

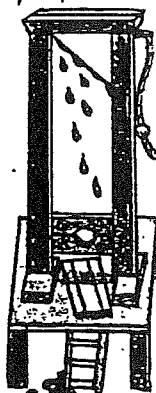


America's independence, and men like Paine and Franklin who helped win it, inspired French thinkers like Rousseau and Voltaire.

"Sans culottes" revolutionaries



Revolutionaries designed the guillotine as a humane way to execute people.



The Rights of Man, Thomas Paine

The French Revolution

THE SHORTER VERSION

King Louis XVI

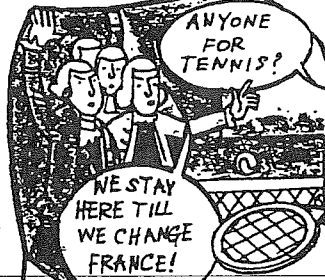
The French people were divided into 3 groups or "estates": the nobility or 1st estate; the clergy or 2nd estate; and the commoners in the 3rd estate. Even though France was deep in debt, the rich 1st and 2nd estates were hardly taxed at all.

The nobility were ready to fight to keep their tax privileges, despite the hardship suffered by heavily taxed and hungry peasants. Bad harvests after 1785 made things worse.



It was the first Estates-General for 175 years.

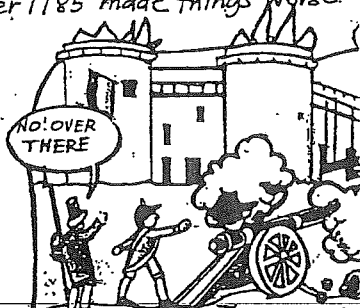
Faced with upper-class unrest and starving peasants, King Louis called a parliament, the Estates-General, in May 1789.



ANYONE FOR TENNIS?

WE STAY HERE TILL WE CHANGE FRANCE!

At the king's tennis court, an assembly of the middle-class part of the Third Estate vowed to change the constitution.



NO! OVER THERE

There were rumours that the king might stop the assembly. On the 14th July, 1789, a mob stormed the Bastille prison.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man 1791-2

The Revolution had begun. The Assembly began to reform the country, and "The Rights of Man" in 1791 declared that everyone should be equal before the law.

In July 1791 the royal family tried to escape.



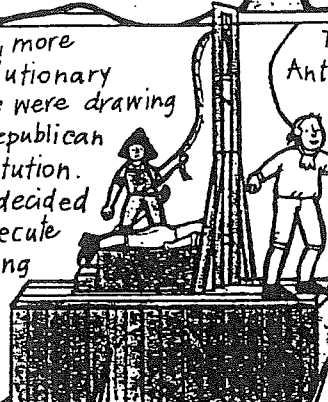
WE'VE STOPPED! IS IT A PUNCTURE?

In 1792 the king was captured by a mob as they attacked the Tuileries Gardens.

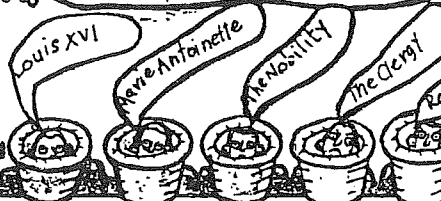
They were caught, and soon after, Austria and Prussia declared war on France. Queen Marie Antoinette was the Austrian king's sister, and the French mob feared a rescue attempt.



New, more revolutionary leaders were drawing up a republican constitution. They decided to execute the king and queen.



The execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette in 1793 began the "Reign of Terror". Under the revolutionary Jacobins (led by Robespierre) thousands died, including Robespierre himself.



In 1795, a moderate government called "The Directory" took over and the Revolution ended.

I MUST HAVE LOST MY HEAD

The Revolution had worried France's European neighbours. They united against the French.

UGGH!



HISTORY OF THE WORLD: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Illustrated History of the World Pg. 48

Answer each of the following questions using the handout "The French Revolution". Answer in point form on a separate sheet of paper. The marks for each question are in the margin.

Score _____/26

- 2 1. What/who influenced French thinkers like Rousseau and Voltaire?
- 3 2. Describe how the people of France were organized.
- 2 3. Who suffered as a result of the nobility keeping their tax privileges?
- 2 4. Why did King Louis call the Estates-General (Parliament)?
- 1 5. Who vowed to change the constitution while at the King's Tennis Court?
- 2 6. What happened July 14, 1789?
- 3 7. Who wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Man? When? What did it "declare"?
- 4 8. Describe what happened to the Royal Family after they attempted to escape.
- 1 9. What did the Revolutionaries invent to be more humane?
- 1 10. Which event began the "Reign of Terror"?
- 2 11. Who was executed during the "Reign of Terror"?
- 2 12. What did "The Directory" do? When did they do it?
- 2 13. How did France's European neighbours react to the Revolution?