

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Key People (Chapter 18)

- (1638-1718), known as the Sun King, lasted for 72 years, longer than that of any other known European sovereign
A. Charles Calonne
- (1774-92) He was guillotined on 21 January 1793. he married Austrian archduchess Marie-Antoinette.
B. Olympe de Gouges
- a Swiss banker who became a French statesman and finance minister for Louis XVI. He was recalled to royal service just before the Revolution actually did start, but remained in office for only a brief period of time. His elder brother was the mathematician
C. Maximilien Robespierre
- was a French statesman, best known for his involvement in the French Revolution. Realizing that the Parlement of Paris would never agree to reform, handpicked an Assembly of Notables in 1787 to approve new taxes.
D. Thomas Paine
- was the last Queen of France prior to the French Revolution. She was born an Archduchess of Austria, and was the fifteenth and second youngest child of Empress Maria Theresa and Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor.
E. Marie Antoinette
- (1748-1825) a French painter in the Neoclassical style, considered to be the preeminent painter of the era. He painted in the service of royalty, radical revolutionaries, and an emperor; although his political allegiances shifted, he remained faithful to the tenets of Neoclassicism, which he transmitted to a generation of students, including Anne-Louis Girodet-Trioson, Fr
F. Jean Baptiste Delambre

7. an Irish statesman born in Dublin, as well as an author, orator, political theorist, and philosopher who, after moving to London, served as a member of parliament for many years in the House of Commons with the Whig Party. Jan 12, 1729 - Jul 09, 1797 (age 68) G. Jacques-Louis David
8. (1737-1809 an English-American political activist, philosopher, political theorist, and revolutionary. One of the Founding Fathers of the United States, he authored the two most influential pamphlets at the start of the American Revolution, and he inspired the rebels in 1776 to declare independence from Britain. H. Louis XIV
9. French lawyer and politician. He was one of the best-known and most influential figures associated with the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror. Born: May 06, 1758 Died: Jul 28, 1794 I. Gracchus Babeuf
10. (7 May 1748 - 3 November 1793)born Marie Gouze, was a French playwright and political activist whose feminist and abolitionist writings reached a large audience. She was executed by guillotine during the Reign of Terror for attacking the regime of the Revolutionary government and for her close relation with the Girondists. J. Pauline Léon
11. was a radical organizer and feminist during the French Revolution. Born: Sep 28, 1768 Died: Oct 05, 1838. was a founder of the Society of Revolutionary Republican Women (Société des Républicaines-Révolutionnaires) with Claire Lacombe and became its president on 9 July 1793 On 6 March 1792 she addressed the Legislative Assembly on behalf of Parisian women, suggesting that a female militia be formed so that women could protect their homes from counter-revolutionary assaults. In July 1791 she signed the petition at the Champ de Mars. K. Louis XVI

12. Also known as François-Noël Babeuf was a French political agitator and journalist of the French Revolutionary period. His newspaper Le tribun du peuple was best known for his advocacy for the poor and calling for a popular revolt against the Directory. Was executed for his role in the Conspiracy of the Equals.

L. Edmund Burke

13. was a French mathematician and astronomer. Born: Sep 19, 1749 Died: Aug 19, 1822. In 1801, First Consul Napoléon Bonaparte took the presidency of the French Academy of Sciences and appointed him its Permanent Secretary for the Mathematical Sciences, a post he held until his death.

M. Jacques Necker