Social Studies 9 Name: KEY

**The Revolution Begins (pg. 204-213 in Crossroads)**

The disparity of the poor, extravagance of the nobles and the new ideas of the philosophes collided together in the in the 1780s, when a series of famines exacerbated the situation. France was now ripe for a radical and bloody revolution.

*Directions: In your groups, read the section of the textbook you were assigned aloud (each person should read a paragraph until the section is complete). Then, fill in the blanks for your section. Afterwards, you will be assigned a new group where you be the expert on your section and will teach the information to your group.*

**The Crisis and War, Famine and Unemployment pg. 204-06**

-Money spent by the royal family far exceeded the amount that could be raised through **TAXES** . France was bankrupt.

**-**Huge amount spent on **SEVEN YEARS WAR** and **AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

-French Philosophes and American and English Revolutions inspired middle class people to demand change

- **FAMINES** in the 1780s created a food crisis in France

-40 000 **CHILDREN** were abandoned.

-**INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION** put French people out of work.

-Unemployed people had little to do but gather and talk about a government that seemed unwilling to **HELP** them.

-when crowds rioted in Paris over the high price of bread, the king’s troops opened **FIRE**

**-**King’s popularity fell even **LOWER**

-Louis responded to the crisis by having critics of the government **IMPRISONED** or **KILLED.**

-Desperate for money and a solution to the problems, he called the Estates General

**Estates General pg. 206**

-**PARLIAMENT** that met on royal command. Seldom called, last meeting in 1614

-Included representatives from the three sections of society

-**First** Estate = **clergy, Second** Estate = aristocrats, Third Estate = **middle** class

-every group voted as a **BLOC** (each had one vote), but while third estate was twice as big as the rest, the bloc voting meant that 1st and 2nd estate could always out vote them to protect their privileges.

-Louis hoped the meeting would help **RAISE** money but he had no intention of surrendering his **POWER**

Tennis Court Oath

**The Third Estate pg. 207**

**-**The first concreate step towards revolution and change came when the **THIRD** estate broke away from the other estates

**-**Led by **COUNT MIRABEAU** the third declared that they would form a completely new **GOVERNMENT** called the National Assembly.

**-**their goal was to write a new **CONSTITUTION** for France.

**-**the king locked them out of the meeting room, so they responded by moving to the Royal Tennis Courts. Here they swore the **TENNIS COURT OATH**, a pledge that they would continue meeting until France had a new **GOVERNMENT**

**-**Louis was forced to have the first and second estate join the National Assembly.

**The Fall of the Bastille pg. 207/8**

-Riots soon broke out again over the high price of **BREAD**, as the immediate problem of poverty and starvation had not been addressed.

-Started attacking city prisons, hoping to free political **PRISONERS**

-Louis responded by sending foreign mercenary **TROOPS**, which citizens thought he would use on them, so they began to arm themselves

-July 14, 1789 a mob attacked a royal prison called the **BASTILLE**, released the **SEVEN** prisoners, cut off the governor’s head and paraded through the streets

-This **FRIGHTENED** Louisand he agreed to send away his troops. National Guard was formed to keep order in Paris

**Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen pg. 209**

**-**August 26, 1789 the National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of the Man and the Citizen.

**-** It set out **BASIC** rights that the government must follow

**-**Modelled after the US DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE and the philosophes

**-**Guaranteed **EQUALITY** to all citizens, as well as freedom of **SPEECH**, religion, security and property

**-**Ended certain privileges for nobles

**-**rights to vote and participate in government were only given to “active citizens” who were Catholic property-owning **MEN** over the age of 25

**-**It also excluded **WOMEN**

**The Great Fear pg. 211**

-Revolution mostly occurred in Paris and Versailles, but it began to spread to the country

-Peasants were afraid that the King’s soldiers would bring a **BLOODY** end to the revolution, resulting in a panic called the Great Fear.

-Peasants stormed rural aristocratic **chateaux,** burned them to the ground and killed 100s of people

-Stormed into offices and burned **feudal** certificates and papers that recorded their obligations to the lords.

**Paris and The King pg. 211-212**

-August 4, 1789, The National Assembly met in Versailles and abolished all feudalrights and privileges and ended serfdom. Then, they declared all people equal before the law.

The National Assembly

-Huge change in a short period of time

-People worried king out of touch of conditions in cities, felt government should be in **Paris** instead of **Versailles.**

-On Oct. 5, 1789, hungry and frustrated **women** decided to march **22 km** to

**Versailles** to meet directly with the king.

-They **attacked** the National Assembly and the Palace and Louis agreed to go to Paris. This was a sign that the **people** were gaining power and the **monarchy** was losing control.

**Citizens and Constitutions pg. 213**

-New constitution passed by the National Assembly, which declared that **noble titles** were now useless, and everyone—both rich and poor—was given the title of **citizen**. The government also seized control of the **church**.

-Many **aristocrats** fled France to try to figure out how to restore the old system (called émigrés)

-In **1791** Louis tried to flee to get help from other European monarchs to restore his monarchy

Flight To Varennes

-Worst thing he could do, proved he was **untrustworthy** and that he didn’t support **democratic changes**.

-Royal family recognized at Varennes, arrested and **imprisoned.**

-In the Legislative Assembly, three groups fought for power. Radicals wanted France to be a **republic** (no king), Moderates wanted a **Constitutional** Monarchy (like England), and

**Monarchists** wanted to restore most of the king’s powers**.**

**Summing it all up:**

*In the table below, please record or draw the 2 most important things that happened in each section.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A Crisis | France is bankrupt |  |
| The Estates General |  |  |
| The Third Estate Breaks away |  |  |
| The Fall of the Bastille |  |  |
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