

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: THE NATIONAL CONVENTION (1792-1795)

FILL THE BLANKS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The National Convention was elected to _____ a new constitution for the country after the _____ of the monarchy (August 10, 1792). Among its early acts were the formal abolition of the monarchy (September 21) and the establishment of the republic (September 22).

The National Convention was extremely important to the events of the French Revolution. First, the convention was the first government in France based on universal male _____. All males 25 years and older were allowed to vote for representatives of the National Convention, regardless of their class in society.

Second, the first major act of the convention was to abolish the absolute monarchy and to transform France into a _____. This action helped lead into the trial and execution of Louis XVI. He was charged with _____ due to his attempt to flee the country earlier that year, which was viewed as him abandoning his country.

The _____ between two opposing Revolutionary factions, the Montagnards and the Girondins, dominated the first phase of the Convention (September 1792 to May 1793).

The Montagnards (Jacobins and Cordeliers) favoured granting the _____ classes more political power, while the Girondins _____ a bourgeois republic and wanted to reduce the power of Paris over the course of the Revolution.

The Jacobins controlled the Convention during its second phase (June 1793 to July 1794). Then, the National Convention oversaw the most _____ period in the entire revolution which was the Reign of Terror.

The Reign of Terror occurred from September of _____ until July of _____, and was a time period of extreme violence and paranoia during the French Revolution.

The Committee of Public Safety, led by Robespierre, _____ out thousands of executions against supposed enemies of the young republic. Its laws and policies took the revolution to unprecedented heights—they introduced the revolutionary _____ in 1793, closed churches in and around Paris as a part of a movement of _____ and set maximum prices for bread. The National Convention ended in _____ of 1795 following the execution of Maximilien Robespierre. The Directory formed out and _____ the Convention.

- 1) *Why was the National Convention elected? When?*
- 2) *What did the National Convention decide firstly?*
- 3) *What type of suffrage did they have?*
- 4) *What was Louis XVI accused of?*
- 5) *What were the two factions in the Convention? What was the difference between them?*
- 6) *What is the Reign of Terror? When did it occur?*
- 7) *Who was the Jacobins' leader? What policies did he carry out?*

8) *When did the National Convention end? Who held the power after the Convention ended?*