

Document 4: Chart over the Governments and Changes enacted during their rule.
The French Revolution

Date	Ruling Government	Changes
1789-1791	National Assembly	- Constitutional monarchy established - Feudalism abolished <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen</i> adopted
1791-1792	Legislative Assembly	- Constitutional monarchy undermined - Mob forced king to flee to the safety of the Legislative Assembly - War declared against Austria and Prussia
1792-1795	The First Republic and The Convention	- France declared a Republic (Sept. 1792) - France ruled by Committee of Public Safety - Radicals (Jacobins) overcame moderates (Girondins) - Terror used to execute "enemies of the regime" - Robespierre executed

20. Based on this chart, identify *two* political changes that occurred during the French Revolution

21. WHO produced this document? Discuss the author's gender, age, ethnicity, social status, religion, intellectual or political philosophy, etc.

22. WHEN was it produced? Can it be connected with a significant historical event? (Think back to the Historical Background information.)

23. Who was the intended AUDIENCE? Was the document written privately, written to be read or heard by others (who?), an official document for a ruler to read, commissioned painting, etc.

24. WHY was this document produced? What was the purpose or motivation of the writer/producer of the document, based on what you can surmise about them? What effect did the author hope this document would have?

Document 5:

Article 1 – Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be based only on considerations of the common good. . . .

Article 4 – Liberty consists in being able to do anything that does not harm others: thus, the exercise of the natural rights of every man has no bounds other than those that ensure to the other members of society the enjoyment of these same rights. These bounds may be determined only by Law. . . .

Article 6 – The Law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to take part, personally or through their representatives, in its making. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in its eyes. . . .

Article 11 – The free communication of ideas and of opinions is one of the most precious rights of man. Any citizen may therefore speak, write and publish freely. . . .

Source: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

25. Based on this excerpt from *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*, state *two* ways the National Assembly attempted to redefine the relationship between the individual and the government.

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