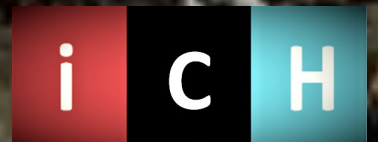


# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



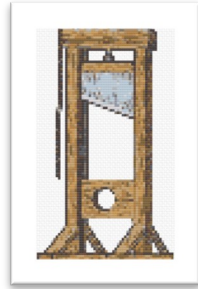
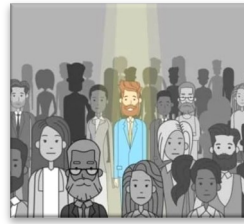
# The French Revolution / key words starter



**Mission** - to match up the vocabulary, images and definitions



**Nobility**



A machine used to execute people - by chopping off their heads

The overthrow of the existing rule - often quick and using violence

A person who works on the land - usually very poor

A tax paid to the Church - usually 10% of income

The idea that every person is important / powerful - and not in need of higher authority ( such as a king or God )


A country that is not ruled by a king or queen

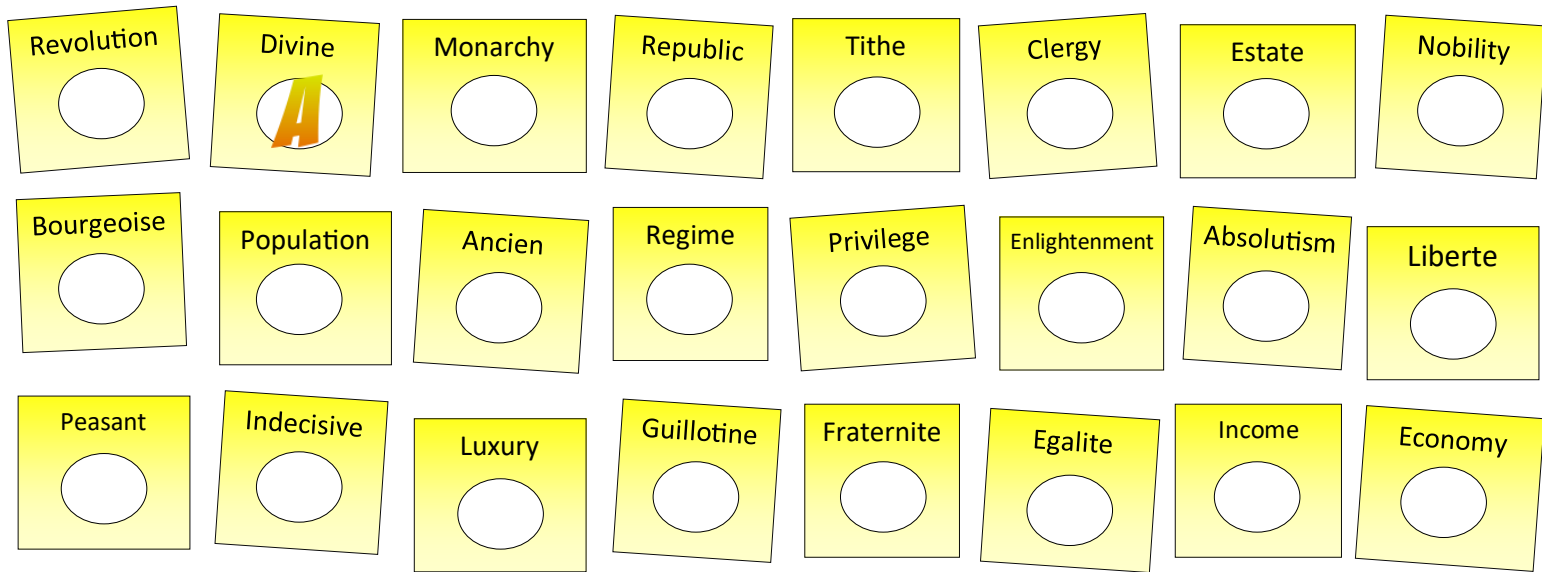
People who work for the Church

Rich landowners with title such as Baron, Viscount, Earl and Duke.

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
Revolution		R _ _ _ _ _
Nobility		A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Clergy		P _ _ _ _ _
Tithe		T _ _
Republic		
Peasant		S _ _ _
Guillotine		
Individualism		

# The French Revolution - key vocab

 Aim - to learn and define 24 words linked to the French Revolution

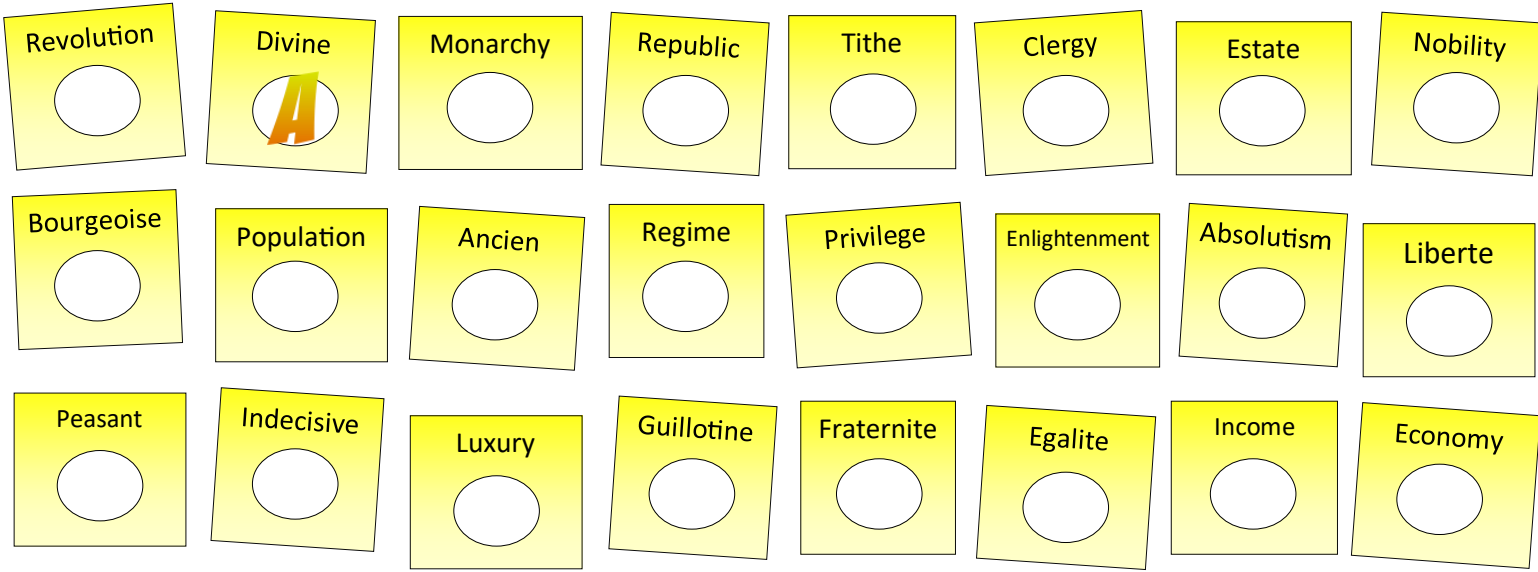


Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	Something given by a higher power ( God ) or is God like	H _____	A
	To be given special rights or benefits		B
	A country that is not ruled by a king or queen		C
	A new way of thinking - reason and <b>individualism</b>	Paradigm S _____	D
	People such as lawyers, business owners, merchants, teachers	M _____ C _____	E
	The overthrow of the existing rule - often quick and using violence	R _____	F
	System of rule where ( king or queen ) has total or almost total control	D _____	G
	A tax paid to the Church - usually 10% of income		H
	King and queen		I
	French word for freedom	E _____	J
	The people who live in a place / country	M _____	K
	A person who works on the land - usually very poor	S _____	L
	People who work for the Church	P _____	M
	Things seen as expensive, rich, beautify - ( but unnecessary )		N
	Meaning the different classes of people in France before the revolution		O
	The inability to make decisions	P _____	P
	Rich landowners with title such as Baron, Viscount, Earl and Duke.	A _____	Q
	French word for being equal - equality	P ____	R
	Old	A _____	S
	Brother or brotherhood		T
	A type of rule or government - strict with lots of rules		U
	Amount of money earned by a person	W _____	V
	To do with money - such as how much is spent v how much earned	F _____	W
	A machine used to execute people - by chopping off their heads		X



# The French Revolution - key vocab

 Answers - to 24 words linked to the French Revolution




Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
Divine	Something given by a higher power ( God ) or is God like	Heavenly	A
Privilege	To be given special rights or benefits		B
Republic	A country that is not ruled by a king or queen		C
Enlightenment	A new way of thinking - reason and <b>individualism</b>	Paradigm Shift	D
Bourgeoise	People such as lawyers, business owners, merchants, teachers	Middle Class	E
Revolution	The overthrow of the existing rule - often quick and using violence	Revolt	F
Absolutism	System of rule where ( king or queen ) has total or almost total control	Dictatorship	G
Tithe	A tax paid to the Church - usually 10% of income		H
Monarchy	King and queen		I
Liberte	French word for freedom	Emancipation	J
Population	The people who live in a place / country	Masses	K
Peasant	A person who works on the land - usually very poor	Serf	L
Clergy	People who work for the Church	Priest	M
Luxury	Things seen as expensive, rich, beautify - ( but unnecessary )		N
Estate	Meaning the different classes of people in France before the revolution		O
Indecisive	The inability to make decisions	Procrastinate	P
Nobility	Rich landowners with title such as Baron, Viscount, Earl and Duke.	Aristocracy	Q
Egalite	French word for being equal - equality	Par	R
Ancien	Old	Ancient	S
Fraternite	Brother or brotherhood		T
Regime	A type of rule or government - strict with lots of rules		U
Income	Amount of money earned by a person	Wages	V
Economy	To do with money - such as how much is spent v how much earned	Finances	W
Guillotine	A machine used to execute people - by chopping off their heads		X

# French Society in 1788

## The 3 Estates



 **Starting discussion** - should everyone pay taxes?

- Left
- Nobility
- Beggars
- Common
- Ancien
- Political
- Duke
- Nights
- Divine
- Vuitton
- XVI
- Second
- Dirty
- Catholic
- Privileged
- Knights
- Old
- Strong
- Peasants
- Food

In the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Régime, France was divided into a ladder of social classes. On the top rung, we find the king, who claimed to rule by 2 \_\_\_\_\_ right - the will of God. The people of France were his subjects, and he held the power of law. In reality, the king relied on the support of the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and France's governmental structures. In 1788, Louis 4 \_\_\_\_\_ was France's reigning monarch. Below him was the First Estate - the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Church. The Church was in charge of religious life, charitable works, education, and record keeping. The Church, was very wealthy, did not have to pay tax, and some people within the Church became corrupt. The higher clergy, (bishops and archbishops), were advisers to the king and therefore had 6 \_\_\_\_\_ power. Lower clergy, like parish priests, were more involved in the lives of the common people, and they could better identify with the sufferings and struggles of the lower classes. Below the Church was the 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Estate - the nobility. Nobles were people with hereditary titles like 8 \_\_\_\_\_, count, and baron. Some noble families came from a military background, stretching back to the days of the medieval 9 \_\_\_\_\_ and others held top positions in government. Less common were nobles who had once been commoners and bought their titles with wealth they had earned. Most nobles were land owners and were very wealthy. They lived in luxury with the best of everything, from clothing to art to entertainment. As a whole, the nobility was a 10 \_\_\_\_\_ class that had lots of power, but avoided taxation. On the bottom of the ladder - the Third Estate - the 11 \_\_\_\_\_ people. This class made up about 96% of the population and it was divided. The bourgeoisie were the wealthier commoners, who were involved in business or other professions. They often disliked the higher classes the heavy taxes that fell on them. At the very lowest rung were the 12 \_\_\_\_\_. These people worked the land of the nobles estates or crowded into cities to scrape out lives as labourers or 13 \_\_\_\_\_. They had trouble making enough money to buy basic necessities such as 14 \_\_\_\_\_ and clothing but were still heavily 15 \_\_\_\_\_.



The First Estate



The Second Estate



The Third Estate

- 1: What is rule by divine right?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2: Who were the bourgeoisie and which of the 3 Estates did they belong to?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3: A question you have about the Three Estates.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# French Society in 1788

## The 3 Estates



Starting discussion - should everyone pay taxes?

Left

Nobility

Beggars

Common

Ancien

Political

Duke

Nights

Divine

Vuitton

XVI

Second

Dirty

Catholic

Privileged

Knights

Old

Strong

Peasants

Food

In the (1) **Ancien Régime**, France was divided into a ladder of social classes. On the top rung, we find the king, who claimed to rule by (2) **divine** right - the will of God. The people of France were his subjects, and he held the power of law. In reality, the king relied on the support of the (3) **nobility** and France's governmental structures. In 1788, Louis (4) **XVI** was France's reigning monarch. Below the king was the First Estate - the (5) **Catholic** Church. The Church was in charge of religious life, charitable works, education, and record keeping. The Church, was very wealthy, did not have to pay tax, and some people within the Church became corrupt. The higher clergy, (bishops and archbishops), were advisers to the king and therefore had (6) **political** power. Lower clergy, like parish priests, were more involved in the lives of the common people, and they could better identify with the sufferings and struggles of the lower classes. Below the Church was the (7) **Second** Estate - the nobility. Nobles were people with hereditary titles like (8) **duke**, count, viscount and baron. Some noble families came from a military background, stretching back to the days of the medieval (9) **knights** and others held top positions in government. Less common were nobles who had once been commoners and bought their titles with wealth they had earned. Most nobles were land owners and were very wealthy. They lived in luxury with the best of everything, from clothing to art to entertainment. As a whole, the nobility was a (10) **privileged** class that had lots of power, but avoided taxation. On the bottom of the ladder - the Third Estate - the (11) **common** people. While this class made up about 96% of the population, even it was divided. The bourgeoisie were the wealthier commoners, who were involved in business or other professions. They often disliked the higher classes the heavy taxes that fell on them. At the very lowest rung were the (12) **peasants**. These people worked the land of the nobles estates or crowded into cities to scrape out lives as labourers or (13) **beggars**. They had trouble making enough money to buy basic necessities such as (14) **food** and clothing but were still heavily (15) **taxed**.

1: What is rule by divine right?

---

2: Who were the bourgeoisie and which of the 3 Estates did they belong to?

---

3: A question you have about the Three Estates.

---



The First Estate



The Second Estate

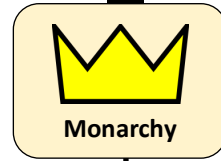


The Third Estate

3 mins



God



Monarchy

1

The Clergy / Church.  
 Did not pay tax.  
 Received money from the 3rd Estate.  
 Not part of normal legal system.  
 Owned 1/10 of the land in France.



The First Estate

2

Nobles - dukes, counts, barons.  
 Paid no tax.  
 Wealthy landowners.  
 About 4000 in total.  
 Served the King in battle.



The Second Estate

3

96% of the population.  
 Included a wide range of people, including businessmen, merchants, labourers peasants and beggars. Basically ... everyone else.  
 They had no privileges.  
 Had to fight in wars if ordered to.



The Third Estate

# French Society in 1788

## Focus - The Three Estates

Use your knowledge and linked video to help assemble French social structure in 1788.

### Explain the connection between God and the Monarchy?

---

---

---

---

---

---

### The pros + cons of this system of rule?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Any questions you have about the 3 Estates?

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Can you add something new else to the diagram?

96 % of the population.

Nobility - dukes, counts

Had to fight in war if ordered.

Included merchants, businessmen, labourers, peasants and beggars.

No privileges.

Paid lots of tax.

Did not pay tax.

Got money from 3rd Estate.

Not part of the legal system.

Owned 1/10 of French land

Did not pay tax.

Church / Clergy

Wealthy landowners.

About 4000 in total.

Served King in battle.

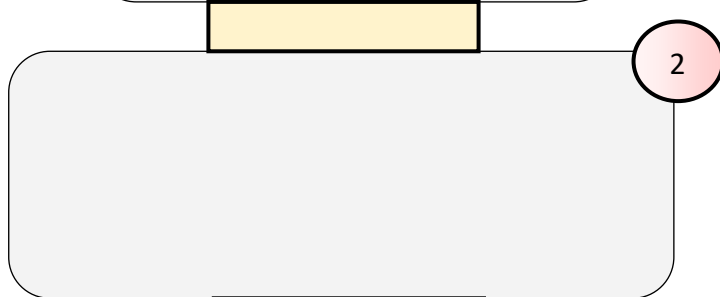
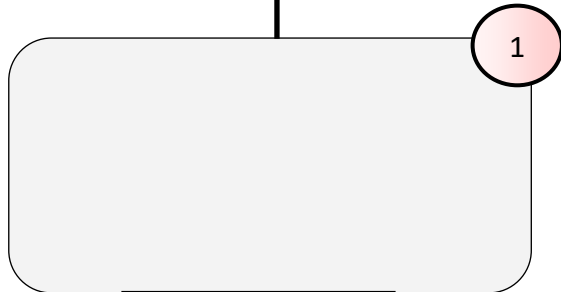
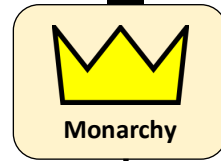
The Third Estate

The Second Estate

The First Estate



3 mins



# French Society in 1788

## Focus - The Three Estates

Use your knowledge and linked video to help assemble French social structure in 1788.

**Explain the connection between God and the monarchy?**

---

---

---

---

**The pros + cons of this system of rule?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Any questions you have about the 3 Estates?**

---

---

---

---

---

**Can you add something else to the diagram?**

96 % of the population.

Nobility - dukes, counts

Had to fight in war if ordered.

Included merchants, businessmen, labourers, peasants and beggars.

No privileges.

Paid lots of tax.

Did not pay tax.

Got money from 3rd Estate.

Not part of the legal system.

Owned 1/10 of French land

Did not pay tax.

Church / Clergy

Wealthy landowners.

About 4000 in total.

Served King in battle.

**The Third Estate**

**The Second Estate**

**The First Estate**





# The French Revolution - why did it happen?



 **Mission:** to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to find out reasons for the French Revolution

'France had not yet become the land of dumb conformity, it is now ... though political freedom was far to seek, a man could still raise his voice and count on its echoes to be widely heard... Outside the humblest classes there was not a man in France, who, given the necessary courage, could not defy authority up to a certain point, while seeming to comply, put up resistance. And when addressing the nation, the king spoke as a leader rather than a master. "We glory" Louis XVI declared in his preamble to the issue of an edict at the beginning of his reign, "at the fact this this nation is high-spirited and free." One of his ancestors expressed the same ideas in more antiquated philosophy, when, in applauding the Estates-General" for the boldness of their "remonstrances" he said. "We would rather converse ( speak with ) with freemen than serfs."

A

**B** 'Not all Frenchmen paid taxes on the same basis. For one thing the regions that had retained their Provincial Estates, notably Brittany and Languedoc, bore a lighter burden. Many bourgeois did not pay the *taille* ( land tax) and the road service fell only on peasants. Most favoured of all were the clergy and nobility. The tax exemptions from which they benefitted were more important since rural rents had risen far more than prices - 98% compared with 65%. At the same time the value of income received in kind, had risen as from the tithe and some feudal dues, had risen in direct proportion to prices. In short, under the Old Regime, the richer a man was, the less he paid. Technically the crisis ( revolution ) was easy to meet - all that was necessary was necessary was to make everyone pay.'

"The bourgeoisie, the leading element in the Third Estate, now took over. Its aim was revolutionary; to destroy aristocratic privilege and to establish legal and civil equality in a society that would no longer be composed of orders and constituted bodies. But the bourgeoisie intended to stay within the law. Before long, however, it was carried forward by the pressure of the masses, the real motive force behind the revolution..."

C

Albert Saboul - Understanding the French Revolution, 1989.

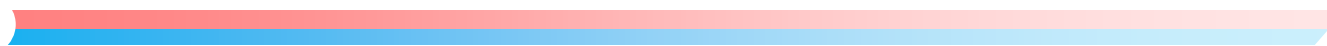


D



# Source Skills

I can ... analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate



Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar ( Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar ( Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates ( supports ) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate ( support ) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason ( Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable )

Q9

What are the most important AND / OR most surprising things you learned from these sources?



# The Cartoon About Two Men Standing on Another Man



**Know** - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



**Message summary of the cartoon** (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**Describe the main features of the cartoon.**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Explain what each of these features means / represents**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?**

**Reliable or Not?** (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

A French Political Cartoon - published in the late 18th century.

The inscription on the rock reads ... *'Heavy taxes and forced labour.'*



# The Cartoon About Two Men Standing on Another Man

**Know** - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



**M**essage summary of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

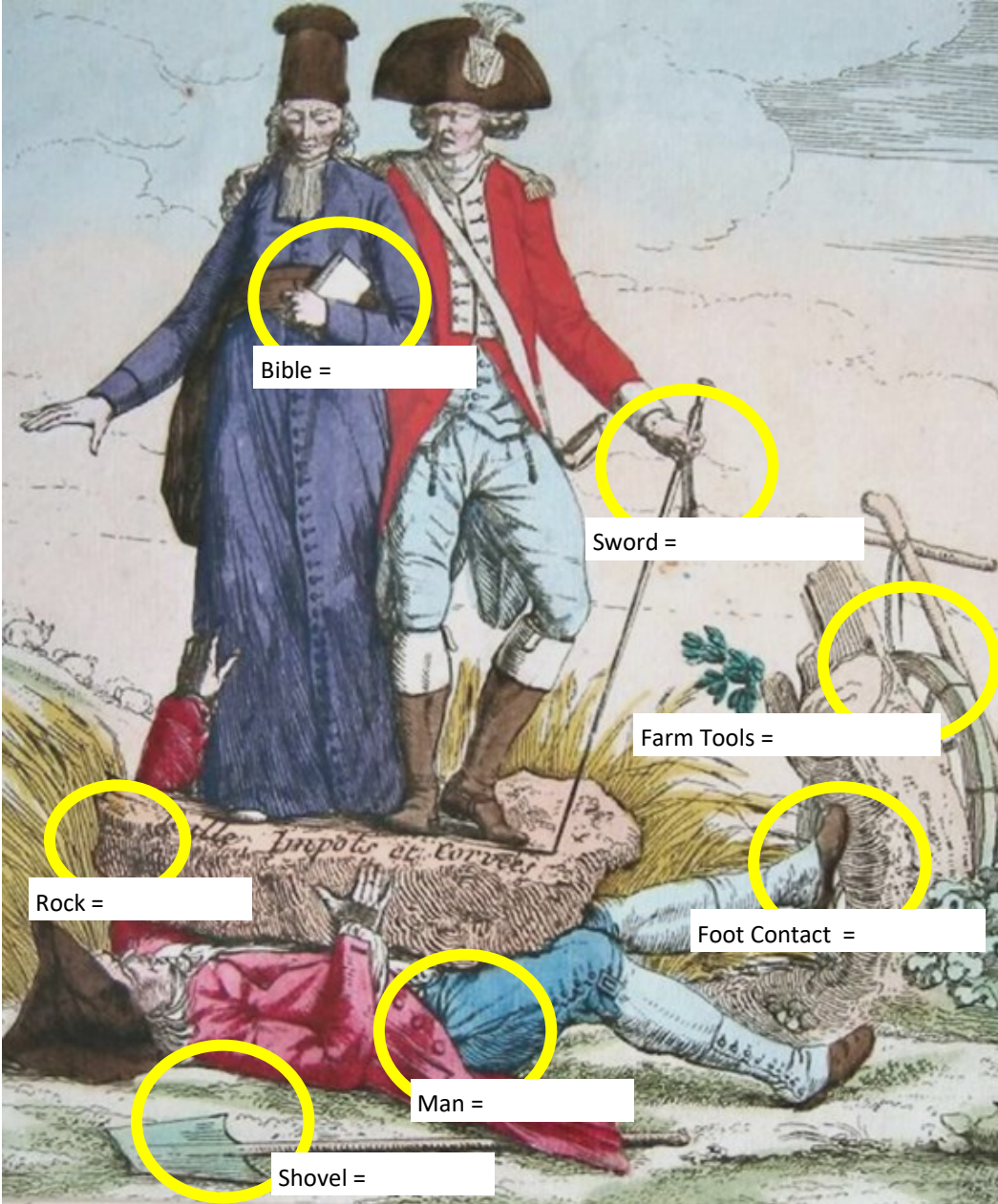
A French Political Cartoon - published in the late 18th century.

The inscription on the rock reads ... 'Heavy taxes and forced labour.'



# The Cartoon About Two Men Standing on Another Man

**Know** - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



Bible =

Sword =

Farm Tools =

Rock =

Foot Contact =

Man =

Shovel =

**M**essage summary of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)


Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

**A French Political Cartoon - published in the late 18th century.**

The inscription on the rock reads ... *'Heavy taxes and forced labour.'*

# Causes of the French Revolution



 Rank Importance

 **Sum up** - six factors that helped cause the French Revolution + **Explore** their significance

## 1- The Three Estates

Take notes from the PPT slide ...

## 2 - The Enlightenment

Take notes from the PPT slide ...

## 3 - Rise of Bourgeoise

Take note from the PPT slide ...

## 4 - Poor Harvests

Take note from the PPT slide ...

## 5 - Economic Problems

Take notes from the PPT slide ...

## 6 - The King + Queen

Take note from the PPT slide ...

# Review + link the causes of The French Revolution

**Aim** - to review major causes of the French Revolution and also to show how they were connected.

Rank Factors  
1-6

## 1: The Estate System

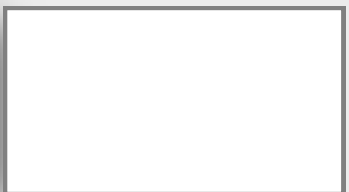


An outdated and very unfair way to structure society. Heavy taxes for many of France's poorest.

## 2: The Enlightenment



## 3: The Rise of the Bourgeoisie



## 4: Poor Harvests



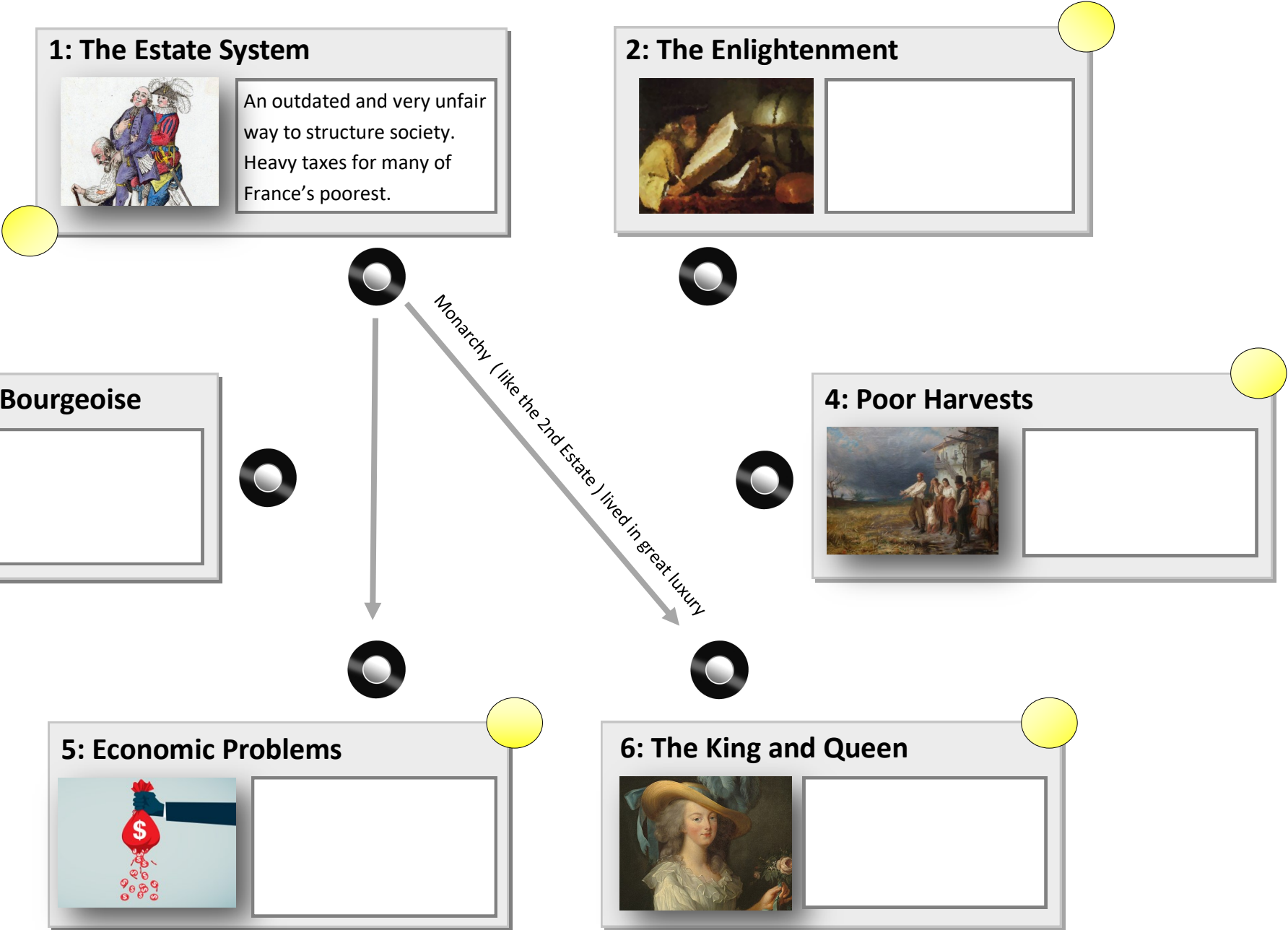
## 5: Economic Problems



## 6: The King and Queen



Monarchy (like the 2nd Estate) lived in great luxury





# The Cartoon About Two Men Riding Another Man

**Know** - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



A French Political Cartoon - published in the late 18th century.

**Message summary of the cartoon** (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**Describe the main features of the cartoon.**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Explain what each of these features means / represents**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?**

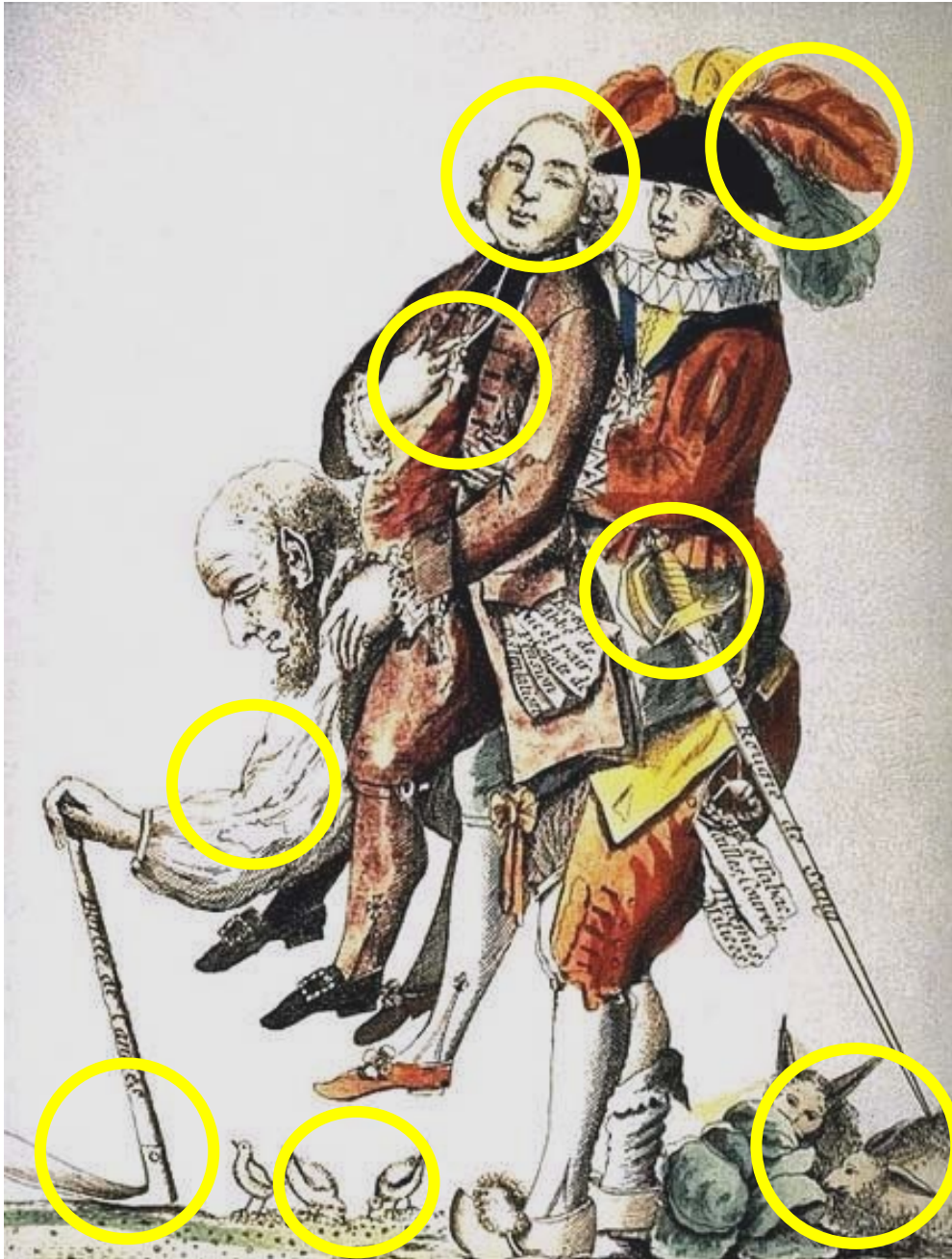
**Reliable or Not?** (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable



# The Cartoon About Two Men Riding Another Man

**Know** - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



A French Political Cartoon - published in the late 18th century.

**Message summary of the cartoon** (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**Describe the main features of the cartoon.**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Explain what each of these features means / represents**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?**

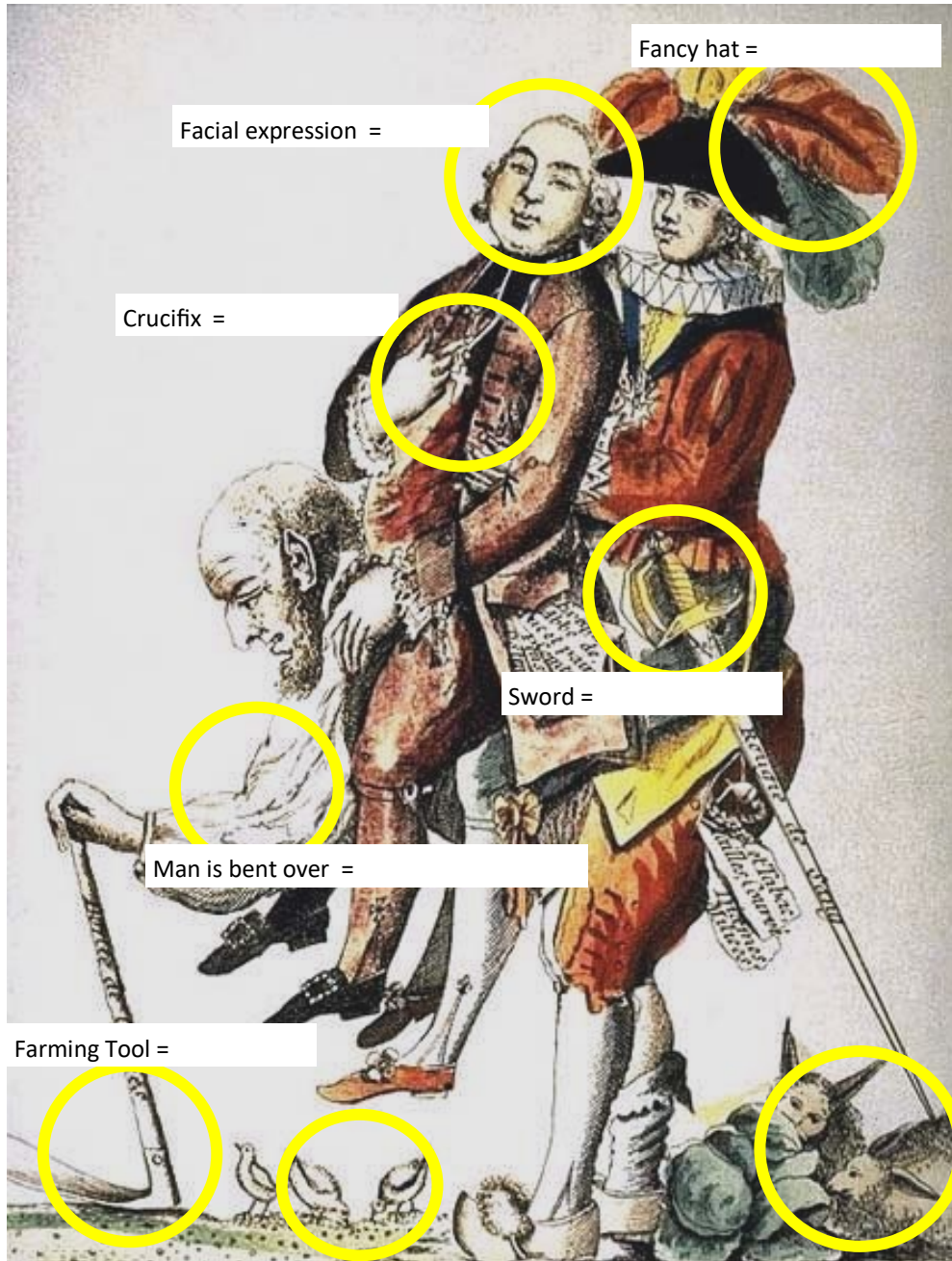
**Reliable or Not?** (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable



# The Cartoon About Two Men Riding Another Man

**Know** - how to identify main features of a cartoon then interpret these features **Skill** - cartoon analysis and evaluation.



A French Political Cartoon - published in the late 18th century.

**M**essage summary of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable





# FREE SAMPLE RESOURCE

Access the entire icHistory library including more  
French Revolution resources using the ...

[icHistory Full Site Pass Discount.](#)

[www.icHistory.com](http://www.icHistory.com)

