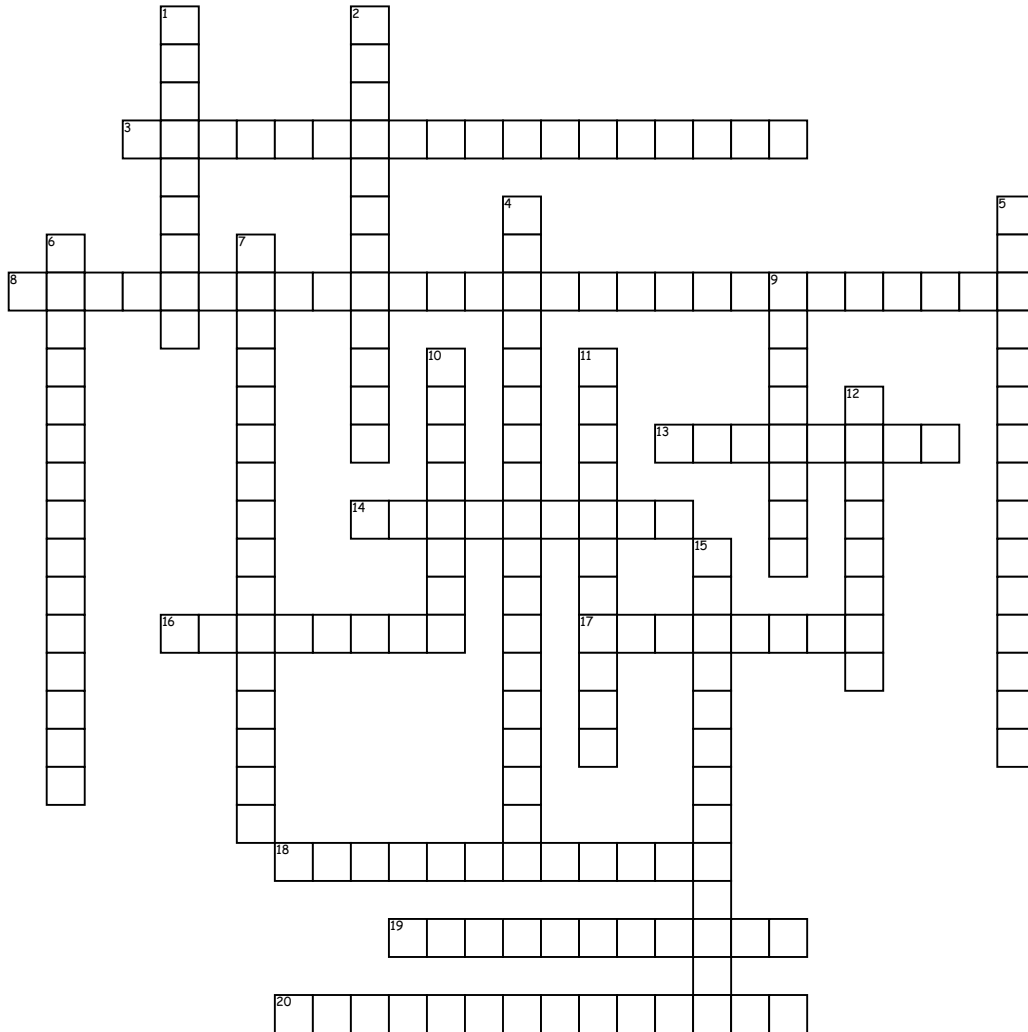


French Revolution



Across

3. headed the National guard, a mostly middle-class militia organized in response to the arrival of royal troops in Paris

8. first step to writing a constitution, this document said all French men were born free and equal, had natural rights and were equal before the law

13. popular military hero who politicians turned to for support, but he outwitted them all and took control of France

14. government set up by the Constitution of 1795 with a two house legislature elected only by male citizens with property

16. July 14, 1789 about 800 partisans demanded weapons and gunpowder believed to be stored in this medieval fortress

17. weak indecisive king who pursued pleasures before serious business

18. mass levy or tax that required all citizens to support the war effort

19. October 5, six thousand women shouting "bread" demanded to see the King and refused to leave Versailles until he met their demand to return to Paris

20. French kings refused to call these into sessions because they feared nobles would use it to recover feudal powers lost under absolute rule

Down

1. resulting from rumors that nobles were attacking villages and towns, government troops were seizing peasant crops and attempting to reimpose medieval dues

2. working class men and women who pushed the revolutionaries to demand a republic

4. new legislative body created when the radicals replaced the royalist government in Paris

5. vow to never separate and to meet whenever the circumstances might require until a sound and just constitution was established

6. one cause of economic troubles in France defined as the government spending more money than it takes in

7. voted to end feudalism by abolishing their own privileges including feudal dues, exclusive hunting rights, special legal status, and exemption from taxes

9. early flag used by revolutionaries that became France's national flag

10. The right to vote that was given to male citizens, not just property owners, after radicals took over the legislature in August 1791

11. strong feeling of pride in and devotion to France that resulted from the new French national identity

12. government ruled by elected representatives instead of a monarchy

15. from September 1793 to July 1794, revolutionary courts conducted hasty trials and executions of thousands of supposed traitors republic

Word Bank

Bastille

Napoleon

Suffrage

sans-culottes

Marquis de Lafayette

Louis XVI

Levee en masse

tri color

deficit spending

Estates General

nationalism

Declaration of the Rights of Man

Women's March

great fear

National convention

directory

republic

reign of terror

National Assembly

Tennis Court Oath