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Section 1
A. Terms and Names Write the letter or letters of the terms or names that best complete each statement. A term or name may be used more than once or not at all.
a. Estates-General
b. First Estate
c. Second Estate
d. Third Estate
e. Louis XVI
f. Marie Antoinette
g. Old Regime
h. National Assembly
i. Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès
j. bourgeoisie
k. Tennis Court Oath
l. Great Fear
$\qquad$ 1. The social and political system in use in France in the 1770s, called the
$\qquad$ , had been in place since the Middle Ages.
$\qquad$ 2. A financial crisis, brought on in part by excessive spending and huge gambling losses by $\qquad$ , resulted in forcing $\qquad$ to call the $\qquad$ into session for the first time in 175 years.
3. The delegates of the $\qquad$ , who represented 98 percent of the French population, felt they should have as much say in the decision-making process as the $\qquad$ and the $\qquad$ combined.
$\qquad$ 4. Although not a member of the Third Estate, $\qquad$ was a spokesman for this group who recommended that its delegates should name themselves the
$\qquad$ and pass laws and make reforms in the name of the French people.
$\qquad$ 5. When Third Estate delegates were forced to find a new meeting place, they made a pledge, called the $\qquad$ , to continue their meeting until they had drawn up a new constitution.
$\qquad$ 6. The noblemen of the $\qquad$ and the clergy of the $\qquad$ were forced by the king to join the National Assembly.
$\qquad$ 7. Expecting trouble, $\qquad$ called up mercenary troops. This action caused
a rebellion that fueled a widespread emotional reaction called the $\qquad$ -.
B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What event or events signified the end of absolute monarchy and the beginning of representative government? Explain your answer.

