World History
French Revolution Study Guide

People, Places, Events, Concepts

French Revolution

Absolutism

Divine Right

Marie Antoinette

King Louis XVI

Lettres de cachet

Famine

Versailles

Deficit spending

Old Regime

Estates

Bourgeoisie

San-culotte

Estates General

Cahiers

National Assembly

Tennis Court Oath

Storming of the Bastille

Tri-color flag

Civil Constitution of the Clergy

Great Fear

Olympe de Gouges

Commune

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

Legislative Assembly

Constitution of 1791

Emigres

Convention

Jacobins

Levee en Masse

Georges Danton

Guillotine

Maximilien Robespierre

Committee of Public Safety

Social Contract

Enlightenment thinkers

Reign of Terror

Napoleon Bonaparte

Weimar Germany

Ernst Haeckel

Treaty of Versailles

November Criminals

Adolf Hitler

Paul von Hindenburg

National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi)

Reichstag

Weimar Republic

Social Democratic Party (SPD)

Communist Party (KPD)

Hyperinflation

Reichstag Fire

Article 48

Enabling Acts

Gestapo

Hitler Youth

Genocide

Nuremberg Laws

Free Corps

March Violets

April Boycotts

Reich Flag Law

Citizenship Law

Kristallnacht

Euthanasia

Aktion T-4

Ghettoization

Einsatzgruppen

Der Giftpilz

Propaganda

Nuremberg Trials

Short Answer

Why are the members of the Third Estate dissatisfied with life under the Old Regime?

How did Louis XVI/Marie Antoinette contribute to the growing crisis in France?

What major reforms did the National Assembly introduce?

What does the Tennis Court Oath tell you about the characteristics of the French citizens?

Why did the Royal Family go into hiding at the Tuileries Palace?

How was the Reign of Terror so successful? Why did the fear last?

How is the guillotine a symbolic tool while also being an efficient killing machine?

What are the main ideas of the Nazi party platform?

How did the economic situation in German contribute to the growth of the Nazi Party?

What was life like in Germany during the Weimar Republic (1920-1933)?

How did the Nazi party (a small group in 1920) become the most powerful political party in Germany by 1933?

How was propaganda the important tool to main power in Nazi Germany?

to what extent should the German people be blamed for the Holocaust?

Long Answer/Essay

1. Who was the most successful leader of the French Revolution? What were the characteristics of their leadership?

2. How is power consolidation (organized and created) and maintained by a government?