

**TURNING POINTS IN CHRISTIAN HISTORY: Learning to spot key moments/movements**  
**#9 French Revolution (1789-1799)** (Paul E. Engle)

- 1 Why bother looking at the French Revolution ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Isn't it just a political and military movement? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How have many people learned about the French Revolution?

**I WHAT EVENTS LED TO A REVOLUTION IN FRANCE?**

A The \_\_\_\_\_ created by France's rejection of the Protestant reformation in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

1. John Calvin
2. Martyrs:
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ suffered severe persecution from the Catholics so emigrated out of France. Reduced to just 1,000 to 1,500.

B. The influence of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Leading thinkers included Hume, Kant, Rousseau, and Voltaire.

C. \_\_\_\_\_ hardship.  
a) The shortage of food  
b) Assisting other nations  
c) Around \_\_\_\_\_% of tax revenue was used to service the debt.  
d) Natural causes:

D. \_\_\_\_\_  
What were the 3 Estates and how did this impact taxes? \_\_\_\_\_

**II. HOW DID THE REVOLUTION START?**

A. Most historians indicate that the beginning of the revolution broke out into the open with \_\_\_\_\_

a. What happened on June 20? \_\_\_\_\_

b. What happened on July 14<sup>th</sup>? \_\_\_\_\_

B. New National Assembly drafted a constitution and on August 26 published a

\_\_\_\_\_  
The battle cry of the Revolution was \_\_\_\_\_

C. An attack on Christianity in the form of the Roman Catholic church went into operation.

D. What did the Edict of Toleration (1787) do? \_\_\_\_\_

E. In 1790 the Roman Catholic church was drastically reformed under the "*Civil Constitution of the Clergy*" passed by the Assembly. Christianity was identified with opposition to the Revolution. Several steps were taken to suppress Christianity. What were they?

F. The vacuum created by the dechristianization of the country was filled by the \_\_\_\_\_

G. What happened at Notre Dame cathedral? \_\_\_\_\_

### III. A reign of terror occurred from 1793-1794.

What happened?

How did it end?

### IV. What were the long-range impacts of the French Revolution?

A. On the nation of France:

1.

2.

3.

4.

B. On other nations:

1

2

C. On Christianity:

a. We learn a lesson from \_\_\_\_\_

b. The Revolution had an impact on people's \_\_\_\_\_

c. The Revolution showed that developing new substitute religions \_\_\_\_\_

*"It was the best of time. It was the worst of times."*