

French Revolution Test - OUTLINE

1. Read through all of your notes.
2. Pay attention to dates "HINT, HINT!!"
3. Explain the 3 different classes during this time. You also need to be able to complete the "pyramid of Social Classes" from this time
4. Definitions:
 - Taille - Guillotine (nickname?)
 - Charlotte Corday - Sumptuary Laws (pg 584)
 - "L'aime des Peuples"
 - Bastille - Paris Commune
 - Versailles - Committee of Public Safety
 - Sans Culottes - Declaration of the Rights of Man...
 - Girondins - coup d'état
 - Jacobins - reign of terror
 - Marat - tricolor
 - Robespierre (nickname?) - Bourgeoisie
 - Danton - De-Christianization
 - Varennes
5. Reasons for France's huge debt
6. Explain in detail the "**Tennis Court Oath**"
7. Explain the **Fall of the Bastille**, what it (the Bastille) symbolized; what the people were looking for there, and its importance to the French Revolution, as well as the date this took place.
8. Understand the difference between primary and secondary sources and give examples of each.
9. Be able to discuss the significance of the clothing from this time - why the Revolutionaries wanted to change the clothes and what they did to do so. Be able to compare the forms of clothing between the Second Estate and the Third Estate.
10. What are 5 points about Robespierre?
11. What are 5 points about Jean-Paul Marat?
11. What politic groups were present during the revolution?
 - * Name them
 - * People they represented and/or their leader
 - * What they wanted.
12. What is ironic about the Committee of Public Safety?

Dates:

- May 5, 1789
- June 17, 1789
- June 20, 1789
- July 14, 1789
- Aug 26, 1789
- Oct. 5, 1789
- Oct.6, 1789
- June 1791
- August 1792
- January 21, 1793
- July 28, 1794
- 1799

By 1787, the long term causes of the French Revolution were in place:

1. The writings of the philosophers and the success of the American Revolution (America winning control of itself over Britain) inspired people to criticize the government.
 2. The unnecessary spending of the Court had taken all of the necessary money.
 3. The increase population and the declining standard of living were causing increased pressure on the economy.
 4. The efforts of the King's ministers to reduce nobles' privileges and decrease taxes and cut unnecessary spending had all failed.
 5. Louis has proved incapable of understanding the terrible situation the country was in and he was unable to support his minister's reform programs because of the nobility's pressures.
- Ironically, the Nobles were the ones who began this revolution. They saw all of these uprisings as a way for them to gain control of the country. If the people no longer had faith and support in the King's and the government's ability to run France, then perhaps they could convince its citizens that they were the ones who could do better.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION HAD BEGUN!

- The Estates General met at Versailles on May 5, 1789.
- The Third Estate adopted the title of **National Assembly** on June 17, 1789.
- **"Tennis Court Oath"** – *"to stay together until a new constitution was adopted."* – June 20, 1789
- **"Tennis Court Oath"** – *"to stay together until a new constitution was adopted."*
- *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen*
August 26, 1789, the Assembly passed this document which declared that all men were free and equal and guaranteed basic rights.
- On October 5, 1789, a mob, led by thousands of women upset about the lack of bread, marched on Versailles. They forced the King and the royal family back to Paris where they were held captive in the Tuileries Palace in Paris.
- August 9, 1792, a mob led by radicals Robespierre, Marat, and Danton overthrew the municipal government in Paris and set up the Paris Commune
- On January 21, 1793, King Louis XVI was executed by guillotine.
- July 27, 1794, Robespierre and his friends were attacked during a meeting of the National Convention.
- Over the next 2 days, Robespierre and 92 of his supporters went to the guillotine. July 28, 1794 – Robespierre was sent to the guillotine.