**CHAPTER 10 IDENTIFICATIONS**

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**

Section I. *Identify* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Jacques Necker
2. King Louis XVI
3. Queen Marie Antoinette
4. Charles Alexandre de Calonne
5. The Third Estate
6. Étienne Charles Loménie de Brienne
7. Olympe de Gouges
8. Edmund Burke
9. Maximilien Robespierre

Section II. *Define* and state the *General Significance* of the following:

1. *La gabelle*
2. *Cahiers de doléances*
3. *Assignats*
4. *émigrés*

Section III: *Describe* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Estates-General
2. Parlement of Paris
3. Tennis Court Oath
4. The Bastille/Fall of the Bastille
5. The “Great Fear”
6. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
7. Women’s March on Versailles
8. National Assembly
9. Jacobins (and Girondins)
10. Declaration of Pillnitz
11. September Massacres
12. The Convention
13. *Sans-culottes*
14. Second and Third Partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795
15. The Reign of Terror
16. Committee of Public Safety
17. Thermidorean Reaction
18. The Directory

***TIMELINES DUE THE SAME DAY***

*Note: The French Revolution is very complex, with various factions of people each seeking a different agenda, all thrown into a massive revolution that involves several significant events and turning points. I URGE you to be thorough in your reading, timeline, and identifications.*

*Be prepared for a challenging assessment after the study of the French Revolution.*

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why has France been called a rich nation with an impoverished government? How did the financial weaknesses of the French monarchy lay the foundations of the revolution of 1789?
2. What were Louis XVI’s most serious mistakes during the French Revolution? Had he been a more able ruler, could the French Revolution have been avoided or a constitutional monarchy could have succeeded? Did the revolution ultimately have little to do with the competence of the monarch?
3. How was the Estates General transformed into the National Assembly? How does the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen reflect the social and political values of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment? How were France and its government reorganized in the early years of the revolution? Why has the Civil Constitution of the Clergy been called the greatest blunder of the National Assembly?
4. Why were some political factions dissatisfied with the constitutional settlement of 1791? What was the revolution of 1792 and why did it occur? Who were the *sans-culottes*, and how did they become a factor in the politics of the period? How influential were they during the Terror in particular? Why did the *sans-culottes* and the Jacobins cooperate at first? Why did that cooperation end?
5. Why did France go to war with Austria in 1792? What were the benefits and drawbacks for France of fighting an external war in the midst of a domestic political revolution?
6. What were the causes of the Terror? How did the rest of Europe react to the French Revolution and the Terror? How did events in France influence the last two partitions of Poland?
7. A motto of the French Revolution was “equality, liberty, and fraternity.” How did the revolution both support and violate this motto? Did French women benefit from the revolution? Did French peasants benefit from it?