



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

HOW DID THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AFFECT THE WORLD?



Essential Question

(1)

WHAT WERE THE THREE ESTATES?

- King Louis XVI ruled France with supreme **MONARCHY**
- He believed his reign was his divine right
- The government system based on nobles, kings, and church leaders was growing unstable
- The people were becoming restless
- Things were about to change, and a **REVOLUTION** was about to begin



(2)

DISCONTENT

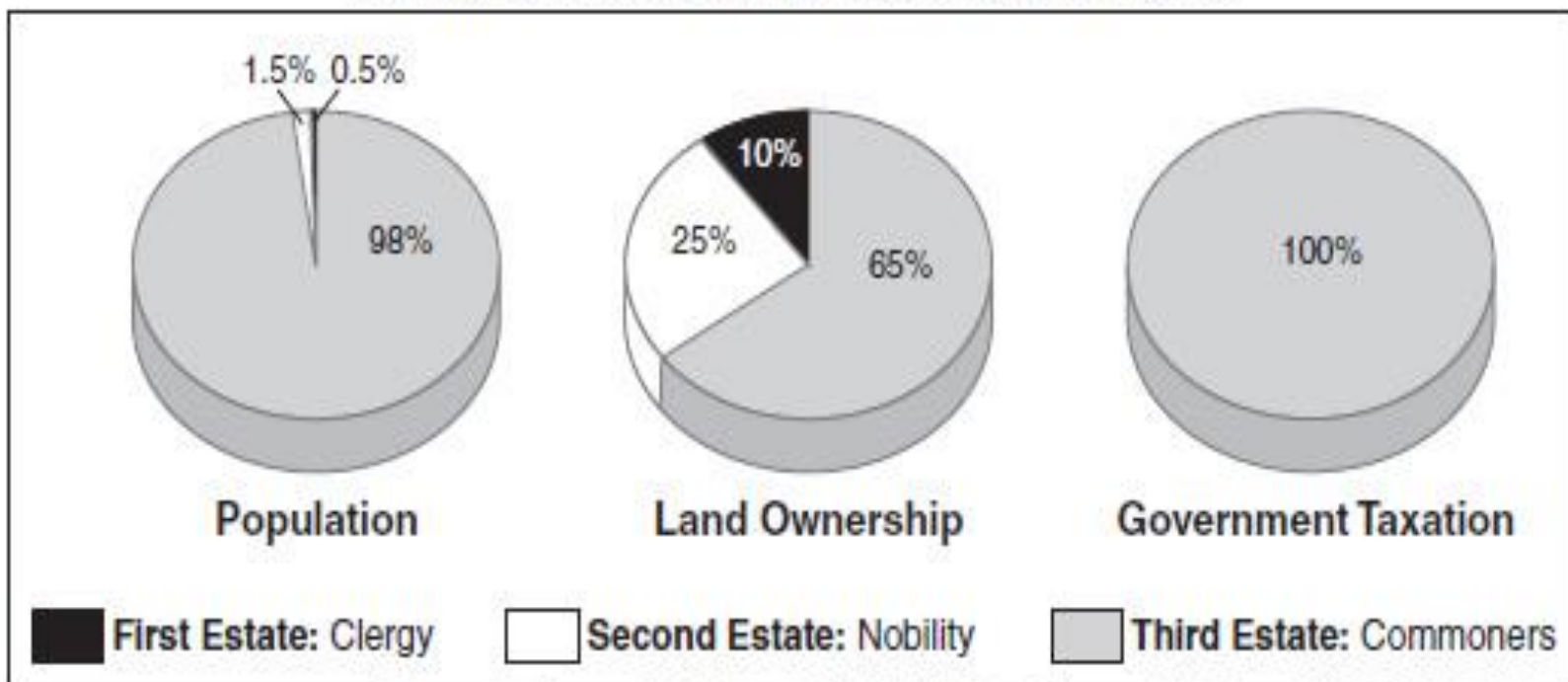
- By 1789, the people in France were divided into three social classes, or **ESTATES**
- The First class was the **CLERGY**, or the religious workers in the Catholic Church
- The second class was the **ARISTOCRACY**, this included the noble families, they owned most of the land and did not pay taxes
- Though they were rich, the Nobles did not have a say in the government



(3)

- The largest estate was the **PEASANTS**, most of them were very **POOR**
- They paid taxes and had no say in the government

The Three Estates in Pre-Revolutionary France



Source: Jackson J. Spielvogel, *World History*, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 2003 (adapted)



WHAT WERE THE
THREE ESTATES?

(4)

WHAT EFFECT DID THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HAVE ON FRANCE?

- The **AMERICAN REVOLUTION** greatly impacted the people in France
- The French sent money to support the colonies fighting the British
- These efforts, along with the king's expensive lifestyle, had drained the country of **MONEY**
- By 1789, the country was broke

(5)

- King Louis XVI decided to tax the **NOBLES** to make more money
- The nobles would not do it, and they called for a meeting of the three estates, called the **ESTATES GENERAL**
- They all met in the city of Versailles
- The third estate wanted equal rights, they started writing up a constitution





WHAT AFFECT DID THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HAVE ON FRANCE?

(6)

WHAT HAPPENED ON JULY 14TH, 1789?

- Rumors began to spread that the king was going to try and stop the meeting of the Estates General
- On July 14th, 1789, 800 people marched into the city of Paris to get weapons from a prison called **BASTILLE** to arm themselves
- A **CANNON** was fired into the crowd



- A French citizen convinced 60 guards to help the people
- The people stormed the Bastille and **CAPTURED** it
- 98 people died in the attack
- This event showed that the French were willing to fight for their rights
- It also showed the king that even his army was against him
- July 14th is still celebrated as a **NATIONAL HOLIDAY**



STORMING THE BASTILLE

ORIGINS

[Storming the Bastille 7 min](#)



WHAT HAPPENED ON JULY
14TH, 1789?

LIBERTY! EQUALITY! FRATERNITY!



- In August of that same year the National Assembly gave a statement called Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- The statement called for fair **TAXATION**, equal rights, and freedom of **RELIGION**
- Crowds broke out in the song *La Marseillaise*, this became the nation's National Anthem



WHAT DID THE
DECLARATION OF THE
RIGHTS OF MAN AND OF
THE CITIZEN SAY?

(9)

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE KING AND QUEEN?

- Though the king was still the leader of the government, he had very little **POWER**
- In 1791, King Louis XVI was forced to approve the new declaration
- The king and his wife, **MARIE ANTOINETTE**, tried to escape Paris
- They pretended to be tourists, but were caught
- A year later they would be executed by the guillotine





WHAT HAPPENED TO KING
LOUIS XVI AND MARIE
ANTOINETTE?

How did Napoleon take control of France?

- The monarchy had changed
- The change was not a smooth one
- The Assembly took the land from the **CATHOLIC CHURCH**
- If a priest did not support the revolution, they would lose their church
- One of the revolution leaders, **Maximilien Robespierre**, became the most powerful man in the government





- ◉ He executed anyone who was against the revolution
- ◉ His weapon of choice was the **GUILLOTINE**, it was used to behead people
- ◉ This period was referred to as the Reign of Terror
- ◉ The **ARISTOCRATS** and Nobles were put to death
- ◉ But no one was safe from execution

- The revolution had turned into a time of **BLOODSHED**
- Peace was not to be had
- The army began to gain more and more power
- A general named **NAPOLEAN BONAPARTE** became popular
- He won a victory for the French against Italy



- ◉ When he returned to Paris in 1799, he was welcomed as a **HERO**
- ◉ Five years later Napoleon crowned himself the **EMPEROR** of France
- ◉ The revolution was over
- ◉ So was the republic
- ◉ Napoleon expanded his reign across Europe
- ◉ He conquered Holland, Germany, Italy and **BELGIUM**
- ◉ This brought new wealth to France



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE DOMINION OF NAPOLEON I.,
 (IRRESPECTIVE OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES) AT THE TIME OF HIS GREATEST POWER.

Struthers & Co., Engr's, N. Y.

- Napoleon's empire would eventually collapse in 1815, with a new **REPUBLIC** being formed
- After the **BATTLE OF BASTILLE**, ideas of freedom and liberty began similar freedom movements all over the world

An illustration depicting the French Revolution. It features a dark blue background with stylized grey clouds. A red banner at the bottom contains the text 'FRENCH REVOLUTION'. Above the banner, several figures in period clothing are shown. From left to right: a woman in a yellow dress, a woman in a pink dress, a woman in a yellow dress holding a flag, a woman in a white dress, and a woman in a brown dress. Each figure is positioned in front of a small French tricolor flag (blue, white, and red vertical stripes).

FRENCH REVOLUTION

[French Revolution 12 min](#)



How did Napoleon take control of France?



HOW DID THE FRENCH
REVOLUTION AFFECT
THE WORLD?



THE END