STANDARD WHII.6e

The student will demonstrate knowledge of scientific, political, economic, and religious changes during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries by
e) describing the French Revolution.
Scientific Revolution → Absolutism → English Civil War Restoration & the Glorious Revolution

Enlightenment (Age of Reason) → French Revolution
Essential Understandings

- The ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. They overthrew the absolute monarchy and established a new government.
Causes of the French Revolution
The ideas of the Enlightenment had a large impact on the people of France
- (State of nature, social contract, natural rights, etc.)
Another influence was the American revolution
Another influence was the American revolution

It had an effect in two ways:
Another influence was the American revolution. It had an effect in two ways:

1. The French helped the Americans defeat the British... the French spent a lot of money to do it which caused a lot of inflation in their country.
Another influence was the American revolution

It had an effect in two ways:

1. The French helped the Americans defeat the British... the French spent a lot of money to do it which caused a lot of inflation in their country

2. The French people saw that a revolution could actually work
Events of the French Revolution
The French began their own Revolution!
The French were upset with their kings.
The French were upset with their kings.

The kings held all the power
The French were upset with their kings.

The kings held all the power

They built huge palaces and spent lots of money on furniture
The King (Louis XVI) ruled everything...
The King (Louis XVI) ruled everything...

But he still had a group of advisers called the Estates General.
The King (Louis XVI) ruled everything...

But he still had a group of advisers called the Estates General.

The general assembly of representatives in France.
The King (Louis XVI) ruled everything...

But he still had a group of advisers called the Estates General

They helped make decisions, though the king had the final word
The Estates General was divided into the following three groups:
The Estates General was divided into the following three groups:

First Estate – The Church leaders who paid no taxes
The Estates General was divided into the following three groups:

First Estate – The Church leaders who paid no taxes

Second Estate – The Nobles who paid very little taxes
The Estates General was divided into the following three groups:

First Estate – The Church leaders who paid no taxes
Second Estate – The Nobles who paid very little taxes
The Third Estate – Everyone Else (representing 97% of the country)
The votes of the first two always, unfairly, counted more than the third.
The votes of the first two always, unfairly, counted more than the third.

They broke away from the Estates General and formed their own government called the **National Assembly**.
The votes of the first two always, unfairly, counted more than the third.

They broke away from the Estates General and formed their own government called the National Assembly.

A new, revolutionary government of France formed from the 3rd Estate.
The votes of the first two always, unfairly, counted more than the third

They broke away from the Estates General and formed their own government called the National Assembly

They demanded new laws and refused to dismiss until they got them!
Stomring the Bastille

July 14, 1789

An angry crowd stormed the Bastille
Storming the Bastille

July 14, 1789

An angry crowd stormed the Bastille

Bastille

A royal prison and storehouse for the King’s weapons
Storming the Bastille

July 14, 1789

An angry crowd stormed the Bastille

The Bastille was a royal prison and storehouse for the King’s weapons

The crowd freed the prisoners and destroyed it...

This was the beginning of the French Revolution!
The National Assembly wrote new laws declaring that all people were free and equal!

They also took over church lands and sold them for money
The king agreed to the new laws, but new leaders took over the revolution and executed anyone who was against them.

The Reign of Terror!
The king agreed to the new laws, but new leaders took over the revolution and executed anyone who was against them.

They used the Guillotine.

The guillotine was designed to quickly decapitate (cut the head off) the victim by dropping a heavy blade on the neck.
The Reign of Terror!

They even executed the King and Queen!

Over 40,000 people were killed during the reign of terror.
The Reign of Terror!

The guillotine was invented by Joseph-Ignace Guillotin who wanted to create a better, quicker, easier, less painful way to remove someone’s head.
Outcomes of the French Revolution

The Absolute Monarchy of King Louis XVI ended with his death.

The French Revolution ended 6 years after it began.
Soon, a new leader took over...

Napoleon Bonaparte!
Age of Napoleon!

Napoleon set up new laws

These new laws became known as the “Napoleonic Code” many of which are still used today.
Age of Napoleon!

These new laws include:

• Forbidding privileges based on birth
• Freedom of religion
• Government jobs go to the most qualified

Napoleon even crowned himself Emperor!
Napoleon was a very successful ruler and led his armies to many victories in what became known as the “Napoleonic Wars”

He defeated:

- Italy
- Egypt
- Spain
- Austria
- Prussia
- And others
Napoleon was a very successful ruler and led his armies to many victories in what became known as the "Napoleonic Wars". He defeated:

- Italy
- Egypt
- Spain
- Portugal
- Austria
- Prussia
- And others

Outcomes of the French Revolution
Napoleon was a very successful ruler and led his armies to many victories in what became known as the “Napoleonic Wars”.

Eventually, Napoleon was stopped with a huge defeat in Russia. The extreme cold and well-trained Russian army destroyed most of his army.
Napoleon’s enemies soon exiled him (kicked him out) to the small island of Elba where he was imprisoned.
Napoleon’s Downfall

Napoleon soon escaped and led one more battle to regain his power at the town of Waterloo.

He was defeated again.
Essential Questions

- How did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to causing the French Revolution?