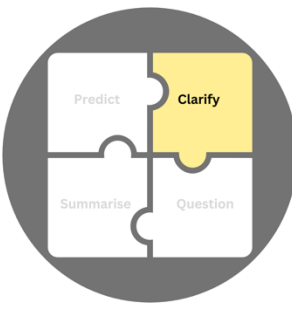


Background to Revolution

Causes and Consequences



Cause

Catalyst

Consequence

Short-Term

Long-Term

Causes and Consequences



Cause

SOCCIAL

Catalyst

POLITICAL

Consequence

IDEOLOGICAL

Short-Term

CCULTURAL

Long-Term

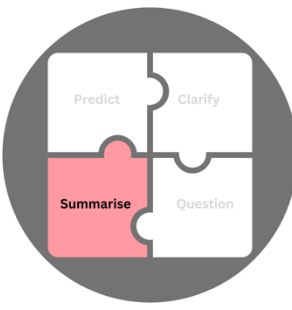
EECONOMIC



Major World Events in History

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

Major World Events in History



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

SOCCIAL

POLITICAL

IDEOLOGICAL

CULTURAL

ECONOMIC

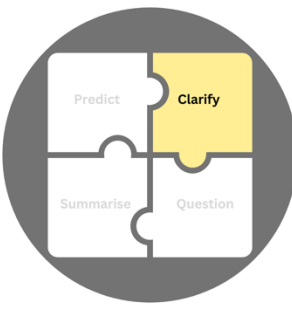
Short-Term catalyst

Long-Term causes

Short-Term consequences

Long-Term consequences

Terminology we have used recently



Feudal System

Monarchy

Direct Democracy

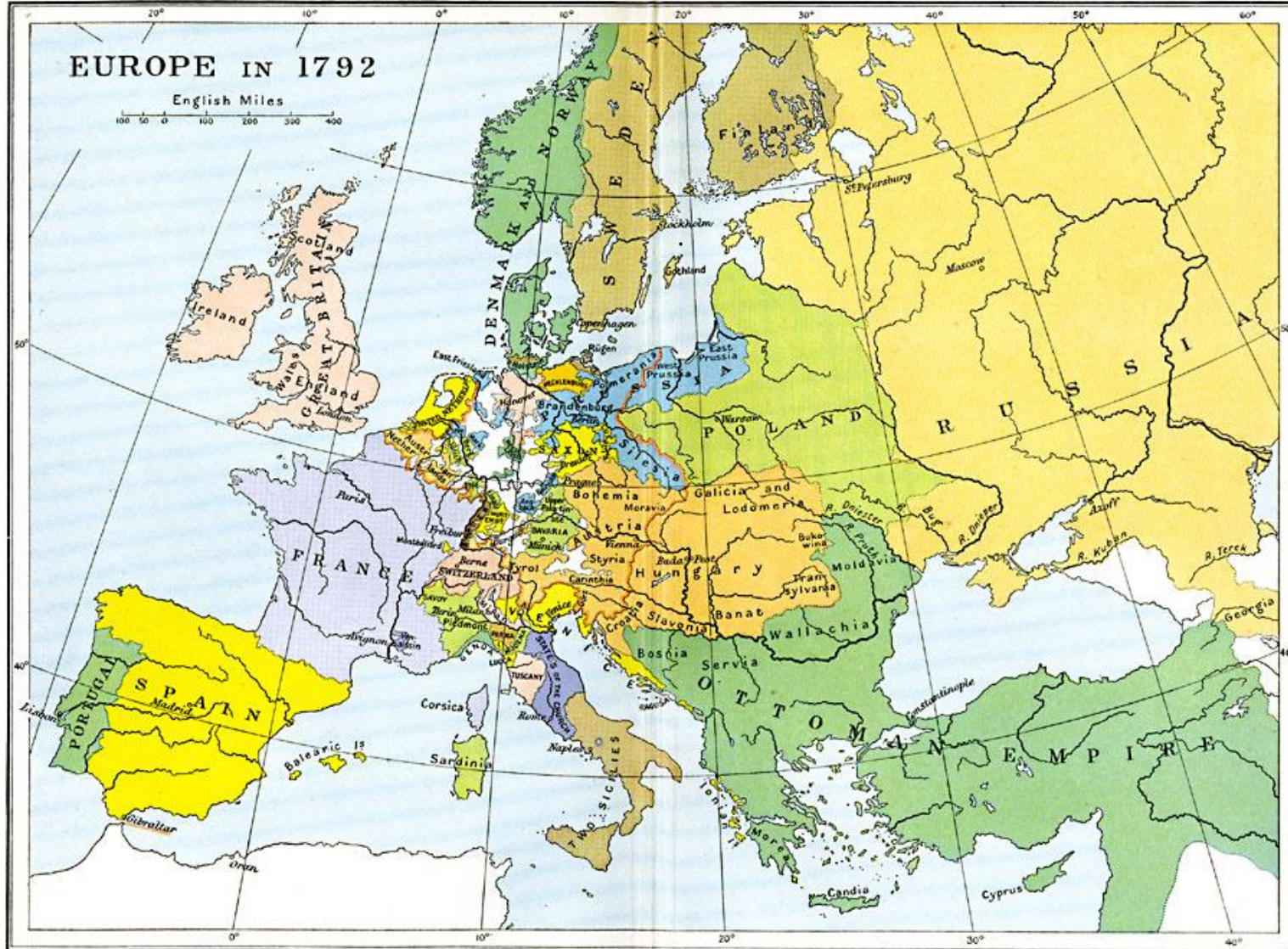
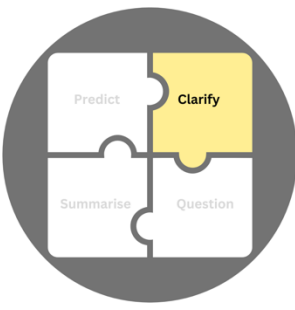
Representative

Revolution

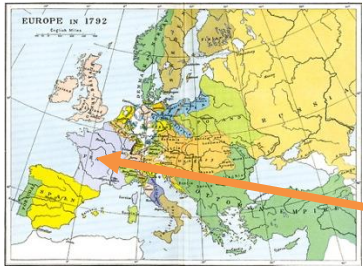
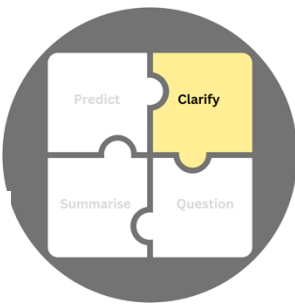
Pre-Revolutionary French Society

Pre-Revolutionary French Society

Europe in 1792



France in 1789



The Ancien Regime

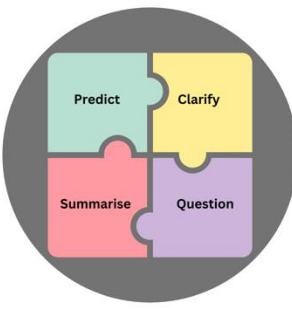


- The Ancien Regime (On-see-en) in France was characterized by:
 - a powerful Army and Navy
 - a growing overseas empire
 - an **Agrarian** economy
 - a class system known as the **Estates**
 - an absolute Monarchy



Portrait of Louis XVI, King of France,
Antoine Francois Callet, ca 1782-1783

The Ancien Regime



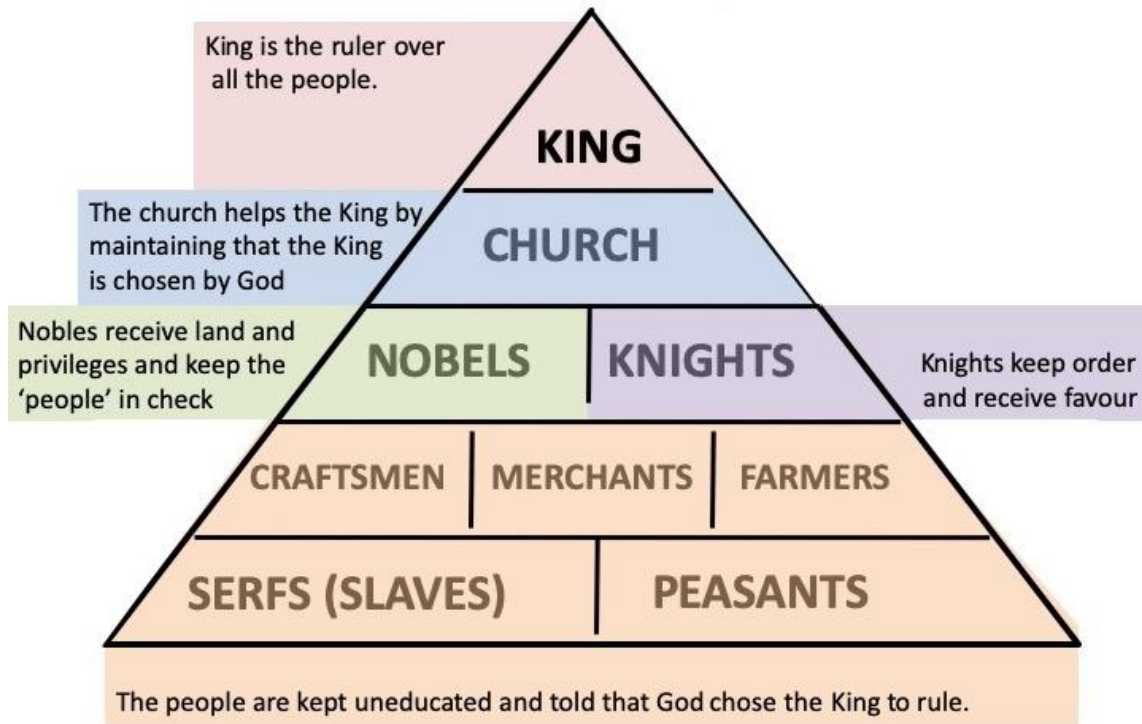
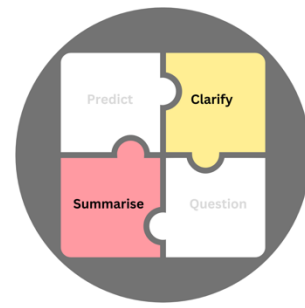
Why was the Ancien Regime (On-see-en) in France was characterized by:

1. a powerful Army and Navy?
2. a growing overseas empire?
3. an agrarian economy?

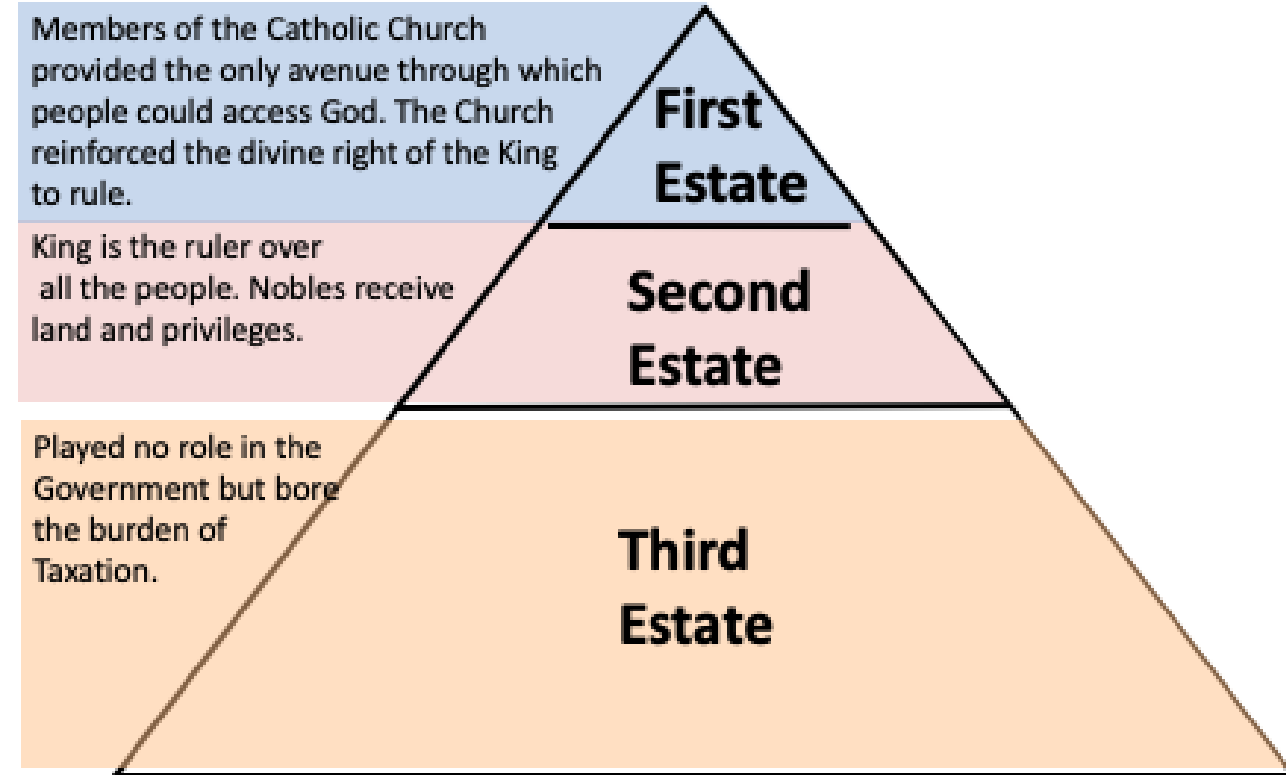
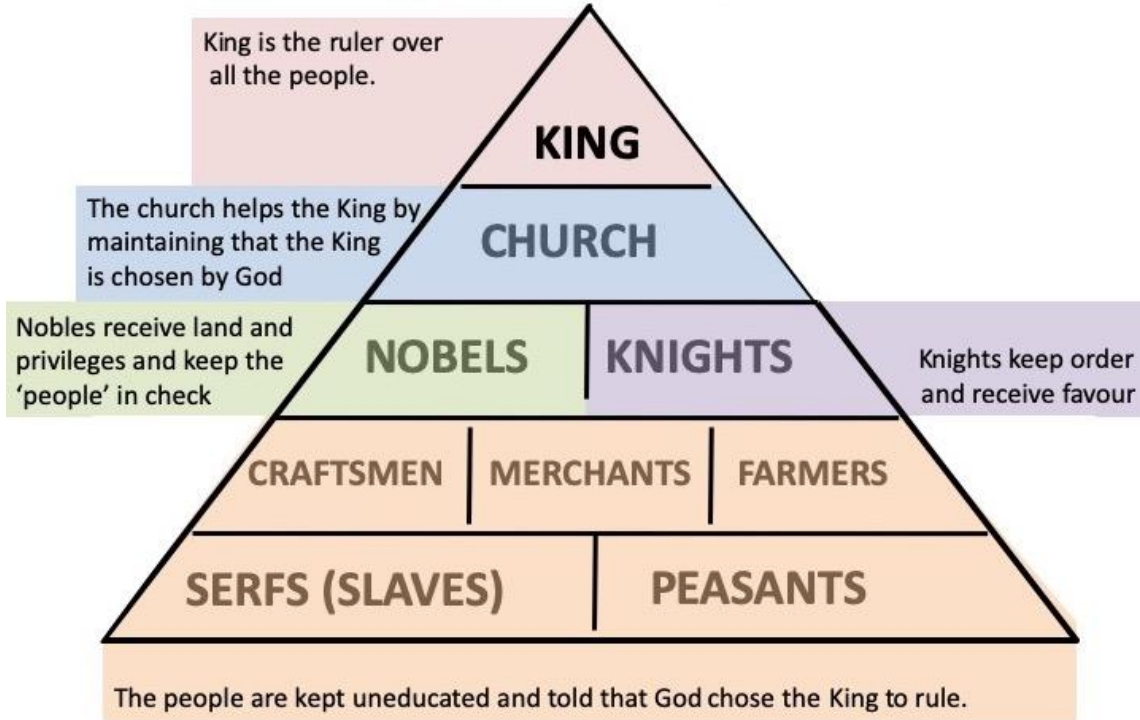
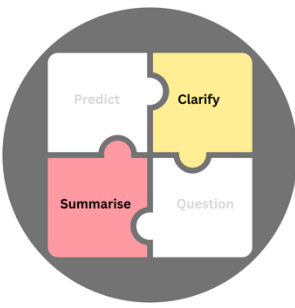
What is an Absolute Monarchy?



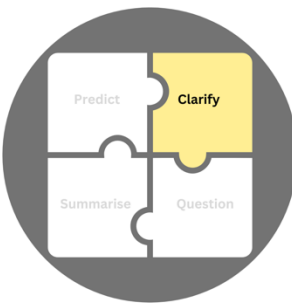
The Feudal System vs the Estates



The Feudal System vs the Estates



The First Estate



1. The **First Estate** contained all persons ordained in a Catholic religious order (Priests, Bishops, Cardinals, nuns).
2. Held political power due to the strong religious beliefs of the French population.
3. Owned significant amounts of land and collected **rents** and **tithes**, but was not required to pay large amounts of tax to the Government/King.



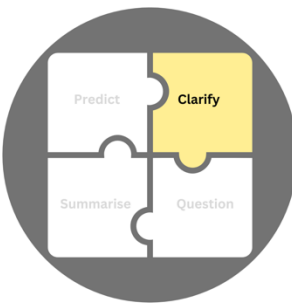
The Second Estate



1. The **Second Estate** contained all who possessed a noble title.
2. Often stereotyped as lazy, decadent and leisure loving.
3. While some nobles were very rich and powerful, while others lived modestly and only exerted power at a local level.
4. A number of nobles became important leaders during the first phase of the revolution.



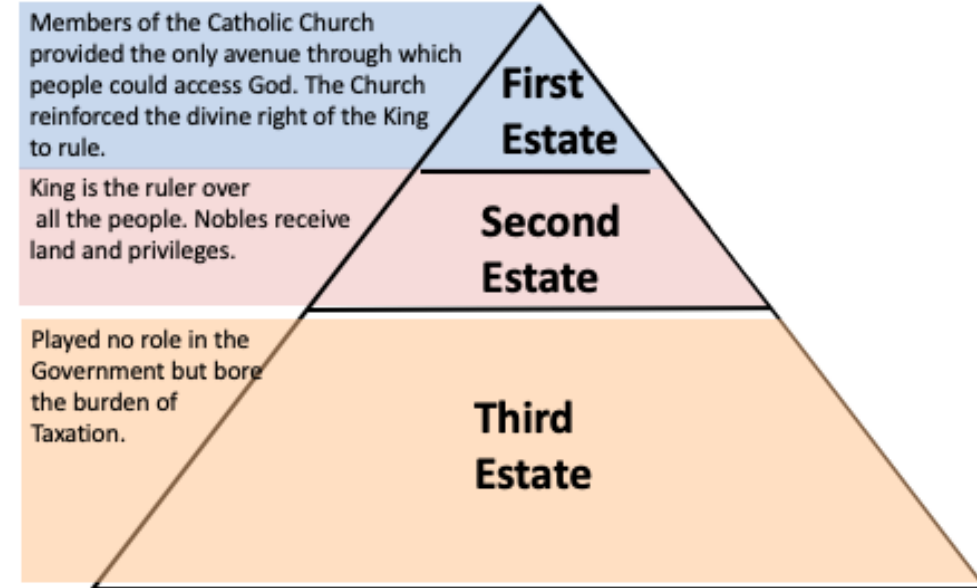
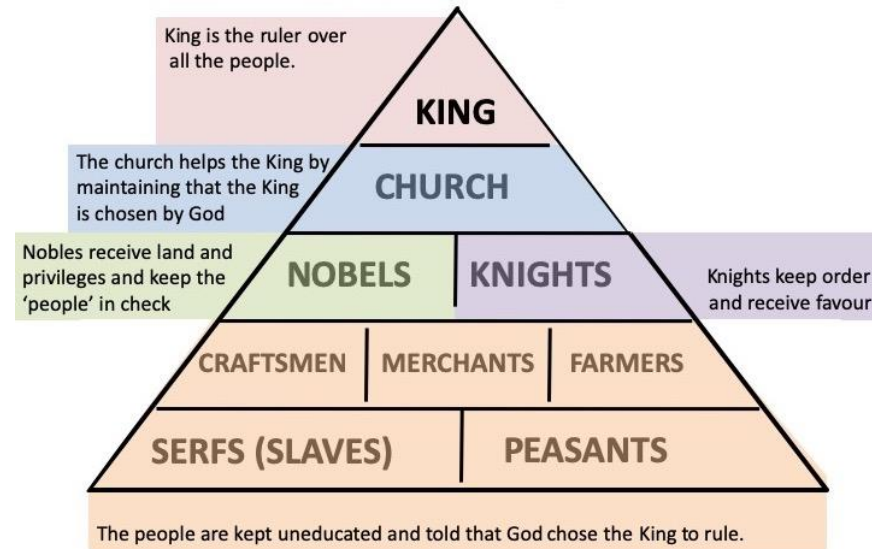
The Third Estate



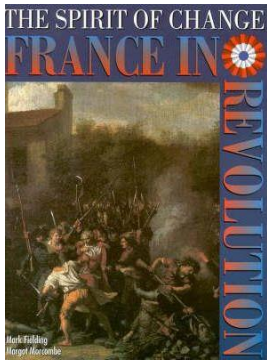
1. The **Third Estate** contained 98% of the population, were inequitably taxed and were politically ignored
2. The **rural peasantry** were required to pay a range of taxes, tithes and feudal dues.
3. Urban workers were poorly paid and lived in difficult conditions.
4. The **bourgeoisie** ranged from the comfortable middle class to extremely wealthy business- and landowners.



The Feudal System vs the Estates

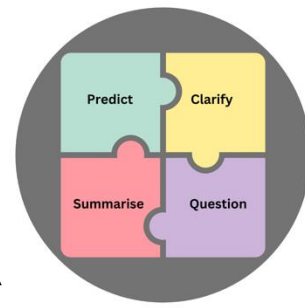


- What are 5 similarities and 5 differences between the two systems?
- In what ways are feudal systems and the Estates fundamentally the same?
- What type of government would France be defined as (think about the types of governments we have spoken about recently)?
- Why would this type of social system work?



Source 2.1, Page 22, “The Condition of the Lower Clergy”

L'Abbé Michéa Lavassor, *Les Soupirs de la France Esclavée, qui aspire après la liberté*, cited in L. Cowie, *The French Revolution: Documents and Debate*, p.10

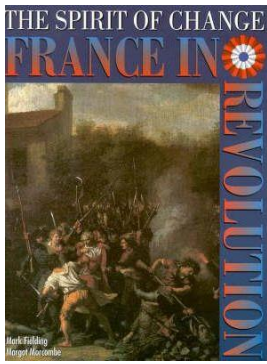


Predict

Clarify

Summarise

Question



Source 2.1, Page 22, “The Condition of the Lower Clergy”

L'Abbé Michéa Lavassor, *Les Soupirs de la France Esclavé, qui aspire après la liberté*, cited in L. Cowie, *The French Revolution: Documents and Debate*, p. 10

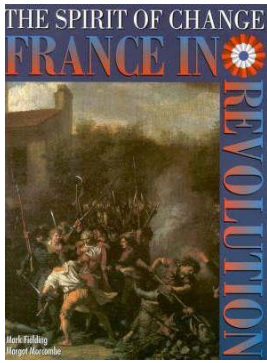


THE CONDITION OF THE LOWER CLERGY

None are so wretched and so oppressed as the lower clergy. While the Bishop plays the great nobleman and spends scandalous sums on hounds, horses, furniture, servants, food and carriages, the parish priest has not

the wherewithal to buy himself a new **cassock**. The burden of collecting the **tithe** falls on him, but the **Prelates**, not he, pocket it. The Bishops treat their priests, not as honest footmen, but as stable-boys.

Source: L'Abbé Michel Lavassor, *Les Soupirs de la France Esclavé, qui aspire après la liberté*, cited in L. Cowie, *The French Revolution: Documents and Debate*, p. 10



Source 2.2, Page 23, “Criticisms of the Nobility”

L.S. Mercier, *Tableau de Paris Vol. III, p.154*

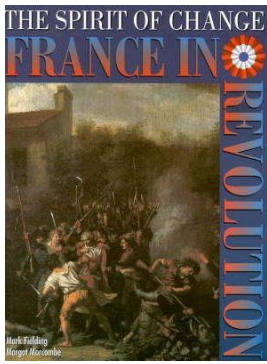


Predict

Clarify

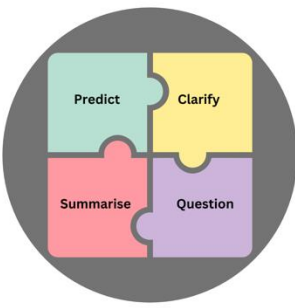
Summarise

Question



Source 2.2, Page 23, “Criticisms of the Nobility”

L.S. Mercier, *Tableau de Paris Vol. III, p.154*



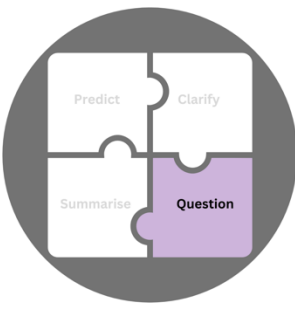
CRITICISMS OF THE NOBILITY

The castles, which bristle in our provinces and swallow up large estates, possess misused rights of hunting, fishing and cutting wood; and these castles still conceal those haughty gentlemen who separate themselves effectively from the human race, who add their own taxes to those of the monarch, and who oppress all too easily the poor, despondent peasant, even if they have lost the privilege of killing him and casting ten pounds on his grave.

The rest of the nobility surround the throne, their hands continually open to beg eternally for pensions and places. They want everything for themselves—dignities, employments and exclusive preferences; they will not allow the common people to have either promotion or reward, whatever their ability or their services to their country; they forbid them to serve by land or sea; then they want bishoprics, abbacies and benefices, for all those who do not want to serve.

Source: L. S. Mercier, *Tableau de Paris*, Vol. VIII, p. 154

Representation of the Three Estates



- Identify 2 similarities and 2 differences in the way that the three Estates are represented in the cartoons? Provide evidence from the sources to support your statements.
- What are the usefulness and limitations for historians using cartoons as evidence? Provide support for your response.
- What else would you need to know in order to be able to overcome these limitations?



Artist Unknown (1789), "The great grievance", France



Artist Unknown (1789) French caricature depicting the Absolutism of Kings and the oppression of the people before the French Revolution



Artist Unknown (1789), "A faut espérer qu'eu jeu là finira bientôt" ("Hopefully, this game will be over soon"), France

Representation of the Three Estates



Artist Unknown (1789), "The Great Grievance", France



Artist Unknown (1789) "Le peuple sous l'ancien Regime ("The people under the old Regime")", France



Artist Unknown (1789), "A faut espérer qu'eu jeu là finira bientôt ("Hopefully, this game will be over soon")", France