

The French Revolution: Crash Course World History #29

- 1) Outline the structural problems **French society** faced during the 18th century.
- 2) Identify the repercussions of **French King Louis XVI** (1754-1791) futile attempts to solve the problem of **France's** ballooning **national debt** in the 18th century.
- 3) Point out how **Prussian Enlightenment** philosopher **Immanuel Kant** (1724-1804) challenged the idea of **religion**.
- 4) Show how the **Estates General of 1789**, which reformed itself into a **National Assembly** with the **Tennis Court Oath of 1789**, marked the beginning of the **French Revolution** (1789-1799).
- 5) Outline what happened on **Bastille Day** (14th of July, 1789) and why it marked a turning point in the **French Revolution** (1789-1799).
- 6) Interpret the fundamental rights that the **Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen** of 1789 gave to all **French male citizens**.
- 7) Show how the **Jacobins** (1792-1794) were the most influential **political club** during the **French Revolution** (1789-1799).
- 8) Evaluate the actions of monarchs **King Leopold of Austria** (1640-1705) and **King William Frederick II of Prussia** (1744-1797) with the issuing of the **Declaration of Pillnitz of 1791** to restore the **French monarchy**.

9) Show how the death of **Louis XVI** led to **Committee of Public Safety** head **Maximilien Robespierre's Reign of Terror** in **France**.

10) Briefly outline how **Napoleon Bonaparte** (1769-1821) rose through the ranks of the **military** during the **French Revolution** (1789-1799) to ultimately become **emperor** of **France** from 1804-1815.

11) Why do YOU think the **French Revolution** (1789-1799) is so controversial and open to interpretation today?