7. The first acts of the newly named ‘National Convention’ were the abolition of the monarchy and the declaration of France as a republic. The convention tried and executed Louis XVI on grounds of treason

- Despite the creation of the Committee of Public Safety, the war with Austria and Prussia went poorly for France and foreign forces pressed into French territory.
- Backed by the newly approved Constitution of 1793, Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety began conscripting French soldiers and implementing laws to stabilise the government.
- Robespierre was paranoid about counter-revolutionary influences and embarked upon a Reign of Terror—had more than 15,000 people executed.
- The economy finally stabilised but Robespierre no longer had justification for his extreme actions so was arrested and executed in July 1794.

8. Era following the execution of Robespierre was known as the Thermidorian Reaction.

- To control executive responsibilities and appointments, a group known as the Directory was formed.

9. Committee of Public Safety’s war efforts were realising unimaginable success—French armies were making progress.

- French army was led by Napoleon.
- Napoleon’s forces drove through Italy and reach Egypt before defeat.
- Napoleon became the leader of France, revolution ended and France entered 15 year period of military rule.