

French Social Hierarchy

Classes	Who they were?	% of pop.	% taxed	# of rep. in Estates-General	# of votes in Estates-General
1st Estate	Catholic Clergy	1%	0%	300	1
2nd Estate	Nobles	2%	Little	300	1
3rd Estate	1. Bourgeoisie (well ed. Middle Class) 2. Workers 3. Peasants (80%)	97%	50%	600	1



Prelude to the French Revolution

- **Population growth**
- **Poor harvest in 1787 & 1788**
- **Financial problems**
- **Estates-General called in 1789**
- **Tennis Court Oath—June 1789**
 - **Estates-General becomes the National Assembly**
- **Storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789) Beginning!!!**
 - **Bastille Day = 4th of July for Americans**

Louis XVI



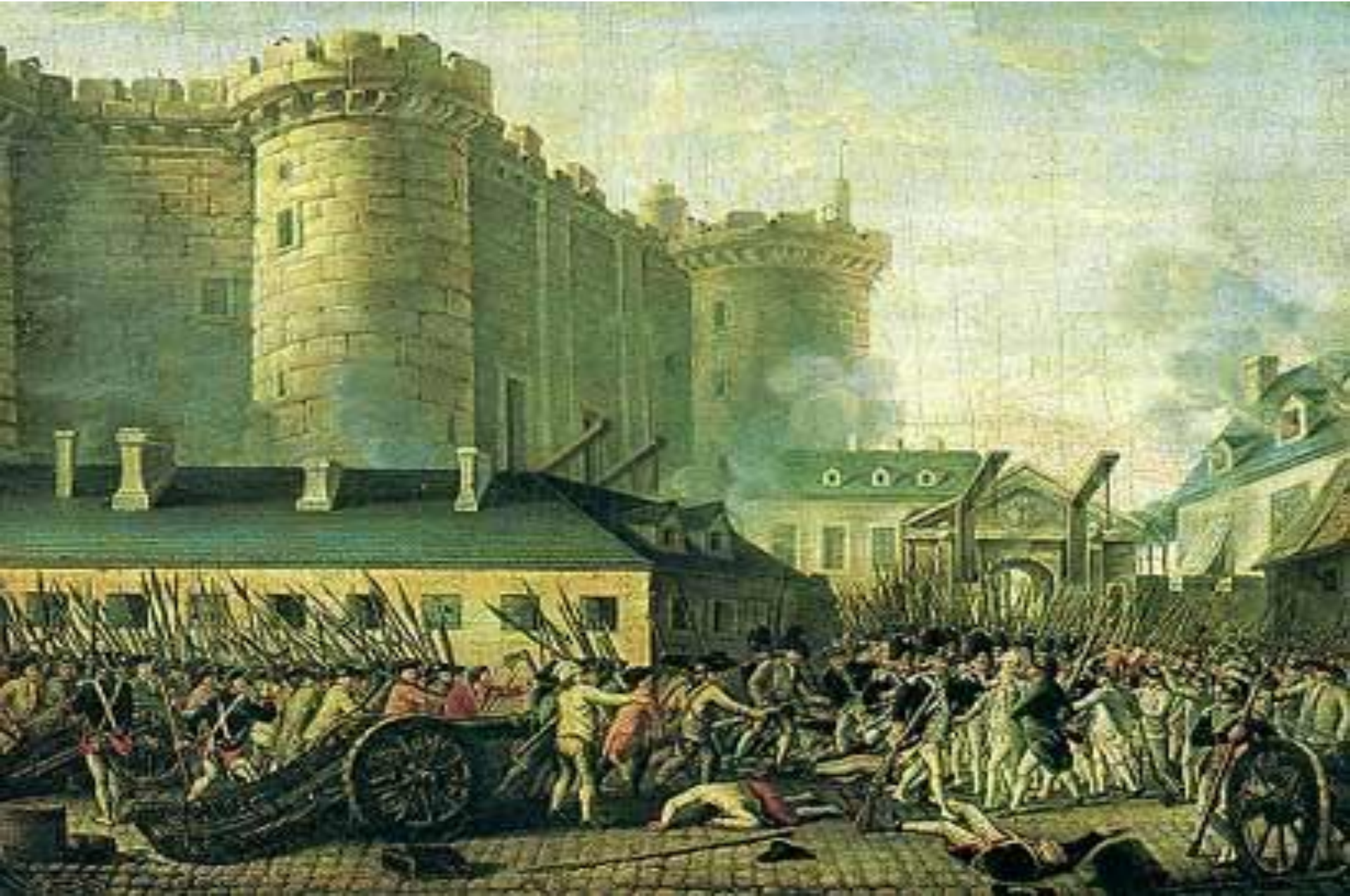
Marie Antoinette



Marie Antoinette and Children



Storming of the Bastille



Reforms by the National Assembly

- **Aug. 4, 1789**—from fear, the nobles ended their privileges **(end feudalism)**
- **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (Aug. 27, 1789)**
 - **All people created equal; freedom of speech & religion**
 - **Right to “liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression”**

Reforms Cont.

- **The Catholic Church**
 - **Sold church land to pay debt**
 - **Place clergy under government control**
- **Constitution of 1791—limited powers of monarchy**
 - **Unicameral legislature**
 - **Huge disagreements between political parties**

Events:

- **March on Versailles** —Oct. 1789—7,000 women marched to Versailles demanding bread; forced the royals to move to Paris
 - National Assembly also moves to Paris
- **June 21, 1791- Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette attempt to flee—caught and made prisoner**

March on Versailles



A Versailles à Versailles. le 5 Octobre 1789.