

Unit 2. 1. French Revolution

Causes of the French Revolution

1. Say if the sentences are True or False

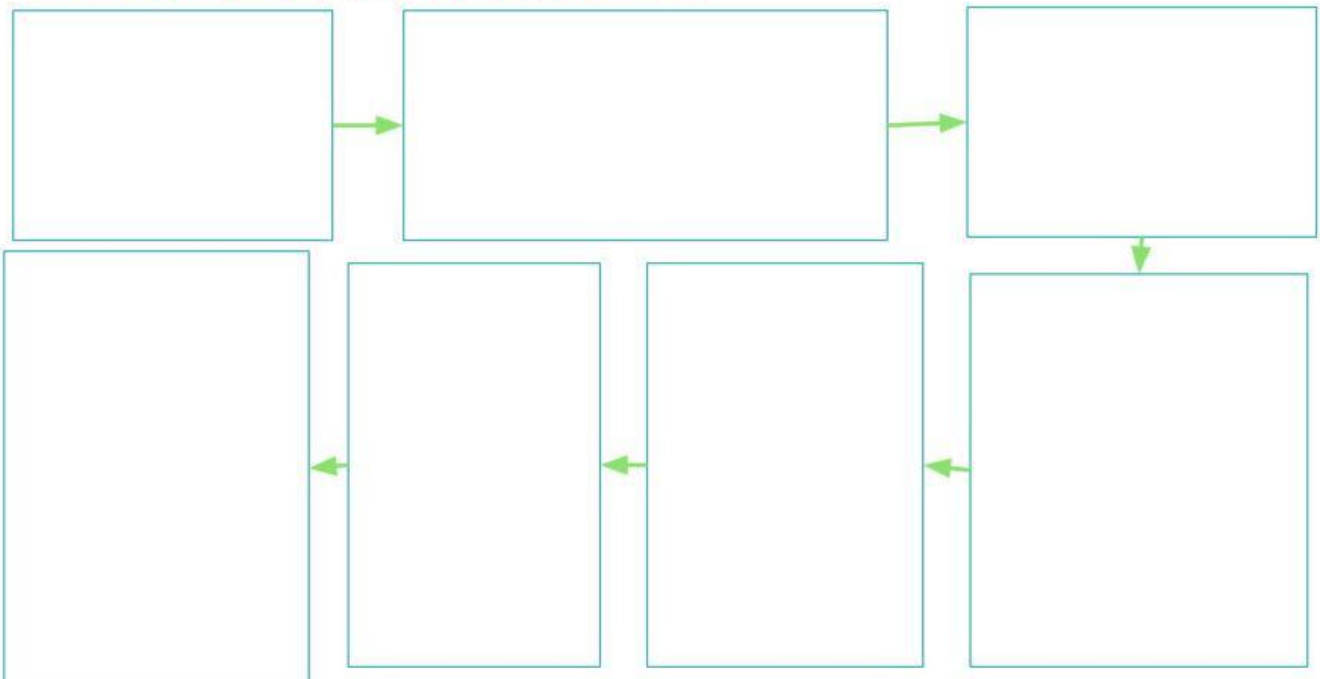
- a) Cultural elites and the bourgeoisie adopted enlightenment ideals, such as, social contract, freedom, equality...
- b) The American Revolution did not influence the French Revolution because it took place later on time.
- c) Bourgeoisie wanted to confront the stratified society and the privileges of the clergy and the nobility
- d) The Bourgeoisie wanted political participation in the government
- e) The Bourgeoisie wanted to protect absolutism
- f) Peasants were opposed to paying heavy taxes and rents to feudal lords
- g) The price of basic products, such as the bread, was low
- h) Wheat was very expensive and people were hungry
- i) To resolve the financial crisis, Philip XVI's ministers decided that the peasants paid higher taxes
- j) To resolve the financial crisis, Philip XVI's ministers asked the nobility and the clergy to pay taxes
- k) Privileged classes agreed to pay taxes to the state

The Revolution breaks out

2. Order the events

They proclaimed themselves the National Assembly (representatives of the nation). They pledge to draft a constitution that reflected the will of the majority of French people.		The Third Estate representatives insisted on one vote per representative (1 vote each person) rather than one vote per estate (1 vote each estate). Nobility and clergy refused.	The people of Paris supported the Assembly's proposals and, on July 14, they stormed (attacked) the Bastille.
Then, the Third Estate representatives left the meeting and met in a pavilion in Versailles (<i>Jeu de Paume</i>)	The Estates-General met in Versailles in May 1789.	Louis XVI was frightened and, in the autumn of 1789, accepted the national Assembly, which made France a constitutional monarchy and ended the Ancient Régime.	The revolution spread to the countryside, where nobles' homes were burnt (the Great Fear).

B. 1789. A REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT



Phases of the Revolution

Classify the events in each phase of the French Revolution

Social laws	Louis XVI fled but was discovered	Implementation of liberalism and abolition of guilds
Parliamentary monarchy	Coup that guillotined jacobin leaders	Reign of terror
Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are executed	Exiled people from the Reign of Terror begin to return	A Republic is declared
Wealth distribution to satisfy the demands of the <i>sans-culottes</i>	Declaration of Rights of Man and of Citizens	Census suffrage
Church property was expropriated	Cancellation of Jacobin laws	Directory and a new liberal and moderate constitution
Jacobins (radical bourgeoisie) and Robespierre rule the government	Girondins (moderate bourgeoisie) form an Assembly	Austrian Army enters France
Napoleon coup	Male suffrage	Restoration of census suffrage

Constitutional monarchy (1789-1792)	Social Republic (1792-1794)	Conservative Republic (1794-1799)