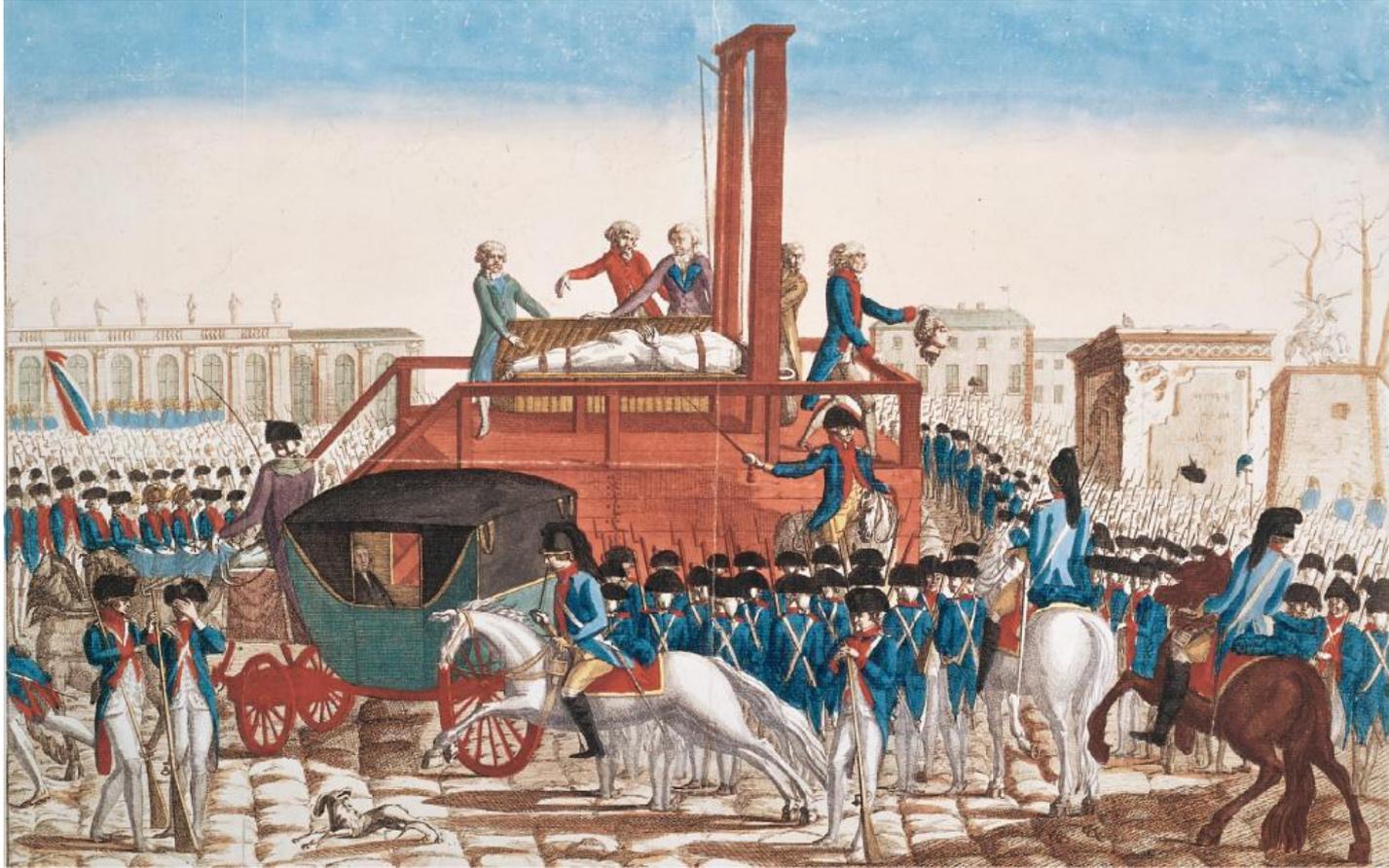


# The French Revolution: Part Deux



# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Radical Revolution, August 1792–July 1794
  - From moderate leaders to radical republicans
  - Why did the Revolution become radical?
    - The politicization of the common people, especially in cities
      - Newspapers
      - Political clubs

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Radical Revolution, August 1792–July 1794
  - Greater political awareness heightened by fluctuations in prices
  - Demands for cheaper bread
  - Demands for government to do something about inflation

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Radical Revolution, August 1792–July 1794
  - Lack of effective national leadership
    - Louis XVI remained a weak and vacillating monarch
    - Forced to accept the Civil Constitution of the Clergy
    - Louis urged on by Marie Antoinette, sister of Leopold II of Austria
    - June 20, 1791: the Flight to Varennes
    - Louis now a “prisoner” of the Revolution

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Radical Revolution, August 1792–July 1794
  - War
    - All Europeans took a side in the conflict
    - Political societies formed outside France proclaimed their allegiance to the Revolution

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The counterrevolution
  - The *émigrés* stirred up counterrevolutionary sentiment
  - Edmund Burke (1729–1797), *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790)
    - Attacked the revolution as a crime against the social order
    - The French had turned their back on history

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The counterrevolution
  - Men and women had no natural rights
  - Aroused sympathy for the counterrevolutionary cause
- Outside France
  - Austria and Prussia declared support for French monarchy (August 1791)
  - April 20, 1792: the National Assembly declared war on Austria and Prussia

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The counterrevolution
  - Radicals hoped the war would expose “traitors”
  - August 1792: Austria and Prussia close to capturing Paris
  - August 10, 1792: Parisians attacked the king’s palace

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The French Republic
  - More egalitarian leaders of the Third Estate: the Jacobins
  - Membership extended throughout France
  - Jacobins proclaimed themselves the voice of the people and the nation
  - The National Convention (September 1792)

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The French Republic
  - The September Massacres
    - Patriotic Paris mobs convened revolutionary tribunal to try traitors
    - Over a thousand killed in one week

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The French Republic
  - The end of the French monarchy
    - France declared a republic (September 21, 1792)
    - Louis placed on trial (December 1792)
    - Louis executed (January 23, 1793)

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The French Republic
  - The National Convention and domestic reforms
    - Abolition of slavery in French colonies
    - Repeal of primogeniture
    - Confiscated property of enemies of the Revolution
    - Set maximum prices for grain
    - The revolutionary calendar

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The French Republic
  - Small armies of sans-culottes attacked hoarders and profiteers
  - Military reforms
    - France faced Britain, Holland, Spain, and Austria (February 1793)
    - French revolutionary armies

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The French Republic
  - The revolutionary government drafted all men capable of bearing arms (August 1793)
  - French military successes
    - Low Countries, Rhineland, Switzerland, parts of Spain, and Savoy

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Reign of Terror
  - Convention delayed adoption of constitution with male suffrage (1793)
  - The Committee of Public Safety (CPS)
    - The Twelve

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Reign of Terror
  - New radical leaders
    - Jean-Paul Marat (1743–1793)
      - Did not admire Great Britain
      - Opposed moderates
      - Edited *The Friend of the People*
      - Killed by Charlotte Corday, a royalist (summer 1793)

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Reign of Terror
  - Georges-Jacques Danton (1759–1794)
    - Popular political leader
    - Member of the CPS
    - Wearied of the Terror
    - Sent to the guillotine (April 1794)

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Reign of Terror
  - Maximilien Robespierre (1758–1794)
    - Trained as a lawyer
    - Became president of the National Convention
    - Member of the CPS
    - Enlarged the Terror

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Reign of Terror
  - Committee faced sabotage from the political left and right
    - Need for absolute control
    - The “Mountain” allies with Parisian artisans
    - Rebellions: Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles
    - CPS rounds up suspects in the countryside

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The Reign of Terror
  - September 1793–July 1794: executions as high as twenty-five to thirty thousand
  - Five hundred thousand incarcerated between March 1793 and August 1794

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The legacy of the second French Revolution
  - The sans-culottes
    - Workers' trousers replaced breeches
    - The red cap of liberty
    - Citizen and citizeness
    - Festivals

# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The legacy of the second French Revolution
  - Second revolution reversed trend toward decentralization
    - Replaced local officials with “deputies on mission”
    - Closed down women’s political clubs



# A New Stage: Popular Revolution

- The legacy of the second French Revolution
  - The erosion of traditional institutions
    - Church, guild, and parish
    - Replaced with patriotic organizations
  - Mobilization for revolution
  - Counterrevolutionary groups were also popular movements