-making body created by the constitution adopted in 1791 by the National Assembly                    | C. radicals  |
| ___ 4. Members of this law-making body who opposed the idea of monarchy and wanted sweeping governmental change    | D. Jacobins  |
| ___ 5. Term used to describe nobles who had fled France and who hoped to restore the Old Regime                    | E. Directory   |
| ___ 6. Device used as a means of execution during the French Revolution  | F. Reign of Terror                                     |
| ___ 7. Parisian workers who wanted extremely radical change in government  | G. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen |
| ___ 8. Radical political organization that in September 1792 abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic | H. Georges Danton                                      |
| ___ 9. Became leader of the Committee of Public Safety and ruled France virtually as a dictator                    | I. émigrés   |
| ___ 10. Period of time during which Maximilien Robespierre governed France   | K. Legislative Assembly                                |
| ___ 11. Well-known Jacobin and lawyer eventually executed for being less radical than Robespierre                  | L. conservatives                                       |
| ___ 12. Executive body created in 1795 as part of a new plan of government   | M. sans-culottes                                       |