

Class Copy


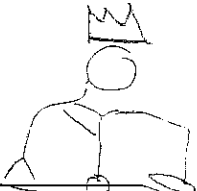
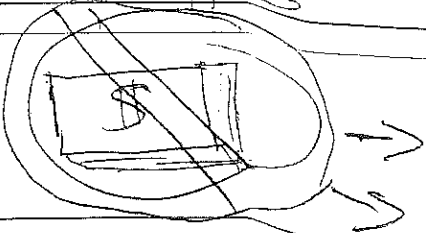
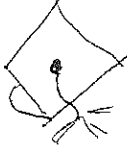
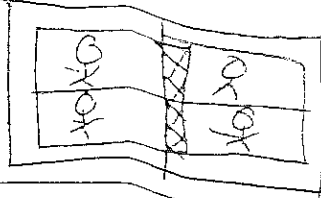
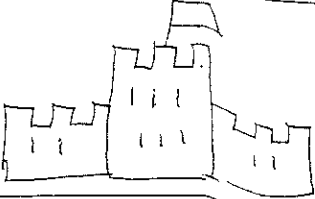

m

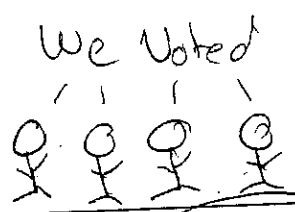
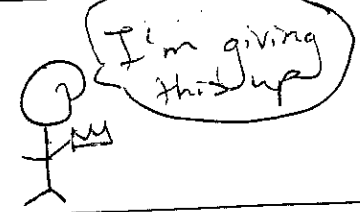
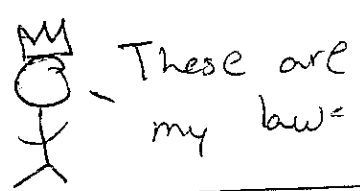
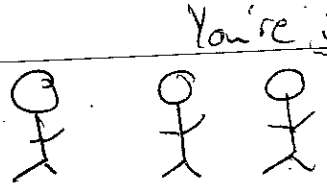
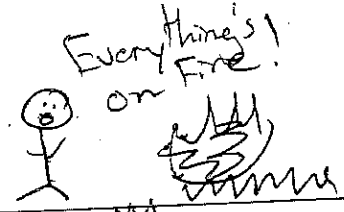
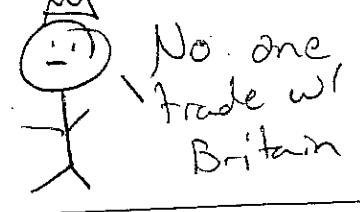
World Civilizations

Wilton/Baker

Name:

Fill out the vocabulary chart as we go through the terms in class. These WILL be on the test, so be sure you know them!

Term	Definition	Example (sentence or picture)
Legitimacy	idea that "royal" blood should hold power in Europe	
Ancien Regime	old order	
Defecit Spending	a country spends more than revenue (taxes) it takes in	
Bourgeoise	educated members of 3rd estate	
Tennis Court Oath	3rd Estate was locked out of Estates General, so met @ tennis court & wrote constitution	
Bastille	a prison in Paris	
Cahier	notebook filled w/ grievances	

Plebiscite	Vote of the people	We Voted 
Abdicate	to give up	
Napoleonic Code	Series of laws that Napoleon instituted once emperor	
Annex	to join	You're joining us 
Scorched Earth Policy	burn everything in path as way to win war	Everything's on fire! 
Continental System	Napoleon attempted to blockade Great Britain	
Guerilla Warfare	type of battle tactic where soldiers use surprise tactics	
Suffrage	the right to vote	

The Ideas before the Turmoil

Philosophes—thinkers of the Enlightenment—18th Century

- Voltaire disliked the Catholic Church and wanted religious freedom-- argued the Church kept members in the "dark" and robbed the peasants of their money.
- Rousseau voiced that the King wasn't doing his job--a ruler should rule according to the wishes of the people.
- Montesquieu felt that there should be a balance of power--the ruler should rule along side the citizens.

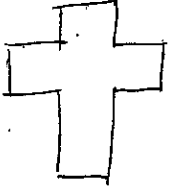
Influential Revolutions:

- English Revolution
The citizens of Great Britain had both a civil war and then, forty years later, they had a revolution. The citizens even executed their own king in 1649 in order to gain some independence and limit the power of the English monarchy.
- American Revolution
The people of France were able to relate better with the Americans. Some Frenchmen like Marquis de Lafayette, went so far as to lead Americans in the fight. Even Louis XVI sent money to help aid the Americans' fight.
- Results of Helping the Americans
Even though King Louis and the French people careed on helping the Americans, his monetary donation would cause the French people—mainly the lower class—to pay higher taxes. This would cause a greater rift in their relationship.

Motto = Liberty - free for all
 Equality (equality)
 Fraternity - brotherhood, "Broh"

Three Estates Notes

have them draw a symbol

<p>The First Estate</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Clergy</u> • 1% of population • owned 10% of the land • payed no taxes
<p>The Second Estate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Nobility</u> • 1% of the population • only pays taxes during war
<p>The Third Estate</p>	<p><u>Bourgeoisie</u>, <u>peasants</u>, <u>working class</u></p> <p>↑ middle class (educated) ↓ poor ↓ overworked & underpaid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98% of population • paid most of their \$ in taxes

wanted no change to the existing system

★ What was the problem with this system? ★

poorest group (3rd estate) pays all their income to taxes & the richest groups pay nothing

Appendix A6

The Bourbon Kings and Marie Antoinette

Louis XIV	Louis XV	Louis XVI	Marie Antoinette
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruled 72 years went after nobles Palace of Versailles France powerful but broke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not strong leader Didn't relate to people ↑ taxes, ↑ spending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> easily persuaded not a big spender not a good leader fired all advisors debt out of control married Marie (Austria) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hated being bored spent lots of \$\$ played peasant in "Peasant Village" people hate her



Appendix A8
The Third Estate Revolts

I. A Time of Crisis

A. The French government spent too much money for too long

1. Huge amount spent at Court
2. Expensive Wars

B. Call of the Estates-General

1. Upper-class knew the country was in financial trouble and knew they would have to give up some things for the good of the country
2. Talked Louis XVI into calling a meeting of the Estates-General which had not come together since 1614

II. The Estates-General Meets

A. Each estate arrived on May 2, 1789

1. Each estate met in separate rooms
2. First and Second Estates greeted warmly and met in large rooms
3. The Third Estate waited 3 hours before they could enter the Palace of Versailles—they were taken to a small room and were not greeted warmly

B. Each group was allowed 1 vote

1. This ensured that the First and Second Estates would always hold power over the Third Estate
2. The Third Estate wanted to meet with the other two estates and each member of the Third Estate be allowed to cast a vote—naturally, they were overruled

III. A National Assembly

A. After many days of deliberation, the Third Estate was only able to agree that they should invite the First Estate to talk with them

B. A few delegates from the First Estate finally joined the Third Estate. After a few days, more people from the First Estate joined them

1. Abbe Sieyès—a sympathizer for the Third Estate—brought attention to the fact that the Third Estate made up 98% of the population
2. He also helped get the name, "Estates-General" changed to the National Assembly in which the Third Estate could more say so in the government

C. Louis XVI was furious over what the Estates-General had done!

IV. The Tennis Court Oath

A. Louis was furious over the decision and tried to prevent the newly formed National Assembly from meeting again

1. Louis locked the doors of the meeting hall
2. He intended to hold a separate meeting for each of the three estates and rule the decisions of the Third Estate illegal!

B. A different meeting place was found

1. After finding the doors of the hall locked, the Assembly went to the nearest available meeting place to discuss what to do next
2. The nearest place was the indoor tennis courts—they busted down the door and crowded inside
3. Once inside, some suggested moving the meeting to Paris; one stood up and insisted that the group stay together until they wrote a new constitution

V. The Tennis Court Oath

Jean-Sylvain Bailly—leader of the meeting, stood on a makeshift table (door ripped off its hinges) as they came forward and signed the Tennis Court—a document stating the Assembly would stay together until they wrote a constitution—thus beginning the French Revolution.

Adapted from the Person textbook for 6th grade Core Knowledge History and Geography

The Road to the Guillotine

1. The Icing on the Cake

A. Louis XVI grows worried and angry that the citizens of the Estates General took matters into their own hands and declared themselves the National Assembly.

1. He called for the Swiss guards to surround Paris.

2. During this the working class known as the Sans-culottes started to rise up and have a louder voice in the events taking place.

B. During this, the king's financial advisor, Jacques Necker, was seen as the mediator between the working class and the aristocracy.

1. The workers believed that Necker could help with:

a. rising cost of bread

b. ease burden of taxes

c. decrease national debt

2. The firing of Necker caused major unrest.

2. The Storming of the Bastille

A. The Bastille was a fortress that the French believed to be holding many political prisoners.

B. When the mob reached the Bastille, they cut off the head of the head guard and paraded it around the city.

3. The Great Fear

A. Rumors of British and Spanish troops killing peasants and burning all the crops caused a "great fear."

4. Toward a New Government

A. The delegates agreed that many things must change before order could be reestablished.

1. Some delegates suggested that taxes be paid by all citizens.

2. Others suggested that advantages for the nobility under the

"Ancien Regime" be abolished.

B. In the excitement, the first estate forfeited their titles.

C. The second estate would not collect rent.

D. Peasants would be able to participate in gov't & army.

5. The Declaration of the Rights of Man

A. It included such things as freedom, equality, protection, property, etc.

B. The Absolute Monarchy was no longer the government---there would still be a king, but with limited power.

6. Women March on Versailles

A. Due to a lack of bread in Paris, more than 6,000 women marched to Versailles to see the King and Queen.

B. In order to appease the mob, the King and Queen eventually agreed to move to Paris. They would never see Versailles again.

7. Reform and the Constitution

A. The Assembly formed a limited constitutional monarchy.

<p>The Revolution Turns Bloody</p>	<p>- Europeans & Americans supported revolution @ first - After chaos they declare war on France</p>
<p>Death Every Afternoon</p>	<p>People turned on each other for "crimes" against the Revolution <u>Law of Suspects</u> -</p>
<p>The Jacobins and the Committee of Public Safety</p>	<p>The Jacobins commit violence and start the Committee of Public Safety</p>
<p>Maximilien Robespierre</p>	<p>led the ; he will die b/c he is accused of being a traitor, like he did to many others</p>

↑
 by guillotine

The King and Queen to the Guillotine

<p>The Attempted Escape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - try to flee to Austria - townspeople catch them & send them back to Paris
<p>The New Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new Legislative Assembly - conservatives vs radicals (supporters of monarchy vs supporters of republic)
<p>France at War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assembly declare war on Austria - total disaster - Sans culottes angry - mob & storm palace <p>@ War w/ Britain & Austria</p>
<p>The End of King Louis XVI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - royal power stripped - royal family prisoners - Louis tried & found guilty of conspiracy - executed via guillotine
<p>The Fate of the Queen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tried & found guilty of conspiracy - executed via guillotine

