

# SILENT Bellwork

Answer the following questions in your notebook:

1. What is an example of a revolution you know? (not one we have discussed already)
2. Do you think people are born good or bad or are they made that way?
3. Can people change?



# Schedule

Objective: I can describe the events that led to the French Revolution

- Notes
- French Revolution



# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

# Basics

When: 1789-1799  
Where: France



# Effects of the Enlightenment

- New ideas on government inspire calls for Democracy
- American Revolution
- Rebellions in Latin America
- Growing unrest in France



# French Society

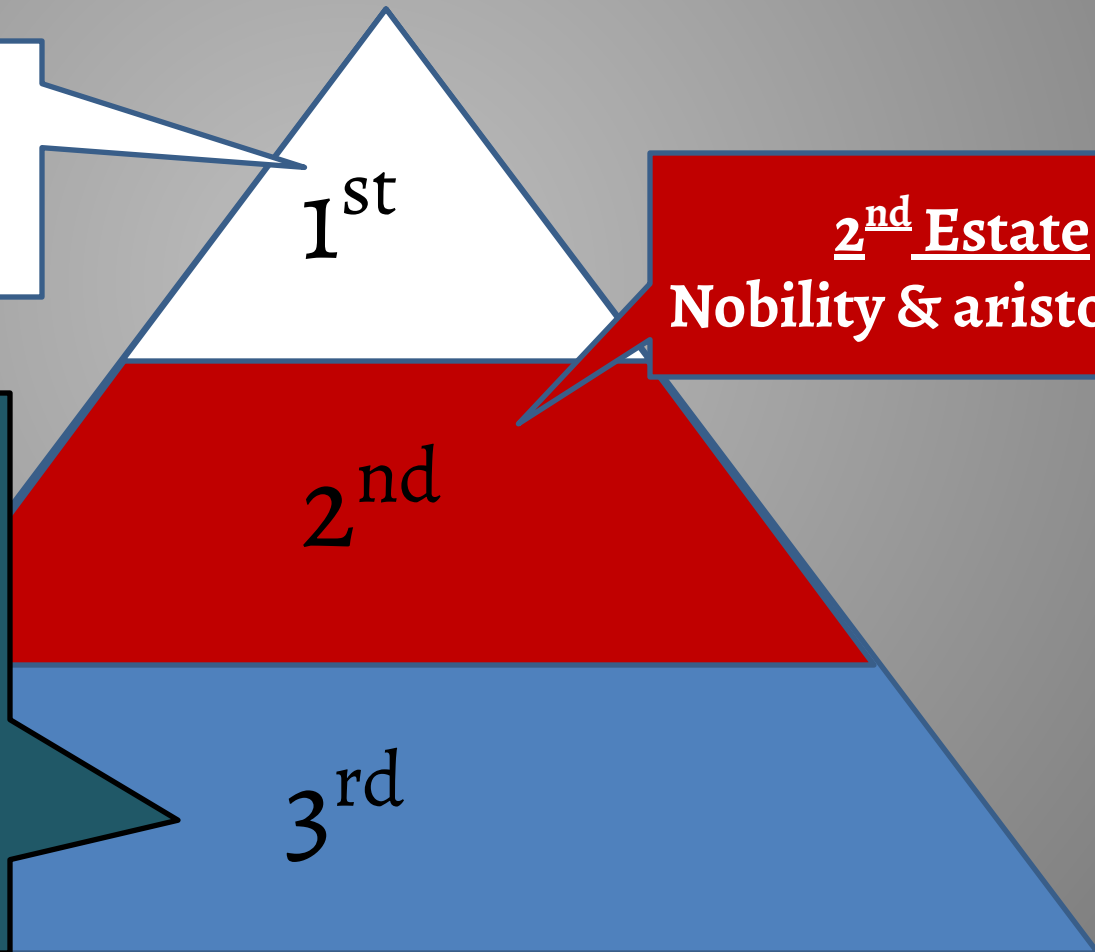
French society was divided into 3 classes called “Estates”:

**First Estate**  
**Catholic church  
officials & Clergy**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Estate**  
**Nobility & aristocracy**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Estate**

1. **Bourgeoisie** –  
educated city  
lawyers, doctors,  
businessmen
2. **Peasants &  
farmers**



# The 1<sup>st</sup> Estate

- The Clergy  
(church leaders)
- Only 1% of  
population
- Own 10% of land
- Collected tithes
- Paid NO taxes



# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate

- 3% of population
- Own 20% of the land, little monetary income
- Paid NO TAXES
- Lives off of collected tax money
- Hates absolutism and fears losing their privilege







# The 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate

- **95% of population**
- **Bourgeois and peasants**
- **Almost no say in government**
- **Pay all the taxes**
- **Pay tithes to Church**
- **Hated the 1st and 2nd estates**

# Important Players of the French Revolution



Marie Antoinette  
Queen of France



Louis XVI  
King of France

# King Louis XVI



- He created a huge debt from the Palace of Versailles
- Was an absolute Monarch but was a weak ruler
- He attempts reforms but many fail due to the nobility

# Marie Antoinette

- Queen of France
- Was a BIG spender
- “Let them eat cake”??



# Maximilien Robespierre

- He was elected deputy of the estates-general
- Robespierre became increasingly popular for his attacks on the monarchy and his advocacy of democratic reforms.



# The Estates General



- Type of representation
- The Estates General rarely meets
- Each Estate only gets 1 vote
- the 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate is ALWAYS outvoted

**Enlightenment thinking  
allowed people to see flaws  
in the current system, or  
“old regime”**

# Economic Trouble

- For years, the French government had been *deficit spending*: a government's spending more money than it takes in.



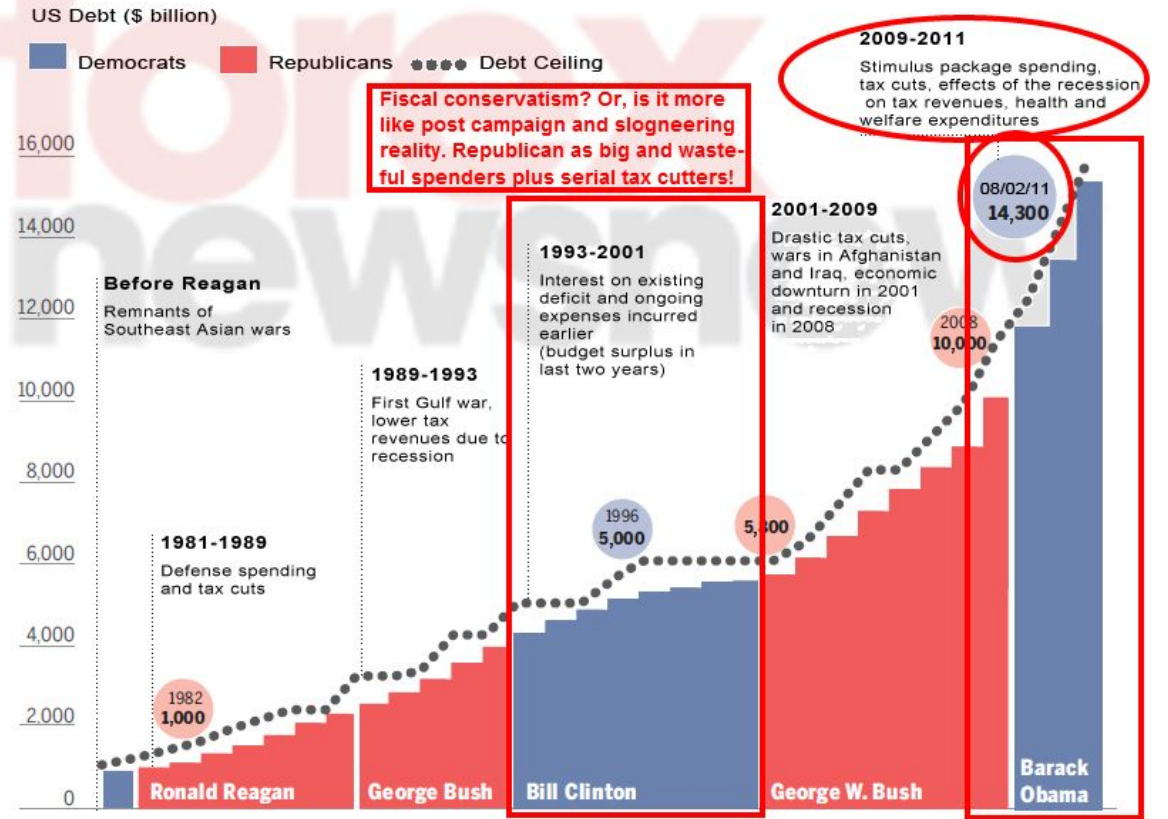


© 2007 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All rights reserved.

9/25

"I didn't get the government job. They said I lacked experience in *deficit spending*."

## How did the US accumulate a \$14.3 trillion debt



SOURCES: US DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY, BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

# Deficit Spending

- A previous king left France in debt
  - Wars, general rise in costs, and expensive palaces were incredibly costly
  - To help pay, the government borrowed more money



WALTER SIEGEL '10



The BLIND SIDE 2

# Causes of the French Revolution



Simulation

The question in  
everyone's minds:  
Why couldn't the 98%  
fight back?

# Estates General Simulation

Hand in hand with social unrest went a growing financial crisis. The crisis was caused in part by years of deficit spending. Louis XIV had left France deeply in debt. Wars like the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution strained the treasury even further. Costs generally had risen in the 1700s, and the lavish court sucked up millions. To bridge the gap between income and expenses, the government borrowed more and more money. By 1789, half its tax income went just to pay interest on the enormous debt. To solve the financial crisis, the government would have to increase taxes, reduce expenses, or both.

However, the nobles and clergy fiercely resisted any attempt to end their exemption from taxes. Then, in the late 1780s, bad harvests sent food prices soaring. In towns, people rioted, demanding bread. In the countryside, peasants began to attack the manor houses of the nobles.



# The Estates General

First Estate

Second Estate

Third Estate-Farmers

Third Estate- Bourgeoise

Third Estate- Urban Poor

Louis XVI

Each of you has been elected by your peers to act as a deputy for your respective Estate at the May 1789 Estates General. When the meeting opens in May you must be very knowledgeable on all issues facing France, and where the different Estates stand on the issues.

# 3rd Hour

Nathan

Carson

Skylar

Cody

Elijah R.

Holden

Austin

Abigail

Tyler

Cassie

Alex F.

Robbie

Connor

Alex B

branden

Evan

Elijah V.

Leah

Lukas

Lillian

Sean

ben

Sierra

MJ

Alex S.

First Estate

Second Estate

Third Estate-Farmers

Third Estate- Bourgeoise

Third Estate- Urban Poor

Louis XVI

# 4th Hour

Sammi

Adison

Darrian

Jacquelyn

Hunter

Kierra

Connor

Ethan

Parker

Sam

Keaton

Sam

Dylan

Josh

Nathaniel

Madalyn

Clarrissa

Caleb

MacKenzie

Ian

Hailey

Grace

Trent

Madalyn

First Estate

Second Estate

Third Estate-Farmers

Third Estate- Bourgeoise

Third Estate- Urban Poor

Louis XVI

# 5th Hour

Olivia L

Ben

Brenan

Alexis

Brian

Davin

Erica

Bobby

Kelly

Angelique

Morgan

Tavionna

Olivia C

Braeden

Alex

Lani

AJ

Mackenzie

Chloe A

Philip

Lexi

Chloe H

Kayla

Logan

Kayleen

Kiersten

Gabe

Adam

Amari

Denton

First Estate

Second Estate

Third Estate-Farmers

Third Estate- Bourgeoise

Third Estate- Urban Poor

Louis XVI

# 7th Hour

Aiden

Connor

Tori

Hillary

Sydney

Rece

Ty'Tiana

Isabella

Logan

Chris

Ashlynn

Ashley

Grace

Guinness

Cameron

Samantha

Trent

Josh

Haylee

Bailey

Jonah

Nigel

Kennedy

Natalie

Claire

Jaden

Layla

Rece

Parker

First Estate

Second Estate

Third Estate-Farmers

Third Estate- Bourgeoise

Third Estate- Urban Poor

Louis XVI

# Small Group Meetings

Determine the following:

- The standard of living enjoyed by your group - How does this differ from the other groups?
- How much land does your group control?
- Do you pay taxes?
- Your group's stance on the current taxation system.
- Come up with a detailed list of changes that you think need to happen to make your life better

# Step 1:

The king assembles the Estates  
general for advice.



- Get in your groups and review your goals for this meeting.
- Create a plan/law that you want the assembly to vote on
  - Select 1 person to write down your plan
  - 3rd Estate - share your small group discussion info

**10:00**

**Stop**

# Step 2:

The Estates General prepare to meet.

# Step 3:

Each estate proposes a plan to  
save France.

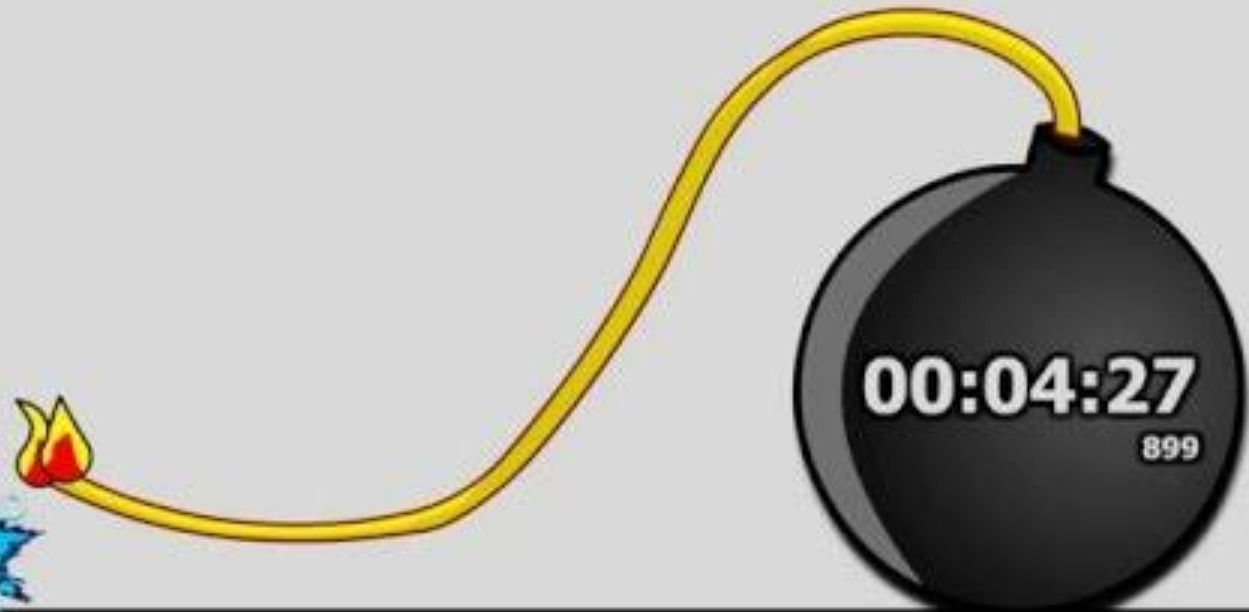
# Step 4:

The King proposes a plan to  
save France.

# Step 5:

The Estates General votes on  
the King's plan.

Step 6:  
Severe famine occurs.



00:04:27  
899



# Step 7:

The third estate responds to the situation.

# The National Assembly



- Walked out of the Estates General, 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate signs the Tennis Court Oath
- Creates a National Assembly
- Issue the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

**LET'S  
KILL  
THE  
KING**



# Louis XIV Journal Entry

- ❖ Go to Google Classroom and open the “Louis XIV Diary Entry” assignment
- ❖ Using the powerpoint presentation, textbook pages 510-514, and the link provided, pretend you are Louis XIV write a ½ page *minimum* diary entry for Louis XIV.
- ❖ Mention his beliefs, values, control of nobility, and daily rituals.
- ❖ Submit when finished

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PBn7iWzrKol&feature=youtu.be> – what caused the French revolution?
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zv0lxWGF8b8&feature=youtu.be> – what caused the FR longer