

UNIT 6: THE AGE OF REASON
Reading Guide 39: The French Revolution

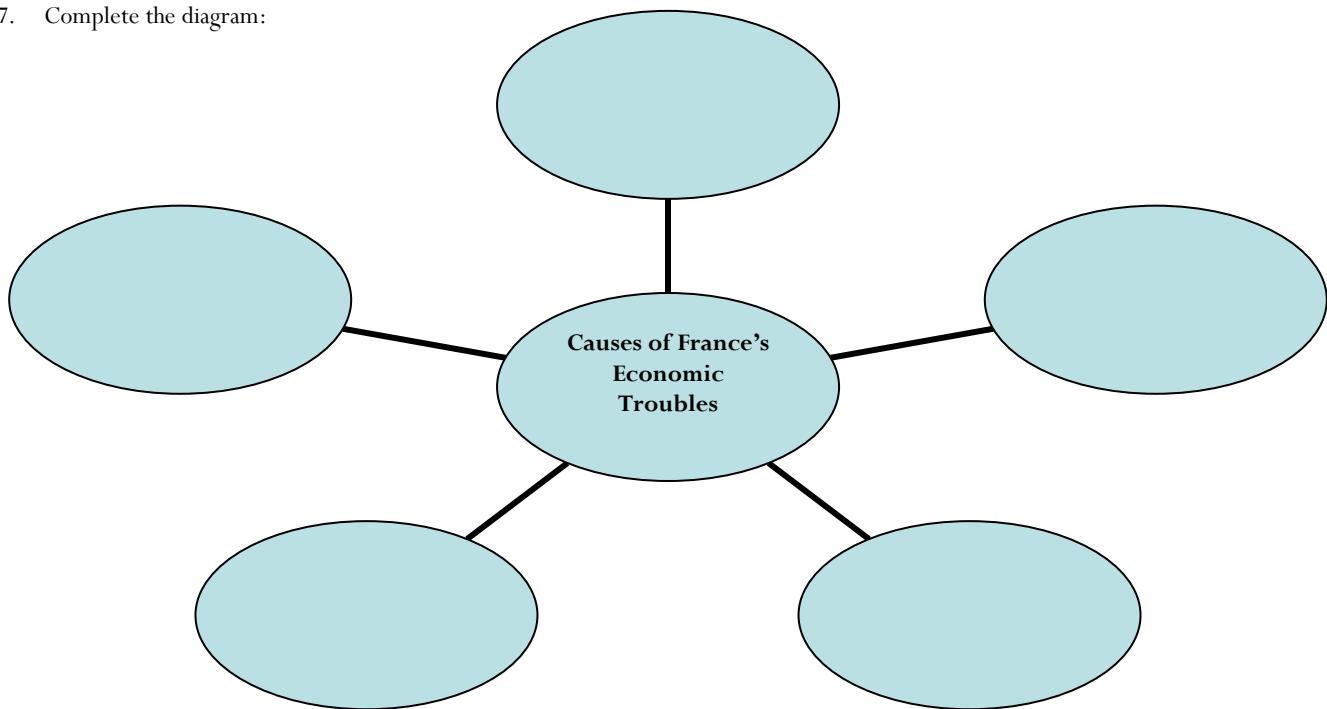
23.1: The French Revolution Begins

- **Objective A: List the three estates of the Old Regime.**

1. There was great unrest in France, caused by bad _____, high _____, high _____, and disturbing questions raised by the _____ ideas of _____, _____, and _____.
2. Define ***Old Regime***:
3. The First Estate was:
4. The Second Estate was:
5. The Third Estate was:
 - a. Define ***bourgeoisie***:
 - b. Urban workers included:
 - c. Peasants
 - More than _____ % of France's _____ million people
 - Paid about _____ their income in dues, tithes, and taxes
6. How does the Comte d'Antraigues' view of the State differ from Louis XIV's?

- **Objective B: Summarize the factors that led to the French Revolution.**

7. Complete the diagram:



8. Summarize the leadership of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette:

9. The Estates-General met for the first time in _____ years on May 5, _____ at _____.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective C: Describe the creation of the National Assembly and the storming of the Bastille.**

10. The two privileged estates could always ...
11. Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyes suggested that the Third Estate delegates name themselves the _____ and pass laws and reforms in the name of _____.
12. What was the effect of the creation of the National Assembly on June 17, 1789?

13. What was the Tennis Court Oath?

14. What happened on July 14?

• **Objective D: Explain the importance of the Great Fear and the women's march on Versailles.**

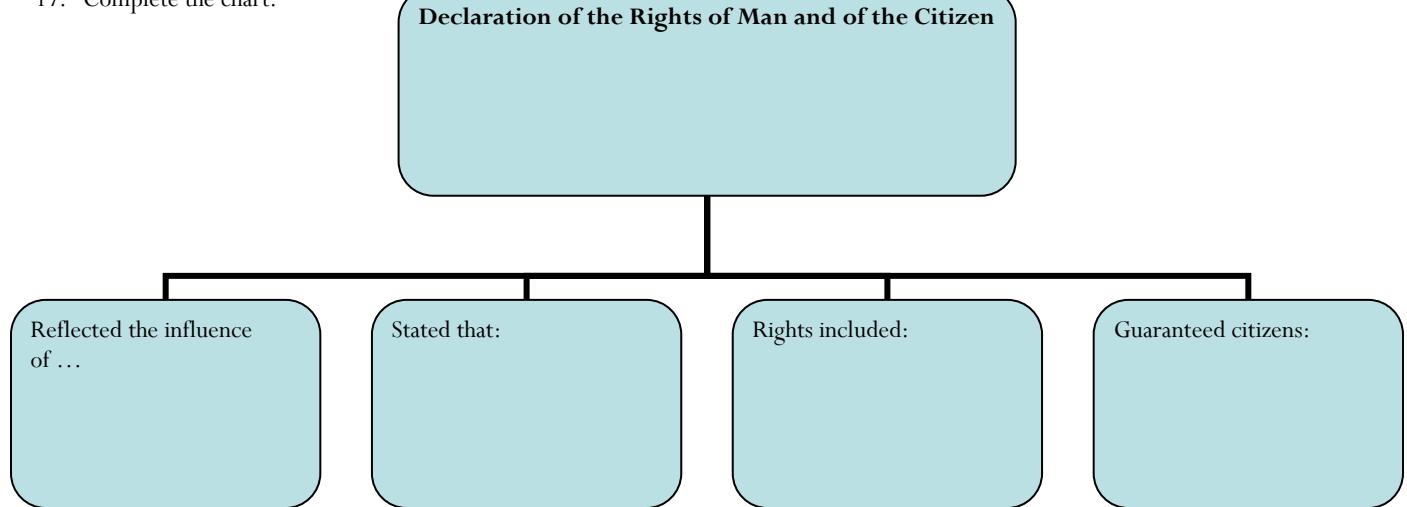
15. Define *Great Fear*:

16. In October 1789, why did Parisian women march on Versailles? What did they demand once they got there?

23.2: Revolution Brings Reform and Terror

• **Objective A: Explain how the National Assembly changed France's government.**

17. Complete the chart:



18. Revolutionary leaders adopted the expression “_____, _____, _____” as their slogan.
19. Many of the National Assembly's early reforms focused on the _____. The reasons for its actions were largely _____.

20. What did Louis XVI do in June 1791? What happened as a result?

21. What did the constitution of September 1791 create?
 - a. A _____ monarchy
 - b. The _____ Assembly

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective B: Summarize the positions of the three factions that tried to govern France.**

22. Radicals

- a. Sat:
- b. Opposed:
- c. Wanted:

23. Moderates

- a. Sat:
- b. Wanted:

24. Conservatives:

- a. Sat:
- b. Upheld:
- c. Wanted:

25. What did the *sans-coulettes* want?

• **Objective C: Explain how war and the king's execution affected the Revolution.**

26. What caused Prussia to invade France?

27. In what way was the National Convention that took office in September 1792 more radical than the National Assembly of September 1791?

28. Define *Jacobins*:

29. What did Marat call for?

30. What happened on January 21, 1793?

31. Early in 1793, _____, _____, and _____ joined _____ and _____ against France. To reinforce the French army, the Convention ordered a _____ By 1794, the army had grown to _____ and included _____.

• **Objective D: Describe the events and the aftermath of the Reign of Terror.**

32. In July 1793, _____ became leader of the Committee of Public Safety and governed France virtually as a _____. The period of his rule became known as the _____.

33. The Committee of Public Safety's chief task was to ...

34. Perhaps as many as _____ were executed during the Terror. About _____ % were _____ or members of the _____ or _____.

35. The Reign of Terror ended on July 28, 1794 when ...

36. In 1795, the National Convention drafted a new plan of government which placed power in the hands of the _____ and called for a two-house legislature and an executive body of five men, known as the _____.

37. This government gave France a period of order and found the right general to command France's armies - _____.