

Chapter 3, Part 1.

1. The French Revolution changed France forever and affected the rest of _____ and the development of _____. France was the largest country in western Europe, yet the most _____. The _____ with privileged nobles and illiterate _____ catered to a system of _____ with little equality.
2. France is bordered on three sides with _____ and separated from England by the _____ and the _____. It has many different _____ and the combination of climate, large area, and varied _____ make it possible to grow crops ranging from _____ to _____ for wine making. France grows the largest _____ crop of western Europe.
3. The large rivers such as the _____, _____, and _____ provide water and _____. The Catholic Church was the major landowner and four out of _____ people were involved in _____.
4. Sketch the Figure 3-2 on a separate piece of paper and consider the information in Figures 3-1 and 3-3. Compare the terms *Social reasons* and *Geographical reasons* for where people settle.

Part 2.

5. French society was organized like a _____ with few aristocrats near the top, and the workers or _____ at the bottom. The King was at the top and had the right to _____ the peasants 10% of their income. This was called a _____.
6. In 17th century France, most farmers used _____ farming methods. They were well behind techniques used in England and Holland. Peasants were forced to spend time working their _____ and on _____. Few of them could _____.
7. Read about the misery of the French Peasants on page 60 of your textbook.
8. Paris was located on the _____ river and had a population of _____ people. It was the largest french city and was the hub of the country. City workers spent _____ of their income on food in order to survive. They often lived in _____ and were very poor.
9. Prosperous merchants enjoyed great wealth and cash flow. This resulted in _____ making even the staple foods very expensive to buy. The costs of goods rose _____.
10. The French middle class was called the _____ and it was this group that invested in the economy. Define the following terms: Infrastructure, tariff, toll, and monopoly.

Part 3.

20. The money spent by Louis XIV and his successors came mostly from _____ and _____ the lower and middle classes. The French masses were displeased by the government and sometimes started _____.
21. The Royal Court was split into two groups, the one that _____ and the other that supported _____. The middle class, the working class and a few noble demanded _____ like what was found in _____.
22. Many French officers and soldiers took part in the _____ helping the American colonists fight against _____. Compared to the _____ of Independence and republican government, France was embarrassingly backward.
23. France suffered a series of _____ and many families were close to starvation. _____ was one of France's most serious problems and its people felt that had nothing to lose! During the revolution, the _____ was violent and unpredictable.
24. The King's popularity sank even lower as he imprisoned or even _____ rioters. He had no solutions and was broke. He called together the _____ to discuss it. This was a kind of _____ called together only by _____. It included representatives from the _____ estates or _____ of France.
25. The members of the first estate were _____. The _____ formed the second estate. The _____ formed the third estate. Even though there were _____ as many delegates in the third estate, they voted in _____ and so the other two estates had double the voting power as the middle class.
26. Louis XIV's controller of general finances was _____, but had been forced out of office by _____ and the country was going bankrupt. Even though Louis need the estates help to raise money, he refused to surrender his power. He was only prepared to give the estates _____ such as fixing the tax system.
27. The ordinary people were hopeful that great changes would result. After the Third Estate broke ranks, led by _____, its members vowed to form the new government called the _____ and make a new _____ for France.
28. They retreated to the royal tennis courts and took the _____. This was a pledge that they would continue to meet until France had a _____. Louis did not like it, but he was forced to back down and order the other two estates to join the National Assembly. However, the joy and calm did not last for long!
29. Mobs began to riot over the high price of bread and they began to demand the release of political _____. The revolution was getting out of control, so Louis XIV sent foreign _____ troops to Paris and Versailles.
30. On July 14, 1789, mobs stormed the royal prison called the _____. Even with only _____ prisoners there, the troops sent to quash the riots actually joined in.
31. The mob cut off the Governor's head and paraded it through the streets. As a result, Louis agreed to disband his troops and the citizens of Paris formed the new army called the _____.

32. Describe the results and circumstances that led to the “Great fear” amongst the French peasants.
33. What great events happened on August 4, 1789? Why was it so important?
34. Describe the “Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen” . What did it guarantee?
35. The _____ worked hard to establish a new _____. The noble titles were abolished and everyone was given the title _____. The Church and its property was seized by the _____ and certificates of money called _____ were issued.
36. Many of the nobles, called _____, left for other countries. King Louis and his family tried to do the same thing but were spotted and subsequently _____.
37. Why was the newly formed Legislative Assembly unsuccessful?
38. Compare and contrast the French Declaration and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Part 5

39. The French Revolution seemed to turn on its own _____, there was a split between

the _____ and the _____. Moderates were viewed with suspicion, were arrested, and ultimately _____ in a new wave of violence.

40. There were no _____ parties, only clubs who published pamphlets. Two of the most important clubs were the _____ and _____. The Jacobins became the more radical of the two and were responsible for the _____.
41. The _____ resented the bourgeoisie and were mostly made up of the poor people from Paris and other big cities. They wanted the national government to lower _____ and supply _____ to the poor. This group was violent and suspicious of the royal family and aristocrats. They supported the execution of the _____.
42. Who were the radical leaders of the revolution? Who was the worst? What did they achieve?

43. What factors influenced the revolutionary wars? How did these wars turn out?

44. Why did the wars result in the execution of the French King? What was he called at the end?

Part 6.

45. The execution of the King resulted from the _____ being arrested and losing out to the _____ and the _____. The years of _____ were known as the _____. Government passed harsh laws designed to _____ of anyone who disagreed with them.
46. The _____ provided for the arrest of any noble family member who held public office before the revolution. Without a signed _____ anyone could be arrested and executed. There was a reorganization of the _____ and the rules to regulate _____. Anyone who challenged _____ was guillotined.
47. An estimated _____ people were guillotined to death during the Reign of Terror. Robespierre ruled France as a _____ and made sweeping changes. He introduced the _____ as well as the _____.
48. Robespierre also improved the _____ and introduced new schools and _____. He also confiscated all of the property of the _____, but even so, people feared him.
49. As Robespierre condemned more people, it ended up being him that was executed after he failed to _____. Ironically, he once opposed the death penalty yet ended up killing thousands of people.
50. Radical Jacobins were replaced by _____, named after the eleventh month in the revolutionary calendar. The rule of Robespierre was replaced by the _____ which was controlled by the _____.
51. The government gave most of the power to people who owned _____. Only these people could vote and _____ members to government. A clear signal that the days of equality were over, as were the title _____.
52. The advances of the poor were swept away, but the directory itself would be soon swept away by a new military dictator by the name of _____. He established a new monarchy by calling himself _____.
53. Read about the Revolutionary Calendar on page 85 of your textbook.