Critical Thinking 7.1 – pages 217-221

1. What did the clergy do for society that might justify their low tax rate?
2. How was the bourgeoisie unlike the other groups within the Third Estate?
3. How did France’s system of estates violate the principle of equality?
4. Which group within the Third Estate would suffer most from the increase in the price of bread? (be careful here)
5. Why do you think Louis chose to raise taxes on the nobility?
6. What results would show that the National Assembly was a legitimate government?
7. After years of oppression, what finally caused the French people to revolt?
8. In your opinion, do you think the riots were justified, and why?

Critical Thinking 7.2 – pages 222-227

1. Opinion: Why do people obey government?
2. What do the speeches by nobles imply about the role of violence in the French Revolution?
3. Would a U.S. legislature (government officials) treat religion as the National Assembly did, why or why not?
4. What can you infer about the power of Louis from his signing of the 1791 constitution?
5. What evidence supports the view that the 1791 constitution was moderate rather than radical? Hint: moderate means middle; radical means extreme
6. What caused Prussia to invade France?
7. Why do you think the revolutionaries did not give women the right to vote?
8. In what way was the National Convention that took office in September 1792 more radical than the National Assembly of September 1791?
9. How would you summarize the quotation from Robespierre in plain English?
10. What does the large number of executions among the urban poor and middle class suggest about support for the revolution?
11. What two events brought about the end of the Reign of Terror?