

Name: _____

Score: _____

17 Matching questions

A social class. French society was divided into three estates: the First Estate (Catholic Clergy), the Second Estate (nobles) and the Third Estate (commoners).

A medieval fortress in Paris that was used as a prison for enemies of the king.

'The Incorruptible' and president of the Jacobin Club.

Allowed for the arrest and execution of political opponents or suspected opponents of the revolution.

The middle class or the wealthier members of the Third Estate.

A political system in which a king or queen has sole power to decide the laws without the restriction of a government or constitution.

The government of Revolutionary France from 1795 to 1799.

Liberté, égalité, fraternité.

Became king of France in 1774.

An group of politicians with extreme views that supported the Revolution.

A. The Reign of Terror

B. Leading figures of the Enlightenment in France

C. Tennis Court Oath

D. Jacobins

E. Bourgeoisie

F. Directory

G. Law of Suspects

H. Estates-General

I. Bastille

J. Maximilien Robespierre

K. The Enlightenment

L. Louis XVI

M. Absolute monarchy

N. Slogan of the French Revolution

O. Sans-culottes

P. Estate

Q. Committee of Public Safety

A period from 1793 to 1794 of harsh and violent measures that saw the execution of 16,000 counter-revolutionaries by the Committee of Public Safety.

A solemn promise made by members of the National Assembly not to separate until a written constitution was created for France.

A group of twelve men selected by the National Convention (parliament) to govern France. It was dominated by Maximilien Robespierre.

Name given to the people of Paris who supported the Revolution. Meaning 'without breeches', they wore long trousers instead of the expensive silk knee length stockings worn by the rich.

A period from the 1600s to the early 1800s when writers and thinkers questioned traditional ideas such as the divine right of kings. Also known as the Age of Reason.

An assembly summoned by the King and made up of representatives from each of the three estates.

Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau.

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