



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Absolutism

- ▣ Absolute monarchs didn't share power with a counsel or parliament
- ▣ "Divine Right of Kings"



King James I of England

The Seigneurial System



Receiving a seigneurial grant

- ▣ Feudal method of land ownership and organization
- ▣ Peasant labor

Louis XIV

- ▣ Ruled from 1643–1715
- ▣ Reduced the power of the nobility
- ▣ Fought four wars
- ▣ Greatly increased France's national debt



The Seven Years' War

Louis XV



French and English troops fight at the battle of Fort St. Philip on the island of Minorca

- ❑ Louis XV
- ❑ War fought in Europe, India, North America
- ❑ France ends up losing some of its colonial possessions
- ❑ Increases French national debt

The Three Estates

- ▣ First Estate: clergy
- ▣ Second Estate: nobility
- ▣ Third Estate: the rest of society
- ▣ The Estates General



Cartoon depicting the three Estates



The Third Estate

- ▣ Taxation
- ▣ Crop failures

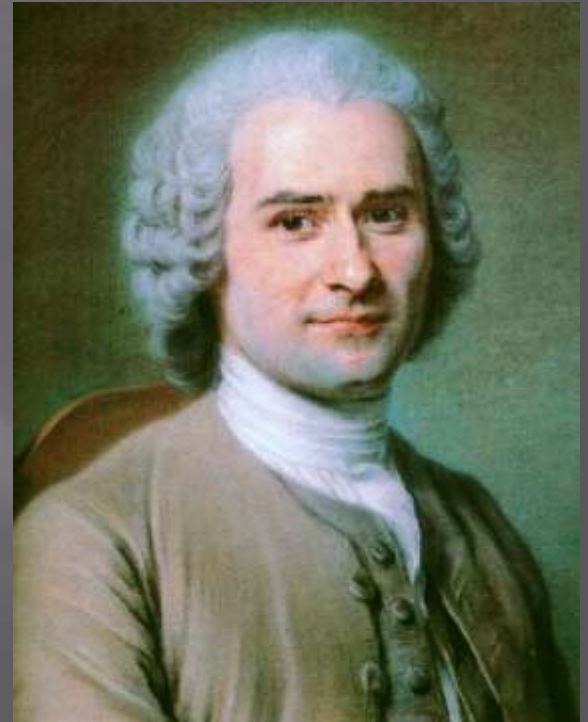


The Enlightenment



John Locke

- ▣ New ideas about society and government
- ▣ The social contract



Jean-Jacques Rousseau

The American Revolution

- ▣ France supported the colonists against Great Britain
- ▣ Revolutionary ideals



Marquis de Lafayette

Financial Crisis



Finance Minister Jacques Necker

- ▣ Jacques Necker
- ▣ Tax on property
- ▣ Calling of the Estates General

The Estates General

- ❑ One vote per estate
- ❑ Clergy and nobility usually joined together to outvote the Third Estate
- ❑ Met in Versailles in May 1789
- ❑ Voting controversy



A meeting of the Estates General

The National Assembly



- ▣ The Third Estate took action and established its own government
- ▣ On June 17, 1789, the National Assembly was formed

Confrontation With the King

- ▣ Louis XVI ordered the Third Estate locked out of the National Assembly's meeting hall
- ▣ The Tennis Court Oath
- ▣ The king reverses his position



Artist Jacques Louis David's depiction of the Tennis Court Oath

Storming of the Bastille



- ▣ Rioting in Paris in early July
- ▣ Firing of Necker
- ▣ July 14th: a mob storms and takes the Bastille

The Great Fear

- ▣ Rebellion spreads
- ▣ Peasants destroy the countryside
- ▣ End of feudal privileges



The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen



- ❑ Adopted by National Assembly on August 27th
- ❑ Enlightenment ideals
- ❑ Outlined basic freedoms held by all
- ❑ Asserted the sovereignty of the people
- ❑ *“Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité”*

The March of Women

- ❑ Lower classes still unsatisfied
- ❑ Thousands of starving women and peasants march on Versailles
- ❑ Louis forced to return to Paris



Civil Constitution of the Clergy



Cartoon depicting the confiscation of Church lands

- ▣ Financial crisis
- ▣ National Assembly confiscates and sells off church lands
- ▣ Church also secularized, reorganized
- ▣ Clergy oath of loyalty

Flight of the King

- ❑ Louis XVI and his family attempted to flee France
- ❑ They were arrested at Varennes



The capture of Louis XVI at Varennes

Reaction from Other Countries

Illustration depicting Prussian King Frederick William III, Austrian Emperor Leopold II, and the Comte d'Artois, Louis XVI's brother



- ▣ Declaration of Pillnitz
- ▣ Possible foreign intervention

New Constitution

- ▣ Constitutional monarchy
- ▣ New Legislative Assembly



Painting depicting the 1791 constitution



War With Austria



- ▣ France declares war
- ▣ War of the First Coalition

Painting of the Battle of Valmy, 1792

The Radicals Take Over

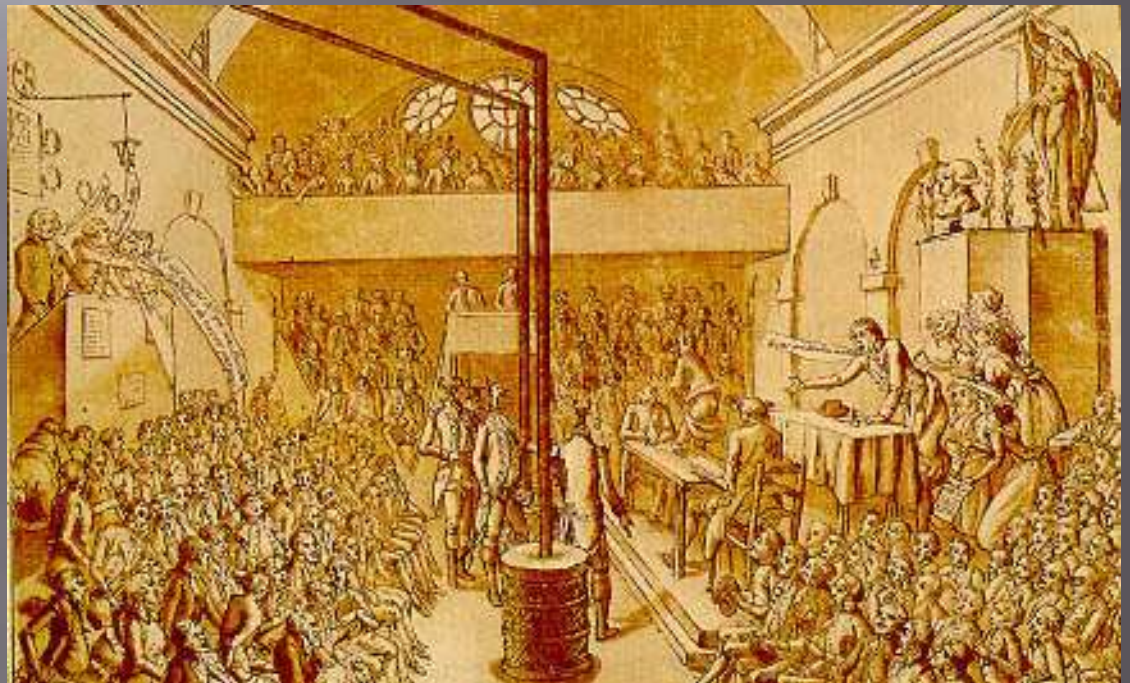


Paris crowds storm the Tuileries

- ▣ Paris mob stormed Tuileries
- ▣ Louis and family seek aid of Legislative Assembly
- ▣ Arrested and deposed

The National Convention

- ❑ First met on September 21, 1792
- ❑ Revolutionary Calendar
- ❑ Monarchy abolished; France officially becomes a republic
- ❑ Factions: Jacobins vs. Girondins



A Jacobin club

Leaders in the National Convention

Georges Danton



Jean-Paul Marat



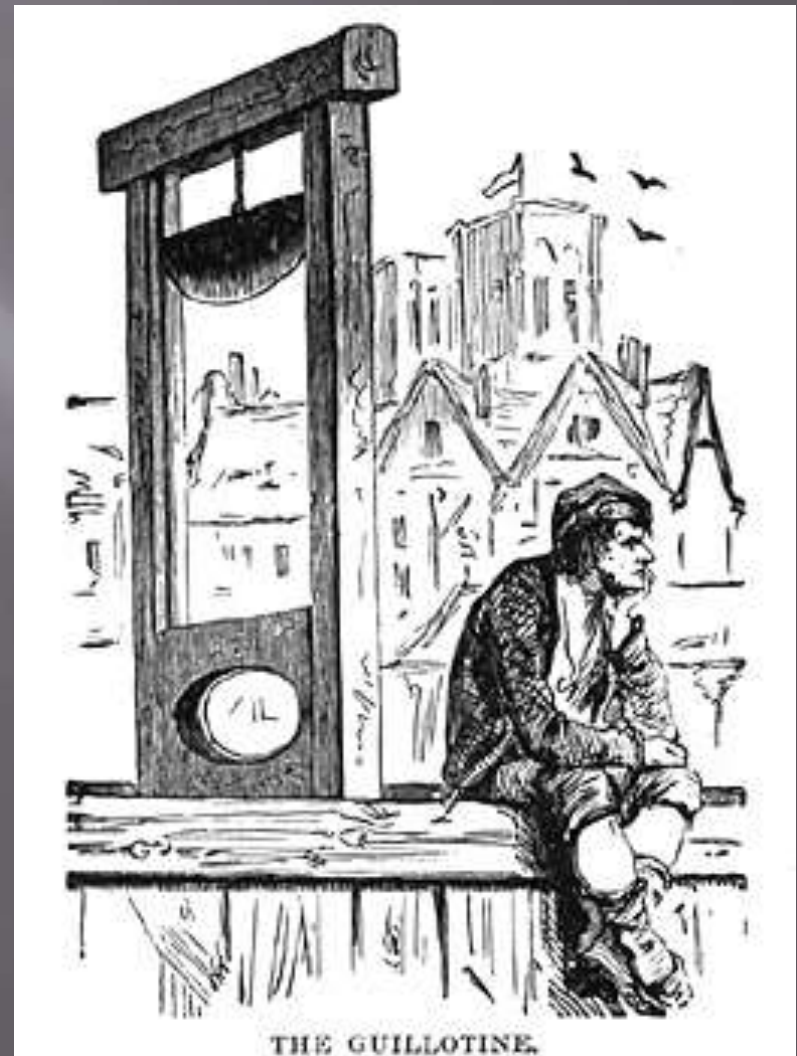
Robespierre



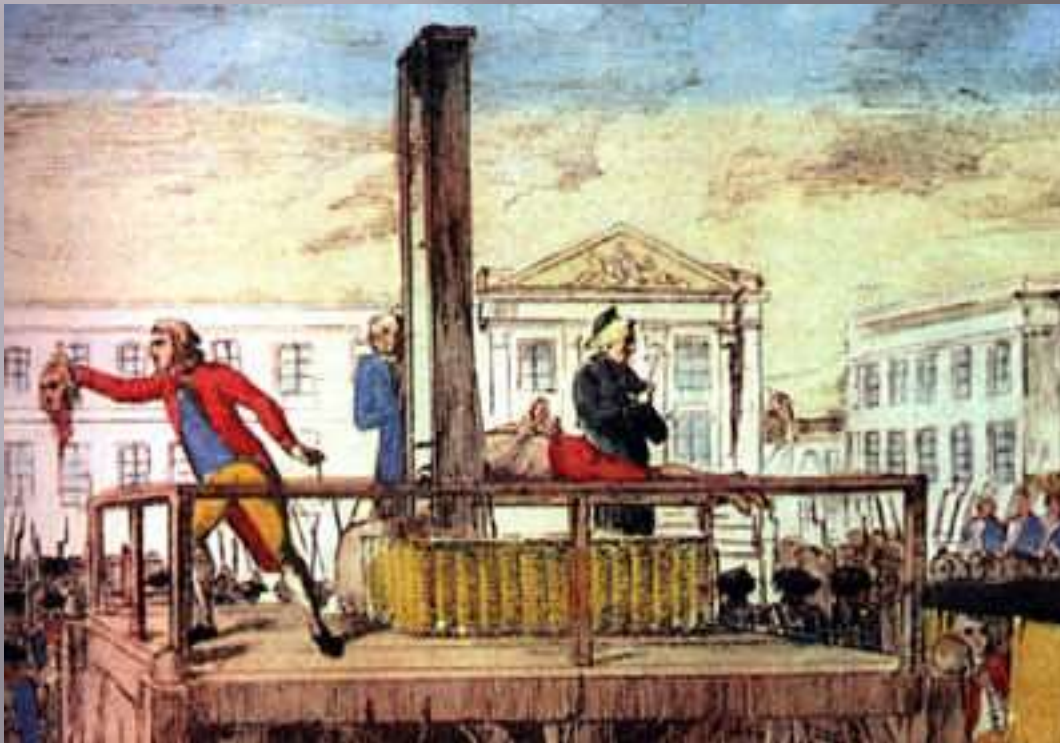
- ▣ Lawyer
- ▣ Radical Jacobin
- ▣ Most controversial figure of the French Revolution

The Guillotine

- ▣ Dr. Joseph Guillotin
- ▣ Intended as a more humane method of execution
- ▣ Thousands guillotined during the French Revolution



Execution of the King



- ▣ On January 17, 1793, Louis XVI was convicted of treason
- ▣ He went to the guillotine four days later on January 21, 1793

The Committee of Public Safety

- ▣ Created to cease an internal rebellion in 1793
- ▣ Given dictatorial power
- ▣ Ruled France for nearly a year



A citizen petitions the Committee of Public Safety

The Reign of Terror



- ▣ July 1793–
July 1794
- ▣ Executions
- ▣ Death of
Robespierre

The execution of Marie Antoinette

The Thermidorean Reaction

- ▣ Robespierre overthrown on 9 Thermidor
- ▣ Committee of Public Safety dismantled
- ▣ Jacobin clubs disbanded
- ▣ New constitution adopted in August 1795
- ▣ Executive branch known as the Directory



9 Thermidor meeting of the National Convention

The Directory



Cartoon depicting the errors and bad judgment of the Directory

- ❑ Promoted middle class interests
- ❑ Financial crisis
- ❑ Food shortages
- ❑ Riots in Paris
- ❑ Rise of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte

- ▣ Popularity rises after victories over the Austrians
- ▣ Conflict with Britain
- ▣ The Consulate



Napoleon Becomes Emperor



1804: Napoleon crowns
himself emperor

Legacies of the French Revolution

- ▣ End of absolutism
- ▣ Power of nobles ended
- ▣ Peasants became landowners
- ▣ Nationalism
- ▣ Enlightenment ideals

