

1**The French Revolution, Part One: April 1789-September, 1791
Causes and Onset of the Rebellion****Pre-Test**

Directions: Answer each of the following either True or False:

1. France gained territory in North America due to the French and Indian War. _____
2. France went into debt to help the Americans win the Revolutionary War. _____
3. Before the French Revolution clergy members and nobles paid most of the taxes in France.

4. Both the leaders of the French and American Revolutions were inspired by the great thinkers of the "Enlightenment." _____
5. The French Revolutionaries tried to promote a more powerful role for the Catholic clergy in France. _____

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**The French Revolution, Part One: April 1789-September, 1791
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Fill in the blanks:

1. In France before the French Revolution, the First Estate was made up of the _____, the Second Estate was made up of the _____, and the Third Estate was made up of the _____.
2. In Europe in the 1700s, monarchs governed because they believed in the _____, which held that God had specially chosen them to rule.
3. An intellectual movement known as the _____, also called the _____, provided inspiration for both the leaders of the French Revolution and the American Revolution.
4. In pre-revolutionary France, only members of the _____ Estate paid taxes.
5. In pre-revolutionary France, the Catholic Church owned 10 percent of all the _____.
6. In pre-revolutionary France, the government was almost bankrupt. Three important reasons that this had happened were _____, _____, and _____.
7. The first government of the French Revolution, called _____, was started by unhappy members of the _____ Estate.
8. During the early days of the French Revolution, citizens of Paris attacked the old fortress-prison called the _____.
9. At the outbreak of the French Revolution, the President of the United States was _____.
10. Three important actions taken by the first government of the French revolution were _____, _____, and _____.

3**The French Revolution, Part One: April 1789-September, 1791
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Directions: Answer each of the following questions either True or False:

1. In 1789, most European kings would have claimed that their right to rule came from God. _____
2. The "Three Estates" were the three largest palaces of the French king. _____
3. Many of the leaders of the Enlightenment tried to promote scientific thinking. _____
4. The National Assembly was the government of France at the time of the storming of the Bastille.

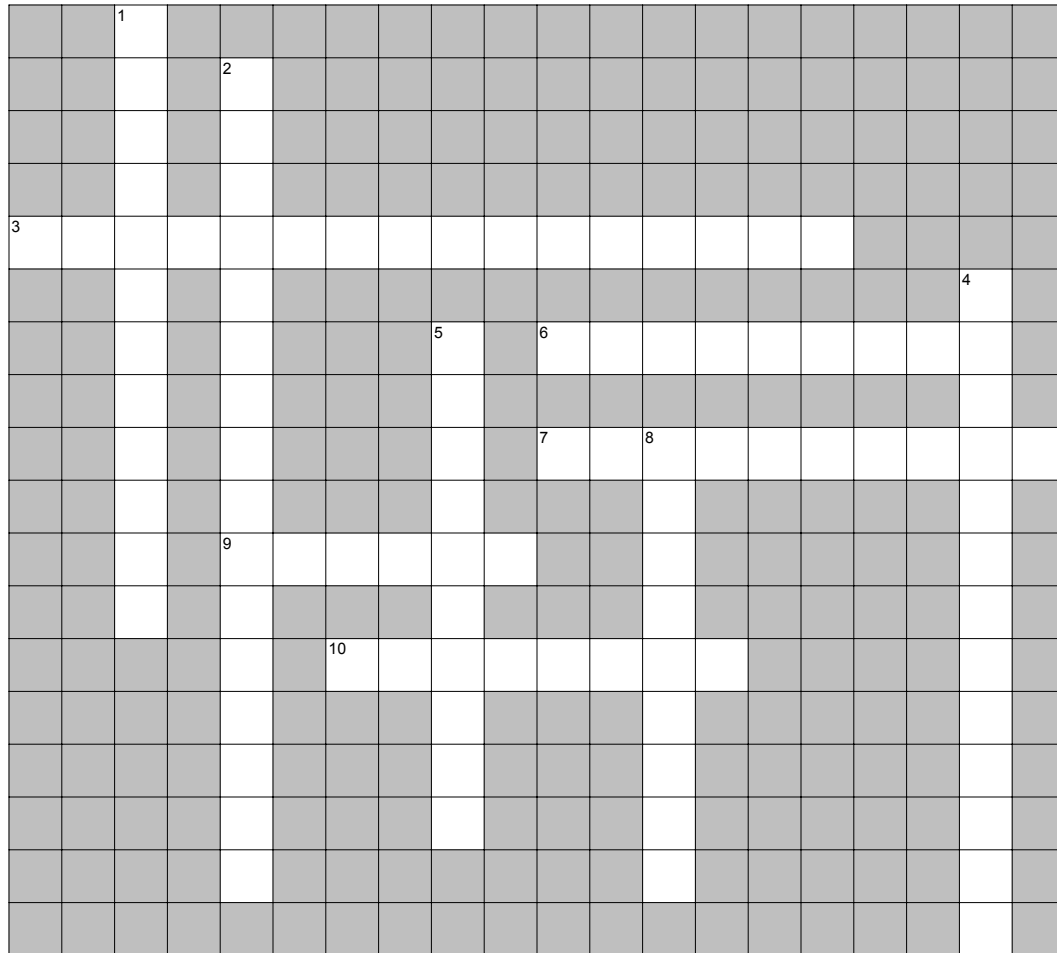
5. Before the French Revolution, nobles in France paid no taxes. _____

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Crossword Puzzle

**Across**

3. This group was the first government created during the French Revolution.
6. This was the name of France's possessions in the New World before 1763.
7. This royal palace was the site of the meeting of the Three Estates in May of 1789.
9. These people made up France's Second Estate.
10. Revolutionaries attacked this building on July 14, 1789.

Down

1. Many leaders of the French Revolution were inspired by this American document.
2. In 1778, France started to spend a lot of money in this North American conflict.
4. In 1763, France lost this important European conflict.
5. This word is used to describe a very severe economic downturn.
8. These people supported the king against the revolutionaries.

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Timeline

1756-1763

• Seven Years' War causes France to lose its colonies in North America (New France), causes great financial strain.

1775-1783

• The American Revolution- France's aid to the Americans (motivated by a desire to destroy Britain) nearly bankrupts the country.

1786

• Attempts by the French Minister of Finance to come up with tax reforms fails.

1788

• August 8: To come up with a solution to France's financial crisis, a decision is made to assemble representatives of the Three Estates (the Estates General): the clergy, the nobility, and the common people.

1789

France:

- April: Riots in Paris and the countryside.
- May 5: Representatives of the Three Estates assemble at the royal palace of Versailles.
- June 17: The Third Estate adopts the title *National Assembly*.
- July 14: Fall of the Bastille.
- August 26: *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*.
- October 5-6: March of the market women, the royal family and National Assembly are moved from Versailles to Paris.

U.S.A. and Great Britain:

- George Washington inaugurated President, John Adams Vice-President, Washington selects Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State, Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Knox as Secretary of War.
- U.S. declares itself an "economic and customs union."
- First steam driven cotton factory, Manchester, England.

1790

France:

- February 13: Suppression of religious orders except those involved in charity or teaching.
- June 19: Abolition of titles of hereditary nobles.
- July 12: The "Civil Constitution of the Clergy" is published. It brings many church activities under state control.
- October 26: The French king starts looking for help from other countries to fight the revolution.

U.S.A:

- Washington, D.C., founded. Philadelphia is U.S. capital.
- U.S. Funding Bill introduced by Alexander Hamilton.
- Benjamin Franklin dies.

1791

France:

- European hostility to the French Revolution grows.
- March 10: The Pope condemns the "Civil Constitution of the Clergy."
- April 2: Comte de Mirabeau, a voice for moderation, dies.
- June 20: The king is brought back to Paris after trying to flee.
- July 17: Massacre at the Champ de Mars in Paris.
- September 14: King accepts the new Constitution.
- October 1: Legislative Assembly meets for the first time.

U.S.A. and Great Britain:

- Vermont becomes a state.
- Bill of Rights ratified in December (first 10 amendments to U.S. Constitution).
- Thomas Paine publishes *The Rights of Man, Part One* in defense of the French Revolution.
- The Bank of the United States is founded.
- British Parliament passes a motion to outlaw the slave trade.
- Slater's Mill opens, the first U.S. factory to use water-powered textile machines.

Timeline Activity

Directions: Fill in the correct dates and words.

1. The meeting of the Three Estates at Versailles took place in May of _____, just a month after _____ was inaugurated President of the United States.
2. The titles of the nobility were abolished in the year _____ by the revolutionary government called the _____.
3. In the year the Legislative Assembly was founded, _____, the Vice-President of the United States was _____.
4. During the French Revolution, the activities of the Catholic Church were brought under state control in the year _____.
5. The first new constitution of the French Revolution, called _____, was issued in the year _____.

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Vocabulary List and Activity

chateau- A large country home of a noble in France.

Civil Constitution for the Clergy- Laws enacted during the French Revolution that placed the Catholic Church under government control.

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen- First constitution of the French Revolution.

Divine Right of Kings- The belief that only certain families could give rise to kings and queens because God had decided that it should be that way.

economic depression- A time of bad economic times and high unemployment.

emigrés- People who leave their country for political reasons.

Estates General- Meeting of the three estates at Versailles palace in 1789.

extremist- A person who holds extreme views.

First Estate- In pre-revolutionary France, the first estate was made up of members of the Catholic clergy.

French and Indian War- The American branch of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763).

grievances- Complaints.

Great Fear, The- A panic that seized France after the National Assembly took power, based on the false notion that nobles were hoarding large quantities of food.

hereditary titles- Titles that signify noble rank and can be passed on in aristocratic families. For example, Duke and Earl are hereditary titles.

King Louis XVI- King of France during the French Revolution.

Legislative Assembly- Second government of the French Revolution.

Louisiana Territory- France's North American territory west of the Mississippi River that was lost in 1763 and then temporarily regained under Napoleon.

Marie Antoinette- Queen of France during the French Revolution, a woman of very wasteful habits, known for spending vast sums of money.

moderate- A person not given to political extremism; a middle-of-the road type.

National Assembly- First government of the French Revolution formed by the Third Estate in May of 1789.

New France- France's possessions in North America that were lost after the Seven Years' War.

Nobility- The Second Estate in France composed wealthy and privileged landowners.

radical- A political extremist.

republic- A nation governed by the elected representatives of the people, not by a monarch.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques- Leading figure in the French Enlightenment movement.

royalist- A supporter of the monarchy.

sans-culottes- A name given to the French Revolutionaries. It means "without short trousers that fasten at the knee." Culottes were worn by wealthy men, whereas long pants were common among the poor revolutionaries.

Second Estate- The nobility.

Seven Years' War- A costly war in Europe involving France from 1756-1763.

Third Estate- The ordinary people of France. The only French taxpayers before the Revolution.

Versailles- Enormous Royal Palace outside Paris built by King Louis XIV.

Vocabulary Activity:

Directions: By consulting the vocabulary list, find the correct word (or words) to fill in the blank.

1. A _____ is a support of the monarchy.
2. France's North American possessions, lost in 1763, were called _____.
3. The American Branch of the Seven Years' War is called the _____.
4. A _____ has more extreme political views than a _____.
5. A big country home in France is called a _____.