

# Presentation Notes: The French Revolution (1789-1799)

Old Regime \_\_\_\_\_

Absolutism \_\_\_\_\_

Estate	Population	Privileges	Exemptions	Burdens
First Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Circa 130,000</li> <li>✘ High-ranking Clergy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Collected the tithe.</li> <li>✘ Censorship of the press.</li> <li>✘ Control of education.</li> <li>✘ Kept records of births, deaths, marriages, etc.</li> <li>✘ Catholic faith held honored position of being the state religion (practiced by monarch and nobility).</li> <li>✘ Owned 20% of the land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Paid no taxes.</li> <li>✘ Subject to Church law rather than civil law.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Moral obligation (rather than legal obligation) to assist the poor and needy.</li> <li>✘ Support the monarchy and Old Regime.</li> </ul>
Second Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Circa 110,000</li> <li>✘ Nobles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Collected taxes in the form of feudal dues.</li> <li>✘ Monopolized military and state appointments.</li> <li>✘ Owned 20% of the land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Paid no taxes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Support the monarchy and Old Regime.</li> </ul>
Third Estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Circa 25,000,000</li> <li>✘ Everyone else: Artisans, Bourgeoisie, Merchants, Peasants, City Workers, etc., along with Parish Priests to Some Extent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ None.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ None.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Paid all taxes.</li> <li>✘ Tithe (Church tax).</li> <li>✘ Octroi (tax on goods brought into cities).</li> <li>✘ Corvée (forced road work).</li> <li>✘ Capitation (poll tax).</li> <li>✘ Vingtième (income tax).</li> <li>✘ Gabelle (salt tax).</li> <li>✘ Taille (land tax).</li> <li>✘ Feudal dues for the use of local manor's winepress, oven, etc.</li> </ul>

Bourgeoisie \_\_\_\_\_

Government under the Old Regime \_\_\_\_\_

Divine Right of Kings \_\_\_\_\_

Political Cartoon \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Economic Conditions under the Old Regime \_\_\_\_\_

Deficit Spending \_\_\_\_\_

Enlightenment (Age of Reason) \_\_\_\_\_

Philosophes \_\_\_\_\_

Secular \_\_\_\_\_

Writer	Principal Works	Criticisms and Ideas
<b>Beccaria</b> <i>Italian</i>	✗ <i>Crimes and Punishments</i>	✗ Opposed the harsh sentences given to convicted criminals. ✗ Proposed graduated punishments which reflected the nature and severity of the crime committed.
<b>Diderot</b> <i>French</i>	✗ <i>Encyclopedia</i>	✗ Presented the knowledge not only of the past, but of the Enlightenment <i>philosophes</i> .
<b>Hobbes</b> <i>English</i>	✗ <i>Leviathan</i>	✗ People are animalistic in nature and will treat each other brutally if not controlled. ✗ People enter a <b>social contract</b> to form governments and protect themselves. ✗ Absolutism is the only form of government strong enough to control people's baser instincts.
<b>Locke</b> <i>English</i>	✗ <i>Two Treatises of Government</i>	✗ People have moral and reasonable basic instincts. ✗ People are born with <b>natural rights</b> to life, liberty, and property. ✗ Governments are formed to protect these natural rights, and by virtue of this should be limited in scope and supported by the people. ✗ Radical notion of right to revolution—that because governments exist to ensure people's rights, people should be able to overthrow governments which do not ensure their rights.
<b>Montesquieu</b> <i>French</i>	✗ <i>Persian Letters</i> ✗ <i>The Spirit of Laws</i>	✗ Despite his noble birth, he ridiculed the nobility. ✗ Wrote against absolutism. ✗ Advocated the separation of powers into the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, to form a system of checks and balances.
<b>Rousseau</b> <i>French</i>	✗ <i>The Social Contract</i> ✗ <i>Emile</i>	✗ People are naturally good, but find themselves corrupted by the institutions around them. ✗ Governments should be less controlling. ✗ The good of the whole outweighs the importance of the individual.
<b>Smith</b> <i>Scottish</i>	✗ <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>	✗ Supported <i>laissez-faire</i> economics, which leaves the market forces of supply and demand alone to work themselves out naturally without government regulation.
<b>Voltaire</b> <i>French</i>	✗ <i>Candide</i> ✗ <i>Letters on the English</i>	✗ Against slavery. ✗ Criticized government and Church corruption. ✗ Advocated freedom of the press, religion, and speech.
<b>Wollstonecraft</b> <i>English</i>	✗ <i>A Vindication on the Rights of Women</i>	✗ Education for women would guarantee that they no longer be under the complete control of their husbands.

Long-term Causes of the French Revolution \_\_\_\_\_

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Mercantilism \_\_\_\_\_

Short-term Causes of the French Revolution \_\_\_\_\_

Great Fear \_\_\_\_\_

*Cahiers* \_\_\_\_\_

Estates-General (May 5, 1789) \_\_\_\_\_

Tennis Court Oath \_\_\_\_\_

National Assembly (1789-1791) \_\_\_\_\_

Storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789) \_\_\_\_\_

Paris Commune \_\_\_\_\_

Changes under the National Assembly \_\_\_\_\_

Declaration of the Rights of Man \_\_\_\_\_

*Declaration of the Rights of Woman* \_\_\_\_\_

Olympe de Gouges \_\_\_\_\_

Madame Jeanne Roland \_\_\_\_\_

Civil Constitution of the Clergy \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Constitution of 1791 \_\_\_\_\_

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Legislative Assembly (1791-1792) \_\_\_\_\_

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*Émigrés* \_\_\_\_\_

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Convention (1792-1795) \_\_\_\_\_

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Girondists \_\_\_\_\_

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Jacobins \_\_\_\_\_

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“Marseillaise” \_\_\_\_\_

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Reign of Terror \_\_\_\_\_

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Danton \_\_\_\_\_

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Robespierre \_\_\_\_\_

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Constitution of the Year III of the Republic (1795) \_\_\_\_\_

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Other Parting Reforms Passed by the Convention \_\_\_\_\_

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Directory (1795-1799) \_\_\_\_\_

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Nationalism \_\_\_\_\_

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