

# Vocabulary

## Activity 22

Select and write the term that best completes each sentence.

1. Before the revolution, French society was divided into three \_\_\_\_\_ (estates/émigrés).
2. Although the Catholic Church in France used \_\_\_\_\_ (tithes/coup d'état) money for charitable activities, some of the money supported the grand lifestyles of the higher clergy.
3. The Constitution of 1791 created a \_\_\_\_\_ (unicameral legislature/bicameral legislature), or one-house assembly, to represent the people.
4. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna established \_\_\_\_\_ (buffer states/tithes), or neutral territories, to isolate France.
5. As France grew more unstable, many nobles, called \_\_\_\_\_ (émigrés/plebiscites), fled France to live in neighboring countries.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (bourgeoisie/coup d'état), or French middle class, supported the revolution.
7. After the French armies suffered a string of losses, the leaders of the revolution were forced to adopt \_\_\_\_\_ (nationalism/conscription), or the draft.
8. The delegates of the Congress of Vienna were mostly \_\_\_\_\_ (liberals/reactionaries), who opposed change in Europe.
9. The popular general Napoleon Bonaparte seized control of France in a \_\_\_\_\_ (bourgeoisie/coup d'état).
10. To help secure his rule, Napoleon held a \_\_\_\_\_ (plebiscite/coup d'état), or popular vote, to approve his naming himself consul for life.
11. The Congress of Vienna hoped to stop the spread of \_\_\_\_\_ (nationalism/liberalism), a political philosophy based on Enlightenment thinking that celebrated individual freedoms.
12. Although Napoleon theoretically led a republic, in reality his government was a \_\_\_\_\_ (plebiscite/dictatorship).
13. In other European countries, strong feelings of \_\_\_\_\_ (nationalism/liberalism), or yearning for self-rule and cultural traditions, helped stir revolts against Napoleon.

# Guided Reading Activity: 22-5

## Peace in Europe

As you read Section 5, complete the summary by filling in the blanks.

A peace conference called <sup>(1)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ was held in late 1814 and early 1815. The chief minister of Austria, <sup>(2)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, presided over the conference. He thought that three principles should guide the delegates at the convention: <sup>(3)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, or repayment for fighting the French; <sup>(4)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, or restoring power to the royal families of Europe; and <sup>(5)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, or that no country would be allowed to dominate Europe.

Great Britain was awarded French islands in the <sup>(6)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Lombardy, Venetia, and territory east of the Adriatic Sea were given to <sup>(7)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Extensive lands along the Rhine River and nearly half of Saxony were given to <sup>(8)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

<sup>(9)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ received most of the Polish territory. These land divisions dramatically changed the map of Europe.

The delegates believed that <sup>(10)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ was the kind of government every nation of Europe should have. To keep France from attempting to undermine the rulers of neighboring countries, the delegates created <sup>(11)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, or neutral territories around France.

The participants of the Congress of Vienna were <sup>(12)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, or people who wanted to return to the way things used to be. They thought it was the only way to keep the peace in Europe. They were fighting <sup>(13)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, a political philosophy that recognized individual rights and freedoms and a government based on these rights.

The Congress of Vienna agreed to form <sup>(14)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, or agreements, among the representatives. Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and later France became members of the <sup>(15)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. The purpose of the alliance was to preserve their agreement. A second alliance, called <sup>(16)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, was created by Czar Alexander I of Russia. His goal was for Christian rulers to cooperate. The cooperation between these two alliances became known as <sup>(17)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.