**A New France**

**Decide whether each impact of the revolution was good or bad for the monarch, First Estate (nobility), Second Estate (clergy), and Third Estate.**

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| **Impact** | **Good for** | **Bad for** |
| The King had to accept a new constitution, which spread power between the King and Parliament. | First Estate  Second Estate  (Third Estate) | Monarch |
| Members of the Clergy had to be elected by the people, and were controlled by the government. | Monarch  First Estate  Third Estate | Second Estate |
| Tax-paying people had the right to vote for who should be in parliament. It made the laws that governed France. |  |  |
| In 1792 France was declared a Republic, a country without a king. It was ruled by the people through elections. |  |  |
| In 1793 the Law of Suspects made it possible for people to be executed without trial, just on suspicion of being an ‘enemy’ of the Revolution. |  |  |
| Special privileges of the Nobles were abolished. They had to pay as much tax as everyone else. |  |  |
| The poorest people, who could not afford to pay taxes, did not have the right to vote. |  |  |
| The land owned by the Church was taken over. Some was sold at low prices to peasants. |  |  |
| Most of the Church land was bought by people who had been rich before the revolution. |  |  |
| New money was introduced, to try to help the peasants by making wealth more equal, but it soon lost its value. |  |  |
| Food shortages and price rises returned by 1793. The Parliament passed a law called the Maximum, which fixed food prices. Any shopkeepers breaking it were guillotined. |  |  |
| Rich people could no longer buy jobs, such as ministers or judges. They had to be elected. Many middle-class people gained these jobs. |  |  |
| The Declaration of the Rights of Man stated that all men were born free and had the right to liberty, property and freedom of speech. |  |  |
| People were free to practise whichever religion they wanted. |  |  |
| A new way of speaking, using the familiar form of ‘tu’ (you) rather than the more formal ‘vous’ was introduced. It was meant to show that everyone was equal. |  |  |