

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Goals and Ideals of the Revolutionary Government During the Reign of Terror

### Open-Ended Response Answer Key

1. The government used revolutionary tribunals to identify and punish counter-revolutionaries, resulting in the arrest and execution of thousands. Examples include the trial and execution of King Louis XVI and the persecution of the Girondins and Hébertists.
2. The effectiveness of economic and social reforms varied. While price controls helped alleviate inflation, land redistribution had mixed results, and some peasants faced difficulties managing their newly acquired land. The abolition of noble privileges was successful in promoting equality.
3. Maximilien Robespierre was a key leader during the Reign of Terror, known for his commitment to revolutionary ideals. His leadership influenced the adoption of radical policies, and he played a central role in suppressing opposition. Robespierre's motivations included defending the republic and promoting civic virtue.
4. The Reign of Terror had a profound impact on French society and politics. It left a legacy of political violence and polarization, leading to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte and the establishment of a more authoritarian regime. The revolutionary fervor of the period continued to shape France's political landscape in the years that followed.

