

The French Revolution

Absolutism

- _____ monarchs didn't share power with a council or parliament-- " _____"

The Seigneurial System

- _____ method of land ownership and organization
- Peasant labor

Louis XIV

- Ruled from 1643–1715
- Reduced the power of the _____
- Fought _____ wars
- Greatly increased France's national _____

The Seven Years' War

- Louis XV
- War fought in _____, _____, _____
- France ends up _____ some of its _____
- Increases French _____

The Three Estates

- _____ : clergy
 - _____ : nobility
 - _____ : the rest of society
- _____

The Third Estate

- _____
- _____

The Enlightenment

- New ideas about _____ and _____
- The _____

The American Revolution

- France supported the _____ against _____
- Revolutionary ideals

Financial Crisis

- _____ financial minister for the King
- Tax on _____
- Recommended a calling of the _____

The Estates General

- One _____ per estate
- _____ and _____ usually joined together to _____ the _____
- Met in Versailles in May _____
- Voting controversy—1st and 2nd estates bound together and outvote the third estate.

The National Assembly

- The _____ took action and established its own government
- On June 17, 1789, the _____ was formed

Confrontation With the King

- _____ ordered the _____ locked out of the National Assembly's meeting hall
- The _____-agreed to meet until _____
- The king reverses his position

Storming of the Bastille

- _____ in Paris in early July
- Firing of Necker
- July 14th: a mob storms and takes the _____

The Great Fear

- _____ spreads
- Peasants destroy the countryside
- End of feudal privileges

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

- Adopted by National Assembly on August 27th
- _____ ideals
- Outlined _____ held by all
- Asserted the sovereignty of the people
- “ _____ ”

The March of Women

- Lower classes still _____
- Thousands of starving _____ and peasants march on _____