## Unit 3

1. Noun
2. Proper Noun
3. Proper Noun
4. Noun - Plural
5. Noun
6. Noun
7. Proper Noun
8. Noun - Plural
9. Noun - Plural
10. Preposition Or Subordinating Conjunction
11. Verb - Past Tense
12. Verb - Past Participle
13. Proper Noun
14. Number
15. Number

## Unit 3

Instead of a democracy the Convention established a $\qquad$ dictatorship operating through the
$\qquad$ of Public Safety, the Committee of $\qquad$ Security, and numerous agencies
such as the Revolutionary Tribunal. Known to history as the Reign of Terror, this period represented the
$\qquad$ of a few men to govern the country and wage war in a time of $\qquad$ . Georges

Danton and Maximilien Robespierre dominated the new $\qquad$ , with Robespierre gradually gaining over
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$ . Price and wage maximums were unevenly enforced, and acceptance of the inflated paper currency, theassignats, was made mandatory. A huge number of $\qquad$ were arrested; thousands were executed, including Marie Antoinette. A revolutionary calendar, with 10-day weeks, was adopted.

The fanatic Jacques Hbert, who had introduced the $\qquad$ of a goddess of Reason, was arrested and executed in Mar., 1794, along with other so-called ultrarevolutionaries. The next month Danton and his followers, the "Indulgents," who $\qquad$ relaxation of emergency measures, were executed. To counter Hbertist influence, Robespierre proclaimed (June, 1794) the cult of the Supreme Being. France's military successes lessened the need for strong domestic measures, but Robespierre called for new purges. Fearing that the Terror would be $\qquad$ against them, members of the Convention arrested Robespierre on $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ (see Thermidor), and had him guillotined; a majority of Commune members were also executed.
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