Setting the Stage: The fear and confusion caused by the Great Fear created a panic situation throughout France. Monarchs across Europe were fearful that the situation would boil over into their countries. As the population became more and more divided, the people called out for a leader to guide the revolution.

France in Turmoil
Soon after, rumors began to spread that __________________________ of the king held in Paris prisons were planning to escape and retake the city. The citizens took the law into their own hands, raiding the prisons and murdering over 1,000 prisoners. Nobles and priests alike fell to the angry mob in what we now refer to as the __________________________ __________________________.

Jacobins Take Control
Most people who called for a new form of government were from a radical political organization called the __________________________. On their agenda was the death of all supporters of the king. King Louis went from a monarch to a common citizen, and then very quickly to a prisoner. He was tried for treason, and, by a slim vote, sentenced to death by the __________________________.

The Terror Grips France
Within France, enemies were everywhere for the radical Jacobins. __________________________ were horrified by the king’s death. Priests would not trust the government. And rival political organizations were trying to sabotage the power of the new government.

To the rescue of the National Assembly was Maximilien __________________________, who climbed to power as leader of the Jacobins. His plan was to create a “republic of virtue,” which involved wiping out every trace of France’s past.
  - He closed all churches in France, as he believed them to be dangerous.
  - He changed the calendar and eliminated Sundays.

The reign of Robespierre was probably best known for the Committee of __________________________ __________________________. As leader of the Committee, Robespierre ruled over France like an evil dictator. He “protected” the revolution from its enemies, trying thousands unfairly in court and sentencing them to the guillotine. He saw a connection between virtue and terror, and his rule would later be dubbed the __________________________ of __________________________. If you were not radical enough for Robespierre, you were his enemy, and soon killed.

Famous and simple citizens alike were charged with flimsy crimes and sentenced to the guillotine. When the reign was over, some 40,000 people were executed.

The End of the Terror
Fearful for their lives, members of the government turned on their leader and sent him to the guillotine. The government would again shift, giving most power to the upper class. But this government was not led by revolutionary radicals, but rather __________________________ thinkers.