

History of France: Big Picture

Reformation: France loyal to the _____ Church, but passes the *Edict of _____* which grants religious freedom to the French Protestant group, the _____. First country with an official religious split.

Exploration: _____ claims Eastern _____ for France.

Absolutism: Louis XIV takes over France in 1643—he has _____ power, claims to rule by _____ and repeals the Edict of _____. The _____ leave France. Louis XIV also builds the _____ of _____, which showed his power and wealth.

Enlightenment: Often called the “Age of Reason” due to the emphasis on proving things with reason. French Thinkers: Baron de _____ came up with the idea of the “_____ of _____”, which said government power should be spread among three branches. He wrote the book “The _____ of _____.” _____ wrote “The _____.” He said that Government is a contract. _____ is famous for defending freedom of speech and religion. He gave the famous quote: “I disapprove of what you _____, but I will defend to the _____ your _____ to say it.” A famous Enlightenment painter was Eugene _____, who painted “Liberty Leading the _____.”

In 1789, _____ was absolute ruler of France, but things were not going well. In heavy debt for helping the Americans in the American _____, Louis XVI had to raise high taxes even higher on the lower classes, the _____ Estate. The 1st and 2nd Estates did not have to pay taxes. The _____ Estate was angry and rebelled. On _____ 14, 1789, a peasant mob overran the hated prison, _____; this became known as the French independence day, _____ Day. The _____ Revolution had begun. In 1793, _____ was beheaded in front of a cheering crowd. The new government was afraid it would lose its new power, so it launched the _____ of _____ where it killed anyone suspected of opposing it. With chaos reigning in France, a military hero, _____ seized control of France in a _____ d’etat in order to restore order. The Revolution was over; it was 1799.

In 1799, _____ took over France. He desired to rule all of _____, so he launched invasions of nearby countries. By 1808, _____ had defeated Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and he destroyed the _____ Empire – which led to increased German nationalism. In 1812, _____ invaded Russia, but was stopped due to the Russian _____. Napoleon was finally defeated. He had tried to _____ Europe. One lasting effect was the _____ Code, which gave common people equality before the law. The peace conference after Napoleon was defeated, the _____ of Vienna, made France weaker by taking some of its land.

Industrial Revolution: French scientist named _____ discovered bacteria—which led to improvements in medicine and health.

World War I: 1914-1918 France is invaded by _____. After the war France forces the humiliating Treaty of _____ on Germany, which made Germany _____. After WWI, France gets Middle East mandates _____ and _____ from the League of Nations.

World War II: 1940, Fall of _____; defeated by Hitler’s _____ in 6 weeks. The 1944 Allied invasion of Europe (_____) took place in Normandy, France.

After the War, France loses Vietnam to _____ in 1954. Other colonies are given up as well. France joins NATO, but is never a world power again.

France: Questions you MUST know!!!!

1. What did the Edict of Nantes do?	
2. Who were the Huguenots?	
3. What did Jacques Cartier do?	
4. What did Louis XIV build? Why?	
5. What did Montesquieu write?	
6. What idea did Montesquieu come up with?	
7. What book did Rousseau write?	
8. What is Voltaire famous for defending?	
9. Who painted “Liberty Leading the People?”	
10. What problems did Louis XVI face?	
11. Who rebelled against Louis XVI?	
12. What prison did the peasants take over?	
13. What happened to Louis XVI?	
14. What was the “Reign of Terror?”	
15. What was Napoleon’s goal?	
16. What empire did Nap. destroy?	
17. What was Napoleon’s big mistake?	
18. What was Napoleon’s legacy?	Tried to Napleonic The growth of
19. What did the Congress of Vienna do?	Balance of A new Congress of Vienna = Kings
20. Who discovered bacteria?	
21. Who was treated unfairly by the Treaty of Versailles?	
22. What two Middle East mandates did France get?	
23. What happens to France in WWII?	
24. What WWII battle took place in France?	
25. What happens to France in 1954?	