

BASTILLE DAY
(NATIONAL DAY)
14TH JULY

FRENCH REVOLUTION

**Graphic
Novel**

ISSUE# 1
40 PAGES

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Emperor of France - 1804

MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE

French Lawyer and Politician

LOUIS XVI

GUILLOTINE

Also Available in
French
Hindi
and
Audio Version



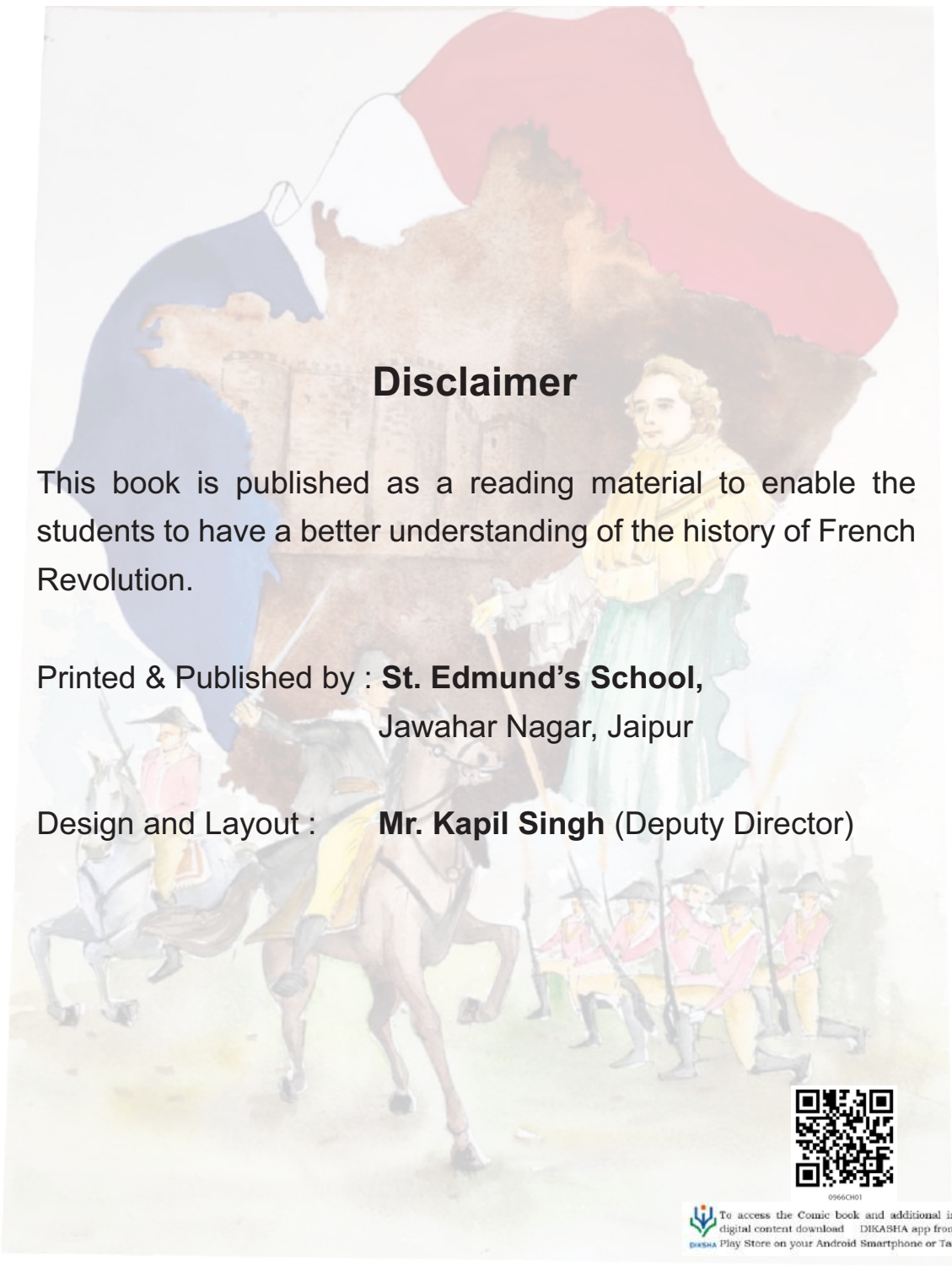
St. Edmund's School

Affiliated to C.B.S.E.

Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur

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Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité

The background of the page features a watercolor-style illustration depicting a scene from the French Revolution. In the center, a large tricolor flag (blue, white, and red) is being hoisted. To the right, a man in a yellow coat and green skirt stands prominently. In the foreground, several soldiers on horseback are shown, some holding bayoneted rifles. A group of soldiers in red uniforms is also visible in the lower right. The overall style is artistic and historical.

Disclaimer

This book is published as a reading material to enable the students to have a better understanding of the history of French Revolution.

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Acknowledgment

It takes a large ground crew to help even a small book series. This graphic novel is a collective work of an amazing crew of students, teachers and educationists who all worked together on this masterpiece.

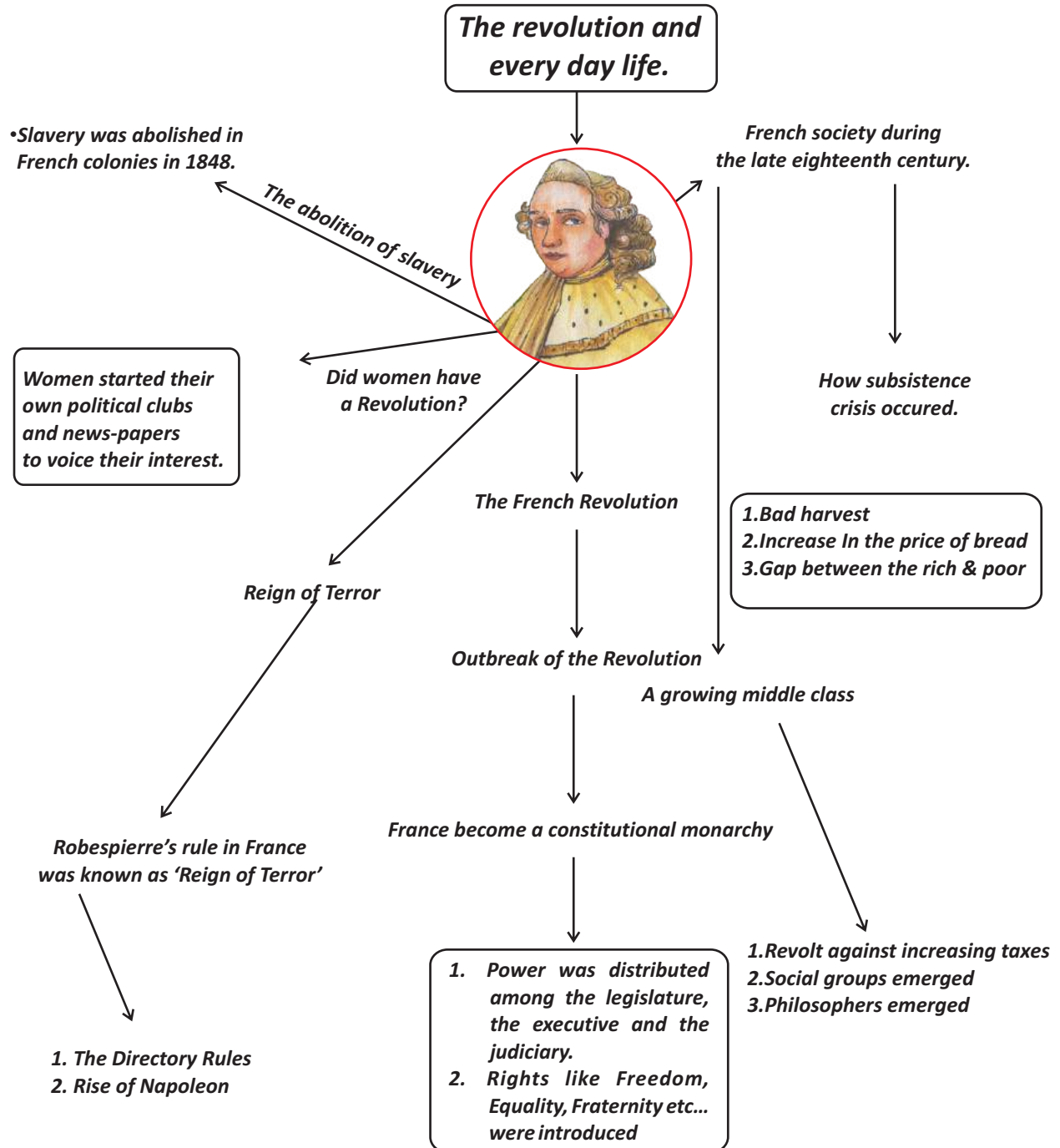
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Preface

This Graphic Novel - The French Revolution, is a history of modern world which unfolds many areas like freedom, democracy, violence, death, tyranny and destruction. The content in the book gives a detailed study with beautiful pictures and exciting dialogues. The book has shown the rise and fall of the French Empire and to know how the contemporary world has evolved. In this book you will discover how history can be interesting and how it helps to understand the world in which we live.

Story Board



Characters



Louis XVI

Born: 23 August 1754, Palace of Versailles, Versailles, France

Died: 21 January 1793, Place de la Concorde, Paris, France

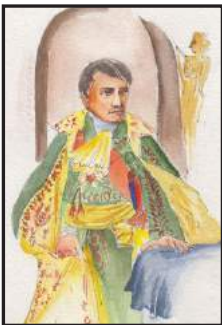
Louis XVI was the last Bourbon King of France. He was executed for treason by Guillotine in 1793.

Marie Antoinette

Born: 2 November 1755, The Hofburg, Vienna, Austria

Died: 16 October 1793, Place de la Concorde, Paris, France

Marie Antoinette was the last Queen of France. She was born an Archduchess of Austria and was the penultimate child and youngest daughter of Empress Maria Theresa and Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor.



Napoleon Bonaparte

Born: 15 August 1769, Ajaccio, France

France Died: 5 May 1821, Longwood House

Napoleon Bonaparte was a French statesman and military leader who led several successful campaigns. He crowned himself Emperor of France in 1804.

Maximilien Robespierre

Born: 6 May 1758, Arras, France

Died: 28 July 1794, Place de la Concorde, Paris, France

Maximilien François Marie Isidore de Robespierre was a French lawyer and politician who was one of the best-known and most influential figures of the French Revolution.



Characters



Mirabeau

Born: 9 March 1749, Le Bignon-Mirabeau, France

Died: 2 April 1791, Paris, France

Mirabeau was a leader of the early stages of the French Revolution. He was a successful orator, a national hero and the leader of the moderate position among revolutionaries.

Montesquieu

Born: 18 January 1689, La Brede, France

Died: 10 February 1755, Paris, France

Montesquieu was a French judge and political philosopher. He is famous for his articulation of the theory of Separation Of Powers, which is implemented in many constitutions throughout the world.



Rousseau

Born: 28 June 1712, Geneva, Switzerland

Died: 2 July 1778, Ermenonville, France

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a Genevan philosopher, writer and composer. His political philosophy influenced the progress of the Enlightenment throughout Europe, as well as aspects of the French Revolution.

Voltaire

Born: 21 November 1694, Paris, France

Died: 30 May 1778, Paris, France

Voltaire was a French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher famous for his wit, his criticism of Christianity, especially the Roman Catholic Church, as well as his advocacy of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and separation of church and state.



French Society during the late Eighteenth Century

1st Estate

Clergy

Enjoyed privileges by birth

Invested with special functions
in the church

2nd Estate

Nobility

Enjoyed privileges by birth

Enjoyed feudal privileges

3rd Estate



Big Businessmen, Merchants,
Court Officials, Lawyers etc.



Peasants and artisans

Small peasants,
landless labour, servants

Peasants were forced to provide services to the
lords - to work in their fields and houses, serve in
army and participate in building roads.

Church imposed direct
and indirect taxes

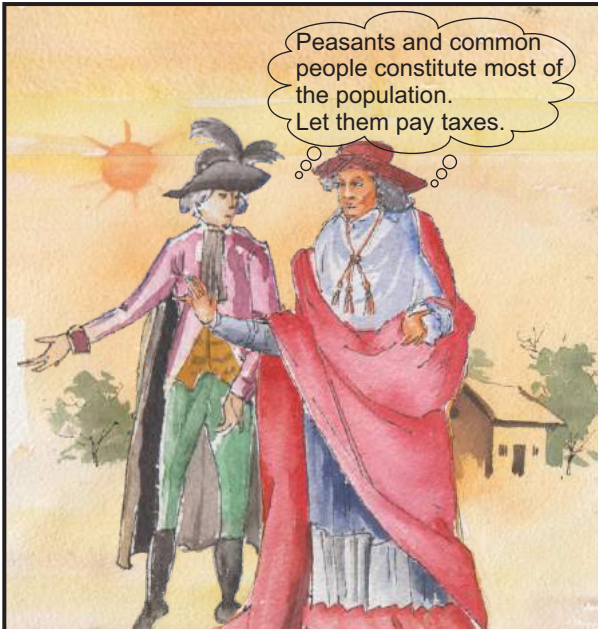
In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France.



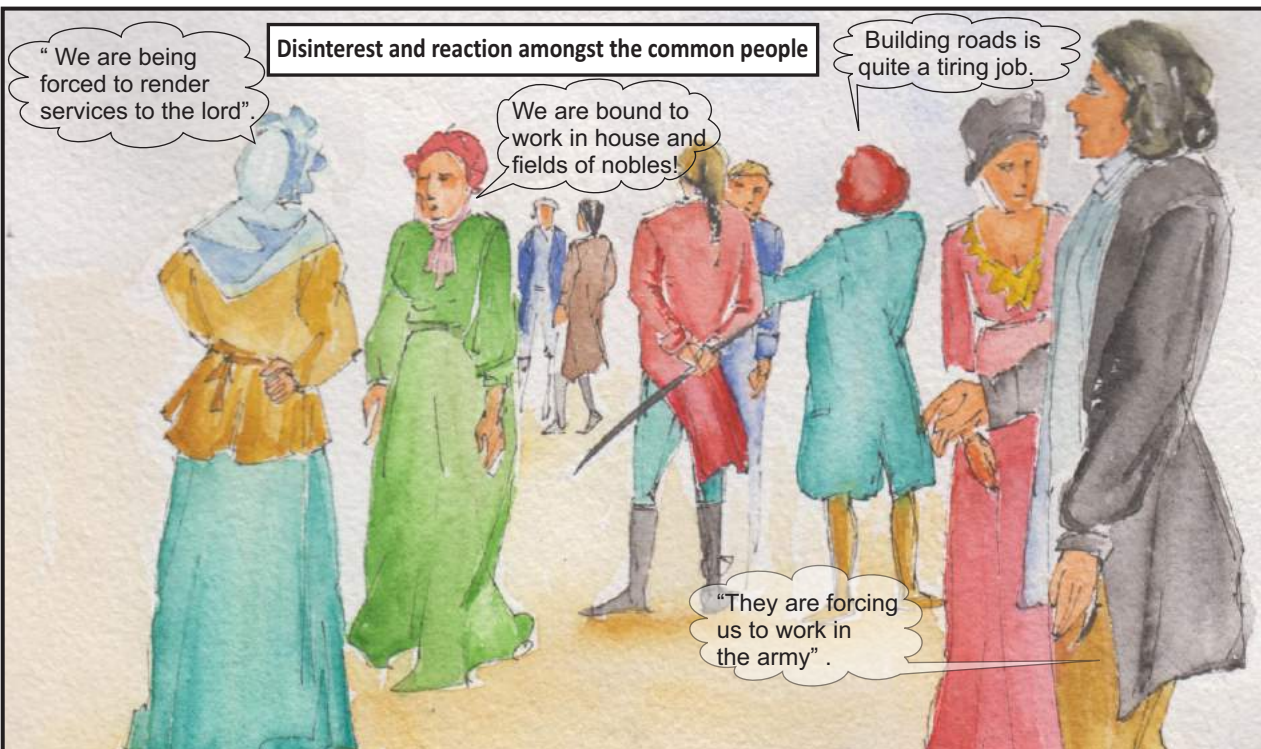
France was deep in debt for spending too much on wars and the lavish lifestyle of the royal family.



The nobles, the clergy, the lenders and the king took the historic decision of burdening the third estate with all the taxes.



The burden of the taxes should be divided among all the estates.



The news that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the expenses of the state, was not well received by the common man. They reacted.

Protest!

We will not pay more taxes! We need liberty!

Protest!

We want to Protest!

Protest!

We need to Protest!

The church also left no stone unturned to burden the third estate.

We are also imposing a few taxes!

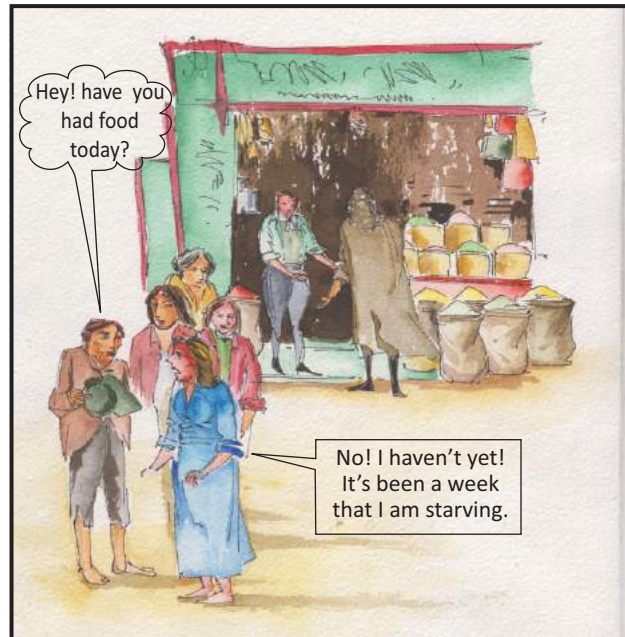
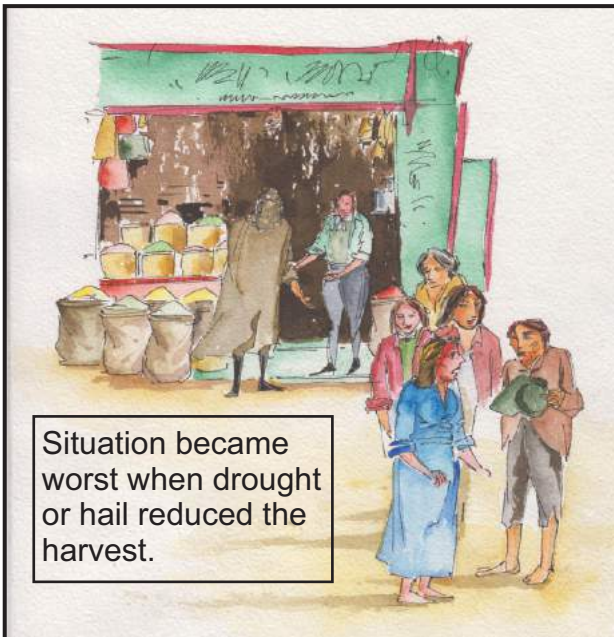
No! No! don't overburden us!

But the third estate is destined to pay taxes for using salt or tobacco or even eating food.

And the third estate was finally buried under the taxes – "the tithe" and "the taille".

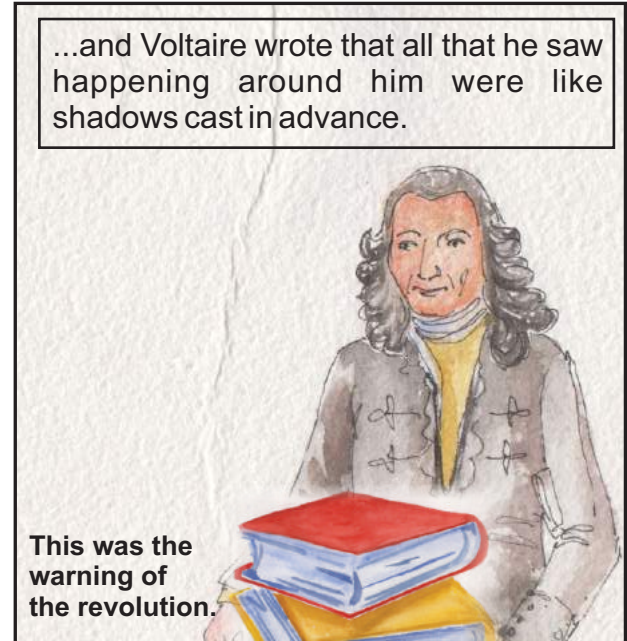
Subsistence Crisis

On the other hand, due to increase in population the demand for food grains increased. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. As a result price of bread increased which affected the labour. This led to subsistence crisis .



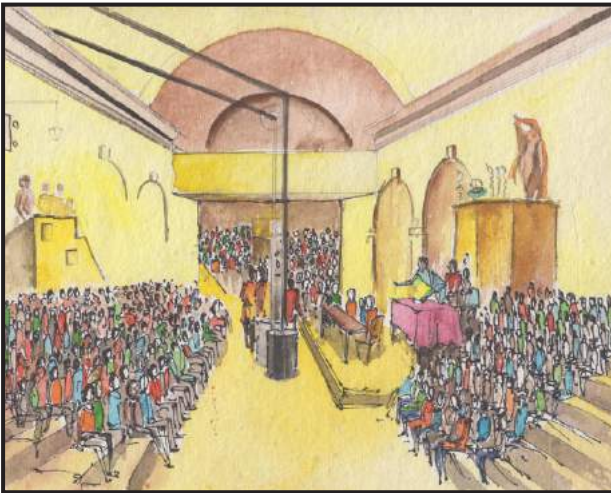
This led to the emergence of social groups in the middle class.

The works of social reformers like Montesquieu , Rousseau and Voltaire were avidly read and reproduced in pamphlets that were widely circulated and discussed in salons and coffee shops.



The outbreak of the revolution

On 5th May 1789, Louis XVI called the meeting of estate general to pass the proposal of new taxes. First and second estate sent 300 representatives each and the third estate sent 600 representatives.



3rd Estate decides to send as many representatives

We make up 90% of the total population. We should have right of 1 person and 1 vote.

"No you cannot have the right of **'1 Person, 1 Vote'** you are our servants".



Tennis Court Oath



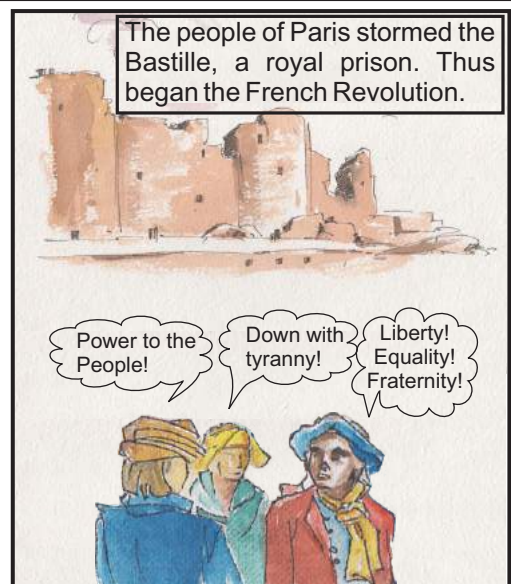
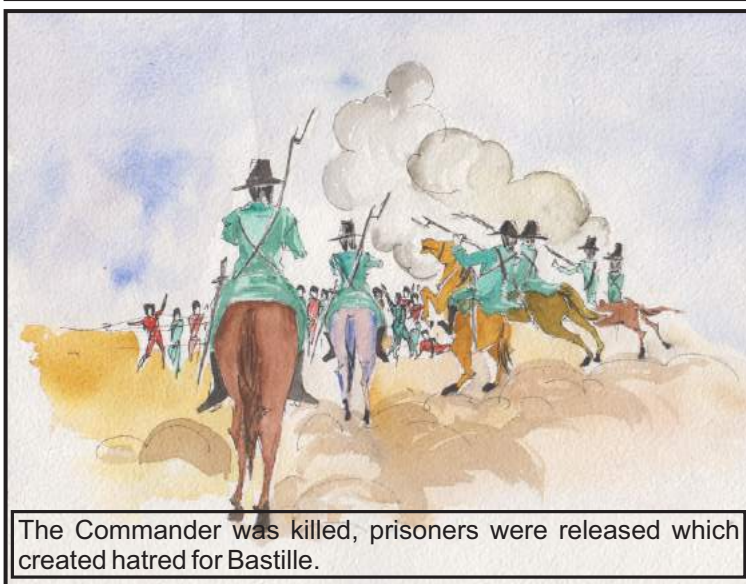
On 20 June, 3rd estate assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the ground of Versailles and pledged not to leave until a new constitution was written.



Thus marking the beginning of a New Era.

Storming of the Bastille

14 July 1789, the city (Paris) is in a state of alarm. People are angry that Louis XVI threatened the leaders of National Assembly for arrest.



Life of people during French Revolution

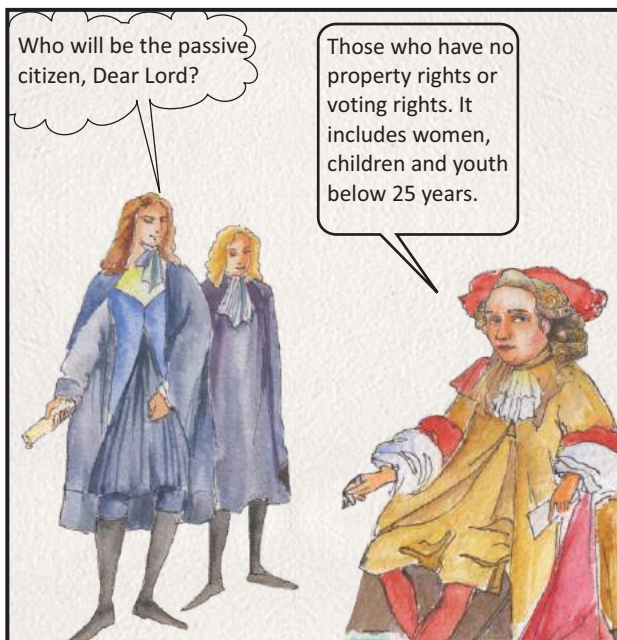
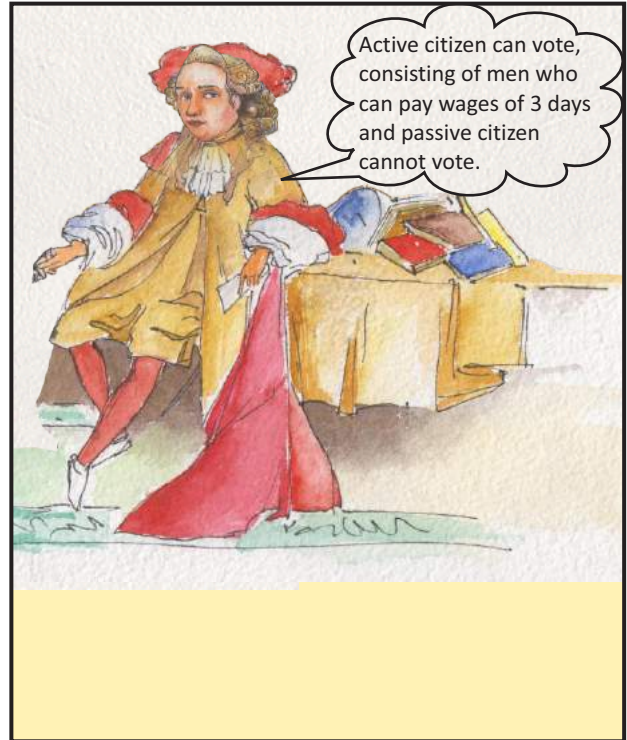
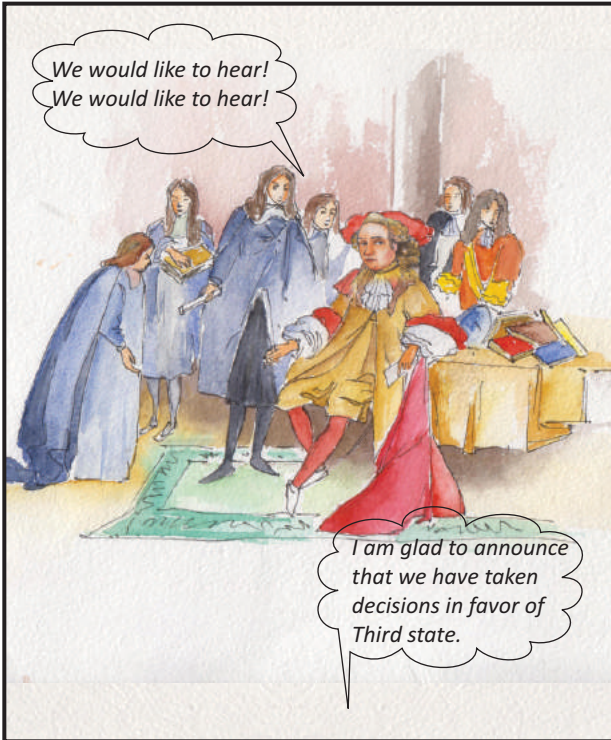
- Abolition of censorship was celebrated. Towns flooded with newspapers, pamphlets, books & printed pictures.
- Plays, songs and festive processions attracted large number of people.
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed Freedom of Speech and Expression to be their natural right.
- Now, the French people could practice ideas given by the social philosophers like Montesquieu and Voltaire.



After the revolution led by National Assembly, Louis XVI finally accepted the principle that his powers would now be checked by a constitution.



The constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected.



Constitution began with

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen



1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
3. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation.
4. Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law.
5. Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to the society. Nothing may be prevented which is not forbidden by law, and no one may be forced to do anything not provided for by law.

6. Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally, or through his representative, in its foundation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, are equally eligible to all dignities and to all public positions and occupations, according to their abilities, and without distinction except that of their virtues and talents.
7. No person shall be accused, arrested, or imprisoned except in the cases and according to the forms prescribed by law. Any one soliciting, transmitting, executing, or causing to be executed, any arbitrary order, shall be punished. But any citizen summoned or arrested in virtue of the law shall submit without delay, as resistance constitutes an offense.
8. The law shall provide for such punishments only as are strictly and obviously necessary, and no one shall suffer punishment except it be legally inflicted in virtue of a law passed and promulgated before the commission of the offense.
9. As all persons are held innocent until they shall have been declared guilty, if arrest shall be deemed indispensable, all harshness not essential to the securing of the prisoner's person shall be severely repressed by law.
10. No one shall be disquieted on account of his opinions, including his religious views, provided their manifestation does not disturb the public order established by law.
11. The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Every citizen may, accordingly, speak, write, and print with freedom, but shall be responsible for such abuses of this freedom as shall be defined by law.
12. The security of the rights of man and of the citizen requires public military forces. These forces are, therefore, established for the good of all and not for the personal advantage of those to whom they shall be intrusted.
13. A common contribution is essential for the maintenance of the public forces and for the cost of administration. This should be equitably distributed among all the citizens in proportion to their means.
14. All the citizens have a right to decide, either personally or by their representatives, as to the necessity of the public contribution; to grant this freely; to know to what uses it is put; and to fix the proportion, the mode of assessment and of collection and the duration of the taxes.
15. Society has the right to request of an account from any public agent of its administration.
16. A society in which the observance of the law is not assured, nor the separation of powers defined, has no constitution at all.
17. Since property is an inviolable and sacred right, no one shall be deprived thereof except where public necessity, legally determined, shall clearly demand it and then only on condition that the owner shall have been previously and equitably indemnified.

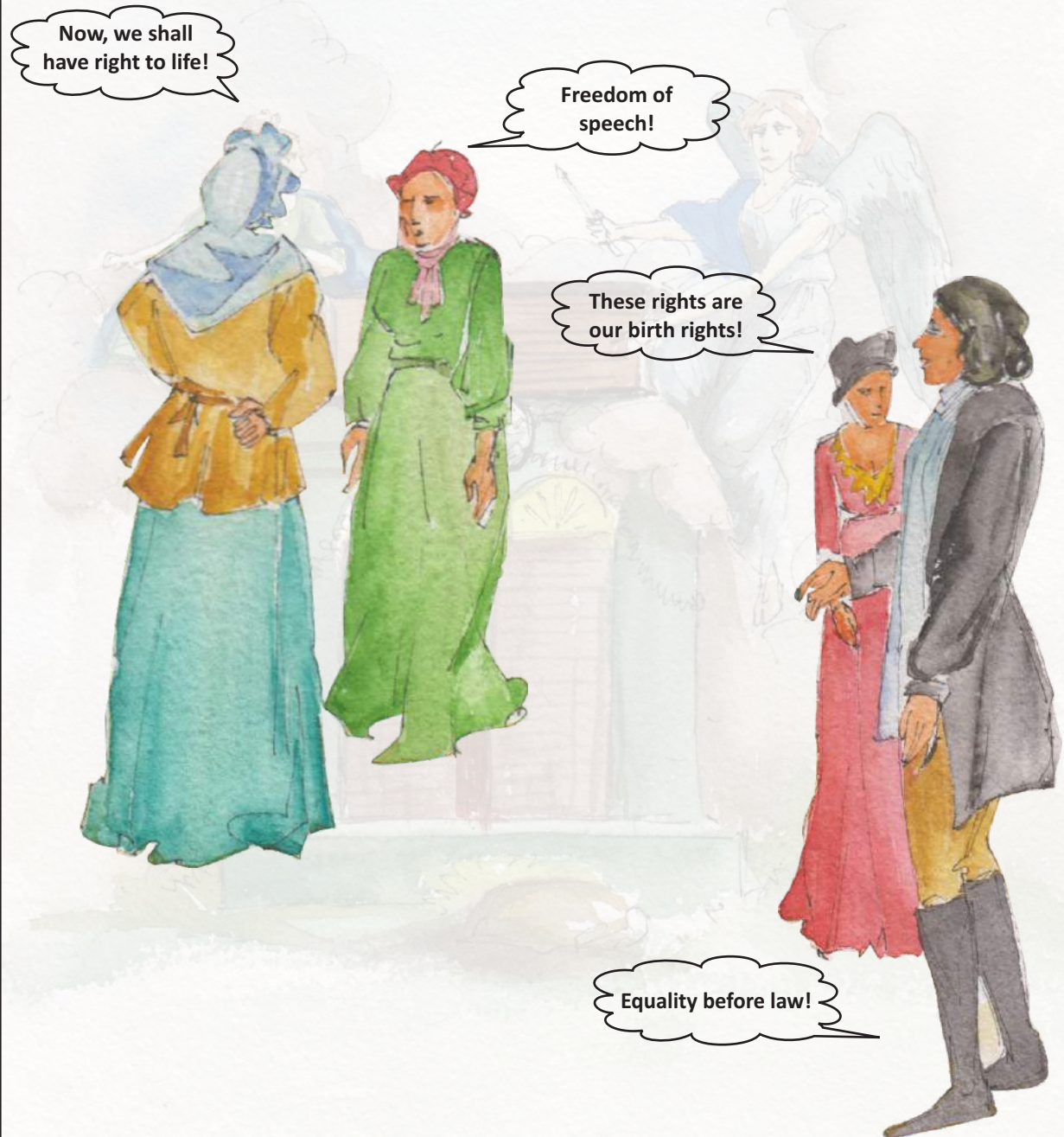
Peoples reaction after Declaration of Rights

Now, we shall
have right to life!

Freedom of
speech!

These rights are
our birth rights!

Equality before law!



Political symbols

Majority of men and women in the eighteenth century could not read nor write. So images and symbols were frequently used instead of printed words to communicate important ideas. These symbols were used to convey the content of the declaration of rights.

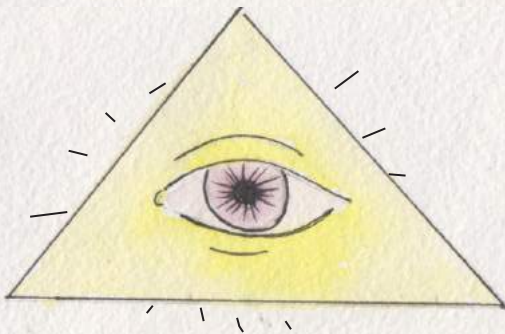
The broken chain : Chains were used to fetter slaves. A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free.



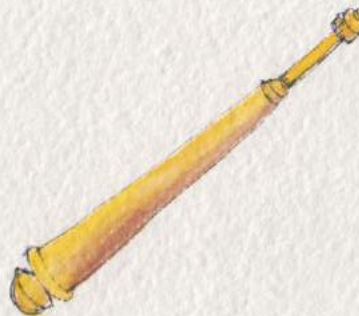
The bundle of rods or fasces : One rod can be easily broken, but not an entire bundle. Strength lies in unity.



The eye within a triangle radiating light : The all-seeing eye stands for knowledge. The rays of the sun will drive away the clouds of ignorance.



Sceptre : Symbol of royal power.



Snake biting its tail to form a ring : Symbol of Eternity. A ring has neither beginning nor end.



Red Phrygian cap : Cap worn by a slave upon becoming free.

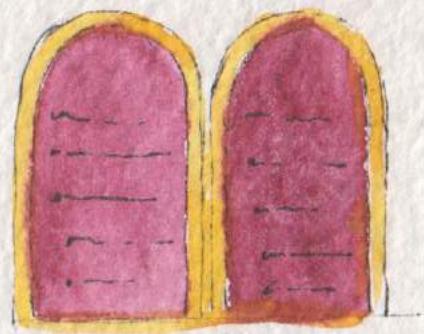


Blue-white-red: The national colours of France



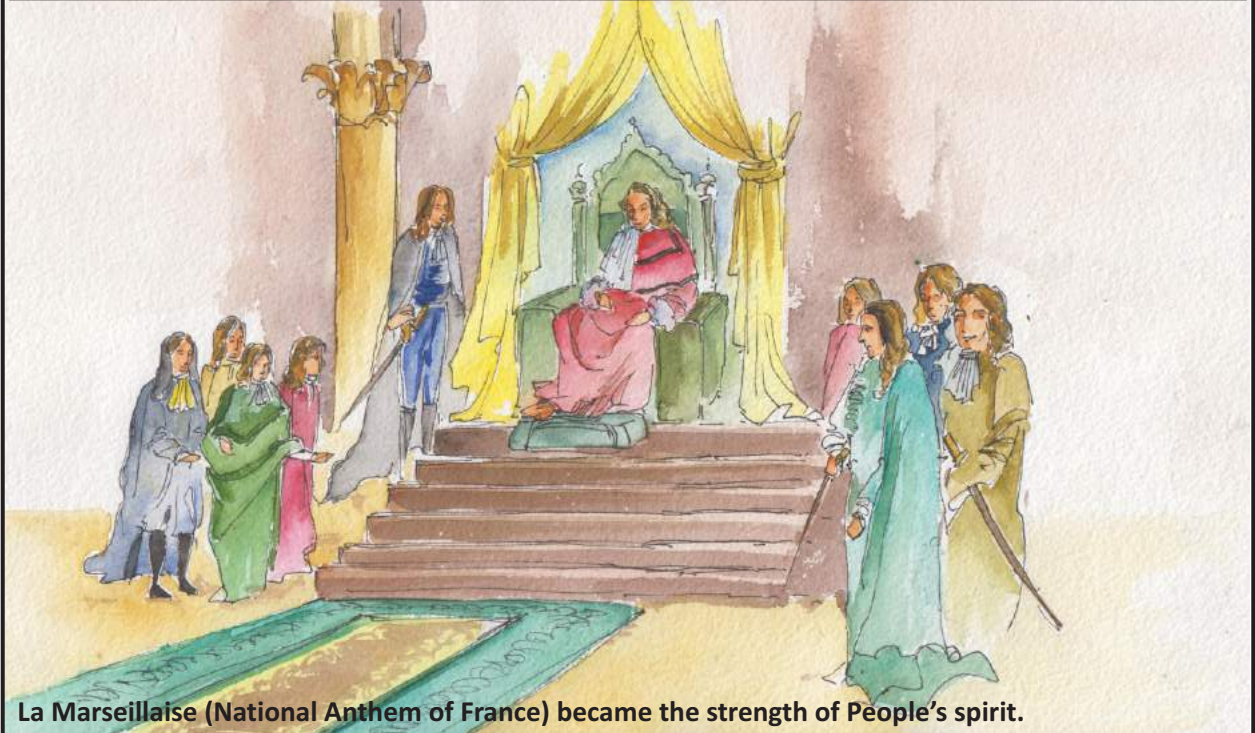
The winged woman : Personification of the law.

The Law Tablet :
The law is the same for all, and all are equal before it.



France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

King Louis entered into secret negotiations with the king of Prussia. National Assembly declared war against Prussia and Austria.



La Marseillaise (National Anthem of France) became the strength of People's spirit.

The revolutionary wars brought loss and economic difficulties to the people.



On 5 October 1789...

Thousands of angry women walked from Paris to the Palace of Versailles to bring the king back with them to Paris.



During this period...

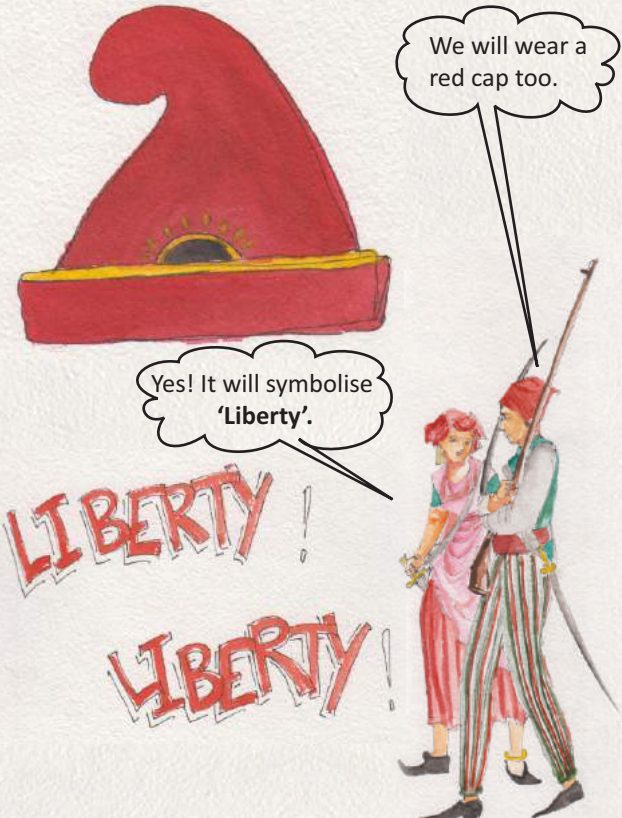
Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action.

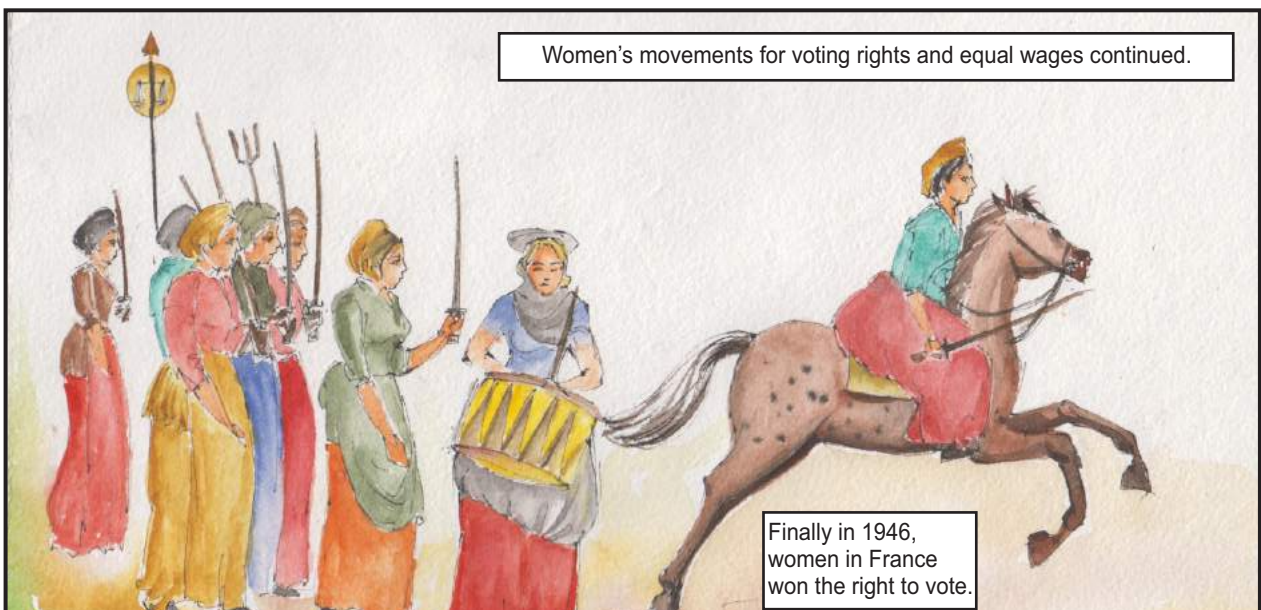
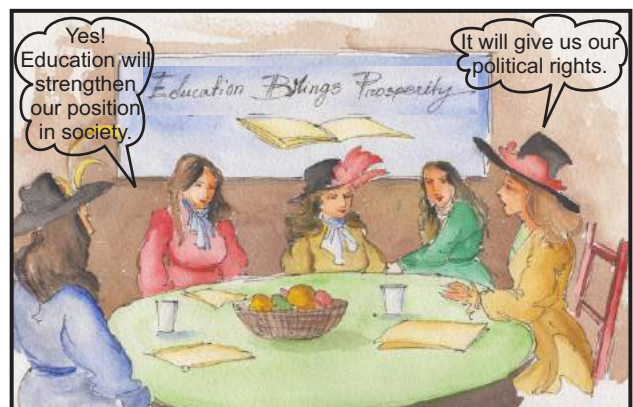
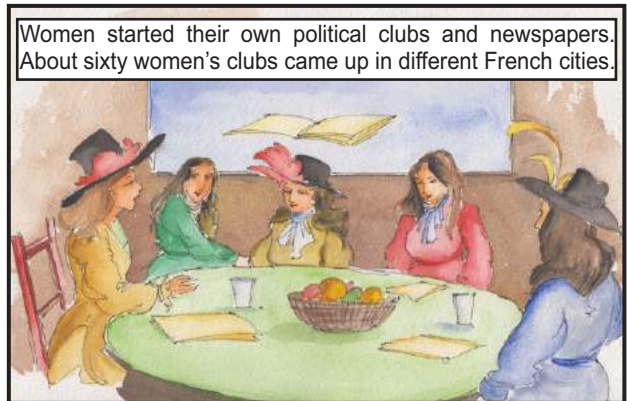
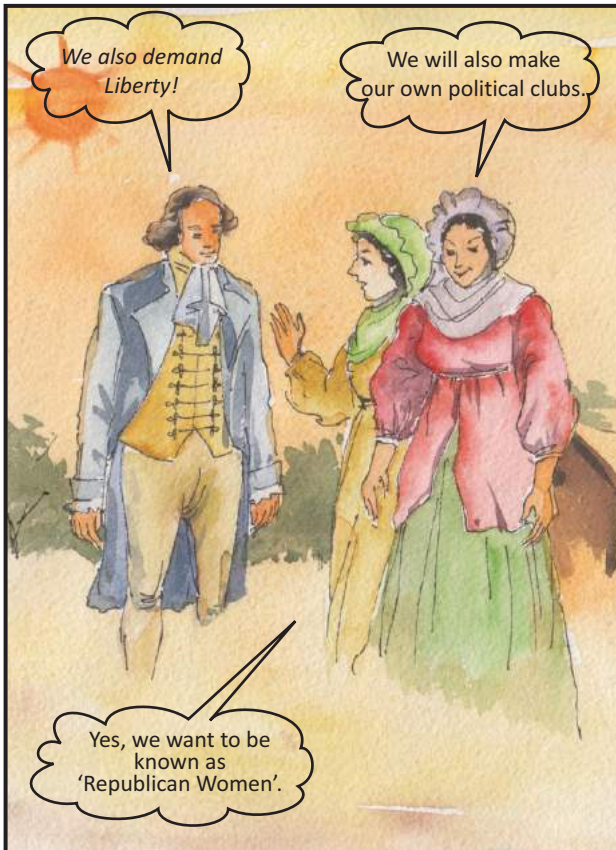
Jacobin club, the most famous political group of the French Revolution.



Maximilien Robespierre was the founder of Jacobin Club.

Robespierre declared that less prosperous people such as small shopkeepers, pastry cooks, watch makers, printers, servants, daily wage workers should join Jacobin clubs.





Soon after, Jacobins planned an insurrection against the Royal family and a new elected assembly "The Convention" was found.

On 21st Sept. 1792
Convention declared
France a republic.

The trial of the king began on December 11.

Yes !
Yes !
Yes!

Should the king
be executed?

Yes !
Yes !
Yes!

Yes !
Yes !
Yes!

Yes !
Yes !
Yes!

The king must be punished
or the Republic becomes a
mere force.

Is the king
guilty?

Louis XVI was sentenced to death. Queen Marie Antoinette met with the same fate.

The Reign of Terror

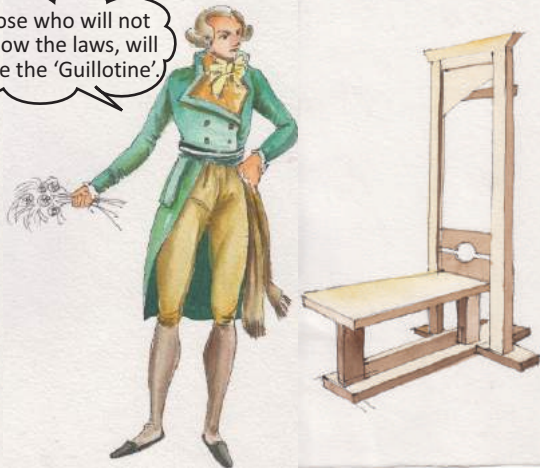
After the death of Louis XVI France was in the control of Jacobins under the leadership of Maximilien Robespierre. He followed a policy of severe control and punished people recklessly.



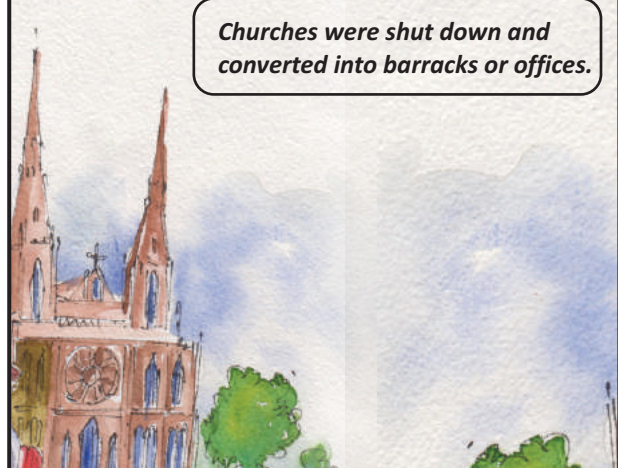
The Guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded, it is named after Dr. Guillotin who invented it.



Those who will not follow the laws, will face the 'Guillotine'.



Churches were shut down and converted into barracks or offices.



Annoyed citizens could not fade away the feeling of moderation. They decided to prosecute Robespierre at court in 1794, by his own punishment technique, the guillotine.



With Robespierre's death, came the end of the terror.

'The Directory Rules' - France

Upper class took the advantage of the death of Robespierre and fall of Jacobin government . They formed their own government which was called 'The Directory Rules'.

Political structure consisted of two legislatures and a directory of five people.



Directory will help to strengthen the government.



How many times will be legislatures be dismissed?

Reformation was not required by this way.

When will we have a stable government?

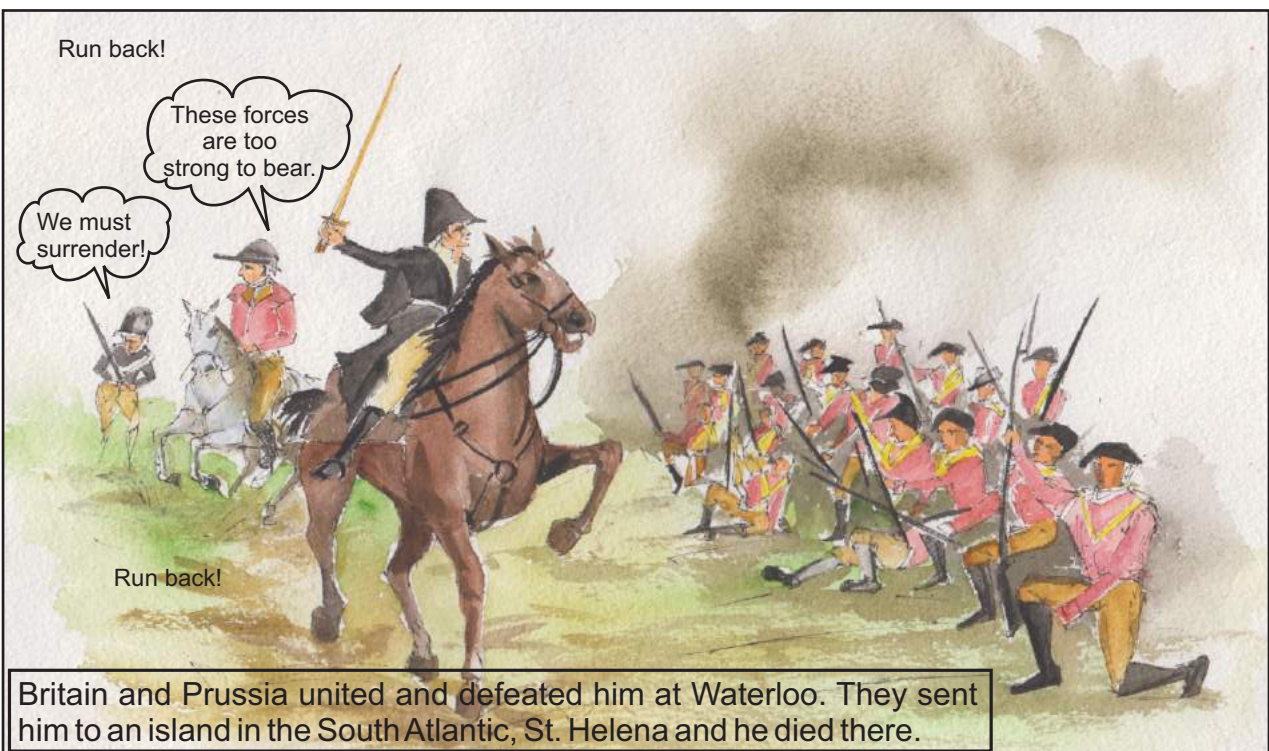
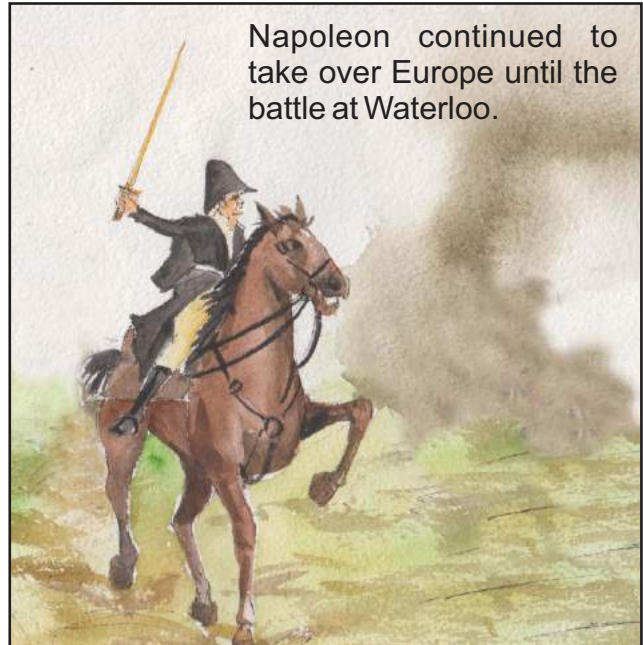
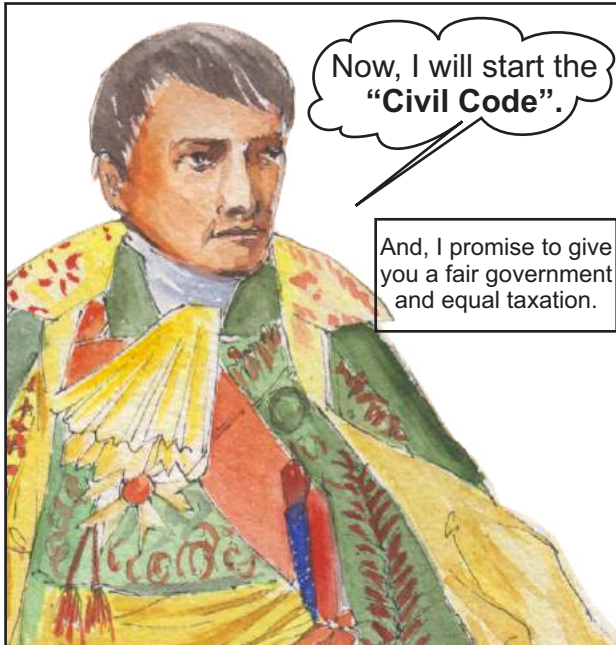


But political instability of Directory paved the way for the rise of the military director Napoleon Bonaparte.



In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself Emperor of France

Napoleon - Rise and Fall



After Napoleon's defeat in the battle of Waterloo, France went through several further regime changes. Being ruled as a Monarchy, then for a brief period as a Second Republic, then as a second Empire, and finally in 1870, French Third Republic was established.



This Revolution opened the doors of political liberation and ended the monarchical regime. The ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.



Timeline

1774 : Louis XVI becomes King of France.

1789 : Convocation of Estate General.

- Third estate forms National Assembly.
- Storming of Bastille .

1791 : Declaration of rights of Man & Citizen.

1792 : France become a Republic.

1793 : Louis XVI executed.

1793-94 : Reign of Terror.

1794 : Maximilien Robespierre executed.

1794 : Directory Rules France.

1804 : Napoleon becomes ruler of France.

1815 : Napoleon Bonaparte gets defeated at the battle of Waterloo.

1848 : Slavery was finally abolished in the French colonies.

1946 : Women in France won the right to vote.

French Revolution can also be understood with the help of following pedagogies

Drama and Role play -

Drama can play a spontaneous part in lessons, be a focal element in part of the course, or take the central role in a topic. It can be done by groups or the whole class. Drama works best if it is set in a specific historical context. The historical resource such as a story, document, picture or artefact can provide a good starting focus for drama. Some drama strategies :

- 1) Teacher in role
- 2) Making maps or plans
- 3) Still image
- 4) Overheard conversations
- 5) Forum theatre
- 6) Counsellors giving advice
- 7) Meetings

Power Point Presentation -

PowerPoint can be an effective tool to present material in the classroom and encourage student learning. PowerPoint is especially useful when providing course material online. Use PowerPoint to cue and guide the presentation rather than project long and complete sentences.

- It also helps in engaging multiple learning styles.
- Increasing visual impact
- Improving learners focus
- Analysing and synthesizing complexities
- Increasing spontaneity and interactivity
- Increasing wonder

Check your Knowledge

Complete the following statements with appropriate words.

Execution, Taille, National Anthem, Peasants, French Revolution, Estates, Wages, Waterloo.

1. The revolution of 1789 ultimately led to the _____ of the king.
2. 90% of French population was made up of _____.
3. The storming of the Bastille marked the beginning of the _____.
4. French society in the 18th century was divided into three _____.
5. _____ of workers could not keep pace with rise in prices.
6. Napoleon finally defeated at _____ in 1815.
7. The _____ direct tax levied on the third estate.
8. Marseillaise is the _____ of France.

Choose and write the correct option for each of the following questions.

1. By whom was the reign of terror introduced in France between 1793 - 94?

- A. Louis XVI. B. Napoleon C. Robespierre. D. Rousseau

2. Name the tax levied by the church on the third state.

- A. Taille. B. Tithe C. Indirect tax. D. None of the above.

3. Who was crowned as the French emperor in 1804?

- A. Robespierre. B. Louis XVI C. Napoleon Bonaparte. D. Montesquieu

4. Why was the subsistence crisis caused in France?

- A. The wages of the people was low
B. Widespread unemployment
C. Increase in population led to a rapid increase in the demand for food grains
D. The state imposed various taxes.

5. The French Revolution was

- A. Against the dictatorial policies of the monarch B. Against the clergy
C. Against the society D. None of the above

6. The society of estates was part of the

- A. Ryotwari system B. New revenue system
C. Feudal system D. Zamindari system

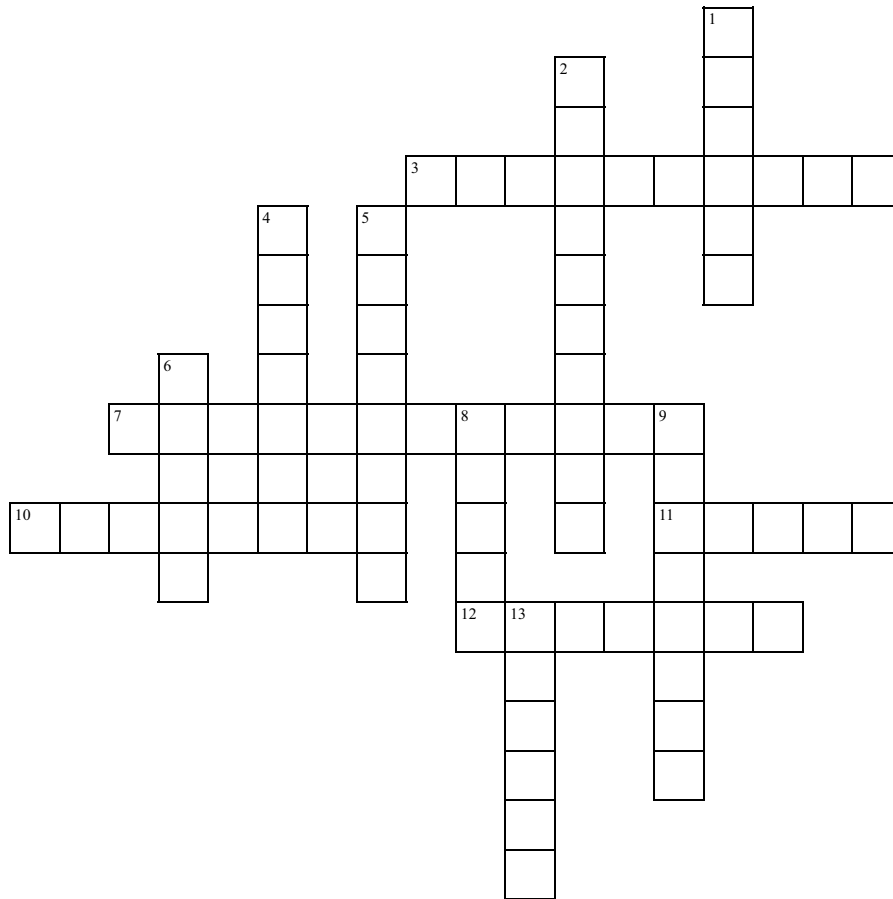
7. Which new assembly was formed by Jacobins?

- A. National Assembly B. Directory
C. Convention D. Republican



* Scan QR Code for solution.

CROSS WORD



Across

3. Leader of the Jacobins was
7. The National Anthem of France is called
10. The newly elected assembly was called the
11. A tax levied by the church .
12. The symbol of royal power.



Down

1. Tax to be paid directly
2. The weapon that beheaded citizen.
4. Betrayal of one's country.
5. The prison that a mob stormed in to.
6. The Austrian princess was.
8. I belong the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France.
9. French society was divided into 3
13. Group of persons invested with special functions in the church .

** Scan QR Code for solution.*

Glossary

- 1) Clergy:- Group of persons invested with special functions in the church.
- 2) Tithe:- A tax levied by the church comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
- 3) Taille:- Tax to be paid directly to the state.
- 4) Subsistence Crisis:- An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.
- 5) Convent:- A building belonging to a community devoted to a religious life.
- 6) Convention:- The newly elected assembly was called the convention.
- 7) Republic:- A republic is a form of government where the people elect the government including the head of the government.
- 8) Treason:- Betrayal of one's country or government.
- 9) Guillotine:- The Guillotine is a device consisting of two poles and a plate with which a person is beheaded. It was named after Dr. Guillotin who invented it.
- 10) Jacobins:- Members of the most powerful political club during the French Revolution. Under their leader Robespierre, they instituted the Reign of Terror to preserve the revolution.
- 11) Five Directors:- Five men who acted as the executive branch of the government under the Directory.
- 12) Civil Code:- The concept of equality before the law and also secured the right to property. This code abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.

Journey to educational exhilaration...



the dynamics



students showing their exuberance



speeding up with fervour



The students of St. Edmund's School, Jawahar Nagar demonstrated their intellectual prowess by creating the first graphic novel on the French Revolution. The graphic novel was launched by H.E. General Puri and Sushar Mathur.

एक साथ छह पुस्तकें का हुआ विमोचन
एशिया 2013 विजेता

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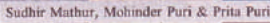
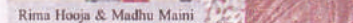
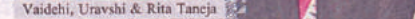
सिटी पैलेस में जयपुर हिस्ट्री फेस्टिवल के समापन के बाद बारादरी में सेलिब्रेशन
फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन ग्राफिक नॉवल लॉन्च
के साथ हुआ फॉर्मल गेट टुगेदर



Krishna Bhati & Sandeep Sethi

जयपुर हिस्ट्री फेस्टिवल के दूसरे सत्र में न सिर्फ फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन पर

जयपुर हिस्ट्री फेस्टिवल के दूसरे सत्र में न सिर्फ प्रेच रेवोल्यूशन पर बात हुई बल्कि हिंदुस्तान की नदियों और उनके बचाने की जरूरत पर भी स्टूडेंट्स को पहरी जानकारी मिली। यहां बच्चों को नदियों के बारे में बताया गया। इसके लिए स्कूल की टीम्स को मिटाई के एक-एक किलो के डिब्बे में गॉल्टस बनाने थे। यहाँ म्यूजिकल परफॉर्मेंस के जरिए भी नदियों के अहमियत पर बुतिहास से रूबरू कराया। तीन दिवसीय फेस्टिवल के आखिरी दिन सेट एग्जम्बिट स्कूल के स्टूडेंट्स द्वारा प्रेच रिवोल्यूशन पर बनी याफिक नौवै की लांनिंग हुई। साथ ही एम्वेज पब्लिक स्कूल की प्रिंसिपल राठी तनोजा ने विद्यार्थ एजुकेशन सोसल लांच की मिस स्कूल के स्टूडेंट्स ने तैयार किया। इसके अलावा सेंट एमेलस प्रिंसिपल मिंटी के गिम्पल फादर एडवर्ड ओलीवारा ने आशा की एक किरण नाटक एंकोवर्ड संग्राल लांच पर शिखर को उन्नी के हाथ लिखे हिंदी नाटकों का संग्रह है। इस मौके पर शिखर के प्रमुख स्कूलस के प्रिंसिपल और एजुकेशनलिट शाहिल हुसैन, इन सभी एजुकेशनलिट के लिए लांच के बाद सिटी पैरैमिस स्थित बाग़ारी में फॉर्मल गेट टुगेदर का आयोजन हुआ। जिसमें स्कूल में पढ़ाने के दूसर और तरीकों पर चर्चा हुई। इन अवसर पर दिशा की 90वां बर्थडे और एमएनएम स्कूल की फार्गडिन गिम्पल पणन कागरी की फाउंडर डायरेट सेलिनेट किया गया।



Anu Bhatia



BOOK LAUNCH



ORIGINAL WORK EXHIBITED AT CITY PALACE





View point from France

The French Revolution today : Heritage in the 21st century



The French Revolution : main landmark in France in the 18th Century showing the impact of a period of great turmoil and changes. Three centuries later, the French society finds echoes of this main landmark.

The French are most of the time presented in the media as people demonstrating and rebelling against the State. As a symbol, the headquarters of such events happen to be the Concorde, known as the site of many notable public executions during the French Revolution. The recent national social unrest led by the *Gilets Jaunes* or Yellow Jackets tend to recall these dark times.

On a more positive note, over the centuries, many international artists have found endless sources of inspiration through the main figures of the French Revolution such as Marie Antoinette, popular icon who has inspired the greatest creators : Sofia Coppola's work released in 2006, the musical *1789 Les amants de la Bastille* in 2012. The exhibition held this year in 2020 at the Conciergerie entitled *Metamorphoses of an image*, unveils the many different representations of the French Queen through almost 200 works.

Eugène DELACROIX and his worldwide famous painting *Liberty leading the people* in 1830 seems to have launched an endless time of creation.

Mr DELACROIX would be impressed to discover that pupils from St Edmund's School in Jaipur follow his path today through their graphic novel.

Members of Saint Dominique Institute, Mortefontaine - France
Congratulate everyone for his great achievement and forward
their best wishes for success.

Carolyn NORRIS

International Coordinator

Institut St Dominique

Mortefontaine- France

C. Norris





जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी के विचार.....

जवाहर नगर स्थित सेंट एडमंड्स स्कूल के होनहार छात्रों ने इतिहास के एक महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु पर भारत की पहली ग्राफिक कॉमिक बुक फ्रेंच रिवॉल्यूशन बनाकर ना केवल सराहनीय कार्य किया है अपितु इतिहास के स्वर्णिम पन्नों पर विद्यालय की शानदार उपलब्धि को अंकित भी किया है।

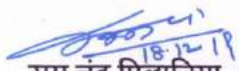
इतिहास की पुस्तक के अध्याय को ग्राफिक कॉमिक बुक में रूपांतरित करना किसी चुनौती से कम नहीं था। उस चुनौती को स्वीकार करते हुए छात्रों ने यह अद्भुत कार्य संपन्न करके अपनी प्रतिभा का परिचय दिया है। इस पुस्तक को बनाने में उन सभी छात्रों ने प्रतिभागी ताकि जो इतिहास को याद करने के प्रति भय अनुभव करते थे किंतु अपनी चित्रकला की प्रतिभा से इतिहास के पन्नों को दर्शाना चाहते थे इसी प्रकार कंप्यूटर ग्राफिक में महारत रखने वाले छात्रों ने इसमें बढ़-चढ़कर अपनी क्षमता सिद्ध की। इस शानदार कॉमिक बुक के माध्यम से आर्ट इंटीग्रेटेड लर्निंग का मार्ग सभी छात्रों के लिए सुलभ हुआ है।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अपनी योग्यता और प्रतिभा का परचम लहराते सेंट एडमंड्स स्कूल की यह बच्चे कॉमिक बुक फ्रेंच रिवॉल्यूशन बनाकर अन्य बच्चों के लिए निश्चित रूप से प्रेरणा स्रोत बन कर ऐसे ही उदाहरण भविष्य में भी कायम करते रहेंगे ऐसा मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है।

छात्रों द्वारा किए गए इस उल्लेखनीय प्रयास के माध्यम से वे सभी छात्र लाभान्वित होंगे जो इतिहास को उबाऊ समझकर उससे अछूते रह जाते हैं। ऐसी रोचक पुस्तक के माध्यम से सभी छात्र सरलता से इस फ्रेंच रिवॉल्यूशन के इतिहास को ना केवल जान सकेंगे बल्कि इससे प्रेरित भी हो सकेंगे।

मैं उनके इस उत्कृष्ट कार्य के लिए समस्त विद्यालय परिवार को हार्दिक बधाई और शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करते हुए उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता हूं। साथ ही साथ ही छात्रों को मार्गदर्शन देने वाले शिक्षक मंडल की सराहना करता हूं। उपनिदेशक कपिल सिंह प्राचार्य अनु भाटिया ने इस कार्य को करने में जिस प्रकार छात्रों का मार्गदर्शन किया है निश्चय ही वह प्रशंसा और बधाई के पात्र हैं।

हार्दिक शुभकामनाओं सहित!


18-12-18
राम चंद्र पिलोनिया
जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी
माध्यमिक जयपुर

From the Desk of Joint Director



This issue of French Revolution is a deep and sincere effort of the whole team of Saint Edmund's School, Jawahar Nagar. I hope it makes itself relevant to all its readers.

The idea of creating a comic book came randomly, however the process of crafting one was quite interesting. The students and teachers were equally involved in exploring, researching, surveying and assessing the relevance of such an important event that took place in history.

The conceptualization of this book was indeed based on the fact to provide maximum knowledge in a minimalistic but interesting manner. The book also encompasses some interesting activities in reference to the topic. I hope this idea of ours would be a success amongst its readers.
Thank you and Happy Reading.

Dr. (Mrs.) Pooja Singh
Joint Director

Principal's Pen



It is my sincere pleasure to welcome the readers to the graphic novel based on the French Revolution. The Indian system of education has always given priority to change and opened doors for creative learning techniques. Adopting the same ideology we, at St. Edmunds School, have tried to develop a smart learning tool beyond the humdrum bookish content which will not only help the students to fight the phobia of history but it will open doors for quick learning.

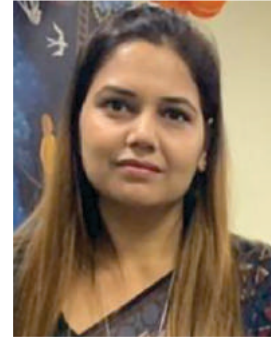
The whole idea was coined over a discussion of participating in the Jaipur History Festival. A brainstorming session resulted in birthing the idea to produce a graphic novel in history. Change is the outcome of a challenge and we took the challenge with dedication and sincerity that eventually gave birth to a graphic novel on French Revolution.

The core purpose was to condense and simplify complex history and engage the readers. Therefore the whole execution was guarded by the subject experts and art teachers that earned an outstanding response. Beautiful illustrations, images and work contributed were the results of the strenuous efforts of our Social Science teachers, English teachers, art team and the techno team. We struggled to catch the precise glimpse of the actual graphic novel however the support, energy and will to put the best foot forward poured motivation and kept the process going. A penultimate vote of thanks from us to Mr. Sandeep Sethi (Director Education, M.S.M.S. II, Museum Trust) for his consistent involvement and concern to bring out the best.

I hope this idea of ours will find recognition and appreciation from every reader.

Mrs. Anu Bhatia
Principal

Prologue by Dolly Setia



The work in its unique way plunges you straight into the era of French Revolution. While Flipping through the pages of this graphic novel one can sense the vivacity of the moment.

The French Revolution has greatly changed the social and the political environment of France by putting an end to the whole system of Monarchy. There was an overall of upliftment of the entire Europe through liberty and freedom of commonmen. This revolution of the society resulted in the emancipation of women and the abolishment of slavery. This transformation thereafter, helped to shape many of Europe's modern day governments. Our team of French experts is on its way to deliver the French edition of this beautiful graphic-novel.

Bonne - Lecture

Dr. Dolly Setia
(HOD French Department)



St. Edmund's School

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