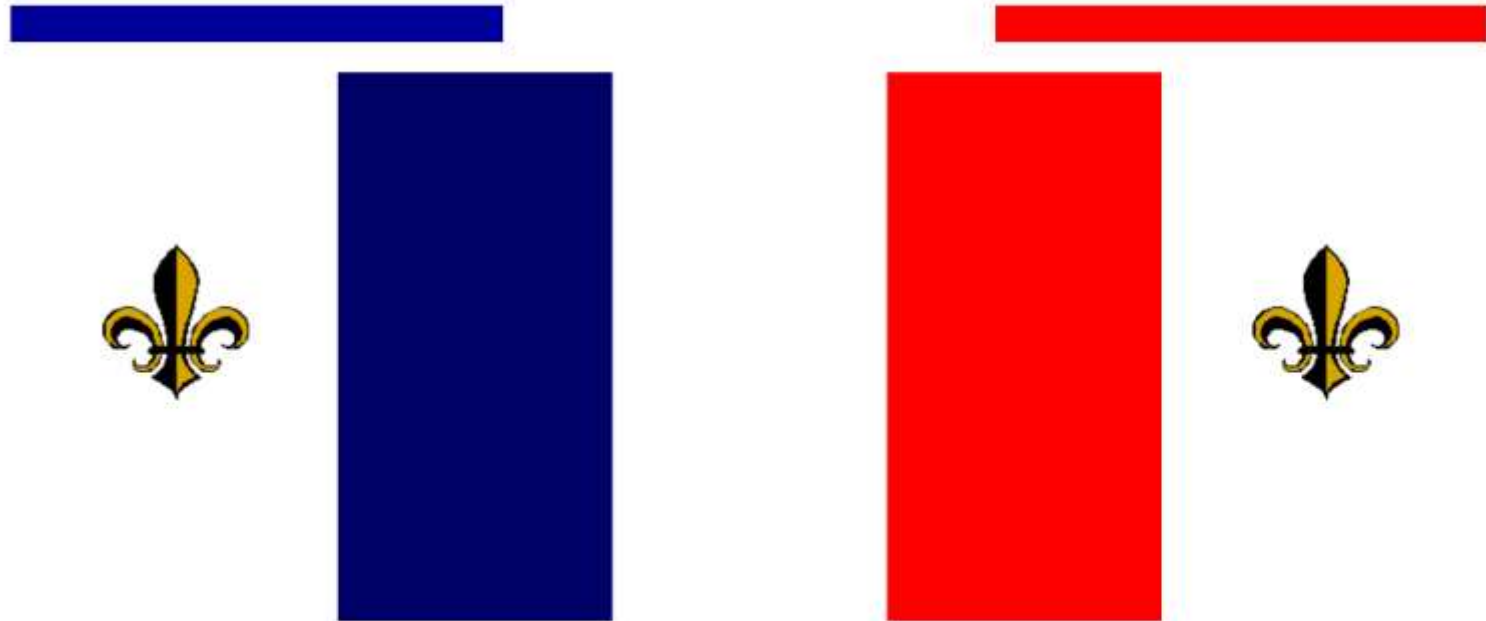




# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

# The French Revolution

1789



- King Louis XVI (r.1774-1792) good natured, but weak and indecisive.
- A man of limited intelligence who lacked self-confidence











"Louis as Pig"

The Queen, never popular to begin with in France, also bore the brunt of popular anger in 1792, as seen in these images of the King, the Queen, and elsewhere the entire royal family, as animals. One wonders if this dehumanizing of the King and Queen might explain why they became such lightning rods for criticism and, moreover, why the entire royal family would eventually be excluded from any protection under law, at the very moment that a constitution ensuring the rights of all people was being put into effect.



*In French's a Londoner.*  
**The FRENCH LADY in LONDON,**  
 or the HEAD DRESS for the YEAR 1771  
*Drawn from the ORIGINAL DRAWING by J. H. GRIMM.*  
*Printed for J. Dilly, Strand, in the Strand, near St. Dunstons Church. Published on the 10th March 1771.*

228 1771









- Philosophes undermined traditional ways
- Class conflict – structure of French society
- Financial difficulties of the government
- Parliament of Paris prevented Louis XV from raising taxes



#### CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

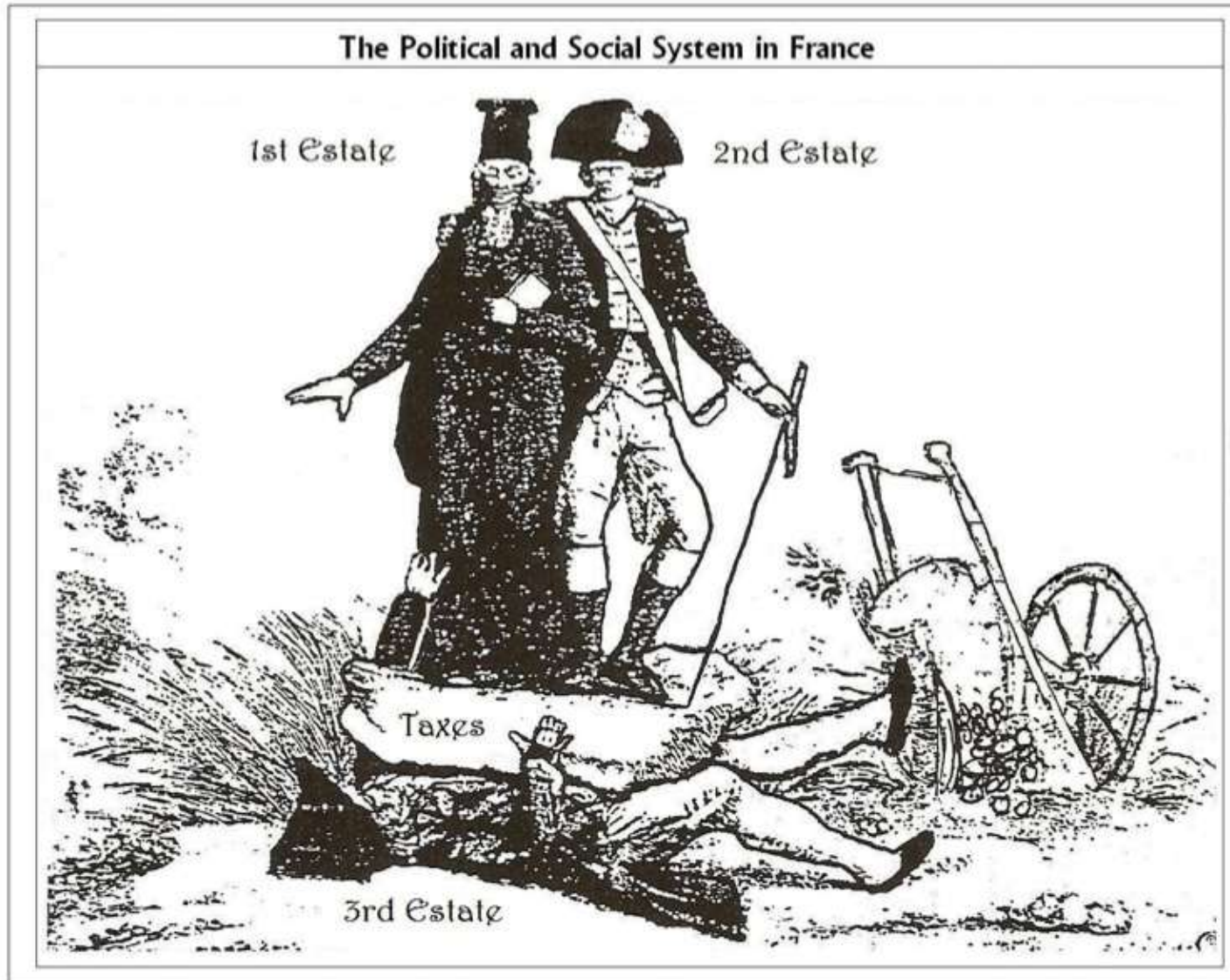
QUICK  
FACTS

- Inequalities in society
- Ideas of Enlightenment writers
- Poor leadership from Louis XVI
- Financial crisis
- Widespread hunger and record cold



*The Bread Famine and the Pawnbroker by Le Sueur brothers, 1700s*

# The Three Estates





# ***How was the French society unequal?***

The First Estate

It consisted of the Roman Catholic Clergy

Second Estate

It consisted of the Nobles about 2% of the Population & owned 20% of the Land

The Third Estate included

- 1) Bourgeoisie – wealthy Merchants & skilled workers
- 2) City Workers – poorly paid servants like cooks & attendance, etc . . .
- 3) Peasants – 80% of the population were farmers

They had little rights & paid half of their Income in taxes



## PRIMARY SOURCES

# The Three Estates

This cartoon shows a member of the Third Estate crushed beneath a stone that represents taxes, land rent and fees, and labor the peasants had to perform without pay. Nobles paid some fees, but no taxes. The clergy did not pay taxes either. The graph below shows that the Third Estate contributed much more money to the country's treasury than the other estates.

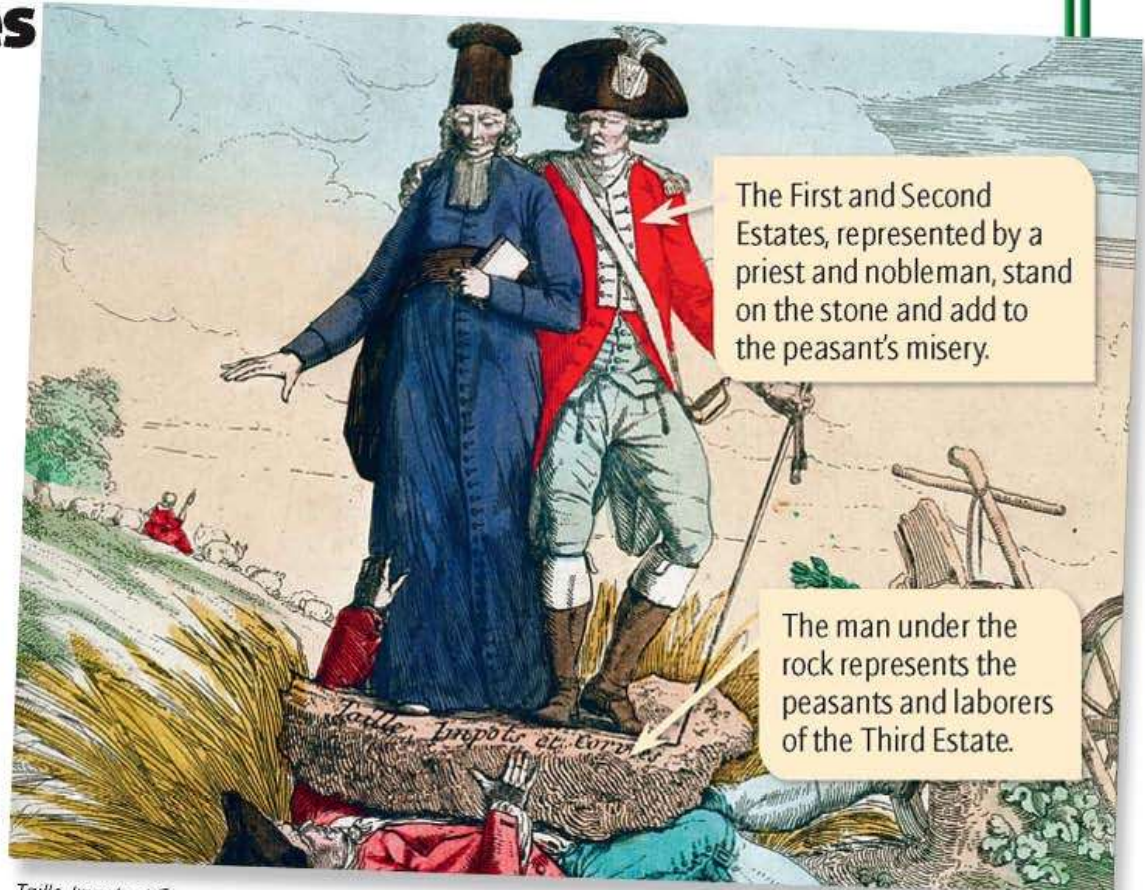
### REVENUE PAID BY ESTATES

First Estate — 0.5% — Second Estate 1.5%



Third Estate 98%

Source: Simon Schama, *Citizens*



The First and Second Estates, represented by a priest and nobleman, stand on the stone and add to the peasant's misery.

The man under the rock represents the peasants and laborers of the Third Estate.

*Taille, Impôts et Corvée, anonymous, 1700s*

- 1780's 50% of France's annual budget went for interest payments on its debt; 25% military, 6% to the King and court at Versailles
- Less than 20% was for the functions of the state
- Monarchy was too weak to repudiate the debt





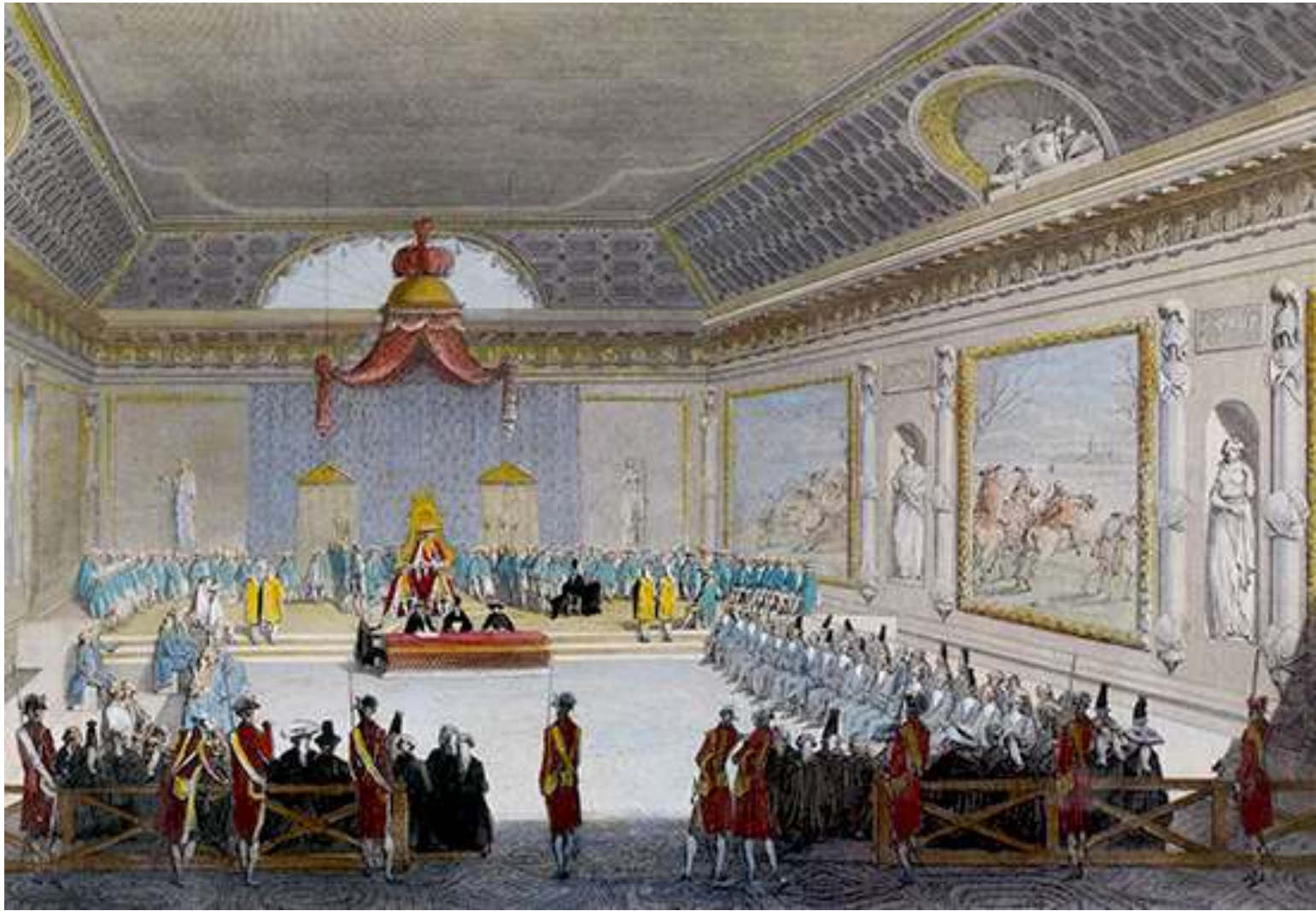
- France had no central bank- no paper currency and no means of creating credit
- France's money was gold coin





# FRENCH SOCIETY

- 25 million people- 3 estates
- **The First Estate-** 1/2% clergy 100,000 owned 10% of the land and paid a “voluntary gift” every 5 years
- **The Second Estate-** 1 1/2% Nobility 400,000- the descendants of “those who fought” in the middle ages owned 25% of the land- were lightly taxed manorial rights-(tax the peasantry) exclusive rights to hunt and fish, bake bread and make wine
- **The Third Estate-** 98% Commoners-
- Mostly peasants and agricultural workers
- bourgeoisie (middle class) 8% of the population



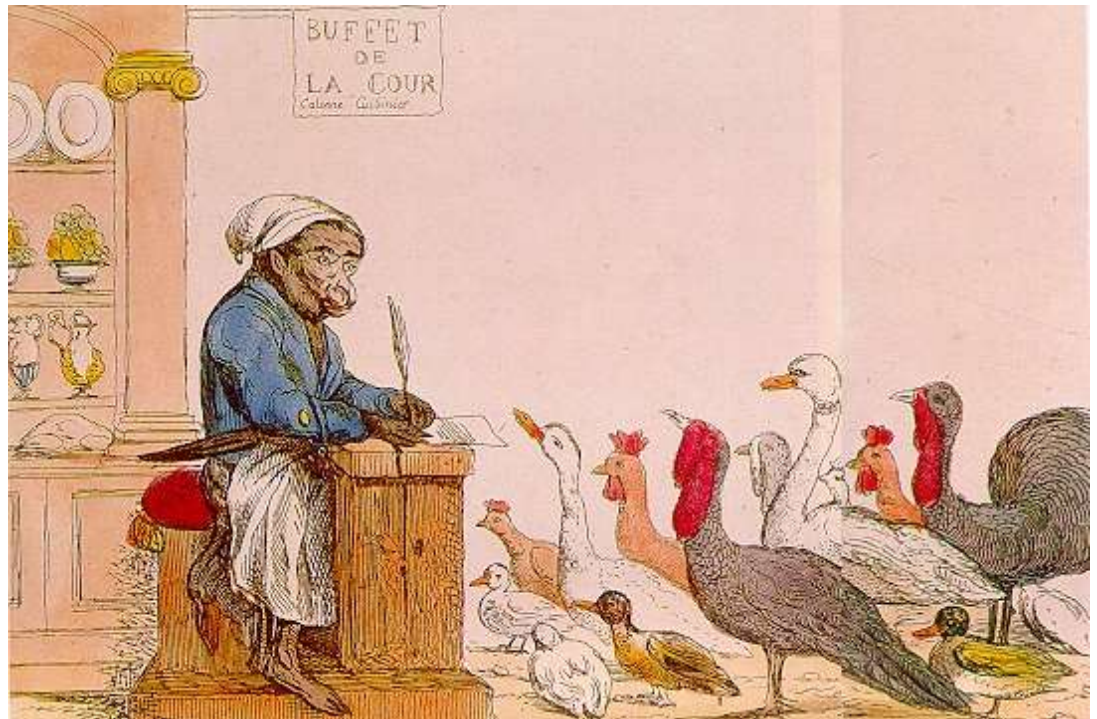
- Assembly of Notables at Versailles — February 22, 1787

- Estates General- the representative body of all three estates had not met since 1614





Facing bankruptcy, Tried to establish new taxes by decree  
Frightened investors refused to advance more loans –  
August 1788  
Jacques Necker- Director of Finance



# Parliament of Paris

- September 1788
- the noble- controlled parliament of Paris ruled that the forthcoming estates General should meet as 3 separate orders





- The 3<sup>rd</sup> estate saw this as an unprovoked class insult by the nobility against it





# Poor Harvests



- 1789 Publication of What is the Third Estate?
- Abbe Sieyes- nobility was a tiny over privileged minority and the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate was the true strength of the French nation





- The third Estate was to have as many delegates as the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate combined but the king ordered only one vote per estate

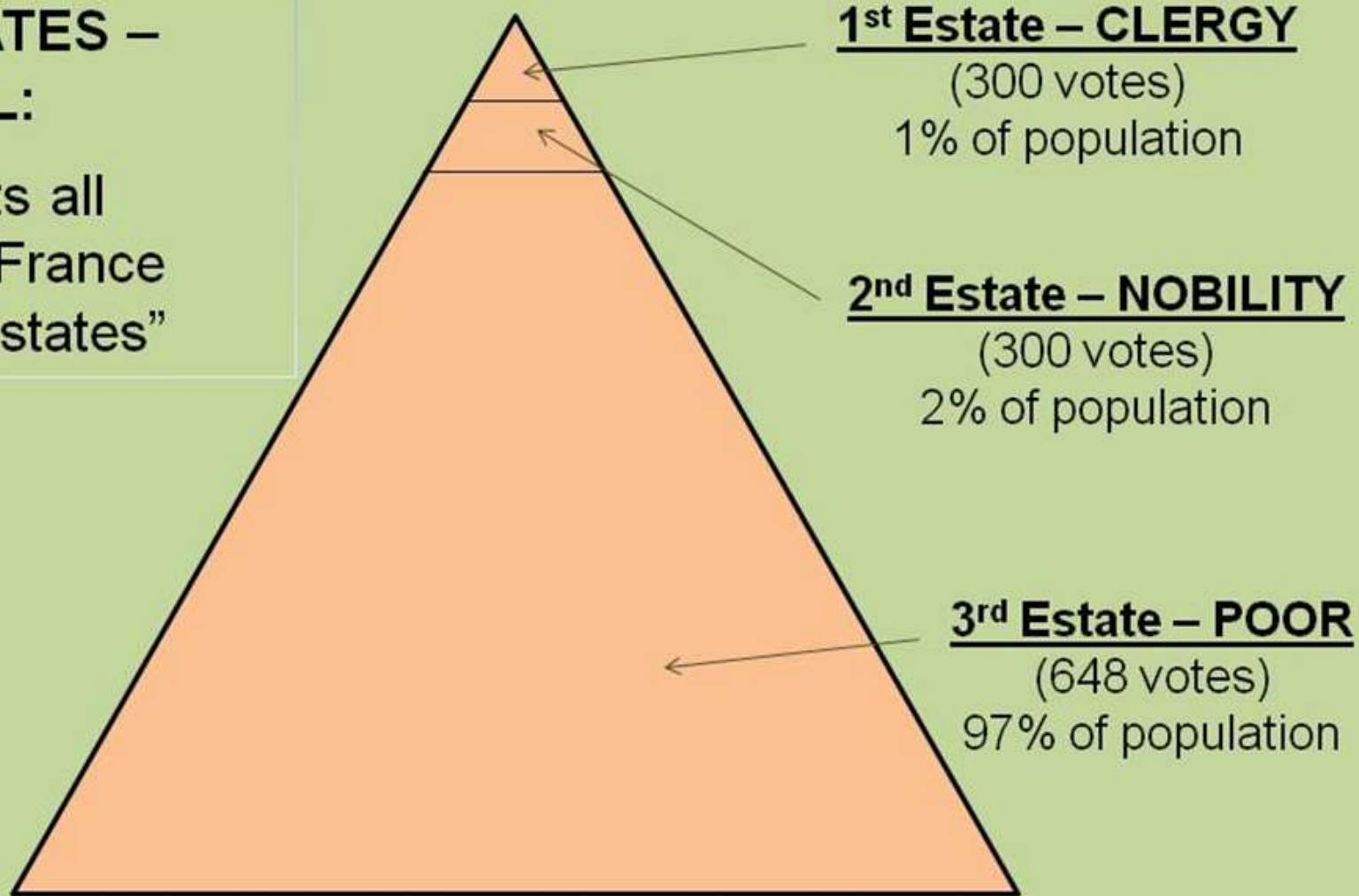




# The French Revolution

The **ESTATES – GENERAL:**

Represents all people in France  
...the “3 Estates”



# *Cahiers de Doleances*

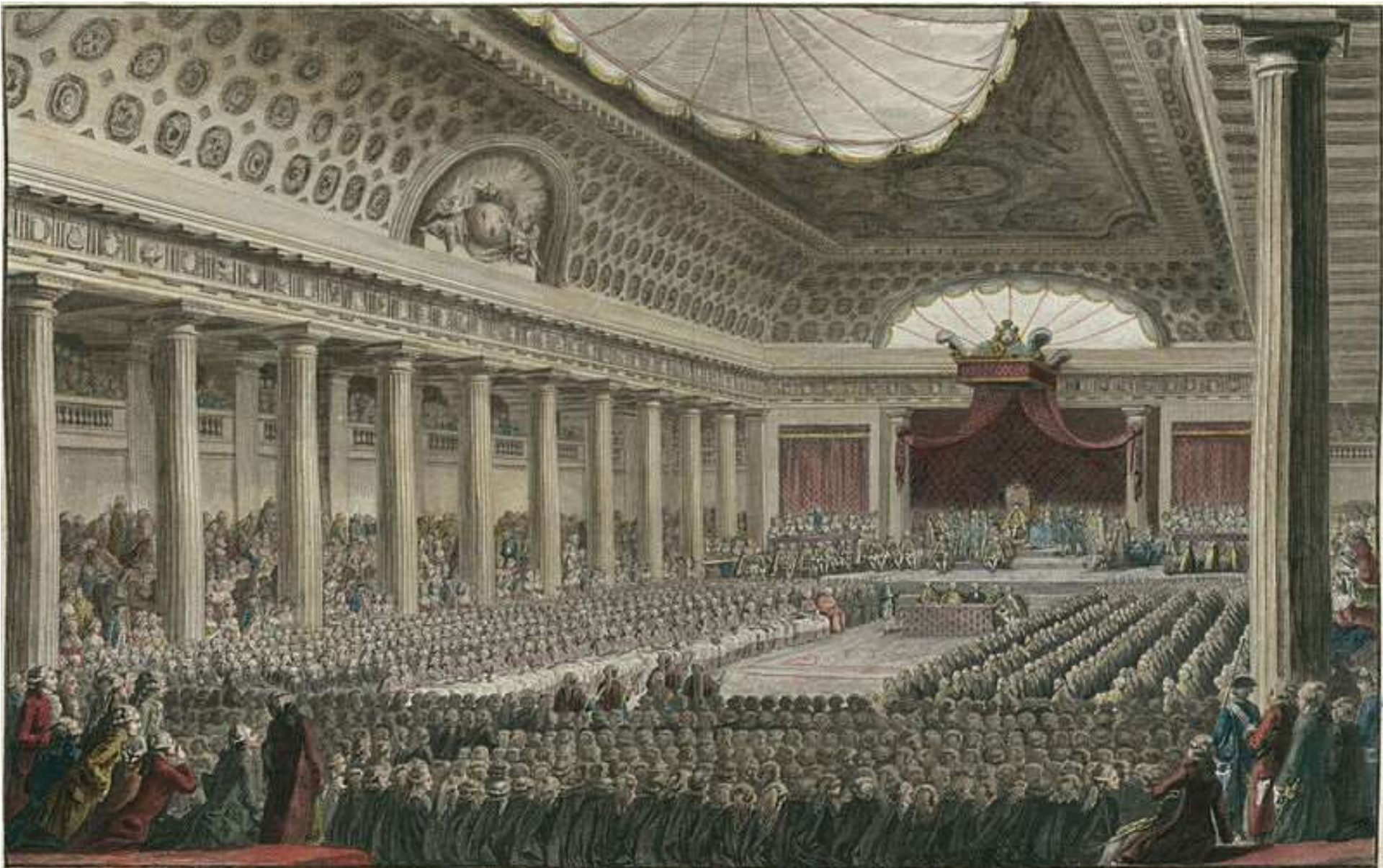


- List of grievances- criticized government waste, indirect taxes, hunting rights, church taxes and corruption. Called for equality among all the king's subjects.

- May 5, 1789 1200 delegates to meet for six weeks the 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate refused to transact any business until the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> sat with them in a single body
- Some parish priests joined the 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate
- June 17 proclaim the National Assembly

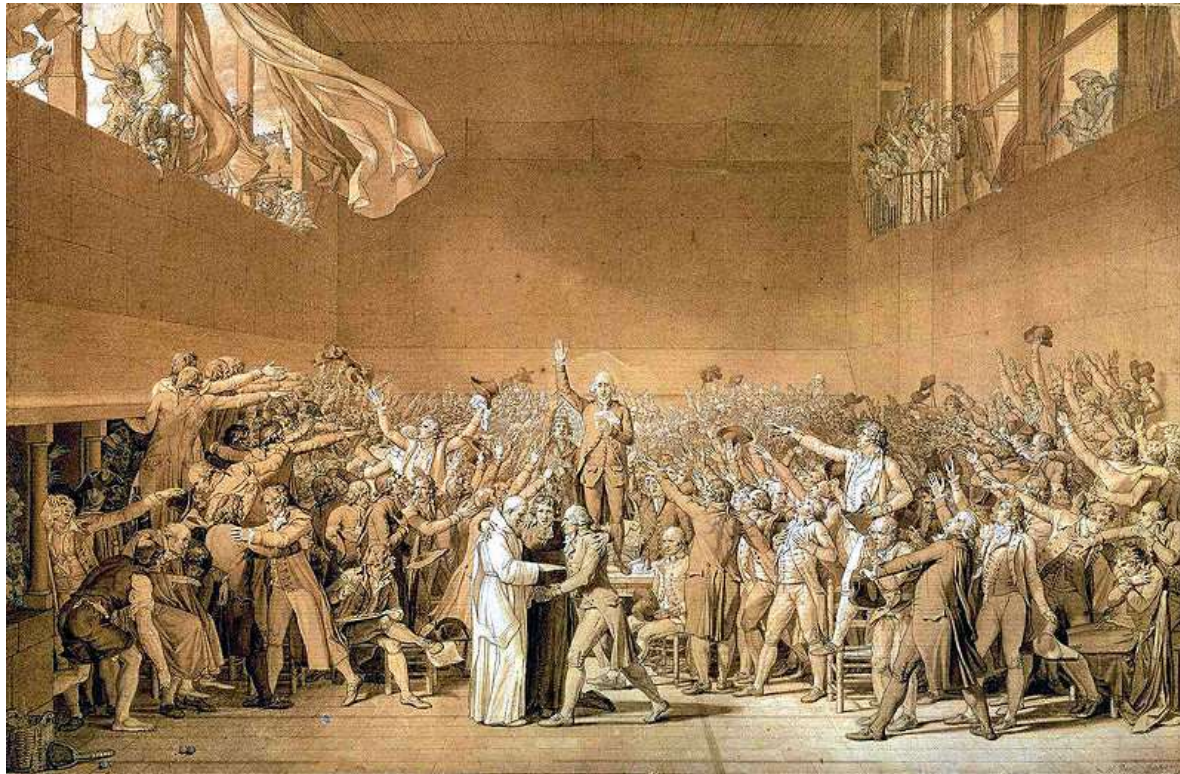




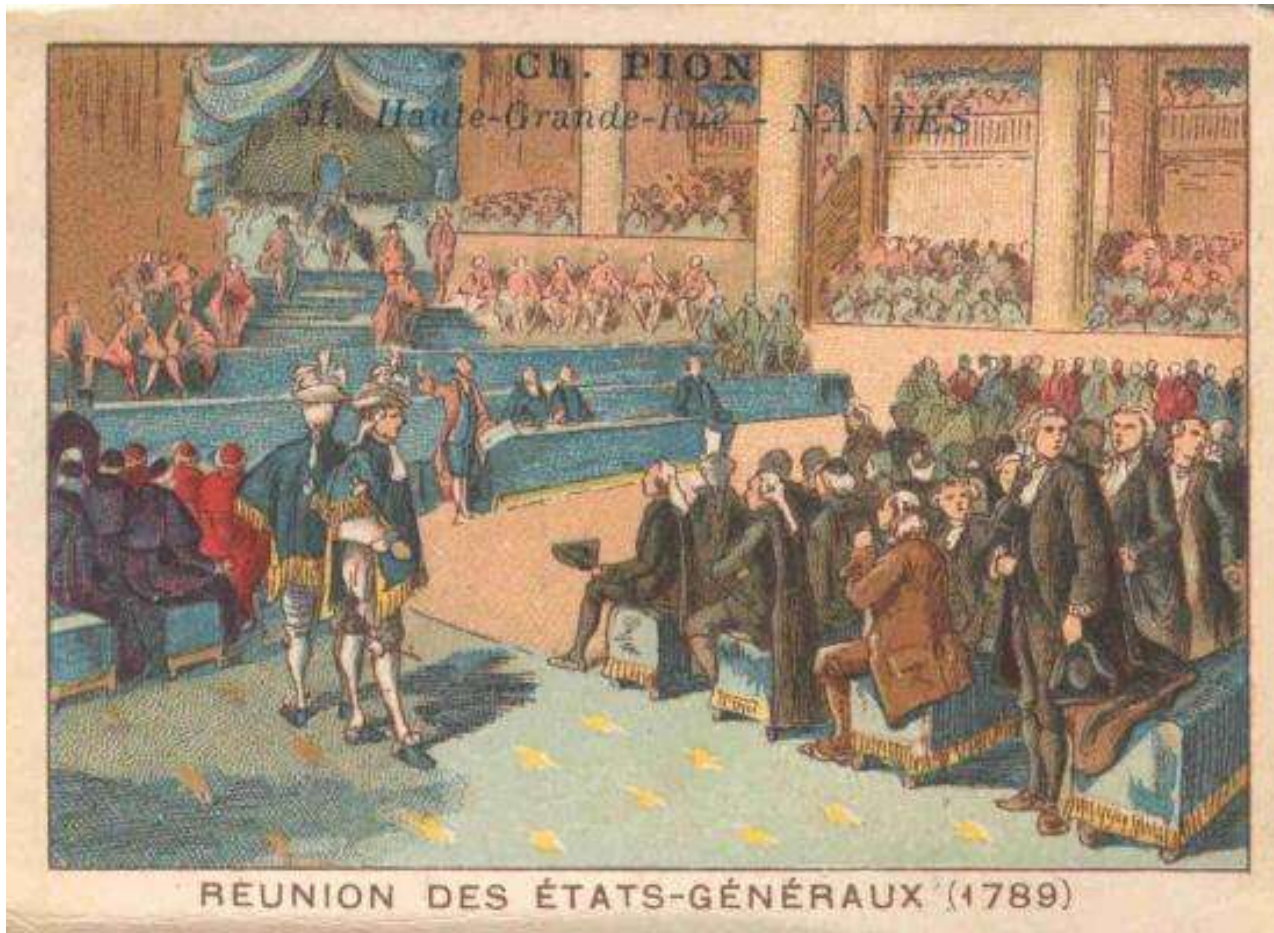




- June 20 Tennis Court Oath
- King order the meeting hall of the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate closed “for repairs”
- Large indoor tennis court pledged not to disband until they had written a new constitution



- June 27 King orders nobles and clergy to join the national assembly

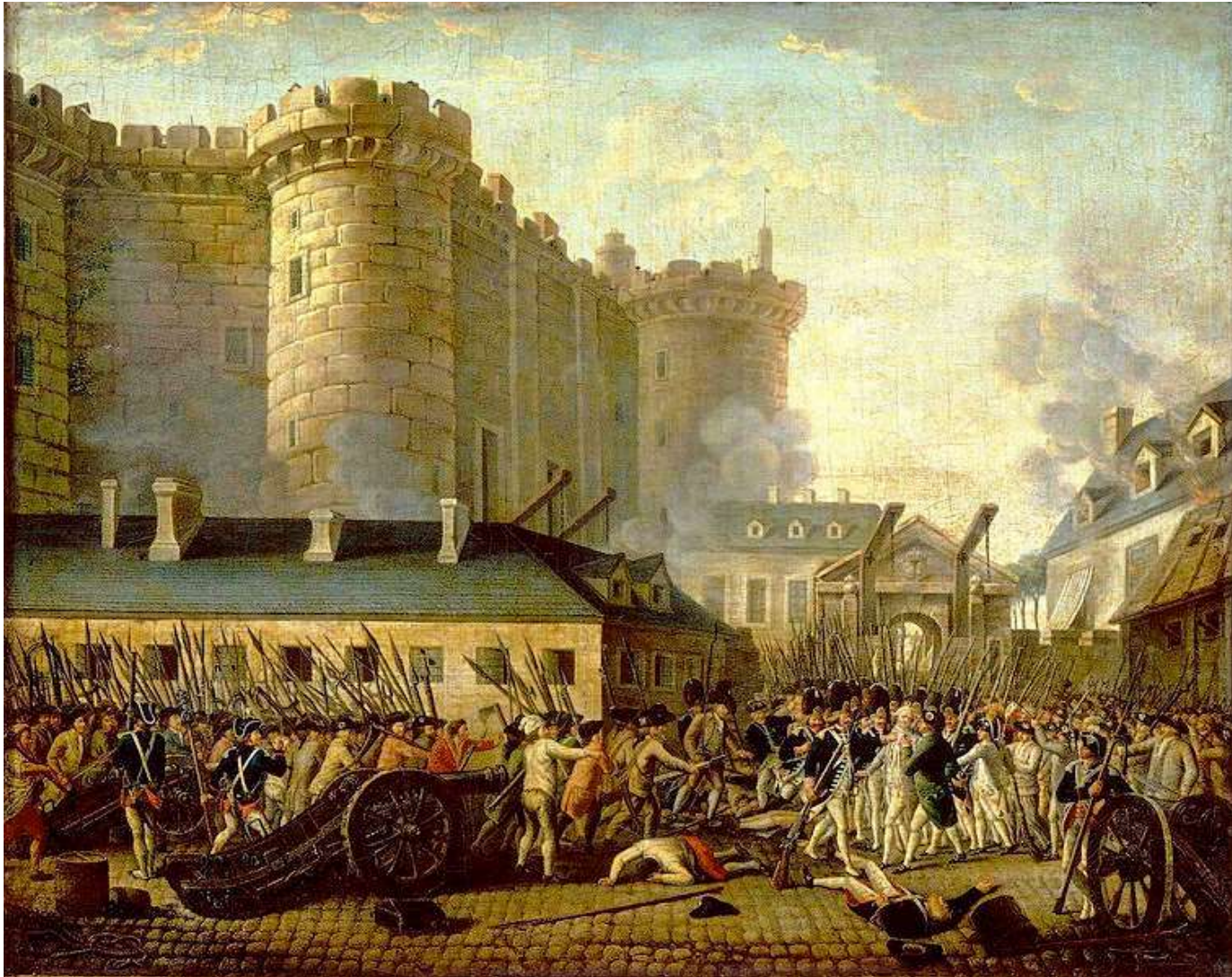




- July- Jacques Necker in dismissed by Louis XVI



- **July 14- Fall of the Bastille**









- Spontaneous, violent uprising's manor houses were ransacked feudal documents were burned





- **Great fear-** fear of vagabonds and outlaws





NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC

## Spread of the Great Fear, 1789





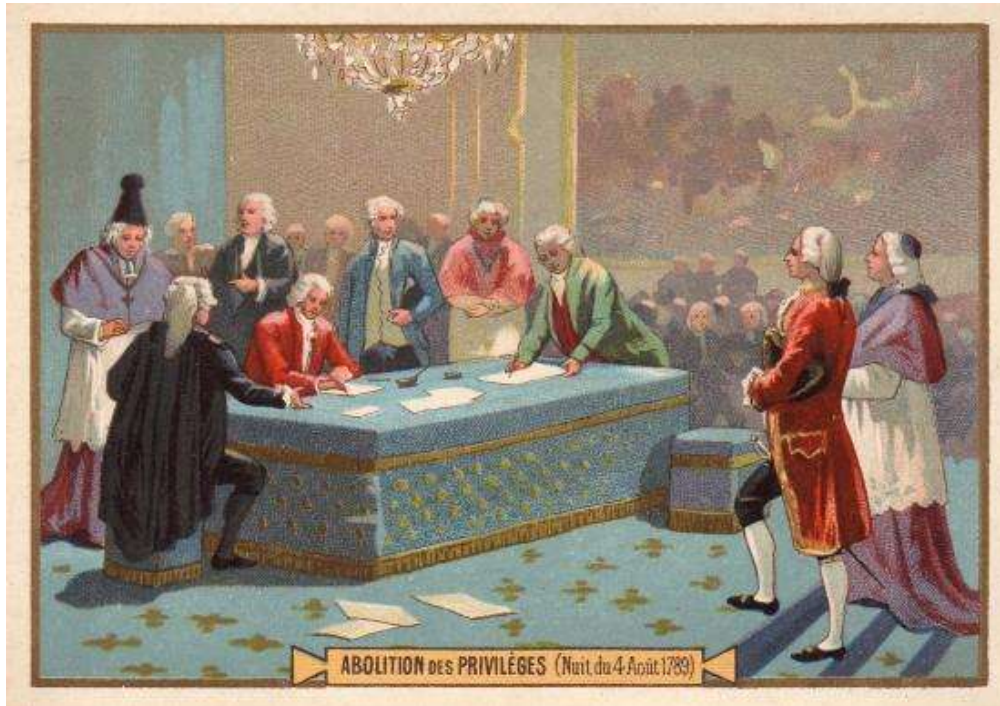


### LE CRIS FRANÇAIS

*Après l'épave de tout état et de tout pouvoir, nous  
seulement, et pour nous seuls, la liberté ou la mort ?*

*Après pour les Français, sans l'épave  
volontaire, de tout pouvoir, de tout  
état et de tout pouvoir, nous seuls, la  
liberté ou la mort ?*

- August 4 renounced the ancient privileges
- Abolishment of Serfdom-
- exclusive hunting rights for nobles
- fees for justice
- Village monopolies and other feudal dues were abolished









## PRIMARY SOURCES

# Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

*This excerpt from the Declaration states the principles of the French Revolution and shows the strong influence of Enlightenment ideals.*

"The representatives of the French people, . . . believing that the ignorance, neglect, or contempt of the rights of man are the sole cause of public calamities and of the corruption of governments, have determined to set forth in a solemn declaration the natural, unalienable, and sacred rights of man. . .

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. . .
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the . . . rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression. . .

5. Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society. . .
6. Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally, or through his representative, in its formation. It must be the same for all. . .
7. No person shall be accused, arrested, or imprisoned except in the cases and according to the forms prescribed by law. . .
9. As all persons are held innocent until they shall have been declared guilty. . .
11. The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. . . .
12. A common contribution [tax] is essential. . . . This should be equitably distributed among all the citizens in proportion to their means."



- October 5, 1789- 7,000 women march 12 miles from Paris to Versailles
- (fishwives and bullies) wanted bread-



When Parisian women marched to Versailles, they wanted two things: bread and Marie Antoinette's head. They triumphantly returned with flour and the entire royal family

# Lafayette

Lafayette and the National Guard saved the royal family  
The king and his family left Versailles to live in Paris









- National Assembly- Middle Class



*Assemblée Nationale,  
Abandon de tous les Privilèges!  
à Versailles, Séance de la nuit du 4 au 5 Août 1789.*



- Constitutional Monarchy July 1790

King remained head of state but all lawmaking power was in the hands of the National Assembly



# RADICALIZATION

*of the*

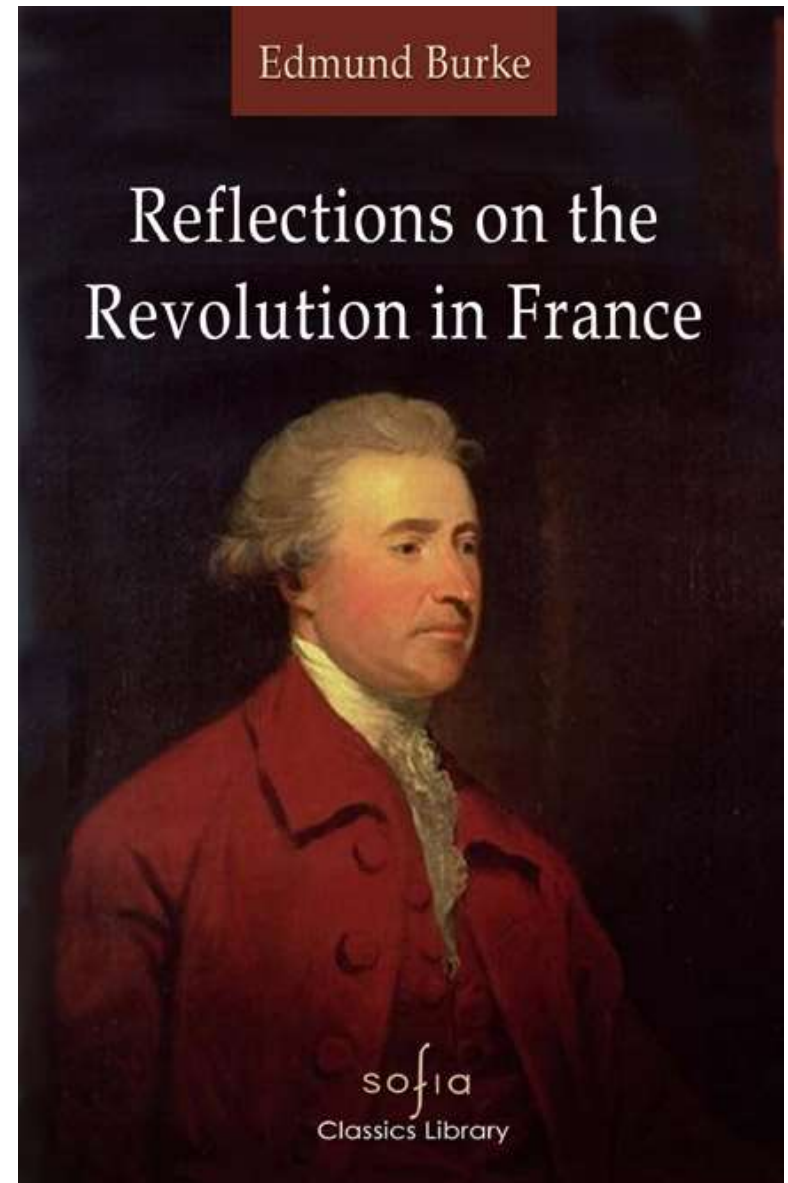
# French Revolution

1791-1792





- 1790 Edmund Burke condemned the violence of 1789 Reflections on the Revolution in France
- France had passed from despotism to anarchy in the name of misguided, abstract principles
- “Society’s main right was the right to be well-governed by its rulers





*Un petit Souper, a la Parisienne. — or — A Family of Sans Culottes refreshing after the fatigues of the day.*

*Epigram accompanie on seeing the above Print.*

*Here as you see, and as is known,  
Frenchmen more Cannibals are grown;*

*"On Maigne Days each had his Dish;  
"Of Soup, or Sallad, Eggs, or Fish;*

*"But now 'tis human Flesh, they grow;  
And every Day is Mardi Gras.*



Vive la Republique! que tous les Tyrans mordent la poussiere! —  
— Point de Religion!



*Wm. H. H. H. H.*

A PARIS BEAU.

Pub<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1794. by H. Humphrey N<sup>o</sup>. 18. Old Bond Street

Des Têtes! — du Sang! — la Mort! — à la Lanterne! — à la Guillotine.  
— point de Ruine! — Je suis la Déesse de la Liberté! — l'égalité! — que  
Londres soit brulé! — que Paris soit Libre! — Vive la Guillotine! —



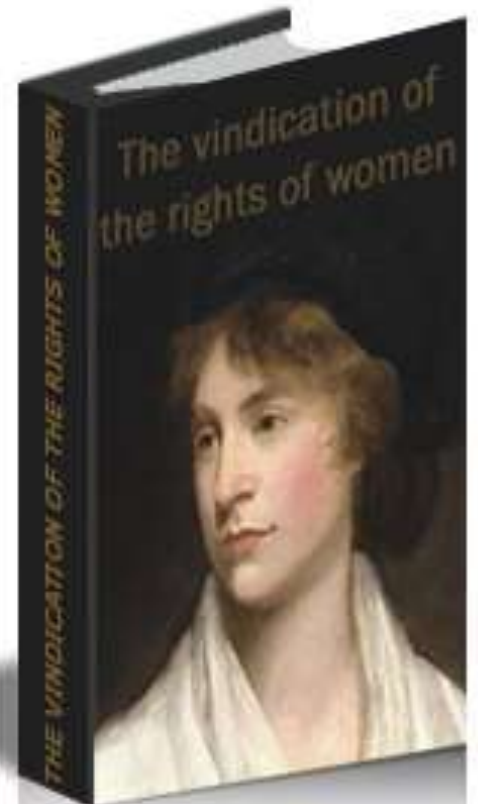
*Wm. H. H. H.*

A PARIS BELLE.

Pub<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1794. by H. Humphrey N<sup>o</sup>. 18. Old Bond Street

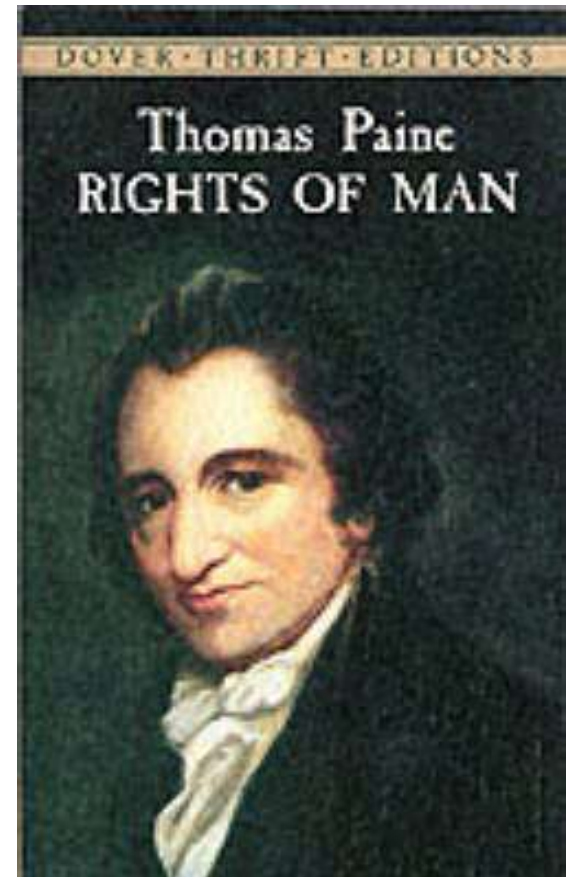
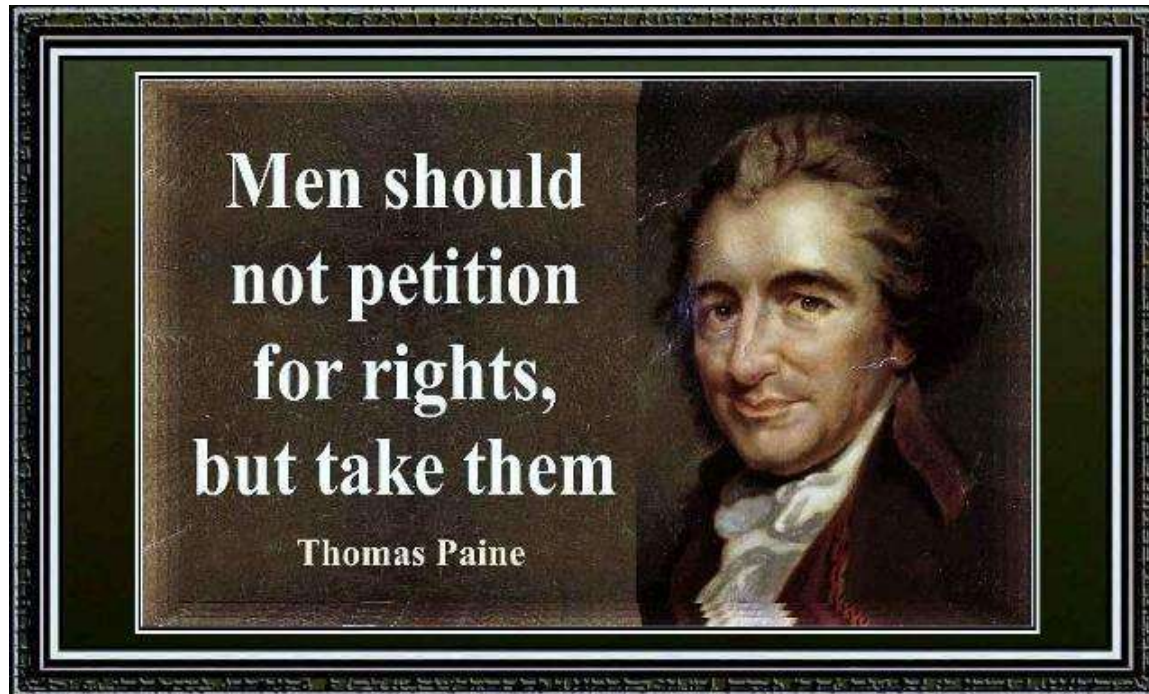
# • Mary Wollstonecraft

*A Vindication of the Right of Women (1792)*





- Thomas Paine- *The Rights of Man* 1792 rebuked Edmund Burke

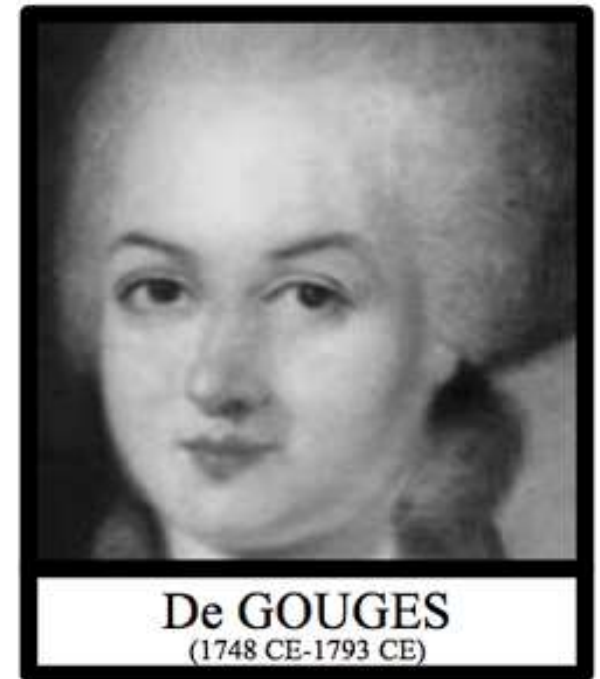


Olympe de Gouges (1748-1793)

***“Declaration of the Right of Women”*** 1791

equal rights for women

convicted of sedition- guillotined in November 1793





# 1789-1791 National Assembly

- 1790 nobles lost their titles
- 1791 constitution- every adult male of settled domicile who met minimal tax- paying requirements (2/3) gained the right to vote
- Women's rights-to seek divorce and inherit property



# Religions freedom for Jews and Protestants nationalized the Catholic Church's property and abolished monasteries





# Civil Constitution of the Clergy





*Le Degraisseur Patriote*



*Patience Monsieur  
votre tour viendra*

*Le Pressoir*

*Il n'y a plus de remède*



- Assignats- new paper currency sold all former church properties
- clergy had to take an oath of loyalty to new government



# Royal flight to Varennes

- June 1791 Louis the 16th and Marie Antoinette tried to escape France













- Declaration of Pillnitz-
- Austria and Prussia- August 1791



Emperor Leopold II and King Frederick William II Meet in Pillnitz on August 25, 1791



## The Declaration of Pillnitz

Leopold II (Austria) and Frederick William II (Prussia)



# DECLARATION OF PILLNITZ

Prussia and Austria\* pledge to  
declare war with France if  
Louis XVI is threatened.

1791

\* Austria's pledge conditional  
on *all* powers (i.e., Britain)  
entering the war.

The meeting at Pillnitz Castle in 1791. Oil painting by J. H. Schmidt, 1791.

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1791-1792

The National Assembly dissolved itself in 1791 and a Legislative Assembly was elected by universal manhood suffrage.

Those who had served in the National Assembly were ineligible to serve in the Legislative Assembly.

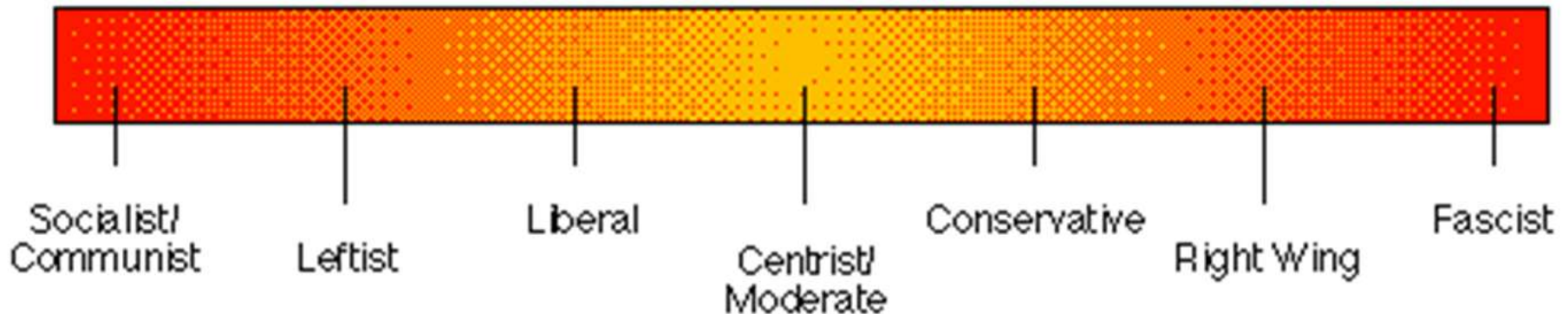


## Legislative assembly

October 1791- younger less cautious

Jacobins (the name of their political club)

Distrustful of monarchy



# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1791-1792

Constitutional  
Monarchists

Moderates

Jacobins

“Left Wing”

“Right Wing”



- April 1792 France declared war on Austria; Francis the 2<sup>nd</sup> the Hapsburg monarch
- Prussia joined Austria



# Le Marseillaise



## LA MARSEILLAISE

🔊 Hymne national 🔊

Paroles et Musique de  
ROUGET DE L'ISLE

Transcription pour Piano de  
Patrice BOURGÈS-ROUHAUT





# La Marseillaise - English lyrics

- Arise children of the fatherland
- The day of glory has arrived
- Against us tyranny's
- Bloody standard is raised
- Listen to the sound in the fields
- The howling of these fearsome soldiers
- **They are coming into our midst**
- **To cut the throats of your sons and consorts**
- To arms citizens Form your battalions
- March, march
- Let impure blood
- Water our furrows
- What do they want this horde of slaves
- Of traitors and conspiratorial kings?
- For whom these vile chains
- These long-prepared irons?
- Frenchmen, for us, ah! What outrage
- What methods must be taken?
- It is us they dare plan
- To return to the old slavery!
- What! These foreign cohorts!
- They would make laws in our courts!
- What! These mercenary phalanxes
- Would cut down our warrior sons
- Good Lord! By chained hands
- Our brow would yield under the yoke
- The vile despots would have themselves be
- The masters of destiny
- Tremble, tyrants and traitors
- The shame of all good men
- Tremble! Your parricidal schemes
- Will receive their just reward
- Against you we are all soldiers
- If they fall, our young heroes
- France will bear new ones
- Ready to join the fight against you
- Frenchmen, as magnanimous warriors
- Bear or hold back your blows
- Spare these sad victims
- That they regret taking up arms against us
- But not these bloody despots
- These accomplices of Bouillé
- **All these tigers who pitilessly**
- **Ripped out their mothers' wombs**
- We too shall enlist
- When our elders' time has come
- To add to the list of deeds
- Inscribed upon their tombs
- We are much less jealous of surviving them
- Than of sharing their coffins
- We shall have the sublime pride
- Of avenging or joining them
- Drive on sacred patriotism
- Support our avenging arms
- Liberty, cherished liberty
- Join the struggle with your defenders
- Under our flags, let victory
- Hurry to your manly tone
- So that in death your enemies
- See your triumph and our glory

# The Paris Commune





# Brunswick manifesto

- July 1792



- . The Brunswick Manifesto threatened that if the [French royal family](#) were harmed, then French civilians would be harmed. It was a measure intended to intimidate Paris

# BRUNSWICK MANIFESTO

1. Louis will be restored to power.
2. Those who resist will be treated as rebels.



The Duke of Brunswick





*Cas du Manifeste du Duc de Brunswick*

- Anonymous caricature depicting the treatment given to the Brunswick Manifesto by the French population

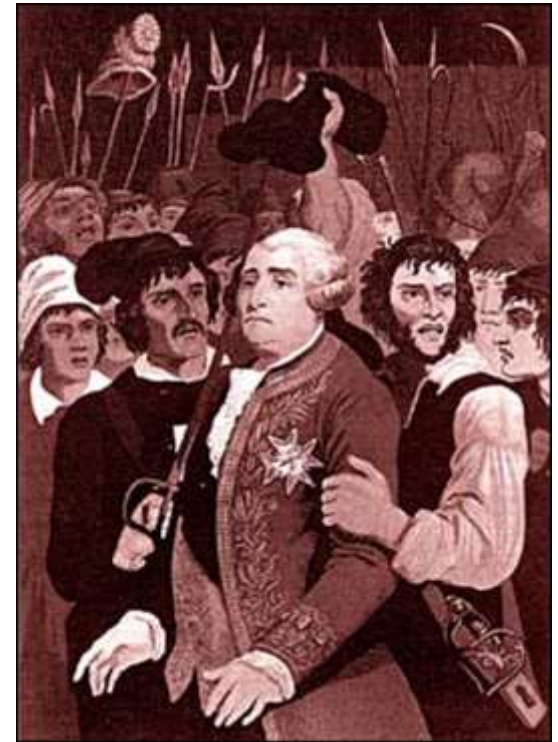




*Premiers Horrors of the French INVASION, — or — Terrible Reasons for negotiating a Rapid PEACE.* Vols. The Author of 'Edmund Burke's



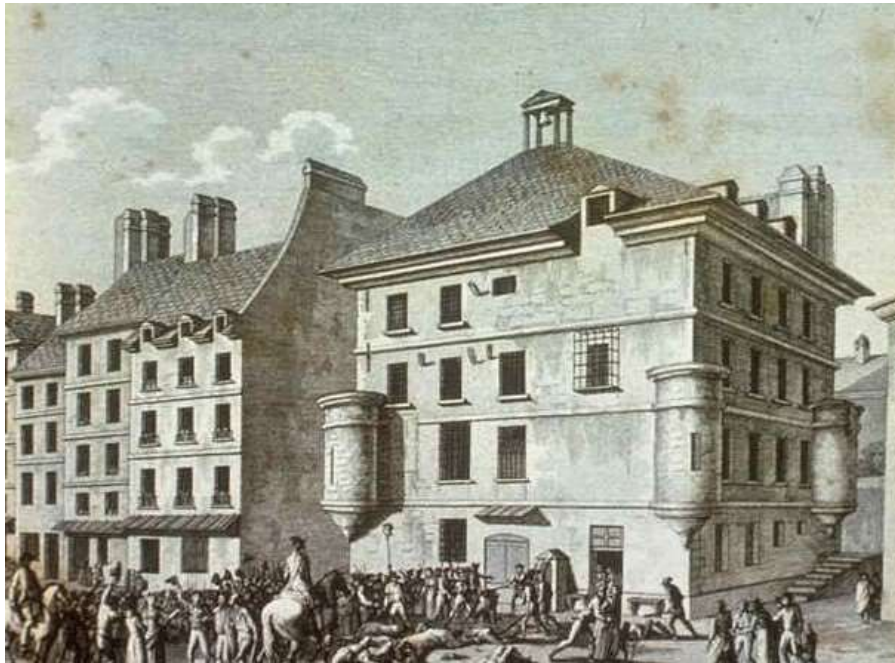
Rumors of treason by the king and queen  
August 10 1792, crowd attacked the royal palace at  
the Tuileries  
End of monarchy- king taken prisoner



On 10 August 1792 the Paris Commune stormed the  
Tuileries Palace and massacred the Swiss Guards

**September massacres-** rumors that aristocrats, clergy and allied invaders were plotting to destroy the revolution and restore the monarchy.

- September 1792 angry crowds invaded the prisons slaughtered the nobles





# SEPTEMBER

# MASSACRES

Mass executions of  
Parisian political  
prisoners



# French Republic

- September 1792 national convention proclaimed France a republic

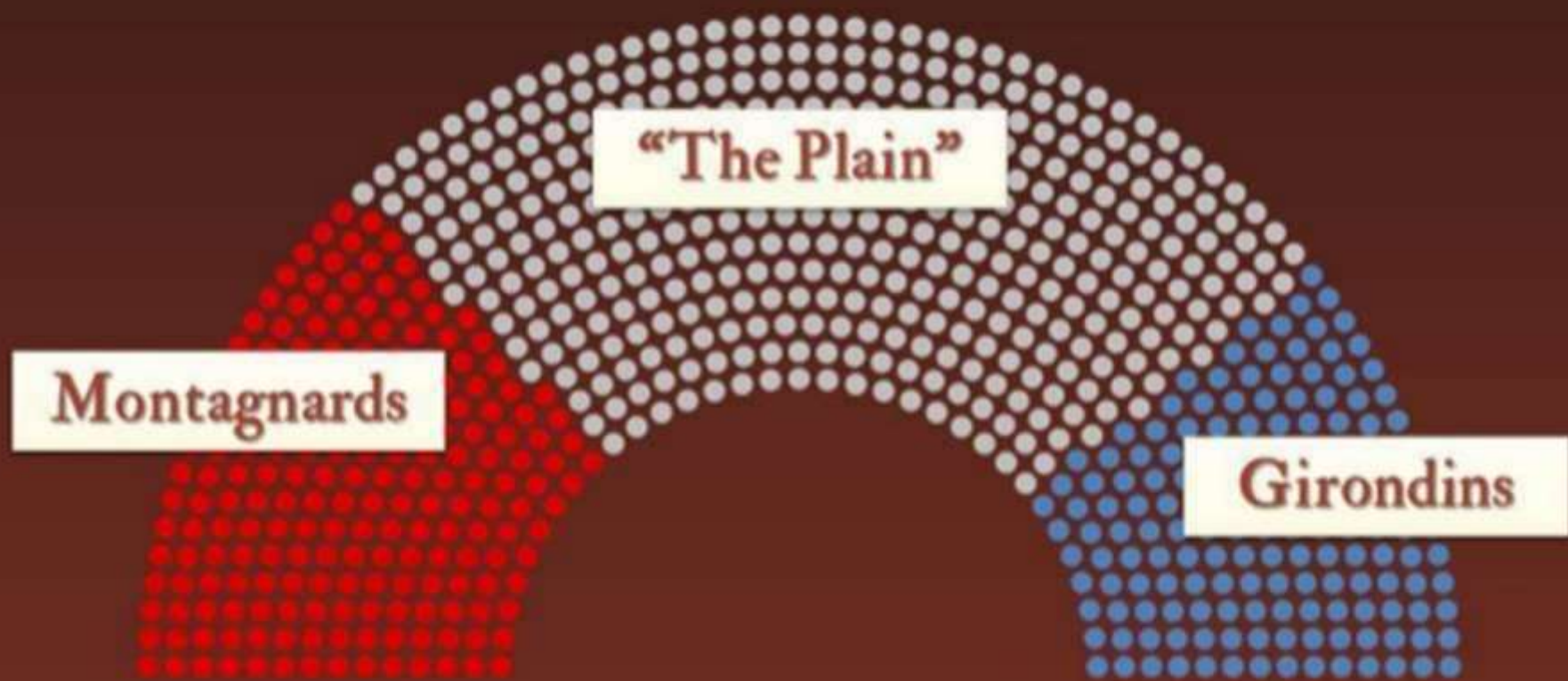




- National Convention



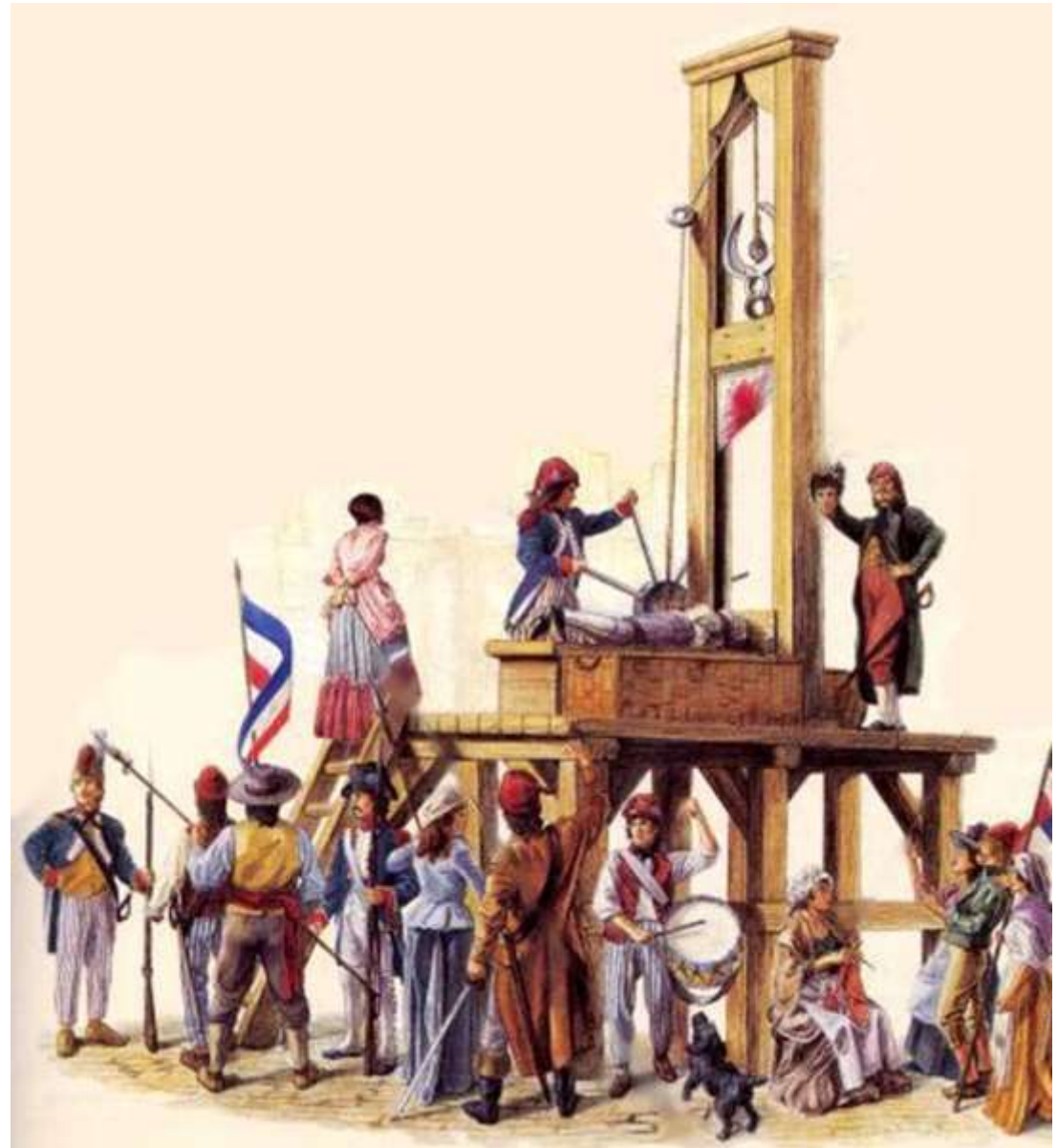
# THE NATIONAL CONVENTION



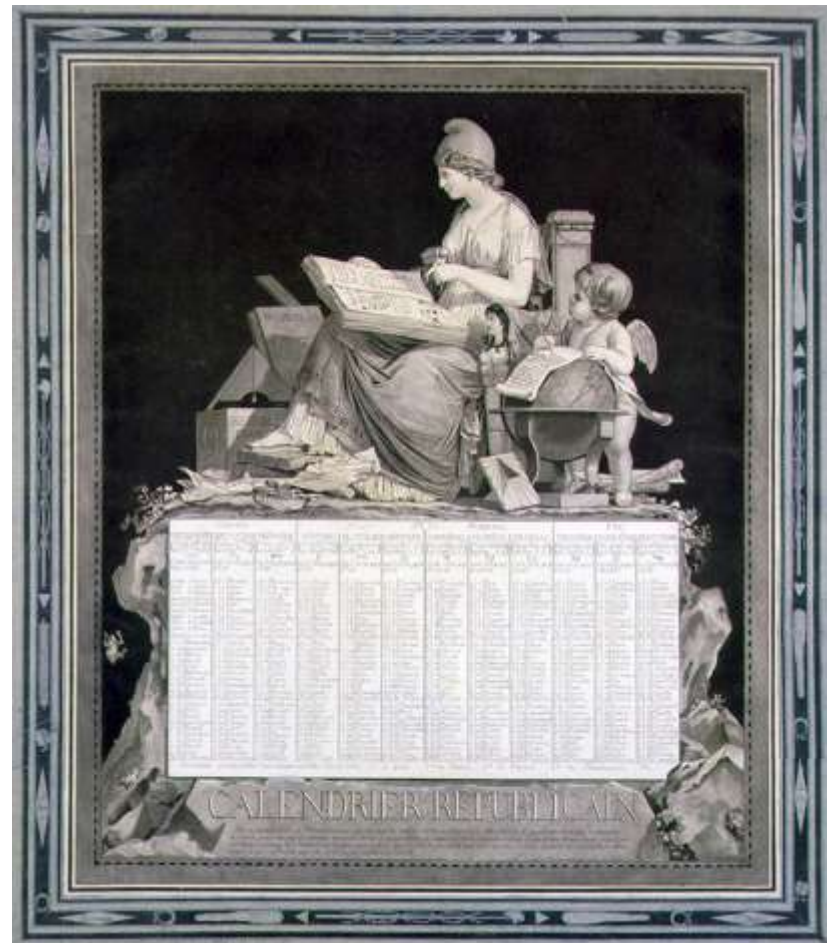
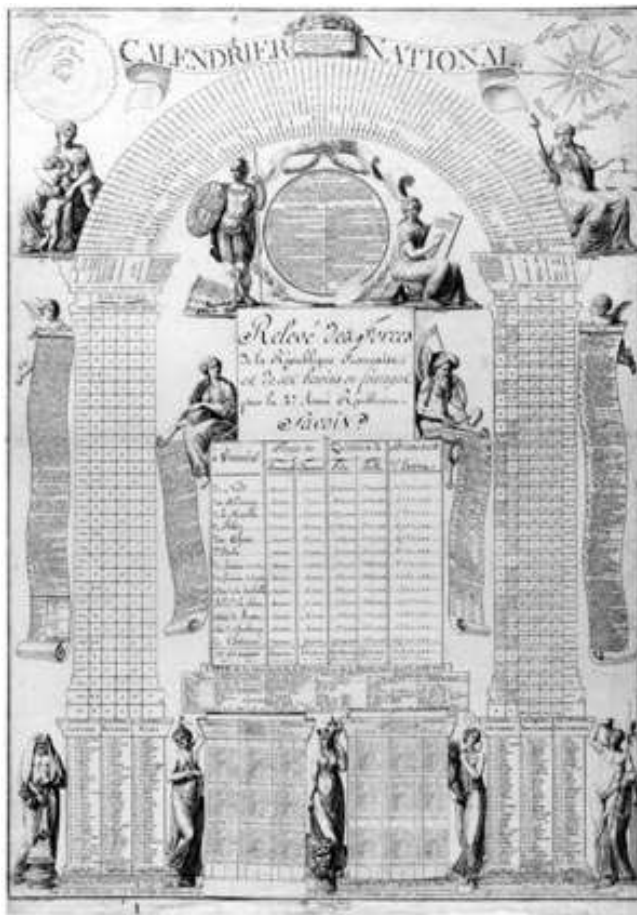
*Jacobin factions dominate.*



# The Guillotine



- New calendar eliminated saints' days renamed the days and month's after the seasons
- 10 day week instead of 7





Vendémiaire Vintage, Brumaire mist,  
Frimaire frost, Nivôse snow, Pluviôse rain,  
Ventôse wind, Germinal seed, Floral blossom,  
Prairial meadow, Messidor harvest,  
Thermidor heat, Fructidor fruits.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Rep	State Sen	State House	US Rep Republican	US Rep Dem	US Sen Dem	US Sen Republican	House Minor	House Major	US Supreme Court	US Supreme Court	US Supreme Court
<div>December</div> <div> <div>Monday 22</div> <div>Monday 23</div> <div>Monday 24</div> <div>Monday 25</div> <div>Monday 26</div> <div>Monday 27</div> <div>Monday 28</div> <div>Monday 29</div> <div>Monday 30</div> <div>Monday 31</div> </div>											
State Rep	State Sen	State House	US Rep Republican	US Rep Dem	US Sen Dem	US Sen Republican	House Minor	House Major	US Supreme Court	US Supreme Court	US Supreme Court
<div>January</div> <div> <div>Monday 2</div> <div>Monday 3</div> <div>Monday 4</div> <div>Monday 5</div> <div>Monday 6</div> <div>Monday 7</div> <div>Monday 8</div> <div>Monday 9</div> <div>Monday 10</div> <div>Monday 11</div> </div>											
State Rep	State Sen	State House	US Rep Republican	US Rep Dem	US Sen Dem	US Sen Republican	House Minor	House Major	US Supreme Court	US Supreme Court	US Supreme Court
<div>February</div> <div> <div>Monday 12</div> <div>Monday 13</div> <div>Monday 14</div> <div>Monday 15</div> <div>Monday 16</div> <div>Monday 17</div> <div>Monday 18</div> <div>Monday 19</div> <div>Monday 20</div> <div>Monday 21</div> </div>											
State Rep	State Sen	State House	US Rep Republican	US Rep Dem	US Sen Dem	US Sen Republican	House Minor	House Major	US Supreme Court	US Supreme Court	US Supreme Court

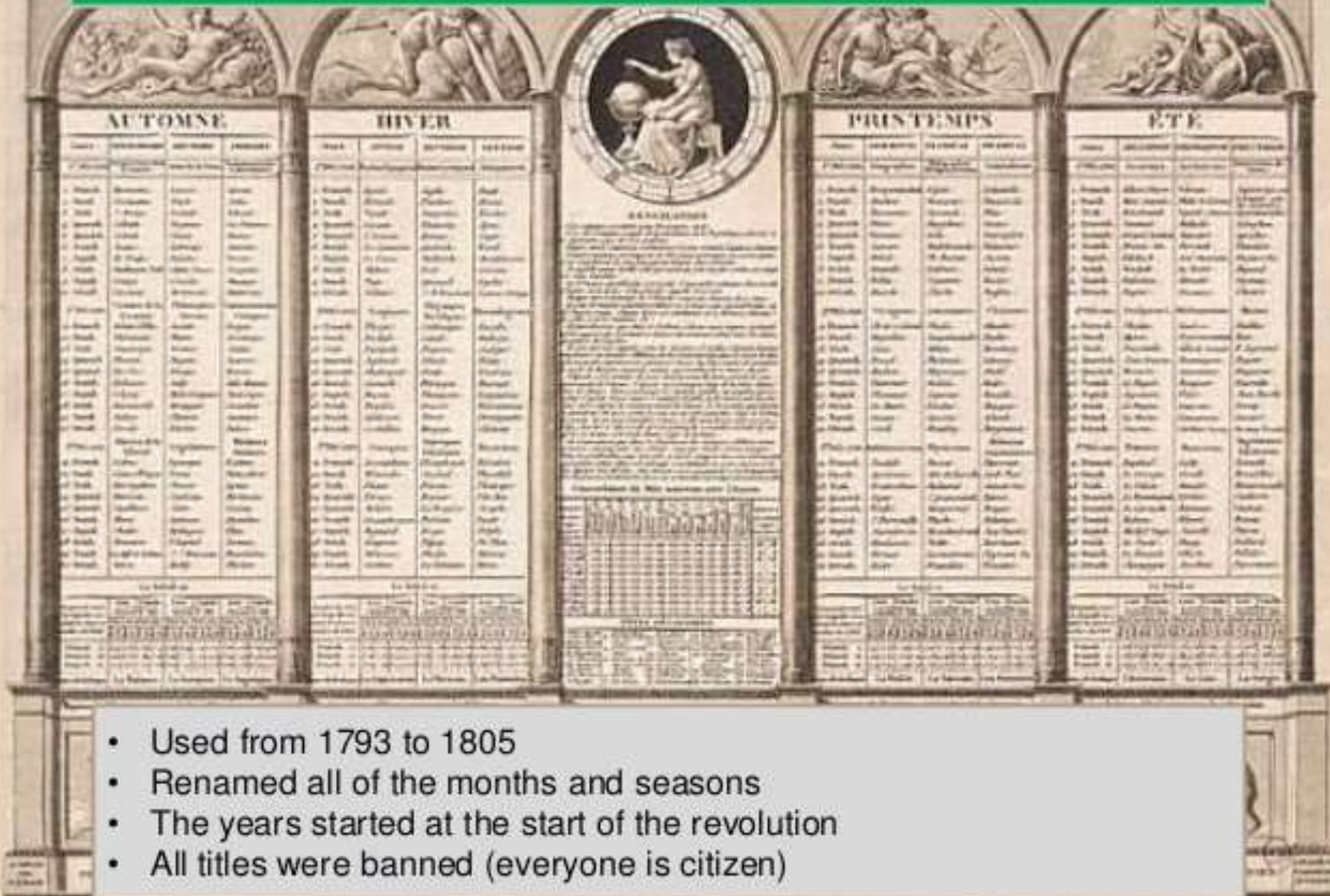
# The New Republican Calendar

<u>New Name</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Time Period</u>
Vendemaire	Vintage	September 22 - October 21
Brumaire	Fog	October 22 - November 20
Frimaire	Frost	November 21 - December 20
Nivose	Snow	December 21 - January 19
Pluviose	Rain	January 20 - February 18
Ventose	Wind	February 19 - March 20
Germinal	Budding	March 21 - April 19
Floreal	Flowers	April 20 - May 19
Prairial	Meadow	May 20 - June 18
Messidor	Harvest	June 19 - July 18
Thermidor	Heat	July 19 - August 17
Fructidor	Fruit	August 18 - September 21



Spring-Printemps		Summer-Été	
Germinal (from Latin germen, "germination")		Messidor (from Latin messis, "harvest")	
Floréal (from Latin flos, "flower")		Thermidor (or Fervidor) (from Greek thermon, "summer heat")	
Prairial (from French prairie, "pasture")		Fructidor (from Latin fructus, "fruit")	
Autumn-Automne		Winter-Hiver	
Vendémiaire (from Latin vindemia, "grape harvest")		Nivôse (from Latin nivosus, "snowy")	
Brumaire (from French brume, "fog")		Pluviôse (from Latin pluvius, "rainy")	
Frimaire (From French frimas, "frost")		Ventôse (from Latin ventosus, "windy")	

# The Revolutionary Calendar



- Used from 1793 to 1805
- Renamed all of the months and seasons
- The years started at the start of the revolution
- All titles were banned (everyone is citizen)





*Papier del.*

## FLOREAL

*Traverse coupé*

21 Avril Le Soleil entre au Signe du TAUREAU - 6° -

*M. del.*

Si-tôt que FLORE en Sa magnificence,  
Promet dans Ses présens, des trésors aux Humains;  
On aime à voir la candeur, l'innocence,  
Que la Jeune Beauté couronne de Ses mains.

A Paris chez L'Auteur, rue de Sorbonne N° 38g.

Déposé à la Bibliothèque Nationale.

	Paris	Genève	Cambrai	Amsterdam
Levens	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.
Rome	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.
Madrid	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.

	Paris	Genève	Cambrai	Amsterdam
Levens	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.
Rome	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.
Madrid	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.	27. 2.



1 Terre Fie	2 Nivôse Ciel	3 Nivôse Nivôse	4 Nivôse Nivôse	5 Nivôse Nivôse	6 Nivôse Nivôse	7 Nivôse Nivôse	8 Nivôse Nivôse	9 Nivôse Nivôse	10 Nivôse Nivôse
<b>December</b>									
Sunday 21	Sunday 22	Monday 23	Tuesday 24	Wednesday 25	Thursday 26	Friday 27	Saturday 28	Sunday 29	Monday 30
11 Gros Gros	12 Nivôse Ciel	13 Nivôse Nivôse	14 Nivôse Nivôse	15 Nivôse Nivôse	16 Nivôse Nivôse	17 Nivôse Nivôse	18 Nivôse Nivôse	19 Nivôse Nivôse	20 Nivôse Nivôse
<b>January</b>									
Tuesday 31	Wednesday 1	Thursday 2	Friday 3	Saturday 4	Sunday 5	Monday 6	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 8	Thursday 9
21 Pierre-Louis Gros	22 Nivôse Ciel	23 Nivôse Nivôse	24 Nivôse Nivôse	25 Nivôse Nivôse	26 Nivôse Nivôse	27 Nivôse Nivôse	28 Nivôse Nivôse	29 Nivôse Nivôse	30 Nivôse Nivôse
Friday 10	Saturday 11	Sunday 12	Monday 13	Tuesday 14	Wednesday 15	Thursday 16	Friday 17	Saturday 18	Sunday 19









# The metric system

**RAGGUAGLIO DEI PESTI E DELLE MISURE ANTICHE CON LE NUOVE METRICHE DECIMALI**

ANTICHE		MISURE LINEARI		NUOVE	
1 BRACCIO (SOLDI 20)		1 METRO	1000	1 TOISE	635
1 SOLDI (QUATTIRINI 5)		1 DECIMETRO	100	1 TOISE	635
1 QUATTIRINO (DENARI 4)		1 CENTIMETRO	10	1 TOISE	635
1 DENARO E UGUALE A		1 MILLIMETRO	1	1 TOISE	635
1 CANNA AGRIMENSORIA O PERTICOLA DI P.S.					

**MISURE DI CAPACITÀ PER I LIQUIDI**

ANTICHE		MISURE LINEARI		NUOVE	
1 BARILE DI FIASCHI 16 O LIBBRE 88		1 METRO	1000	1 TOISE	635
1 FIASCO (BOCCALI 2)		1 DECIMETRO	100	1 TOISE	635
1 BOCCALE (MEZZETTE 2)		1 CENTIMETRO	10	1 TOISE	635
1 MEZZETTA (QUARTUCCI 2)		1 MILLIMETRO	1	1 TOISE	635
1 QUARTUCCIO E UGUALE A					

**MISURE DI CAPACITÀ PER I GRANI**

ANTICHE		MISURE LINEARI		NUOVE	
1 SACCO (STAIA 5)		1 METRO	1000	1 TOISE	635
1 STAJA (QUARTI 4)		1 DECIMETRO	100	1 TOISE	635
1 QUARTO (MEZZETTE 8)		1 CENTIMETRO	10	1 TOISE	635
1 MEZZETTA (QUARTUCCI 2)		1 MILLIMETRO	1	1 TOISE	635
1 QUARTUCCIO E UGUALE A					
1 MOGGIO SACCA 8					

**PESI**

ANTICHE		MISURE LINEARI		NUOVE	
1 LIBBRA (ONCE 12)		1 METRO	1000	1 TOISE	635
1 ONCIA (DENARI 24)		1 DECIMETRO	100	1 TOISE	635
1 DENARO (GRANI 24)		1 CENTIMETRO	10	1 TOISE	635
1 GRANO E UGUALE A		1 MILLIMETRO	1	1 TOISE	635
1 TONNELLATA (LIBBRE 2000)					





# Sans Coulates





- Over-dressed: a gent on trial before French Revolutionary sans-culottes, September 1792





- Most members of the national convention were Jacobins (Jacobin club)





# Girondists

- Girondists - Southwest France



*From the Painting]*

## THE GIRONDISTS.

*[By Paul Delacroix.]*

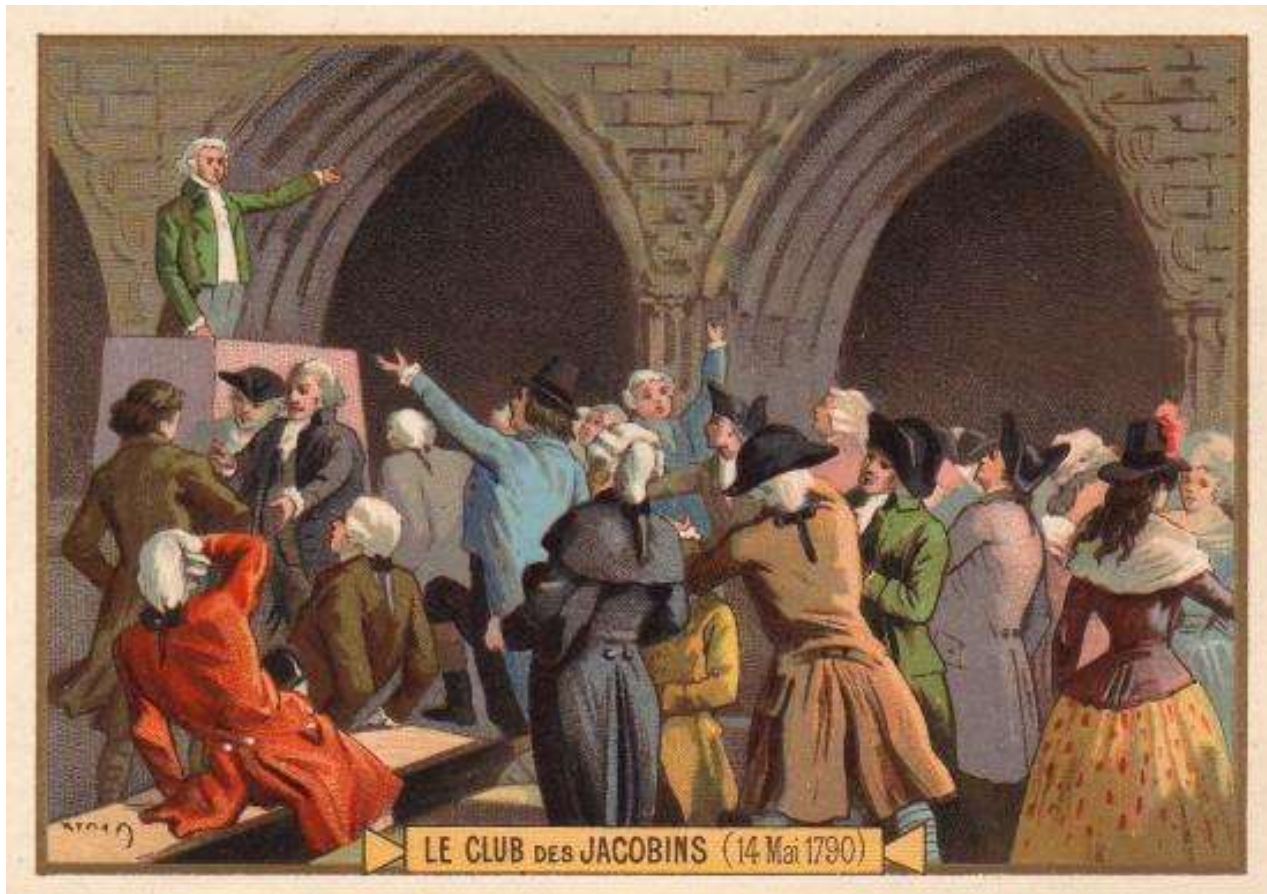
The Girondists, who included Brissot, Condorcet, Verniaud, Barbaroux, and Madame Roland, were republicans of more moderate views than the Jacobins led by Marat, Danton and Robespierre. They tried to save Louis XVI. when he was on trial for his life in 1793; but the Jacobins were masters of the situation, and the Girondists themselves were soon in danger. Accused of conspiracy, they were condemned to death. The picture shows the condemned men answering the roll-call of the turnkey.

- Political gridlock- Girondists and the mountain





The mountain led by Robespierre and Danton sat at the uppermost, left-hand benches of the assembly hall



- The mountain (Robespierre) joined with the sans-culottes to engineer a public uprising arresting 23 Girondists for treason
- All power was now held by the mountain
- The National Convention instituted Price controls

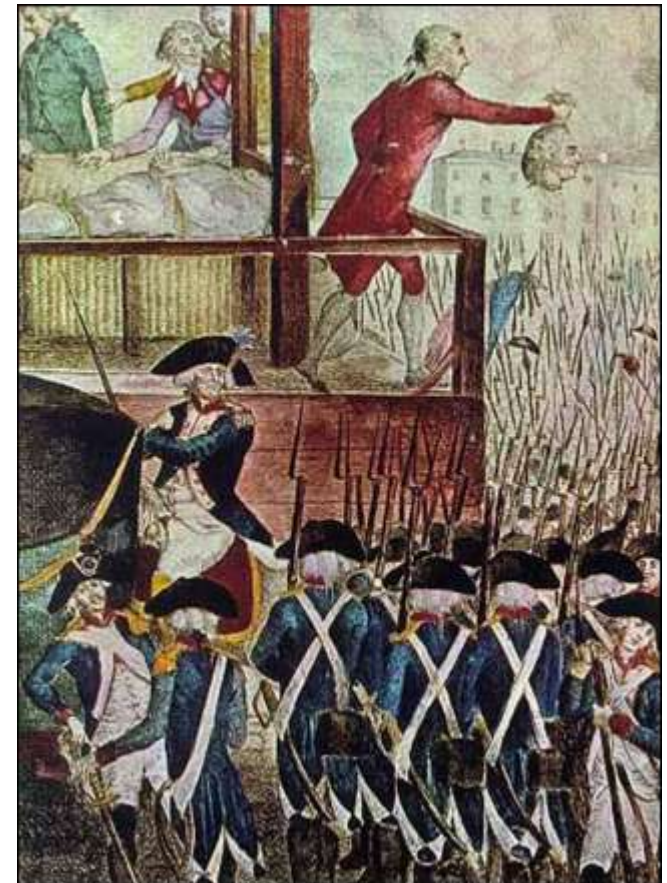






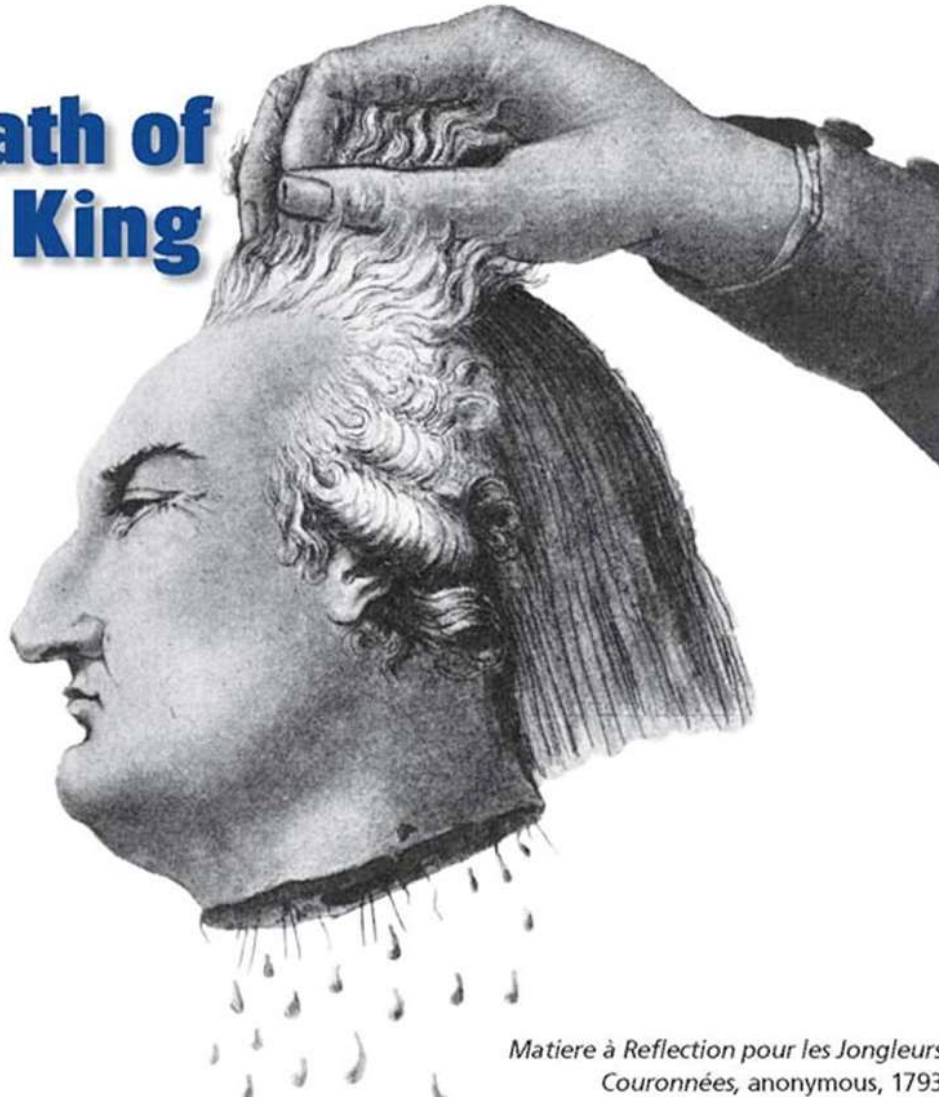
Louis XVI Saying Goodbye to Family: At the height of the French Revolution, Louis XVI was tried before the National Convention and convicted of high treason. He was executed by guillotine on January 21, 1793

- **National convention** convicted Louis 16<sup>th</sup> of treason
- Sentenced to death, January 1793 in the newly invented Guillotine





# Death of a King



*Matiere à Reflection pour les Jongleurs  
Couronnés, anonymous, 1793*



- The Prussian army was stopped at the battle of Valmy- September 9, 1792
- French armies invaded Savoy and captured Nice, moved into the Rhineland
- November 1792 France occupied the Austrian Netherlands





- February 1793 at war with Austria and Prussia declared war on Britain, Holland and Spain
- First coalition- drove the French from Austrian Netherlands



- Laboring poor and petty traders were known as the **sans-culottes** “without breeches”
- They wore trousers instead of the knee breeches of the aristocracy







# JEAN PAUL MARAT



- *The Friend of the People*

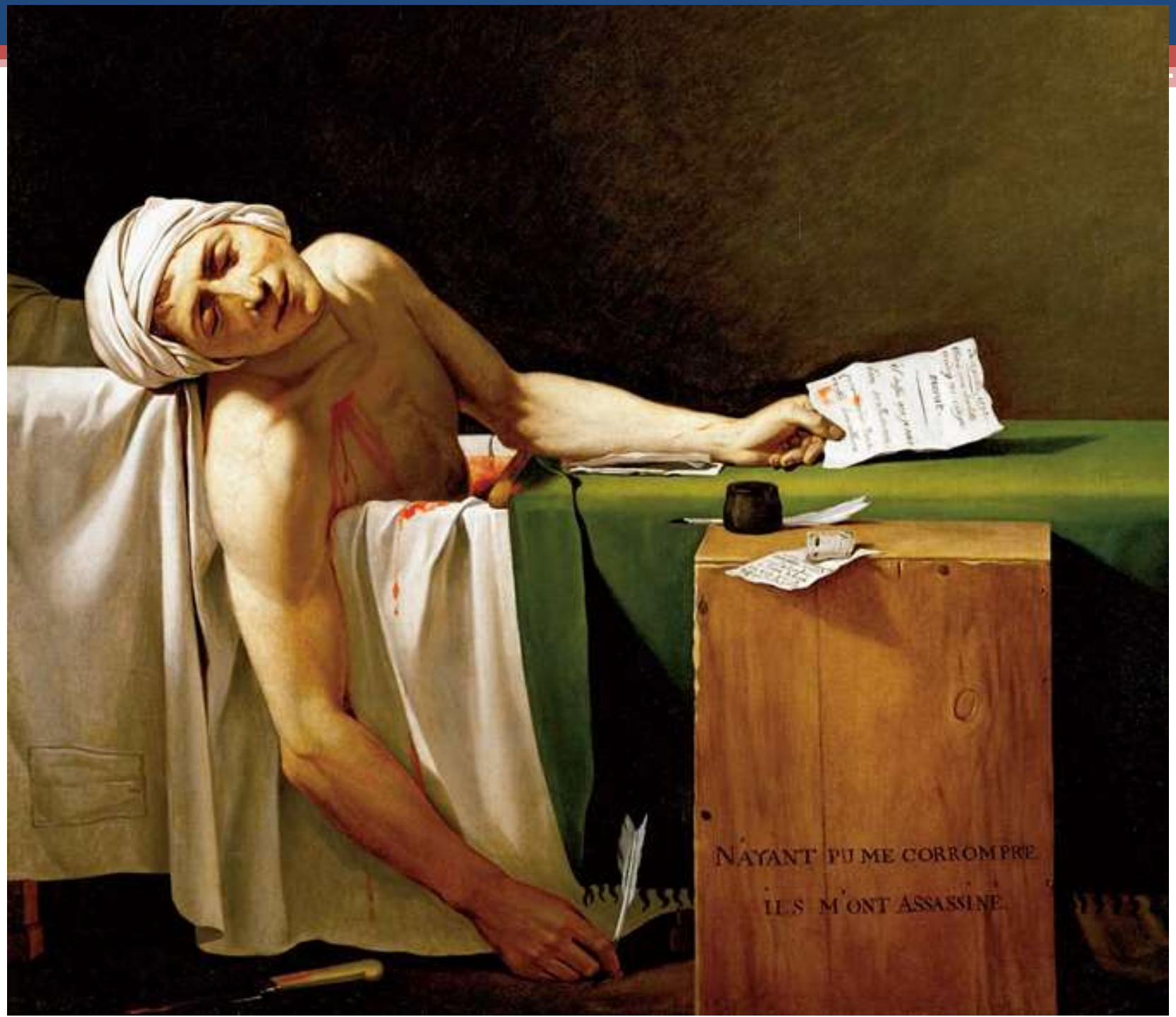


# Death of Marat



Charlotte Corday







# Charlotte Corday





October 1793- Death of Marie Antoinette



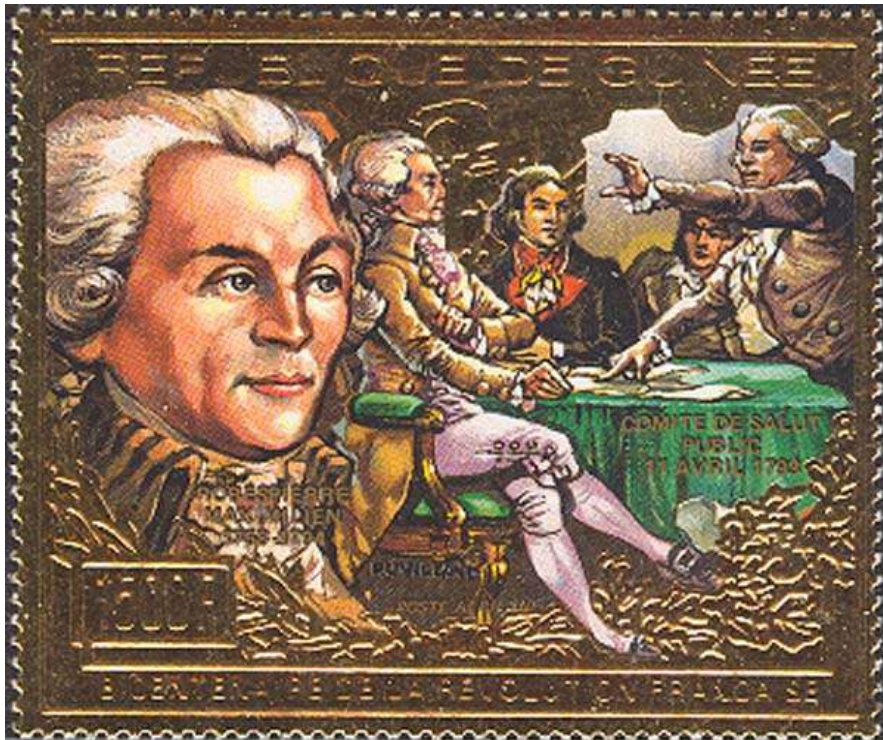


- July 1794 France conquers the Rhineland and the Austrian Netherlands (nationalism)





- Robespierre and The Mountain organized the Committee of Public Safety
- Proclaimed the government “revolutionary until the peace”
- individual liberties were suspended



- **12 man committee of public safety**
- Robespierre— committees leading personality and tactician
- Provincial lawyer before the revolution he dominated the Jacobin club.
- Indelible and self righteous





# *Reign of Terror*

Civil duty to denounce  
fellow citizens for being  
unpatriotic- no dissent





November 1793 - July 1794





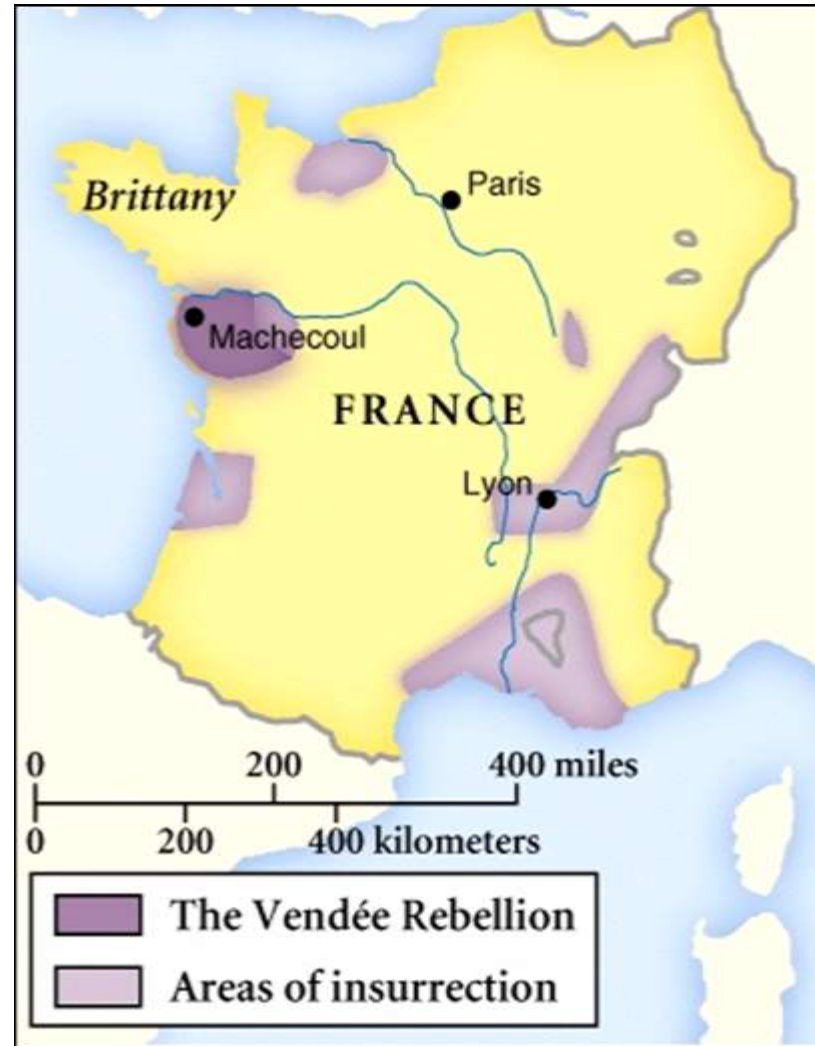
# The Levee en Masse

- Military requisition on the entire male population





- The Vendée Rebellion 1793





*Accusé par Hébert d'intelligence avec les Prussiens, le général Custine est guillotiné le 28 août.*



**Hébert  
(Jacques René)**  
radical journalists and  
Paris official was  
guillotined because  
he questioned the  
conventions leniency  
toward “enemies of  
the people.” His  
execution caused the  
Jacobin regime to  
loose the support of  
the sans-culottes.

full name	Jacques René Hébert
date of birth	Tuesday, November 15, 1757 (253 years ago)
place of birth	Alençon, Basse-Normandie, France
date of death	Monday, March 24, 1794 (age: 36 years) (217 years ago)
place of death	Paris, Ile-de-France, France



- **Danton** asked for relaxation of rigorous measures
- charged with treason and sentenced to death;  
“revolutions devour their own children”.



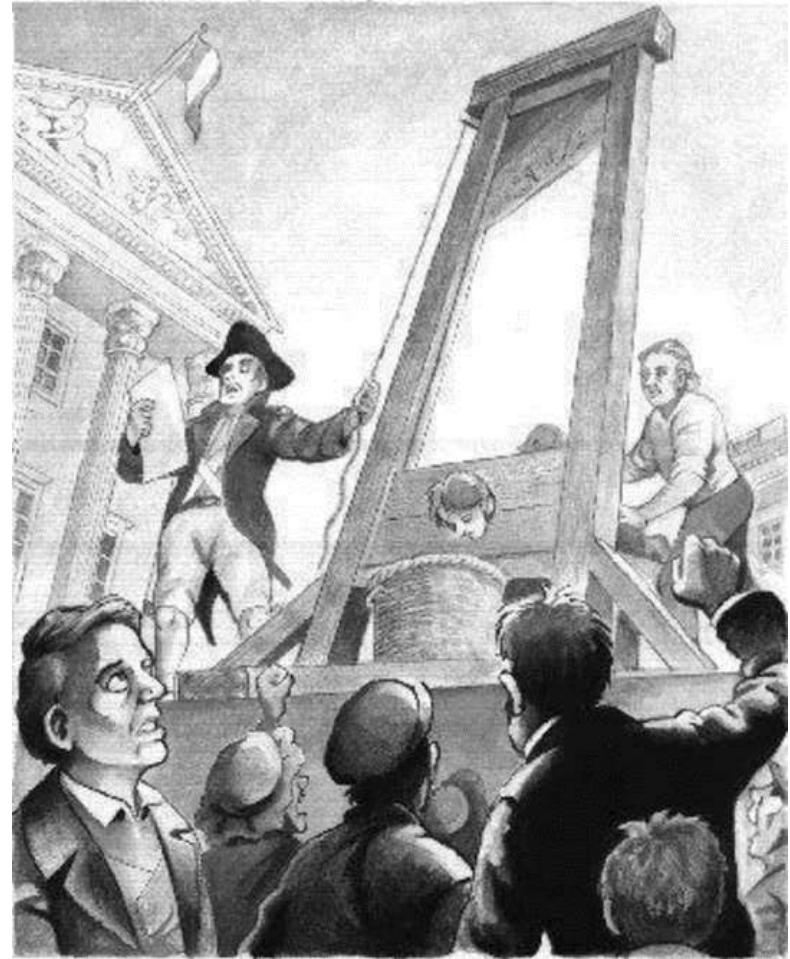
- **Reign of terror** - against all who might oppose the government 300,000 ordinary citizens incarcerated for their opinions, past behavior or social status.
- brutal drowning of priests at Nantes
- state of mind that saw threats and plots everywhere.



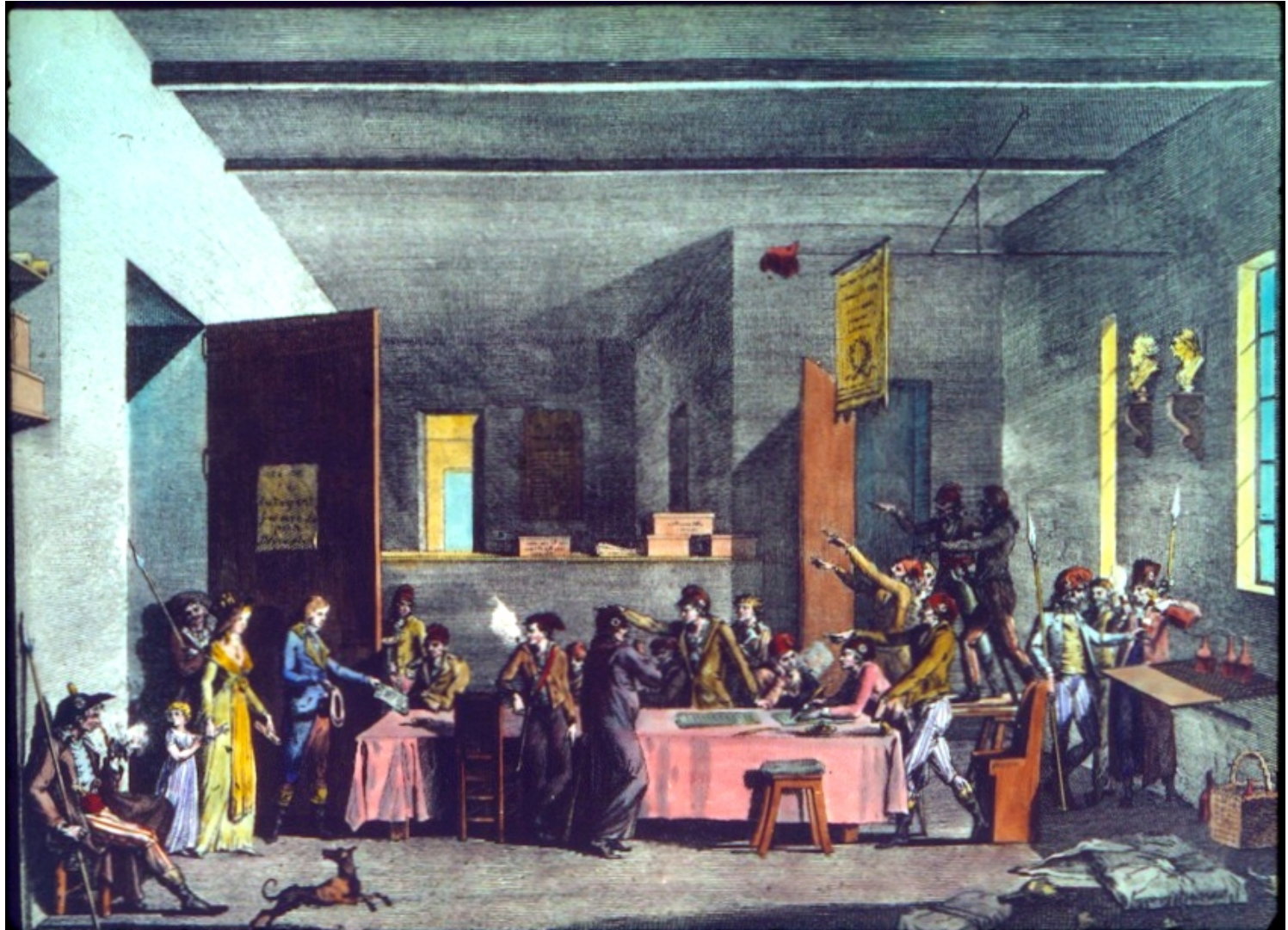
The "Nantes Bath" saw Christians taken on barges, which were intentionally sunk to drown the captors



- **San-culottes** were obsessed with the price and supply of bread.
- Law of the Maximum- price controls to regulate the economy
- San-culottes attacked opulence and pretension
- street names and public places changed names.
- royal palace became equality palace
- All citizens dropped the Monsieur and Madame for citizen



# DE- Christianization







- The Festival of the Supreme Being on 8 June 1794

- 9 Thermidor July 27, 1794
- Robespierre was condemned by the Convention



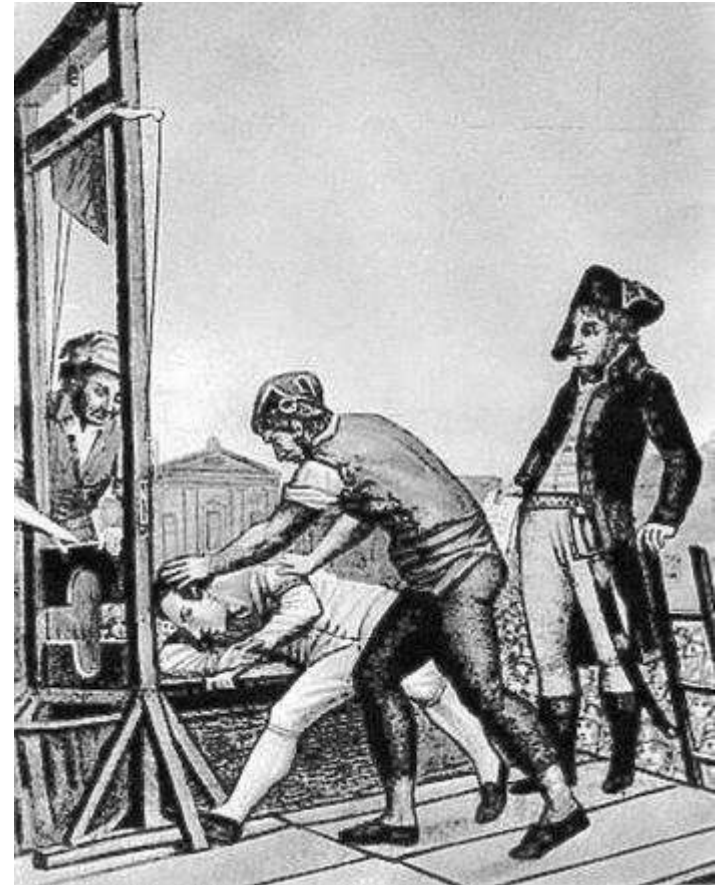


# “white terror”

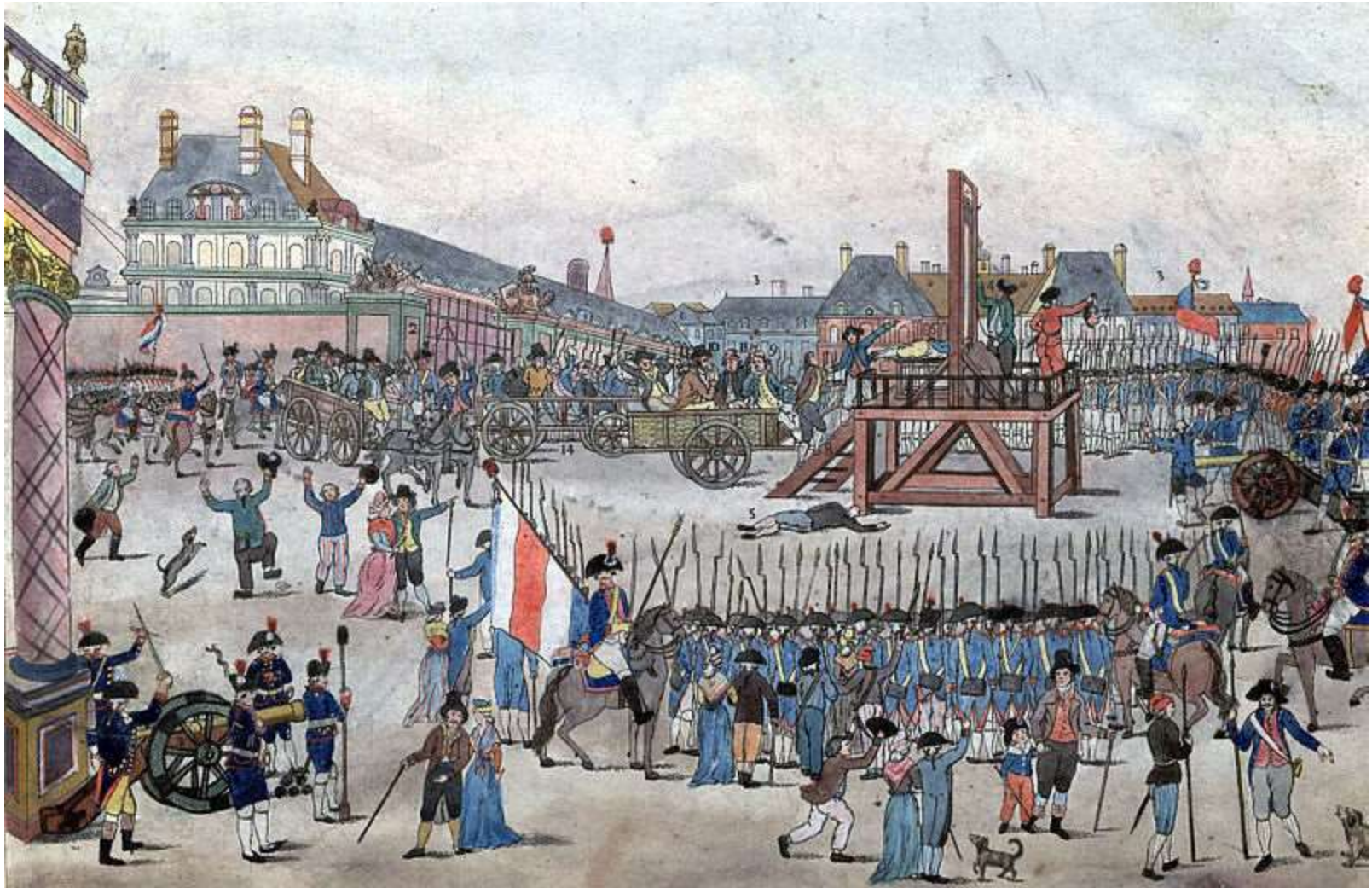
- Throughout France, both real and suspected Jacobins were attacked and often murdered. These "bands of Jesus" dragged suspected terrorists from prisons and murdered them much as alleged royalists had been murdered during the September Massacres of 1792. Just like during the Reign of Terror, trials were held with little regard for due process. In Paris, the Muscadins, gangs of dandyish youths roamed the streets attacking Jacobins and sans-culottes.



- The following day Robespierre was arrested and guillotined
- Robespierres's supporters followed him







- The execution of Robespierre on 28 July 1794 marked the end of the Reign of Terror

# Thermidorian reaction-

- National Convention-ended the reign of terror
- Lifted economic controls





# The “*Thermidorian* Reaction”

- Named based on execution of Robespierre on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Thermidor (Revolutionary calendar)
- Curtailed the power of the Committee for Public Safety
- Closed the Jacobin Clubs
- Churches were reopened
  - Freedom of religion granted
- Economic restrictions were lifted in favor of laissez-faire policies
- Constitution of 1795
  - more conservative republicanism



# Directory 1795-1799

## 1795 New Constitution

### 5 man executive, (the directory)





- 1799- Napoleon Bonaparte ended the Directory in a Coup d'etat



# The Napoleonic Era (1799-1814)

## Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)





## Timeline of the French Revolution

### 1789

May 5	Estates General convened in Versailles
Jun. 17	National Assembly
Jun. 20	Tennis Court Oath
Jul. 11	Necker dismissed
Jul. 13	Bourgeois militias in Paris
Jul. 14	Storming of the Bastille in Paris (official start of the French Revolution)
Jul. 16	Necker recalled
Jul. 20	Great Fear begins in the countryside
Aug. 4	Abolition of feudalism
Aug. 26	Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen

### 1791

Jun. 20-21	Flight to Varennes
Aug. 27	Declaration of Pillnitz

### 1792

Apr. 20	France declares war on Austria (and provokes Prussian declaration on Jun. 13)
Sept. 2-6	September massacres in Paris
Sept. 20	Battle of Valmy
Sept. 21	Convention formally abolishes monarchy
Sept. 22	Beginning of Year I (First Republic)

### 1793

Jan. 21	Execution of Louis XVI (and later, Marie Antoinette on Oct. 16)
Feb. 1	France declares war on British and Dutch (and on Spain on Mar. 7)
Mar. 11	Counterrevolution starts in Vendée
Apr. 6	Committee of Public Safety formed
Jun. 1-2	Mountain purges Girondins
Jul. 13	Marat assassinated
Jul. 27	Maximilien Robespierre joins CPS
Aug. 10	Festival of Unity and Indivisibility
Sept. 5	Terror the order of the day
Oct. 5	Adoption of Revolutionary calendar

### 1794

Jun. 8	Festival of the Supreme Being
Jul. 27	9 Thermidor: fall of Robespierre

### 1795

Apr. 5/Jul. 22	Treaties of Basel (Prussia and Spain resp.)
Oct. 5	Vendémiaire uprising: "whiff of grapeshot"
Oct. 26	Directory established

### 1797

Oct. 17	Treaty of Campoformio
---------	-----------------------

## GOVERNMENTS OF REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE

### QUICK FACTS

Throughout the Revolution, legislative bodies dissolved to create new governments. Methods of electing the legislatures differed.

**National Assembly**, created June 17, 1789

- Ended feudalism and privileges of the First and Second Estates
- Approved the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- Seized church lands and made clergy paid employees
- Wrote constitution that reduced the king's power

**Legislative Assembly**, first met September 1791

- Inexperienced representatives, often deadlocked on domestic issues
- Declared war on Austria in April 1792

**National Convention**, first met September 1792

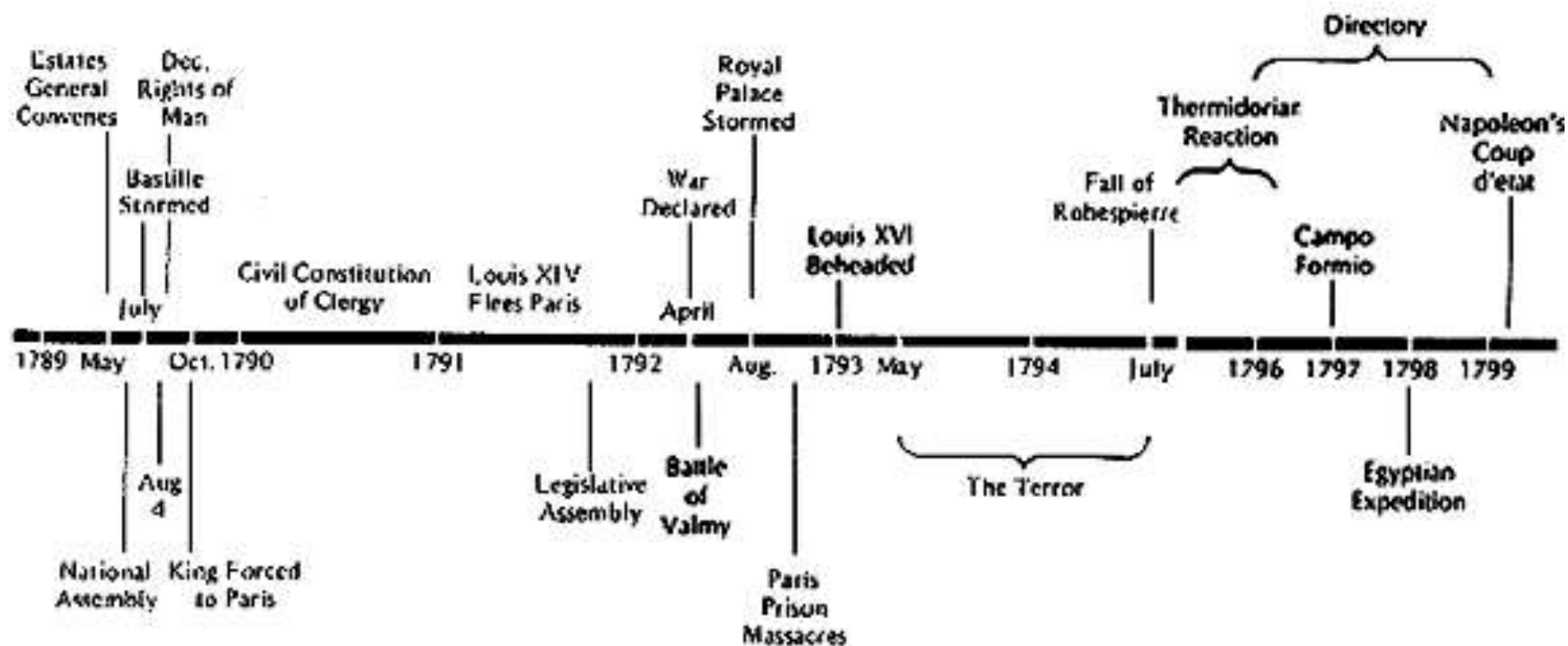
- Ended monarchy, proclaimed France a republic
- Tried and executed Louis XVI for treason
- Instituted draft to increase size of army
- In power during Reign of Terror
- Began codifying laws and creating public education system
- Abolished slavery in French colonies
- Wrote a new constitution, and created the Directory

**Directory**, first met in 1795

- Run by an executive branch of five directors
- Weak, corrupt, and inefficient
- Ended in 1799 when Napoleon seized power









Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Jacques Rene Hebert, Fouquier Tinvile, Carrier





Pub. March 1, 1911 by The Jeff & M. Chapin

BREAKING UP OF THE BLUE STOCKING CLUB.





FRENCH LIBERTY.



BRITISH SLAVERY.

J. G. & Co. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.





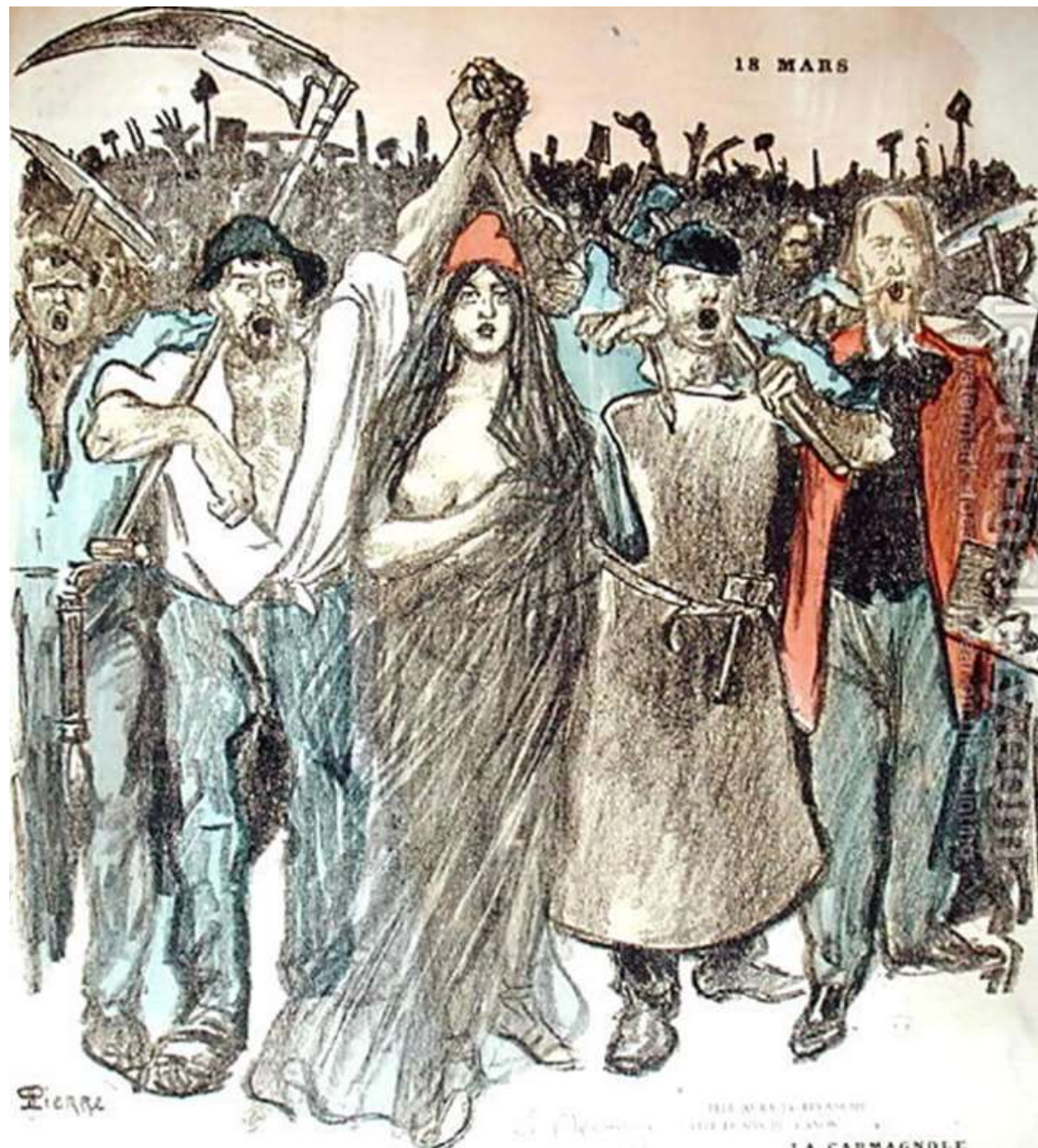


1. Voltaire. 2. Marie Antoinette on her way to the guillotine. 3. Fouquier-Tinville. 4. Carrier. 5. Danton before the Tribunal Révolutionnaire.

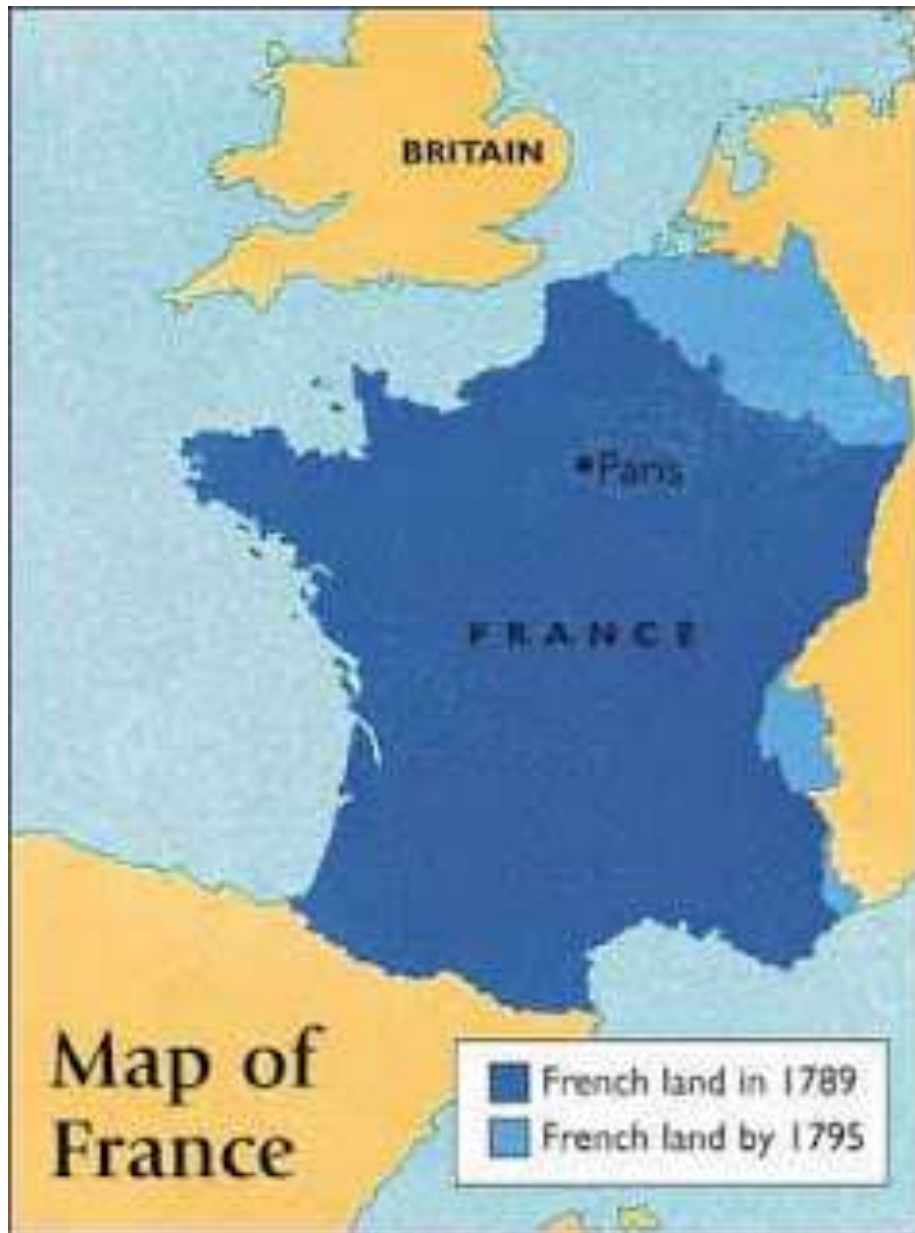














Musée Carnavalet, Paris, France,  
Lauro/Giraudon/Bridgeman Art Library



Vive la Republique! que tous les Tyrans mordent la poutre! —  
— Point de Religion!



*Wm. H. H. H. H.*

A PARIS BEAU.

Publ. Feb. 26. 1794. by H. Humphrey N. 10. Old Bond Street

Des Têtes! — du Sang! — la Mort! — à la Lanterne! — à la Guillotine!  
— point de Reine! — Je suis la Déesse de la Liberté! — l'égalité! — que  
Londres soit brûlé! — que Paris soit Libre! — Vive la Guillotine! —



*Wm. H. H. H. H.*

A PARIS BELLE.

Publ. Feb. 26. 1794. by H. Humphrey N. 10. Old Bond Street













## Causes and Effects of the Revolution

### CAUSES

#### Short-Term Causes

- Poor harvests, food shortage
- Massive government debt
- Louis XVI's refusal to accept financial reforms
- Fall of the Bastille

#### Long-Term Causes

- Great inequalities in society
- Spread of Enlightenment ideas
- Weak leadership from King Louis XVI

## French Revolution

### EFFECTS

#### Short-Term Effects

- A written constitution for France
- End of the monarchy and execution of the king and queen
- European alliance against France
- Reign of Terror

#### Long-Term Effects

- Napoleon's seizure of power
- Growth of nationalism in Europe
- Congress of Vienna
- Spread of revolutionary ideas to Latin America, Asia, and Africa

## Major Events of the Revolution and Napoleonic Era

- 1789** ■ National Assembly forms
  - Fall of the Bastille
  - Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- 1791** ■ Legislative Assembly forms
  - France declares war against Austria and Prussia
- 1792** ■ National Convention forms
  - Monarchy ends
- 1793** ■ Louis XVI executed
  - First coalition forms against France
  - Reign of Terror begins
- 1795** ■ The Directory forms
- 1799** ■ Napoleon seizes power
- 1805** ■ French defeat at Trafalgar, victory at Austerlitz
- 1812** ■ Disastrous Russian campaign
- 1813** ■ Napoleon exiled to Elba
- 1815** ■ Napoleon's Hundred Days
  - French defeat at Waterloo
  - Napoleon exiled to Saint Helena
  - Congress of Vienna

## VISUAL STUDY GUIDE



### Causes and Effects of the Revolution

#### CAUSES

##### Short-Term Causes

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- Massive government debt
- Louis XVI's refusal to accept financial reforms
- Fall of the Bastille

##### Long-Term Causes

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**French Revolution**

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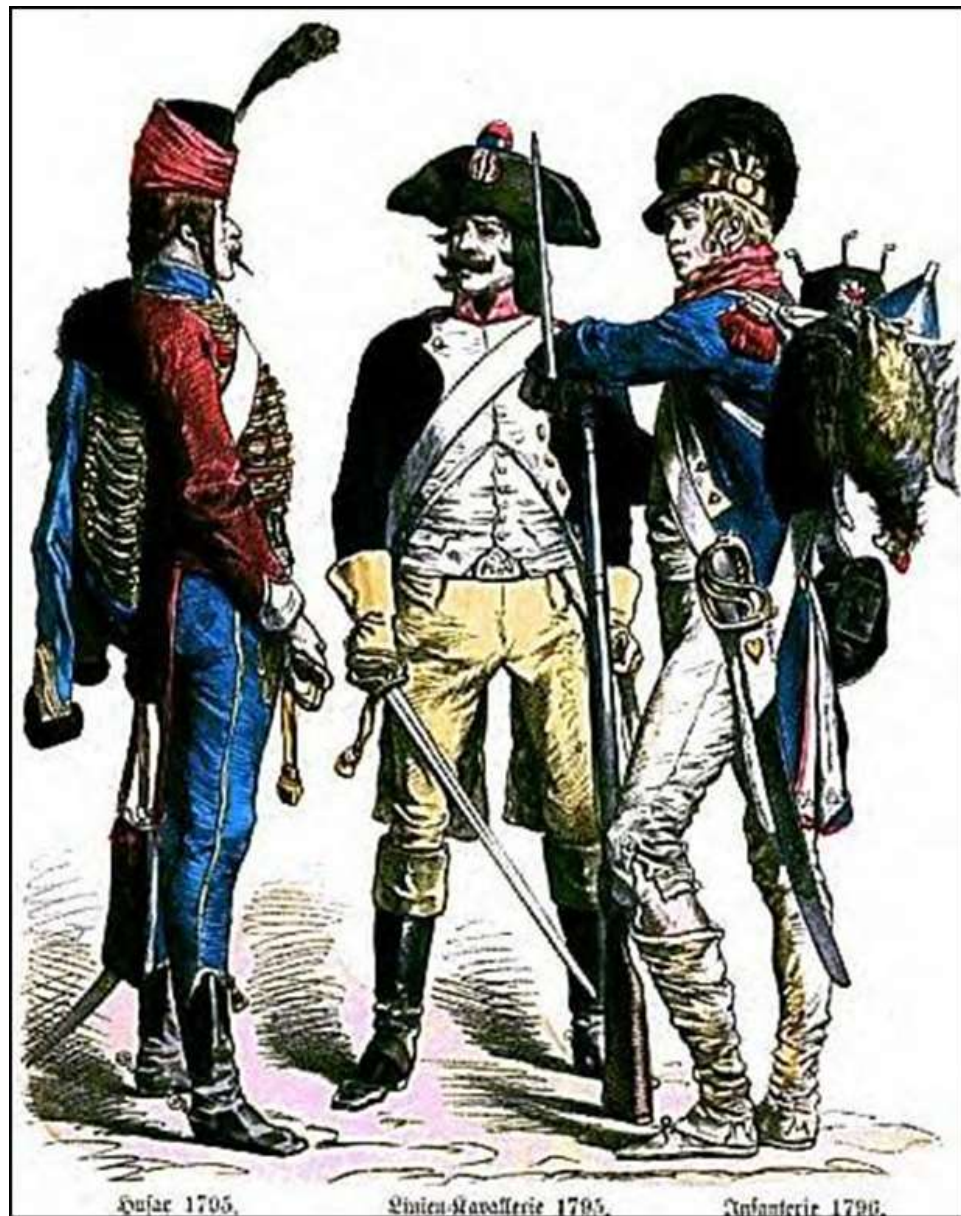
- Civil constitution of the clergy















This painting shows Napoleon leading French troops to Moscow.

