



- Essential Question:





- What were the important causes & effects of the French Revolution?



- Warm-Up Question:

- Get your assigned clicker and be ready to answer questions

Which of the following best describes the relationship between England and the American colonists before the French & Indian War?

-  A. The king of England strictly controlled the colonists
-  B. American colonists made their own laws in self-governing assemblies
-  C. American colonists were free to trade with whomever they wanted
-  D. American colonists ignored England's attempts at mercantilism

[Default]

[MC Any]

[MC All]

# What was an effect of the French and Indian War?

- A. The war gave Americans their independence from England
- B. France gained more land in North America
- C. England won but had massive war debts
- D. Americans created self-governing assemblies after the war

[Default]

[MC Any]

[MC All]

# How did Americans respond to the Stamp Act and Townshend Acts?

- ✓ A. Protested using boycotts
- ✗ B. Happily paid their taxes
- ✗ C. Demanded immediate independence from England
- ✗ D. Starting using salutary neglect

✓ [Default]

✗ [MC Any]

✗ [MC All]

# Which Enlightenment philosophe most influenced the ideas in the *Declaration of Independence*?

 A. Baron de Montesquieu

 B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

 C. Cesare Beccaria

 D. John Locke

 [Default]

 [MC Any]

 [MC All]

Which of the following ideas was **NOT** used in creating the Constitution (America's new gov't after independence)?

- X** A. Popular Sovereignty
- X** B. Separation of Powers
- ✓** C. Limited Monarchy
- X** D. Protection of Individual Liberties

**✓** [Default]  
**X** [MC Any]  
**X** [MC All]

# Reasons for the French Revolution

In the 1700s, France was the cultural capital of Europe, home to numerous Enlightenment thinkers, & had wealth from colonies.

King Louis XIV was the most powerful king in Europe; After his death in 1715, Louis XV & Louis XVI continued to rule France as absolute monarchs.

But, political & economic problems led to the French Revolution in 1789



King Louis XVI

One problem was France's unequal social hierarchy that was made up of three classes (called estates)

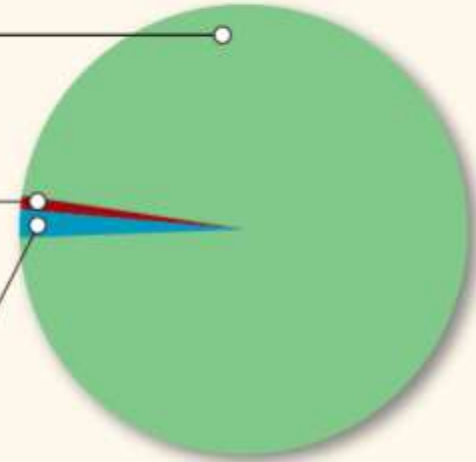


Population of France, 1787

97% (Third Estate)

less than 1% (First Estate)

2% (Second Estate)



The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church made up the First Estate

Owned 10% of land in France but paid little in taxes to the gov't

Percent of Income Paid in Taxes





One problem was France's unequal social hierarchy that was made up of three classes

(called estates)

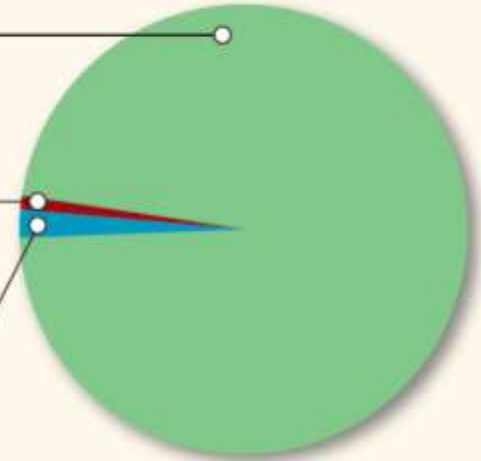


### Population of France, 1787

97% (Third Estate)

less than 1%  
(First Estate)

2% (Second Estate)



The Second Estate was made up of rich nobles

Owned 20% of French land but were exempt from paying taxes

### Percent of Income Paid in Taxes



One problem was France's unequal social hierarchy that was made up of three classes



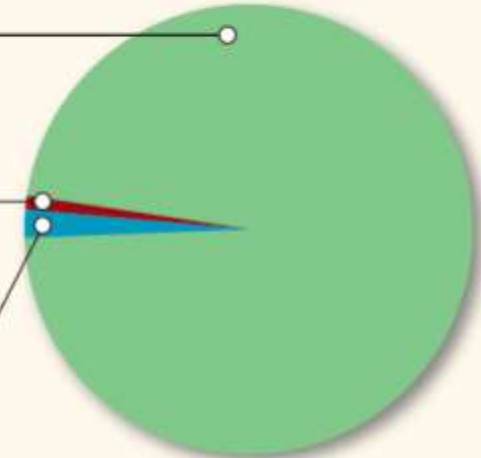
(the Third Estate)

Population of France, 1787

97% (Third Estate)

less than 1%  
(First Estate)

2% (Second Estate)



The Third Estate made up 97% of the population & included poor peasants but also the well-educated

middle class

This group paid 50% of their income in taxes

Percent of Income Paid in Taxes





The members of the Third Estate resented the special treatment the First & Second Estates received

Members of the Third Estate gained inspiration from the Enlightenment ideas of John Locke, Voltaire, & Rousseau

After the success of the American Revolution, the Third Estate began demanding democracy, equality, & liberty in

France

Social tensions were made worse by a growing financial crisis in the 1770s & 1780s

The French government faced massive debts due to decades of lavish spending, expensive wars, & poor economic planning

By 1789, half the budget went towards *interest* on the national debt; 25% of people

The excessive spending by

King Louis XVI & his wife Marie Antoinette



Marie Antoinette, "Madame Deficit"

By 1789, France was out of money & faced a serious financial crisis

Louis XVI called an emergency meeting of the Estates-General where members from all 3 classes could advise the king

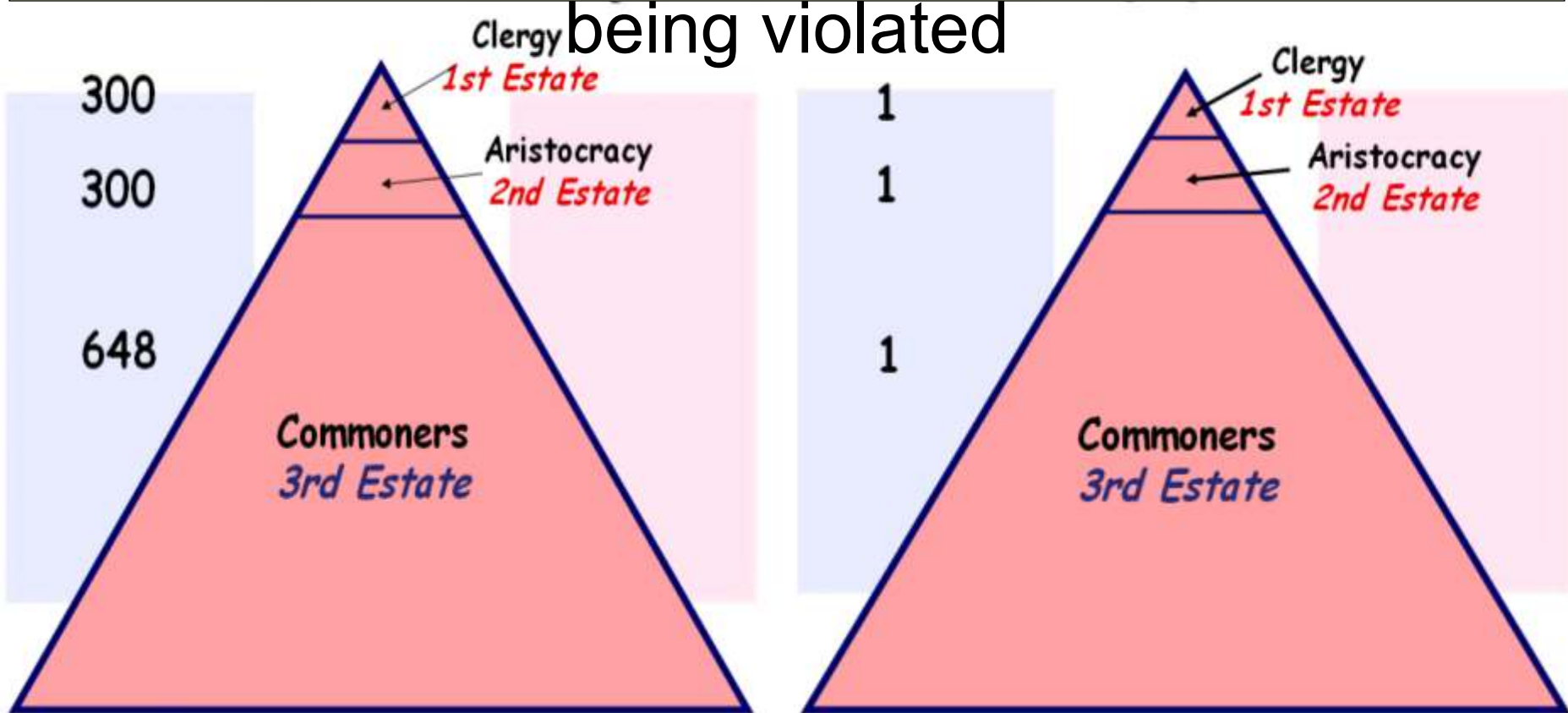


During the Estates-General, the First & Second Estates voted to increase taxes on the Third

The First & Second Estates decided to vote by order

These decisions angered the members of the Third Estate who believed their rights were

being violated



The Third Estate formed a new National Assembly to make laws for the French people

In 1789, the National Assembly swore to a Tennis Court Oath promising a new constitution & limitations on the king's power

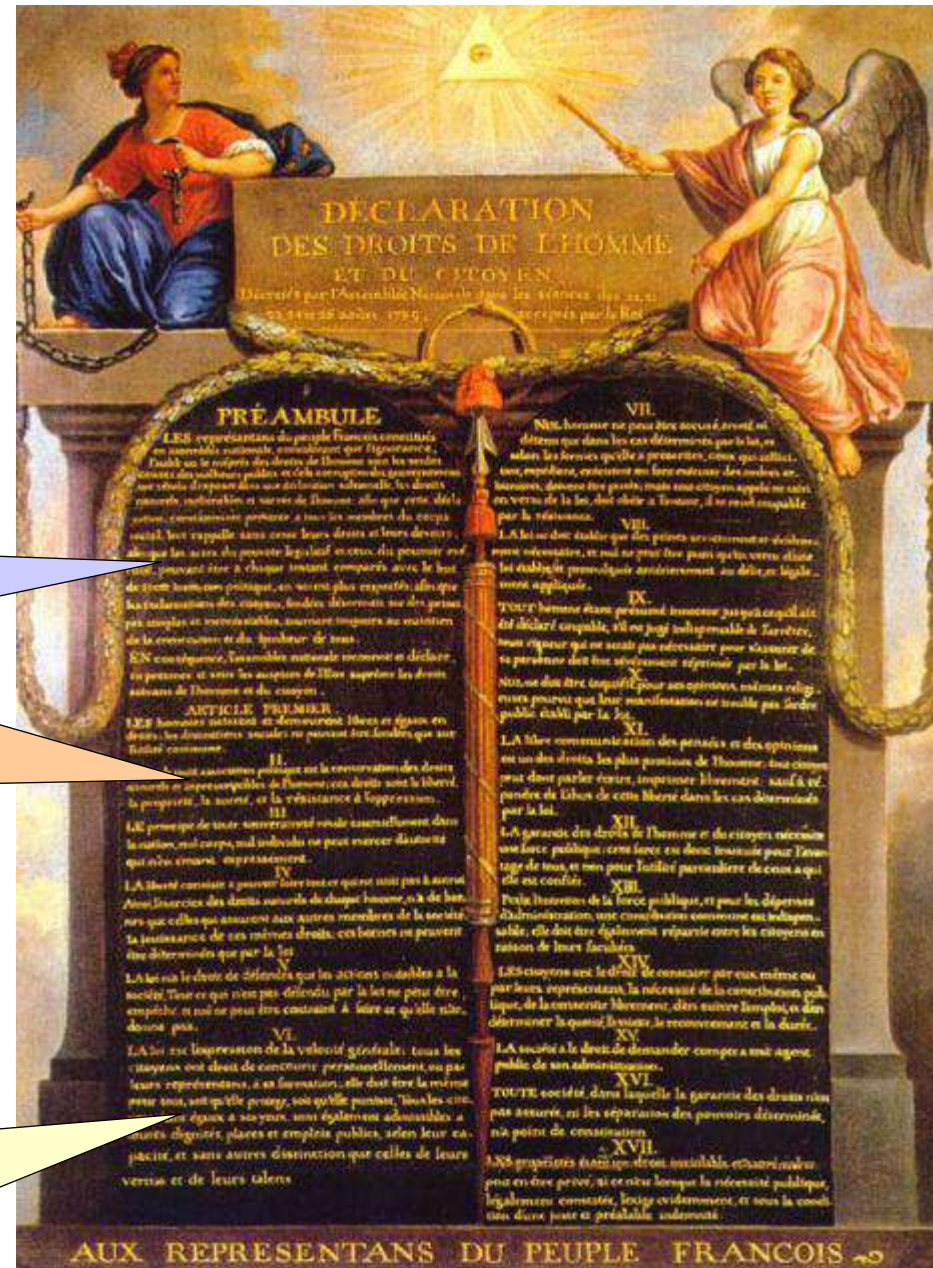


The National Assembly wrote their revolutionary ideals in the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* which said:

“Men are born free and equal in rights”

Rights include “liberty, property, security, & resistance to oppression”

It guaranteed freedom of speech, & freedom of religion, & equal justice





Meanwhile, the economic crisis

continued

Citizens were without  
food & faced  
starvation

Angry protestors in  
Paris demanded new  
reforms



When rumors circulated that the king was going to send his army to Paris, citizens attacked the prison Bastille to seize weapons to defend themselves



The storming of the Bastille in 1789 represented the beginning of the French

In 1791, Louis XVI finally agreed to a new constitution that limited his power & created a limited

monarchy.

But, Louis XVI failed to work with the National Assembly & France's problems continued

Fearing the spread of France's revolutionary ideas, Austria & Prussia assembled armies to restore France's absolute

monarchy.



Quick Class Discussion:  
What should the National Assembly do

In 1792, radicals took control of France & made important decisions.



War was declared against Austria & Prussia and 300,000 French soldiers were drafted into a national army in order to defend France.

The French monarchy was overthrown & democratic republic was created called the National Convention

In 1793, King Louis XVI was arrested, convicted of treason, & executed by guillotine

# The Guillotine

Once the executioner cranked the blade to the top, a mechanism released it. The sharp weighted blade fell, severing the victim's head from his or her body.

Some doctors believed that a victim's head retained its hearing and eyesight for up to 15 minutes after the blade's deadly blow. All remains were eventually gathered and buried in simple graves.

*Tricoteuses*, or "woman knitters," were regular spectators at executions and knitted stockings for soldiers as they sat near the base of the scaffold.



The radical leaders of the National Convention feared that “enemies of the revolution” would try to overthrow the new

In 1793, radical Maximilien Robespierre slowly gained control of the National

From 1793 to 1794, Robespierre executed 40,000 “traitors” during an era known as the Reign of Terror

The Reign of Terror ended when French citizens turned on Robespierre



The revolution came to an end in 1795,

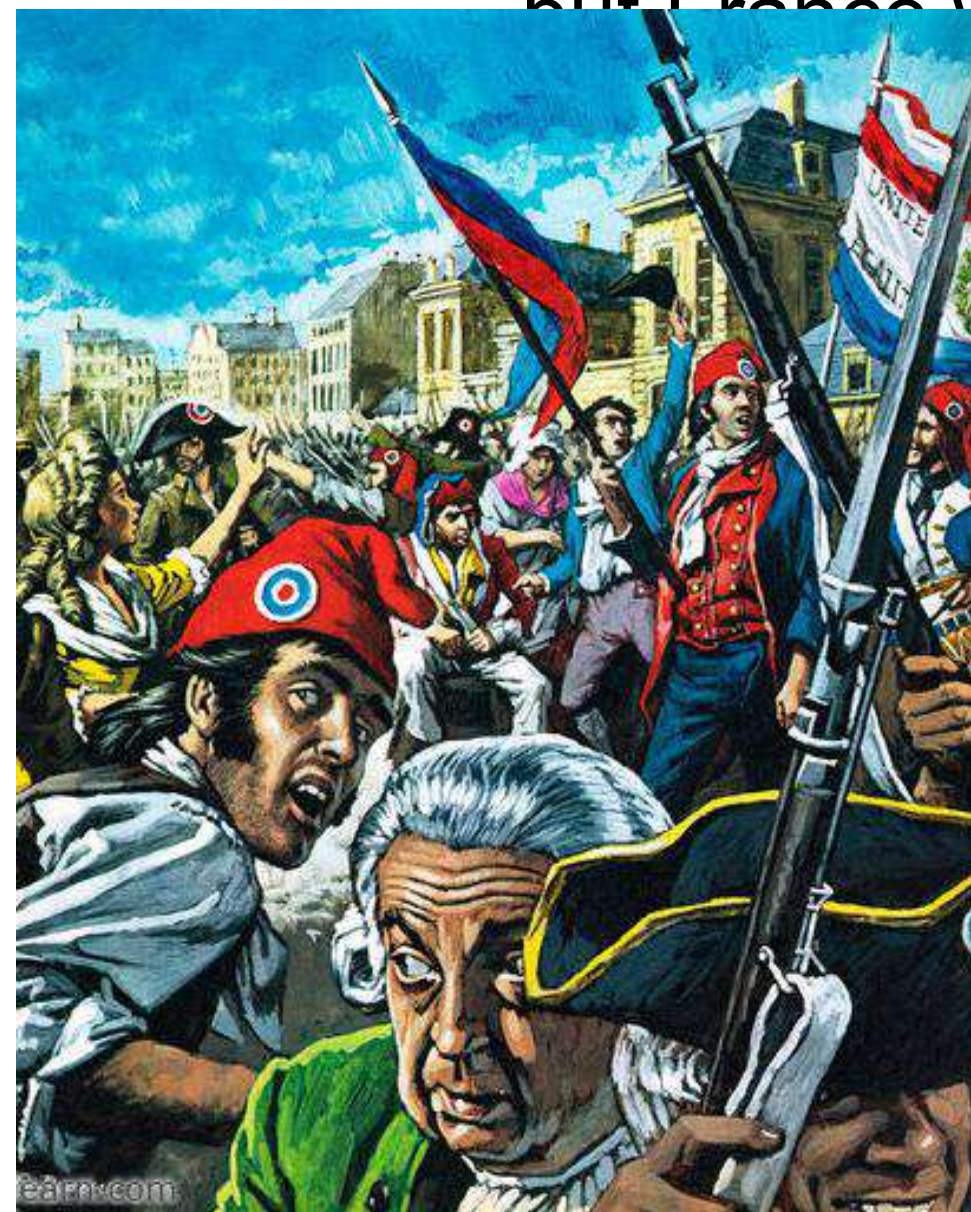
but France was in chaos

The economic crisis had not been solved & people faced starvation

England, Holland, Spain joined Austria & Prussia in the war against France

The National Convention was replaced by France's third gov't in six years called the Directory

The Directory proved to be ineffective & corrupt



# Napoleon Bonaparte



In 1799, a French military general named Napoleon Bonaparte led a coup d'état & seized power in France

As emperor of France, Napoleon introduced needed reforms, defeated foreign armies, & conquered a massive French empire



# Closure Activity

- Creating an Enlightenment *Encyclopedia*:
  - Working with a partner, create an entry into Diderot's *Encyclopedia* about one key idea or person of the Enlightenment
  - Use the template provided to provide a brief summary of the person/idea & create a brief sketch
  - When finished, hang it up in the room to create a classroom encyclopedia
  - Be prepared to present on your topic

title

summary

sketch

your names

# Encyclopedia Entries

1. Colonial assemblies
2. Reasons for the American Revolution
3. “No Taxation without Representation”
4. Declaration of Independence
5. American Revolution
6. Constitution
7. Thomas Jefferson
8. Reasons for the French Revolution
9. Estates-General
10. National Assembly
11. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
12. National Convention
13. Louis XVI
14. Maximilien Robespierre
15. Guillotine
16. Reign of Terror
17. Napoleon Bonaparte