

SOURCE A

From *Travels in France, 1787-1789*

By Arthur Young

This excerpt is adapted from *Travels in France* by Arthur Young, who traveled through France from 1787 to 1789.

In the south of France there is a taille [tax on the land and its produce]. There is an injustice in levying the amount each person must pay. Lands held by the nobility are taxed very little. Lands held by commoners are taxed heavily...

September 5, 1788: The poor people seem very poor indeed. The children are terribly ragged.

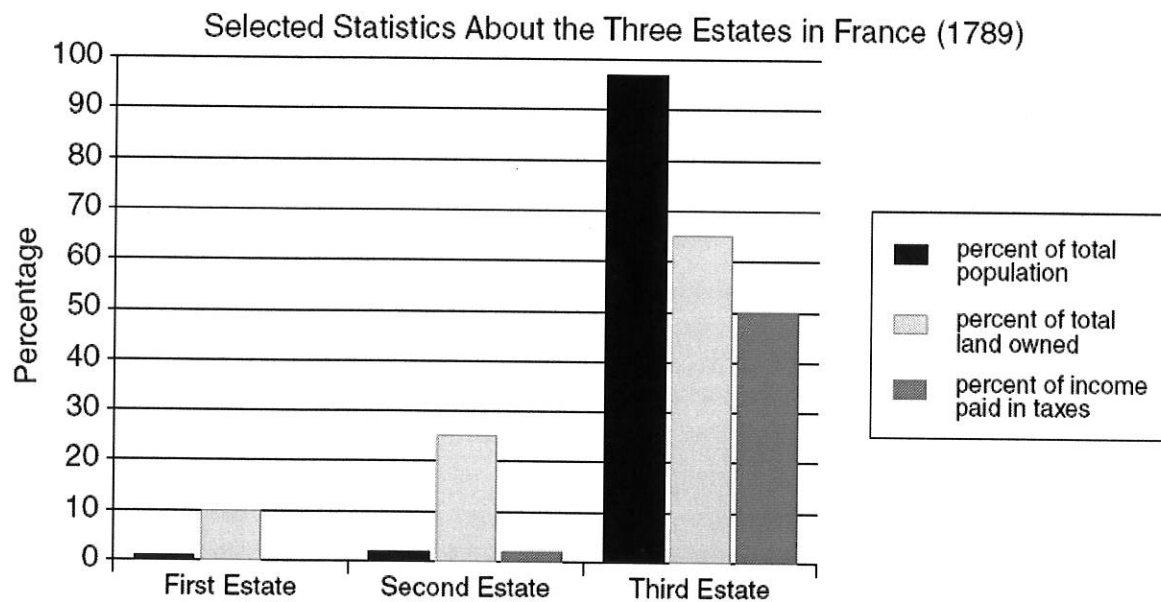
June 10, 1789: The lack of bread is terrible. Stories arrive every moment from the provinces of riots and disturbances, and calling in the military, to preserve the peace of the markets....The price of bread has risen above people's ability to pay. This causes great misery.

July 1789:I was joined by a poor woman who complained of the hard times. "The tailles and feudal dues [rents owed the lords] are crushing us," she said.

Q: List three observations this traveler made about the life of the peasant in France between 1787 and 1789.

SOURCE B
Three estates in 1789 France

This diagram illustrates the three estates in 1789 and the land each held during the Old Regime.



Q: What conclusions can you draw about the relationship between the percentage of the population in each estate and the percentage of land owned by that estate?

What unfair conditions existed in pre-revolutionary France?

SOURCE C

Excerpts from cahiers brought
to the Estates General

These excerpts from *cahiers* (lists of grievances about the king, taxing, and voting in the Estates General) brought to the Estates General..

*That the king be forced to reform the abuses and tyranny of letter de cachet.
That every tax.... Be granted [by the Estates General] only for a limited time.
That the taille [a tax on land] be borne equally by all classes....
The meetings of the Estates General.... Shall be scheduled for definite times....
In order to assure the third estate the influence it deserves because of its numbers... its votes
in the assembly should be taken by head...*

Q: What three changes did the third estate demand be made in the French government?

SOURCE D

From *The French Revolution*
By Albert Mathiez

In *The French Revolution*, historian Albert Mathiez claims that leadership fell to the middle class with their knowledge of the ideas of the Enlightenment.

The Revolution had been accomplished in the minds of men long before it was translated into fact....

The middle class... was sensitive to their inferior legal position. The Revolution came from them-the middle class. The working classes were incapable of starting or controlling the Revolution. They were just beginning to learn to read.

Q: What was the result of the middle class's knowledge of the ideas of the Enlightenment?

SOURCE E

Quote by Lord Acton

Lord Acton suggested another point of view.

The condition of France alone did not bring about the overthrow of the monarchy... for the suffering of the people was not greater than they had been before. The ideas of the philosophers were not directly responsible for the outbreak...[but] the spark that changed thought into action was supplied by the Declaration of American Independence... The American example caused the Revolution to break out...

Q: What did Lord Acton believe caused the French revolution?

SOURCE F

From *Citizens: A Chronicle of the
French Revolution*
By Comte D'Antraigues

Comte D'Antraigues as quoted in an excerpt from *Citizens: A Chronicle of the French Revolution*.

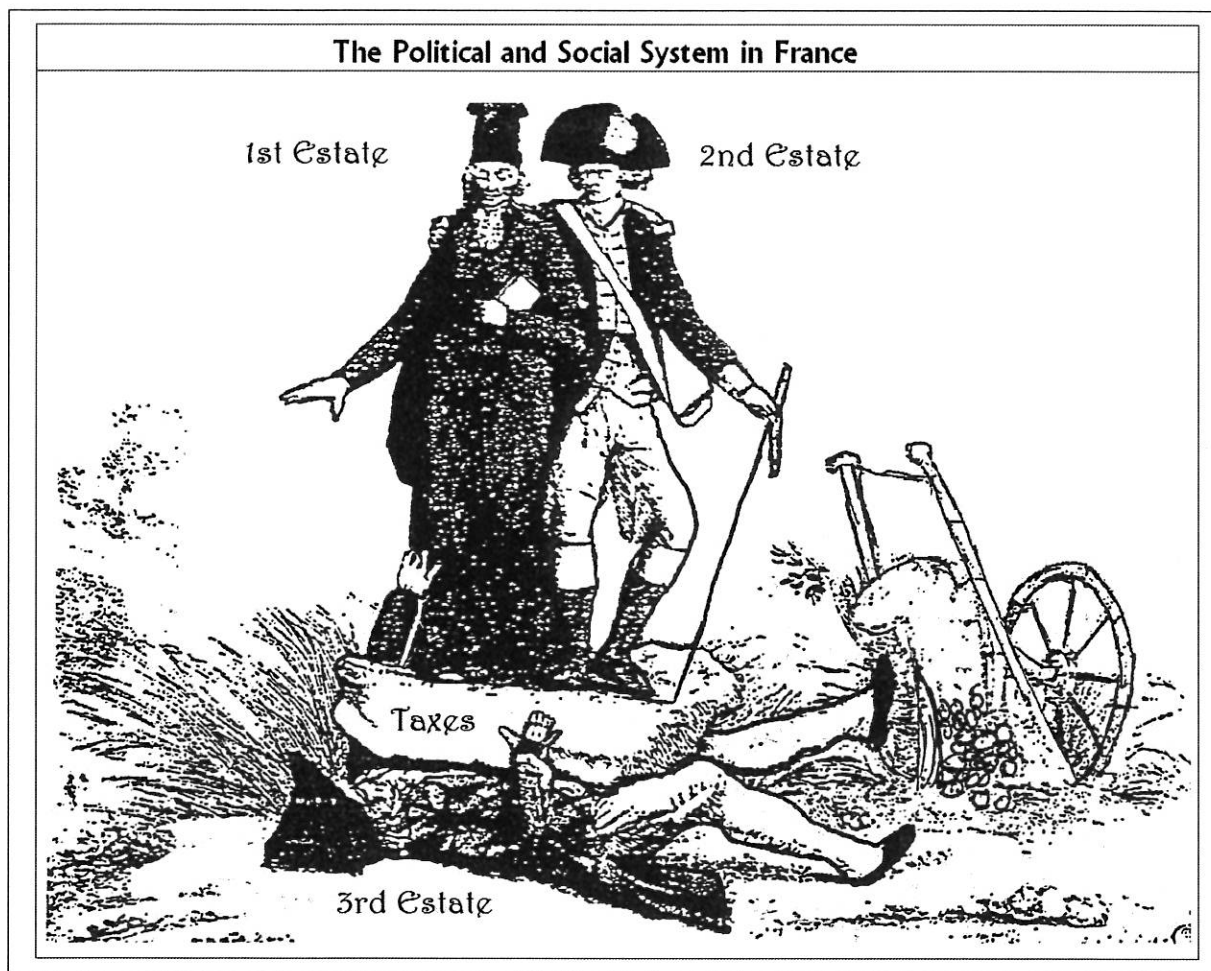
“The Third Estate is the People and the People is the foundation of the State; it is in fact the State itself; the other estates are merely political categories while by the immutable (unchangeable) laws of nature the People is everything. Everything should be subordinated (inferior) to it... It is in the People that all national power resides and for the People that all states exist.”

Q: What does Comte D'Antraigues see as the rightful role of the Third Estate in France?

SOURCE G

"The Political and Social System
in France"
Political Cartoon

The Political and Social System in France



Q: What is the cartoonist saying about the relationship among the three estates in France?

SOURCE H

From *Declaration of the Rights of
Man and Citizen*, 1789

Excerpt from the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen* (1789).

1. *Men are born and remain free and equal in rights; social distinctions can be established only for the common benefit.*
2. *The aim of every political association is the conservation of the imprescriptible rights of man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression....*
4. *Liberty consists in being able to do anything that does not harm another person..*
10. *No one may be disturbed because of his opinions, even religious, provided that their public demonstration does not disturb the public order established by law.*
11. *The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man: every citizen can therefore freely speak, write, print...*
16. *Any society in which guarantees of rights are not assured nor the separation of powers determined has no constitution.*

Q: According to this document, what are the natural rights of man?