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| Theme: French Revolution  |
| Call of the Estates Generals | Tennis Court Oath | Storming of the Bastille | Declaration of the Rights of Man | March on Versailles | Civil Constitution of the Clergy | Royal Family attempts to flee | Execution of the King | Reign of Terror | Napoleon  |
| May 5, 1789 | June 17, 1789 | July 14, 1789 | Aug. 26, 1789 | Oct. 5, 1789 | July 12, 1790 | June 20, 1791 | Jan. 21, 1793 | Sept. 1793 - July 1794 | 1799-1815 |
| 1. King Louis XVI calls the Estates General—the first estate of clergy, second of nobles, and third of everyone else—together for the first time in decades in order to deal with the country’s financial crisis.
2. After being removed from the Estates General, the Third Estate forms the National Assembly. They vow at the nearby tennis court that they will not leave until they create a constitution.
3. Angry revolutionaries storm the Bastille afraid that the King was going to stop the National Assembly. They completely destroy the armory.
4. The Declaration of the Rights of Man is written and states that all men are equal under law. Women, slaves and children were not affected by this document.
5. Parisian market women lead a march on Versailles to protest food scarcity and high price of bread.
6. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy is published allowing the French government control of the Church. Due to badly needed money, the government starts to sell church land.
7. King Louis XVI and his family attempt to flee from France but are caught at Verannes. They are sent back to Paris where the King and his family are put under house arrest.
8. After being put on trial the king is sentenced to death. He is executed by the guillotine on January 21, 1793.
9. Thousands of people are sentenced to death by execution that is caused by conflict between two political parties the Jacobins, and the Girondins. The leader of the Jacobins, Maximilien Robespierre arises as a new leader of the Revolution. The reign of Terror ends with the execution of Maximilien Robespierre, leader of the Jacobins, is executed and the power of the Jacobins fall with him. The Girondins gain more power as a result.
10. Napoleon, a military leader during the French Revolutionary Wars, rises to power and captures much of Europe. He ultimately fails at the Battle of Waterloo and is sent into exile. The ideas of the revolution spread throughout Europe though and lead to the decline of absolute monarchs.
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