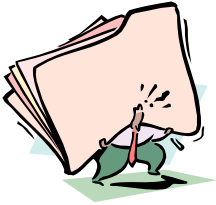


Evolution of Democracy and French Revolution Study Guide

Don't panic, this is meant to be helpful. The test will be Tuesday September 30.



Review the following handouts, homework, etc

1. Read standard 10.2
2. *Bill of Rights / Rights of Man* comparison
3. Magna Carta shrinklet-
4. Review your notes from Power Point
5. Review your Cause & Effect chart and textbook reading
6. History Channel DVD handout
7. Cahier handouts
8. Timeline handout fro order of events
9. Liberte student guide- review terms such as liberal, moderate and conservative. Review the descriptions of the Estate members and the indictments against the king
10. Also consider the following: how are events and conditions during the French Rev similar to events and conditions in Iraq?
10. Don't forget about the **Glorious Revolution** and the **English Bill of Rights**, and the **Magna Carta**

Evolution of Democracy

- ◆ Review your panel matrix. You will need to be able to identify the 9 panelists based on their views of the ideal form of government.



Pre-French Revolution

- ◆ Review the notes on King Louis, Marie Antoinette and the **economic situation** in France in the 1780s.
 - ◆ Why was the price of **bread** so important in the 1780s? Why was the price increasing?
 - ◆ What **taxes** did the peasants pay?
 - ◆ Who paid more in taxes the bourgeoisie or the peasants?
 - ◆ What was the corvee?
 - ◆ What is a tithe? What % of their income did the peasants pay for the **tithe**?
- ◆ What % of the **population** were the peasants? Why is that important?
 - ◆ What was a **cahier**? Be able to identify examples that would be common to all three Estates.
 - ◆ Why was France in a **financial crisis**? (There are several reasons, know all of them!)
 - ◆ What is the King's solution to the financial crisis?

The French Revolution: 1789-1792, Limited Constitutional Monarchy

- ❖ What was the purpose of calling the **Estates-General**? Who called the meeting? Why?
- ❖ Know the three **Estates in order** and **who** is in each:
- ❖ How were the **delegates** to the meeting selected from each Estate?
- ❖ How did each Estate want to **vote** on the issues? Why?
- ❖ Why did the **third Estate break off** and what was the result?



- ❖ What is the significance of the **Tennis Court oath**? What did they pledge to do? Who joins the third estate or **bourgeoisie**? Why?
- ❖ What was the **Rights of Man**? What are the main ideas in it? How do they compare with the ideas in the *Bill of Rights*?
- ❖ What actions did the National Assembly regarding the **Catholic Church**? Why?
- ❖ Why and when did the **women march on Versailles**? What was the **result**?
- ❖ Who stormed the **Bastille**? **Why? When?** What is the **significance** of this event?

1792-1795, Republic of France and the National Convention

- Why were the king and queen **executed**? What were some **charges** against the king?
- WHY does the revolution become radical?



- Why were Nobles **emigrating**?
- What was the reign of terror? Who was in charge of the **Committee of Public Safety**? Why is the name ironic?
- Who were the **Jacobins**? What did they want?
- Who invented the guillotine? Why?
- Why did France go **to war** against Austria and Prussia?
- What happened to **Robespierre**?

1795-1799: The Directory

- Why was the Directory formed?
- **There are five** Directors originally.
- How, why and when does **Napoleon come to power**?
- What was the **final result** of the revolution, which began in 1789?

Terms:

First, second, third estate,
 Feudalism
 Natural rights
 Democracy
 Old regime
 Absolute monarch
 Constitutional monarchy
 Consent of the governed
 Direct democracy
 Republic/representative democracy
 Three branches of government
 Estates General
 Émigré
 Clergy
 Nobility
 Bourgeoisie

Peasant
 Taille-see textbook
 Cahier
 Corvee
 Reign of Terror
 Great Fear
 March on Versailles
 Bastille
 Guillotine
 National Assembly
 Tennis Court Oath
 National Convention
 Legislative Assembly
 Directory
 Jacobins
 Committee of Public Safety

People:

Louis XVI

Louis XIV

Elizabeth I

Jean Jacques Rousseau

John Locke

Thomas Hobbes

Montesquieu

Aristotle

Plato

Olympe de Gouges

Mary Wollstonecraft

Robespierre

Abbe Sieyes

Napoleon

Marat